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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

For the Christian Visitor. A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE MA-LAGASSEE MISSION

READ AT A BAPTIST MONTHLY MISSIONARY CONCERT,

AT CAMERIDGE, MASS., ON MAY 1st, 1864, ALAS YEVERLY-II'VE CERTS, etc. At the time of the death of Radama the south

ern Provinces revolted, and refused to acknowledge Ranavalous as queen, and in 1831 an army was dispatched to subdue them; but it was not until the succeeding year that the rebellion was crushed, by sending out another army. In the fall of 1832 an expedition against Madagascar was sent out by the French. To raise a sufficient force to oppose them, all the scholars and toachers of the schools, of the age of thirteen or upward, were drafted into the army. This was a severe blow to the cause of Education, and though

government attempted to supply the deficiency by ordering the schools to be filled, they never again reached their former numbers.

In another edict soon after published, the Queen commanded that none should be taught to read or write save in the Government schools. These were times of sore trial, but the missionari were times of sore trial, but the missionaries were men strong in the Lord and zealous for His name, and, nothing daunted, they worked nobly on. The opposition to the christian religion became daily more decided, and early in the year 1835 charges were openly made by the officers of the government against the christians, while every effort was put forth to induce the Queen to banish christianity from the Island. These efforts were unfortunately successful. On the 1st of March she called together a kabary, or public assembly, which was attended by an immense multitude, and issued an edict commanding all those who had attended school or learned to read or customs of the country, and all who had been baptized or had joined the church, or observed the Sabbath, were required within one month to come before the proper officers and confess the same." Those who had done any of these things were to receive such punishment as the govern-ment might see fit to inflict, while those who should fail to make confession were condemned to death. Those who possessed copies of the

that it was death to profess Christ did not forwith hearts all the warmer by the persecutions that had overtaken them. They met secretly for rivo; but it does not seem to have met with much prayer, and by night in the forest or in caves they enjoyed sweet seasons in communion with In the summer of 1835, two of the missionaies and two of the artizans left the island with their families. Messrs. Johns and Baker remained a year after their departure engaged in printing; but at the end of that time they received ce to leave the island, and in July, 1836, the mission was broken up. The good seed sown in faith was not lost. It had fallen into the "good ground" of many a Malagassee heart, and had not only sprung up, but brought forth fruit. A little band of disciples was left behind like a flock

among wolves, and persecutions multiplied thick and fast. A noted christian woman, named Ra farovavy, was, just previous to the departure of the missionaries, seized and imprisoned on account of her religion, but she was released, and by her earnest pleadings she succeeded in bring-with young and wicked men, whom he took for ing her accusers to Christ, is square with said Idolatry was encouraged, infanticide, a horrible custom done away with by Radama, was once more

discrevived; rebellions broke out, and thousands of the insurgents, were put to death. In one instance 10,000 men, who belonged to a conquered province, were assembled under the pretence of taking the oath of allegiance, and were cruelly speared to death in one general massacre, while the women and little children were sold as slaves. The young men, under or over the exact height fixed for the soldiers in the army, were put to death. With oppressions came familie and an-archy. Still the christians remained stedfast, and Mr. Johns found, on visiting Tamatave in 1837, that christianity was rapidly extending itself, even

under these adverse circumstances, while the utions broke out afresh. Rafarovavi

was seized and condemned to death, but was sold into slavery. Being again accused and her life sought, she escaped with six others, and, aided by kind friends in the Mauritius, reached England. The first christian Malagassee martyr was Raralama, a woman distinguished for her piety, and the boldness with which she avowed her be-

were interested in the progress of the gospel in

In October, 1842, three native christians were put to death, one by poison, the others by being cut into small pieces and then burned.

In 1849, eighteen suffered martyrdom at the apital, fourteen of whom were killed by being hurled from a precipice 150 feet in height; the remaining four were burned alive. I cannot resist



New Series, Vol. II., No. 24.

It is only the religion of Christ, strong faith and love in Him, that can make such a death a death of triumph.

or has yet Jesus can make a dying bed, or see two see Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Nay more, He causes the life of the burning marlyr to go out gently, softly.

