

Missionary Herald.

BAPTIST MISSION. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

IN conformity with the notice inserted in our Number for September, the twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Baptist Missionary Society was held at the Rev. T. Edmonds's Meeting-house, Cambridge, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of October. As no meeting of this description had ever been held before in this part of the country, much interest was excited. The congregations were large and attentive; a spirit of affectionate seriousness appeared to pervade all the meetings, both public and private; and business of peculiar delicacy and importance was transacted with a degree of unanimity which has never been surpassed in the annals of the Society.

A preparatory lecture was preached on Tuesday evening by Dr. Ryland, from 1 Chron. xxix. 10—18. Prayer was offered at the commencement by Mr. Winterbotham of Horsley; and at the close by Mr. Dyer of Reading.

While the Committee were engaged in transacting business on Wednesday morning, a number of ministers and other friends met for prayer at the meeting-house. At eleven, public service began with reading the scriptures and prayer by Mr. Hinton of Oxford. Mr. Robert Hall preached a most impressive discourse from Isa. xxxii. 13—15; in which he dwelt with much emphasis upon the absolute necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to render Missionary exertions effectual: and Dr. Newman of Stepney, concluded. Mr. Hall has been very earnestly solicited by the Society to publish his sermon; and we cannot but hope that he will feel it a duty to comply with the request. In the

evening, after prayer by Mr. Kinghorn of Norwich, an interesting sermon was preached by Mr. Ward, from Serampore, founded on Ps. lxxii. 17. *Men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed.* Mr. W. closed the service in prayer.

It has never been customary to make collections on these occasions, but the liberality of the congregation led them to propose a variation from the regular course in this respect, and the sum of £ 81 10s. was received at the doors, besides a donation of £ 20 from a generous individual, by the hands of Mr. Edmonds.

The public meeting for the transaction of business commenced on Thursday morning at half-past ten. Benjamin Shaw, Esq. was called to the chair; and after prayer had been offered by Mr. Coles of Bourton, a Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year was read by the Junior Secretary. Besides presenting a copious summary of intelligence from the various Missionary Stations, this Report communicated, under the head of "Internal Management," the result of the deliberations of the Committee on the seventh Resolution of the last Annual Meeting (see P. A. XXXIII. p. 344.) The Committee have thought it best to recommend that the fourth, fifth, and sixth Rules of the Plan of the Society agreed on at Oxford, Jan. 1, 1817. (see P. A. XXXII. p. 245.) should be rescinded; and that in lieu thereof, it be enacted, that the Annual Meeting shall be held in June—that the Committee consist of fifty members, a proportion of whom shall go out yearly—and that a Central Committee, open to the attendance of any Member of the General Committee, shall meet monthly in London, for the dispatch of business.

After the Report had been read, it was moved by Joseph Gutteridge, Esq. seconded by W. B. Gurney, Esq. and

Resolved unanimously,

I. That the Report now read be received and printed under the direction of the

Committee, together with the List of Subscriptions and Collections for the past year, for the use of the Members of the Society.

On the motion of Ebenezer Foster, Esq. seconded by Richard Foster, jun. Esq.

It was resolved unanimously,

II. That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. King, the Treasurer, for his past services; and that Mr. King and Mr. Burls be requested to act as joint Treasurers for the year ensuing.

It was moved by Rev. Joseph Ivimey, seconded by Rev. Joseph Kinghorn, and Resolved unanimously,

III. That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Ryland and Mr. Dyer, the Secretaries, for their past services; and that they be requested to continue them another year.

On the motion of Rev. F. A. Cox, seconded by Rev. Thomas Blundell, It was resolved unanimously,

IV. That the thanks of the Society be presented to Thomas Potts and J. C. Gotch, Esqrs. Auditors of Accounts; and that they be requested to act in the same capacity for the ensuing year.

After the Secretaries had severally expressed their willingness to serve the Society, it was moved by Rev. William Winterbotham, seconded by Rev. John Saffery, and

Resolved unanimously,

V. That the suggestions contained in the Report relative to the internal management of the Society be adopted, and form henceforth a part of its constitution.

On the motion of Rev. William Gray, seconded by Rev. William Anderson, It was resolved unanimously,

VI. That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Committee for their services; and that the following gentlemen constitute the Committee for the year ensuing:

Anderson, Rev. Christopher, Edinburgh
 Barclay, Rev. George, Kilwinning
 Birt, Rev. Isa. Birmingham
 Birt, Rev. John, Hull
 Blundell, Rev. Thomas, Northampton
 Coles, Rev. Thomas, Bourton
 Cox, Rev. F. A. Hackney
 Deakin, John, Esq. Birmingham
 Deakin, James, Esq. Glasgow
 Dent, Mr. Joseph, Milton
 Edmonds, Rev. Thomas, Cambridge
 Fawcett, Rev. John, Ewood Hall
 Fisher, Rev. Moses, Liverpool
 Gregory, Olinthus, LLD. Woolwich
 Griffin, Rev. Thomas, London
 Gurney, W. B. Esq. London
 Gutteridge, Joseph, Esq. London

Hall, Rev. Robert, Leicester
 Hall, Rev. J. K. Kettering
 Hall, Joseph, Esq. Northampton
 Hanson, Joseph, Esq. Hammersmith
 Hinton, Rev. James, Oxford
 Hobson, Mr. James, Kettering
 Hoby, Rev. James, London
 Hogg, Rev. Reynold, Kimbolton
 Hughes, Rev. Joseph, Battersea
 Innes, Rev. William, Edinburgh
 Ivimey, Rev. Joseph, London
 Jarman, Rev. John, Nottingham
 Kinghorn, Rev. Joseph, Norwich
 Lomax, Mr. James, Nottingham
 Marshall, John, Esq. London
 Morgan, Rev. Thomas, Birmingham
 Newman, Rev. W. D. D. Stepney
 Nicholls, Rev. W. Long Collingham
 Page, Rev. Henry, Worcester
 Palmer, Rev. John, Shrewsbury
 Potts, Thomas, Esq. Birmingham
 Prance, William, Esq. Plymouth
 Ragsdell, Rev. William, Thrapstone
 Saffery, Rev. John, Salisbury
 Shaw, Benjamin, Esq. London
 Smith, John James, Esq. Watford
 Steadman, Rev. William, D. D. Bradford
 Stock, J. E. M. D. Bristol
 Thomas, Rev. Micah, Abergavenny
 Tomkins, William, Esq. Abingdon
 Wilson, Mr. William, Olney
 Winterbotham, Rev. William, Horsley
 Yates, Mr. John, Leicester.