Various attempts were made at this time to send missionaries to the Island, but it was found impracticable. In 1852 the gratifying intelli-gence was received that the Malagassee govern-ment wished Messrs. Ellis and Cameron to visit the capital, Mr. Ellis went from England to Tananarivo, where he was kindly received by the Queen, and where he spent six weeks in visiting the native churches, which he found in a flour-ishing state. He became intimately acquainted with the Prince, the Queen's son, who, with his wife, were members of the church at Tananarivo, and who had used his influence with his mother to lessen the persecutions to which the christians were cruelly subjected. The laws relating to these last continued unrepealed, and it is stated that in 1853 "many christians were held in slave-ry on account of their faith, and holy women appear at the midnight meetings of the church wearing a heavy from collar, as a symbol of dishonor and an instrument of torture." In 1858 several christians were killed by being hurled down a precipice. In all about one hundred suffered martyrdom during the Queen's reign; some being crucified, some stoned, others being put to death by methods already mentioned.

The influence of the Prince became every day stronger and stronger, and his mother sank through old age. When she died in 1861, he came to the throne under the title of Radama II. His first acts were to renew the treaty with Great Britain; to invite the Rev. John Le Brun to come write: all who had attended public or private to Madagascar, and to establish his government on the same basis as that adopted by Radama I. Mr. Le Brun was unable through sickness and age stead, accompanied by two native Malagassee dog, that he should do this great thing?" It preachers. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Ellis was any one of us could have seen our own history sent once more to the Island, and he has conti- written out by a prophet's pen, we should have nued there until the present time. In August said "No, it cannot be; if Christ forgives me of the same year, other missionaries reached Madagascar, and the mission under the new impulse dagascar, and the mission under the new impulse they gave it, went on under most encouraging prospects. New schools and new churches were only the Europeans were permitted to hold religious services. The missionaries being now shut out from the people, whom they could not instruct, gave themselves exclusively to the finishing of the work of translating and printing the Trible in the Malagassee tongue, and this they

> success, and it has interfered little with the operations of Protestant missionaries.

> Mauritine paid a visit to Madagascar, and visited the native churches and the scenes of the late persecutions. His report of the number of christians, their purity of life, and their faithfulness, is

> most gratifying.
> While Prince of Madagascar, Radama H. had While Prince of Madagascar, Radama H. had lived so exemplary a life, and had done so much for christianity that his coming to the throne was hailed with joy not only by the native christians and missionaries, but by all interested in missionary work in Madagascar; but how sadly were they disappointed when, on his accession to the with young and wicked men, whom he took for

There was a set of men called "mena maso or "red eyes," who acted as a sort of inquisitors to search out and bring to the knowledge of the king anything that might be prejudicial to his government. These men were adverse to christianity, and desirous of re-establishing idolatry. In the early part of the year just past, these men and many other heathers used all their influence to procure the suppression of the christian reli-gion. Multitudes, doubtless bribed by the mena to be unable to control their actions. They ran and jumped and danced, and pretended that they saw in visions the king's ancestors, who declared that some dreadful calamity would fall upon him unless they put an end to "the praying." The king put faith in these impostors, and having been advised to cause the assassination of a numof the native christians, and of Mr. Ellis, he ther with a weapon, to do so with impunity, and on the 7th of May he expressed this determination in Council. The next day the Prime Minister, with about one hundred nobles, went to the King and remonstrated with him on his barbaious determination. He still declared his intention to put it in force. The nobles left, and led their sovereign, in which the king was slain, toge-ther with all his advisers, the mena maso, On ther with all his advisers, the mena maso. On the 11th, a paper was presented to the Queen for signature. This paper guaranteed full religious liberty to the people, and it made provision against any arbitrary acts on the part of the So-vereign, while it provided for a better and more wise system of government. The Queen signed it, and she was immediately proclaimed. Her Since the revolution, the work of the mis

aries have been progressing most favorably; the attendance at christian worship has been increasing, the churches have received large additions, and two new chapels have been built. The exact number of christians now in the Island I have not been able to ascertain; it is, however, many

That was the lynn they saying—'Oh Lord, the fire Than they prayed, saying—'Oh Lord, the fire Than they prayed asying—'Oh Lord, the come to us, and lay not this into come to us, and lay not this into their say life. Then they prayed as long as they had any life. Then they prayed as long as they had any life. Then they prayed as long as they had any life. Then they prayed as long as they had any life. Then they prayed as long as they had any life. Then they prayed as long as they had any life. The they died i but softly gently good and other and espaciation, this Board will receive applications, for appointment as assistants.

The receipts into these are kept a second-life to they have been for some among you who have not lost your estimated one. I know they have lost lost your stated as establing assistants. The receipts of the same assistants as if they were under the direction of two same among you who have not lost your menter in the least of they have assistant as a sistant as destinated and separative for substitution of two same among you who have not lost your stated as east an incomplete they have substituted and separative for substituted they have assistant as a sistant and separative for substitute of they have as assistant.

The receipts into these are kept a section, this Board will receive applications, the same and the carried with the receipts of the section, this Board will receive applications, the same and the carried with the receipts of the same and the carried with the receipts of the section, this Board will receive applications, the same and the carried with the receipts of the same and the carried with the receipts of the same and the carried with the receipts of the same and the carried with the receipts of the same and the same and the same and the receipts of the same and the same and the receipts of the same and the receipts of the same and the same and the receipts of the same and the receipts of

THE CHILST NALVESTEDE OF THE CHILST NALVESTEDE OF SELECTION OF THE SELECTI

Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864

but never hindered, attendance on religious wor- which is her treasure. It were better for you ship and instruction to any of her people who that you had never been born, and better for are not christians. The latter, and the members of his family in the government, have steadily tion, the hiding of God's countenance - how contended for the continuance of perfect religious liberty. We therefore see no impediment to the continued spread of the gospel from this source, nor from anything among the people, more than s to be found in every community in a corres-

wangelization and civilization of the dark land comes the mother. What is the effect? Why, of Madagascar, christians have cause to be thank- it will not run away from mother any more; it ful. Their earnest prayers should daily go up to is sure to keep hold of her hand afterwards. So

Prince of Peace.

The prayer of the Malagassee martyr is most appropriate at this time. May it be offered up by many a christian heart—"On Gop! ores the EYES OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR!"

THE BARLEY FIELD ON FIRE.

A salom sent for Joab, to have sent him to the king but he would not come to him: and when he sent again the second time, he would not come. Therefore he said unto his servants, see, Joab's field is near mine, and he hath barley there; go and set it on fire. And Absolom's servants set the field on fire. Then Joab arose, and came to Absolom unto his house, and said unto him, Wherefore have thy servants set my field on fire?"—2 Sam. xiv. 29, 31.

Now, why is it that we permit our Lord to send for us so often, without going to him? Let your own heart give the reason in a humble confession of your offences. O my brethren, we never thought we should have been so bad as we are. If an angel had told us that we should be I must love him; if he be pleased to make me his own brother, I must serve him; if I am the recipient of such splendid mercies, I must do something commensurate with his bounty."

Some christians have their trials in the shape of sickness. They drag about with them a diseased body all their fives ; or they are suddenly God : atract, gave themselves exclusively to the finishing of the work of translating and printing the Bible in the Malagassee tongue, and this they soon accomplished, together with the publication of a dictionary in Malagassee and English, and of some other works, which were circulated among the native christians. These last, notwithstanding east upon a bed of sickness, and they toss to and God, but in due time our spirits will be broken, and we shall cry for mercy. As a file takes off rust, so doth sickness frequently remove our deadness of heart. The diamond hath much cutting; but its value is increased thereby; and so In the summer of 62 the Protestant Bishop of with the believer under the visitations of God. I have heard say of many ministers, that they preach best after sickness, till their people have scarce regretted all the pains they have felt when they have found how savory and full of marrow have been their words. My brother, if you will not come to God without it, he will send you a sick bed that you may be carried on it to him. If you will not come running, he will make you come limping. Losses, too, are frequently the means God uses

to fetch home his wandering sheep; like fierce dogs they worry the wanderers back to the shepherd. When rich and increased in goods, many professors carry their heads much too loftily and speak much too boastfully. Like David, they boast, "My mountain standeth fast; it skall never be moved." When the christian groweth wealthy, is in good repute, hath good health, and a happy family, he too often admits Mr. Carnal Security te feast at his table. If he be a true child of God, there is a rod preparing for him. Weit God, there is a rod preparing for him. Wait awhile, and it may be you will see his substance melt away as a dream. There goes a portion of his estate—how soon the acres change hands. There goes a part of his business—no profits will ever come to him again in that direction. That debt yonder—a dishonored bill over there: how fast his losses come, where will they end? Now as these embarrassments come in one after another, he begins to be distressed about them, and that wash the man on the rock of salvation ! Oh! blessed cords, though they may cut the flesh if they draw us to Jesus. Losses in business are often sanctified to our soul's enriching. If you will not come to the Lord full handed, you shall

rod we get with these, my brethren! We know how the Lord sanctifies these to the bringing of his people near to himself. How glad we should that an amber ring was thought to be of no value among the Romans till the Emperor took to wearing one, and then straightway an amber ring was held in high esteem. Bereavements might be looked upon as very sad things, but when we recollect that Jesus wept over his friend Lazarus, henceforth they are choice jewels, and special favors from God. Christ were this ring: then I must not blush to wear it. Many a mother has been stirred up to a holier life by the death of her infant. Many a husband has been led to give his heart more to Christ by the death of his

neral spade, and bury our sins as we bury

your parents too. Then there is that other afflichard to bear, but how beneficial! If we will not keep near to our Lord, he is sure to hide his face. You have seen a mother walking out with her little child, when it has just learned to walk, and as she goes through the street, the little one ponding social and religious condition."

Such, in brief, is the history of one of the most interesting of missions. For the great results self a moment; then the child looketh round for which, through God, it has brought about in the the mother, and begins to cry, and then out

the throne of grace that the great work may year go on and not cease until idolatry and superstition be banished from the country, and the whole Island be brought under the dominion of the Island be brought under the dominion of the salom—"Wherefore have thy servants set my tendest with me," Search me, U God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way of everlasting." Make this a special season of humbling and heart-searching. Now let every besetting sin be driven out. When God sweeps, do you search. When you are under the rod, it is yours to make a full confession of past offences and pray to be delivered from their power in the future. Or, have you no trial to-day, my brother? Then see if there be not something which may provoke God to send one, and begin now to purge yourself from all filthiness of the flesh and of the spirit by the Holy Ghost Prevention is better than cure, and sometimes a timely heart-searching may save us many a heart-smarting. Let us see to that then. Or have we been afflicted, and is the affliction over now ! Then, let us say with David, "Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now have Mr. Le Brun was unable through siekness and age to accept the King's request, and his son, the Rev. Joseph John Le Brun, was sent out in his said, as Hazael did to Elisha, "Is thy servant a stead, accompanied by two native Malagassee dog, that he should do this great thing?" It preachers. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Ellis was any one of us could have seen our own history. riess which God has been pleased to show us in the sharp cuts of his rod. I have said enough I

> ture before us. God has burned your barleyfield, dear friends, now go to him, and the closer you can approach to him, and the more firmly you can cling to him, the better for your soul's health and comfort all your life. At the last, you and I shall sing to the praise of our afflicting

> > " All I meet I find assists me

think, to the christian, to work out the little pic-

In my path to heavenly joy; Where, though trials now attend me, Trials never more annoy. Blest there with a weight of glory, Still the path I'll ne'er forget, But, exulting, cry, it led me

PHILADELPHIA ANNIVERSARIES.

The Anniversaries of the most prominent benevolent organizations of the Baptist denominations in the Northern States, were held this year in Philadelphia. The meetings were very numerously attended, and indications exceedingly hopeful. Our exchanges furnish full reports of the proceedings, from which we extract such items of intelligence as will give our readers a bird's eye view of what our American brethren are doing to hasten forward the Redeemer's final

THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY TREASURY. The Treasurer reported the receipts to have been \$72,704,97; the expenditures \$55,504,93; leaving a balance subject to draft of \$17,200,04. The Corresponding Secretary reported for the Board. The following is a brief summary of his

The last anniversary of this society was one of special interest. By the spirit of the meeting many christians were strengthened, and the members of the Executive Board were quickened As they looked upon the millions of human beings who had come from all parts of the world into the Home Mission field, to all of whom the gospel must be preached, and to every one in his wn language; and looked upon the millions of American born citizens in the Western States and Territories, and millions of colored people in the Southern States, all waiting to receive the gospel, they were moved with compassion. And as they remembered that, for all of these, they had less than one hundred missionaries, and were receiving from the thousands of churches, whose servants they were, less than \$40,000 a year for come empty. If God, in his grace, findeth no other means of making you to honor him among men, if you cannot honor him on the pinnacle of and men. We dare not do it. To perform, faithriches, he will bring you down to the valley of fully, the work assigned us, we must have thousands of laborers, and must receive hundreds of thousands of dollars from the churches for their support. Accordingly, at their first meeting, they called for eighty thousand dollars for the year. In times like these, and with such a work before them, they were ashamed to ask for so little, and yet they were afraid to ask for more.

PREEDMEN'S FUND.

The origin, object, and importance of this fund will be apparent from the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Board in September

Whereas, Communications have been addressed

purpose, and appropriate the same agreeably to the wishes of the donors.

Resolved. That, in accordance with the above

deeply interesting account of his labors in endeavoring to save from perversion and ruin the Baptist church property in the reclaimed districts of the South. He was sent by this Society, under the authority of the War Department. This property is liable to destruction by our own army as well as the rebels. The soldiers bridge over the galleries, and convert the houses into barracks or hospitals, while there is regarded neither the Sabbath nor the gospel. For example, the Beaufort church has a colored membership of 3500. Dr. Peck preached in it a few months, when it was converted into a military hospital, without any necessity for doing so.

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APPOINTMENTS AND LABORS WESTWARD.

and Territories west of New York, and on the Pacific coast, excepting Utah. About seventy have been appointed for Iowa, and Minnesota, in either of which we have over twenty missionaries. For Michigan, Wisconsin, Indianna, Kansas and Missouri from forty-five to fifty have been appointed, there being not less than five, nor over twelve, in either of these States. For each of several others, but a single missionary has been appointed, and some of these but recently. have been appointed for California, while but four have gone or are going. Four have been appointed for Nebraska, and our esteemed misionary at Nebraska City, with his devoted people, has achieved a victory over a church debt that, all things considered, has hardly been equaled in the east.

Two young brethren were sent to Colerado last fall, one to Denver City, the other to Central City. In each place a church has been constituted, with very encouraging prospects. One has labored in Nevada, and two others have been appointed for that field.

Of the whole number of missionaries employed in the West, twenty-three preach the gospel in foreign languages.

By special assignment, the report on the Pacific coast was presented by Rev. Mr. Cheney, of California. The territory embraced in the review is as large as eighteen States like New York. The strong points of this region, and especially n the Territories, should be occupied by strong men, liberally sustained. The report closed with he following resolutions:-

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Socity, the Board should bestow a much larger relative measure of attention upon the cultivation of the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That the Board be recommended to seek, at the earliest practicable period, an increase of effective gospel laborers for the field, and to make appropriations on a scale that will enable them to enter the most important points of the

esenting, in a glowing manner, the soil, chinate igricultural and mineral attractions as sure indices of an unparalleled growth of population, The spiritual destitution of California, Washington, Idaho, and Nevada Territories, was graphically and painfully sketched. In concluding, be said they wanted more ministers. He wanted one of our best educators to go back with him. Methodists have theirs, and Catholics have their schools and colleges, many of them rivalling our best in the East.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. This Society met at 10 o'clock; Rev. Dr

Welch, the President, in the chair :-During the year fifty-two life-members and di ectors have been removed by death. The receipts of the Treasury from all sources, including a small balance on hand at the commencement of the year, amount to \$30,719,96; increase over last year, \$10,327.23.

The appropriation to India, through the American Baptist Free Mission Society and others,

Life Directors constituted, 3; Life members, 121. Books printed from our own stereotype plates, 23,912 copies; by direct purchase, 500; by donations to the Society from other sources, full of parts of Scriptures, 27,002; total received, 51,414. Books issued from the Depository, 28,-778; gratuitously, for the Army, Navy, for Freedmen, to Poor Churches, Sunday Schools, State Prisons, etc., 20,447, at a valuation of \$5,526.35; an increase over the previous year's distribution by 13,477 copies. Total number of volumes issued from the organization of the Society, 1837 to 1864, 1.888,836. Seven Visiting Collectors have been employed during the year. The Society is in possession of stock in hand, consisting of Scriptures, books, plates and cash, amounting to \$12,605.73; are comparatively out of debt, and in the opinion of the Board of Managers, can close the year financially in a fair and advantageous position. () omes

"The Treasurer reported a balance on hand when the year commenced of \$1,145.60; receipts, including donations, legacies, subscriptions to the Reaper, book sales, &c., \$27,313,10; books donated to the Society, \$2,261.26; total, \$30,719. 96. Expenditures, \$27,668.58. Balance on hand,

The Christian Era says that at the meeting of the "Union" able addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Georgetown College, Kentucky, Rev. Mr. Wieberg, of Sweden, Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, Rev. Dr. Conant, of Brooklyn, one of the Revisors, and by others, is sold a sur

These addresses were of much ability. That of Dr. Conant was peculiarly interesting and instructive, and well adapted to prove the great importance of the work of the society. In well chosen words, showing a complete mastery of his subject—the result of long, and profound, and careful study—he proved the necessity of the re-vision of our common version. Excellent as he declared it to be, he yet affirmed that the discovery of many, and some of the oldest and most valuable manuscripts, since King James' Version was made, rendered imperative a comparison of that version with these records. These manuscripts and versions made from early manuscripts, carry us back quite to the time of the apostles and their immediate successors. It is in these early manuscripts that we are to look for the in-

The work of the Society is divided into two of 692,000. The first school established raised Departments—Business and Benevolent; and the some \$20 or \$25 for reward books and other ex-

THE OFFICE OF THE

Corner o' Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL,

Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

Che Christian Bisitar Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
Retigious AND SECULAR.

which embraces all the moneys contributed by charches and individuals, amount to \$32,100.77 Of this sum, however, \$10,000 are from a special donation. So that the receipts in this department, from the ordinary sources, are \$21,100.77, which are \$4,954.46 more than were received in this department during the last year.

The total receipts in both departments amount to \$108,473,77, which are \$43,988.46 more than the total receipts of last year. We have great reason, therefore, to thank God and take courage. Twelve thousand three hundred as final dona-

tions, have been received. The issues of the year, new and old, amount to 528,000 copies. To twenty Sunday Schools libraries have been donated. / To twenty-one other Sunday Schools, Appointments have been made for all the States Bibles and books, in small quantities have been granted to eighteen ministers of the gospel. Tracts have been furnished for distribution to seventy-one pastors and brethren. Thirty-eight regiments have been supplied with books, pamphilets and tracts. Twenty-five thousand Reapers have been distributed in the hospitals and among the Freedmen. Nearly 7,000 volumes and pamphlets have been given to I the United States Christian Commission for distribution among the soldiers of the army and navy. The colporteurs, upon the field, have distributed gratuitously among the destitute, 3,350 volumes, and 162,231 pages of tracts. Total value of the year's grants, \$3.128.81.

> The Board have, previous to the 1st of March, commissioned and employed thirty-eight missionary colporters in the following fields; Two in Indiana; one in Illinois; two in Iowa; one in Kansas; one in Maine: one in Louisiana, among the Freedmen; two in Michigan; two in Minnesota; four in New York; one in Ohio; three in Pennsylvania; one in North Carolina, among the Freedmen; one in South Carolina, also among the Freedmen, and fourteen in Sweden. Several colporteurs have been employed since the 1st of March, but their names and work do not appear in this Report.

> These missionaries report the following work performed: 8072 days of labor: 54,207 miles travelled; 16,745 volumes sold, and 3,350 volumes and 162,231 pages of tracts given to the poor: 3,540 sermons preached; 1,573 prayermeetings held; 16,090 families visited, of whom they found 510 without the Bible; 175 persons baptized: 43 Sunday Schools organized, and 4 churches constituted.

BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That a true, thorough, impartial history of christianity and of the kingdom of Christ s yet to be written; that such a history as the world needs can be produced only by scholars who hold the doctrines, ordinances and polity of These resolutions he ably sustained in a speech primitive christianity, and that to produce such istory is an oh ject eminently, wort American Baptist Historical Society.

Resolved, That this Society proceed forthwith to collect and collate the material for such a his-

Resolved, That we request the President, Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., to engage in this work. AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

Receipts and Expenditures.—Receipts of the year from all sources, \$135,525.25. The excess of the income of the Union over that of last year is \$11,861.53. Of the entire receipts, \$109:519 74 were derived from donations; \$5,940.52 from legacies : United States Government (two wears) \$10,575; American Tract Society, N. Y., \$700; other sources, \$8,267.25. The receipts from donations were more than last year; from legacies,

Expenditures of the year, \$135,014.68. The expenditure has been so great, on account of the high rate of exchange. Balance on hand, \$510.5". Summary.—The number of missions in cou nection with the Union is 19. In the Asiatic Missions there are 15 stations and about 400 out stations; in the French and German Missions not far from 1,100 stations and out stations. The number of missionaries, including those in this country and excluding those in Europe, is 40 males and 36 females. Native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those in Europe, not far from 500, of whom 50 are ordained ministers of the gospel; in Europe, 160; total, 660. The number of churches in the Asiatic Missions is 375; in Europe, 80; among the North American Indian tribes, 14; in all, 469. The baptisms last year were not far from 2,500; and the total present membership, about 35,000.

Rev. Dr. Stow read a paper on "The early his tory of our Missionary organization, with biographical sketches of the founder." The paper prosented in brief the circumstances which led to the formal organization of the Convention, afterwards known as the Triennial Convention, and the adoption of a constitution, in this city, May

There were thirty-three delegates present. Dr. Furman of South Carolina, was President. Dr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, Secretary, a Tho vear 1863 saw the grave close over the last survivor of that convention of delegates. May not their glorified spirits look with interest upon our assembling here to-day? They first met in sclemn prayer, and after protracted deliberation adopted a constitution. In respect of time, Mr. Rice was the first missionary appointed, Dr. Judson the next.

TUESDAY EVENING. The annual sermon preached by Rev. S. L. Caldwell, D. D. of Pro-Rev. Kendall Brooks read a paper on "The

growth of the Baptist denomination in this country the last half century." This examination was confined to the territory now occupied by the Free States. In 1814, we had a membership of 69,012. We now have 389,682. But during this time the population has grown from three and a half millions to nineteen millions. Then we had only one college, and no theological school. Our ministers were generally uneducated. In 1760 Rev. Dr. Stiles (Congregationalist) estimated the ratio of the Baptists at one twentieth of that of the Congregationalists, and predicted that it would remain so for the next hundred years. But in 1860, we were seventeen twentietles in New England, and in all the free States, thirt :one twentieths of that of the Congregationalists.

spired and veritable word of God, and how can we overlook them, and follow later copies of far inferior value, without gross unfaithfulness to God?

A paper on the "Development of the Benc-volent Principle" was read by Rev. Dr. Babcock. Forty-five years ago the first Baptist Sabbath School was established in Providence, R. I. Now the estimate is 9,420 schools, with a scholarship