It was moved by Rev. Dr. Ryland, seconded by Rev. Mr. Dyer, and

Resolved unanimously,

VII. That the following Members of the General Committee be requested to act, with the Treasurers and Secretaries, as a Central Committee for the year ensuing

Blundell, Rev. Thomas
 Coles, Rev. Thomas
 Cox, Rev. F. A.
 Edmonds, Rev. Thomas
 Gregory, Dr. O.
 Griffin, Rev. Thomas
 Gurney, W. B. Esq.
 Gutteridge, Joseph, Esq.
 Hall, Rev. R.
 Hall, Rev. J. K.
 Hanson, Joseph, Esq.
 Hinton, Rev. James
 Hoby, Rev. James
 Hughes, Rev. Joseph
 Ivimey, Rev. Joseph
 Marshall, John, Esq.
 Newman, Rev. Dr.
 Saffery, Rev. John
 Shaw, Benjamin, Esq.
 Smith, J. J. Esq.
 Winterbotham, Rev. W.
 On the motion of the Rev. William

Ward from Serampore, seconded by Rev. William Ragsdell,
It was resolved unanimously.

VIII. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the different Auxiliary Societies throughout the United Kingdom, for their liberal aid, and that it be recommended to the friends of the Mission to promote the formation of such Societies wherever it may be found practicable.

It was moved by Rev. James Hinton, seconded by Joseph Hall, Esq. and Resolved unanimously,

IX. That the Annual Meeting of this Society, which has usually been held in October, shall be held next year in London, on Wednesday, June the 21st.

On the motion of Rev. Robert Hail, seconded by Rev. J. K. Hall,

It was resolved unanimously,

X. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Benjamin Shaw, Esq. for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion. In acknowledging this vote, the Chairman took occasion to repeat the sentiments which had previously been expressed respecting Mr. Hall's discourse, and the Meeting immediately appointed a deputation to solicit its publication, as already stated. This interesting service was closed by prayer and praise.

DACCA.

THE following Letters from this Station have lately been received at Serampore.

Chittagong, August 25, 1818.

WE have five new visitors of the Sutya-gooroo's followers upon inquiry now with us. I expect to baptize two very hopeful young men, one a common Hindoo, and the other one of the Sutya-gooroo's people about the beginning of next month. The head Nuwab of Dacca sent a man to request a visit from me a few days ago, but I was too ill to talk much; therefore sent brother Rama-Prusada with my apology, and promise to wait upon him when better; our brother was received very politely, and had above an hour and a half's conversation with him upon the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ; and what appeared rather singular, not a hint respecting the false prophet dropped from his Highness's lips. I instructed Rama-Prusada not to introduce his name, but to confine himself to the scriptures, unless the Nuwab brought the impostor on the carpet himself. He is to send his English interpreter in a few days to introduce me.

Dacca, September 30, 1818.

You perhaps may call to memory a short account in one of my letters of the past year, of a promising young man of the Catholic faith, a Portuguese, who was seduced away from the school by the priests and his father, in consequence of his attachment to the scriptures and increasing knowledge of divine things; also his younger brother, a pleasing lad, about twelve years old, was carried away with him, and continued absent for nearly a year. But what scheme can you conceive the priest fixed on, when neither threats nor promises could draw him? He provided him a young wife, made him confess his sins, do penance, but received eight rupees for performing the marriage ceremony! See the end; the word and love of Christ took root in the heart of this young man, which he also continued to press home upon his young wife's mind, (who was brought up from her infancy by the priest,) with, I trust, the desired success; the result was, the conversion of both; which the young man could no longer conceal, but called upon me about two months ago, in a state of deep sorrow, for having suffered himself to be seduced from the Lord, and entreated a friendship with me again. An account of his convictions during the period of his absence proved very affecting indeed, and had sincerity, as proceeding from the renewed heart in all its child-like native simplicity, stamped upon every sentence.

When his father observed the change in the son and wife, which was too evident to be passed unnoticed, as also his constant attendance on the means, he took him to task about four days ago, and asked if he intended to become a "*kafir*,"* an "*Anabaptist*," and give up the holy religion of his forefathers? To which the young man mildly replied, that he was answerable to God only for his religion, and that the truth was to be found in the written word alone, which he was determined to follow, and risk every consequence, depending upon Christ for support.

The above, with many other answers, rather tended to irritate than appease the father, who declared, in a rage, that he should quit the house the next morning with nothing more than the clothes he had on, and that his wife should be separated from him. The young man's feelings were roused at the latter part of the threat, to which he replied, (upon remembering the words of our Lord, "He that loveth father, or mother, or wife, &c.")

* A blasphemous.

I shall now put the question to her, my father, in your own presence, viz. whether she be willing to follow the Lord with me, or continue a Catholic with you, and if she agrees to the former you cannot keep her from me, as in this case, the laws of God and man are on my side; but if she declares her resolution to forsake me, because I have chosen Christ as my portion, I pledge myself to you, that I shall separate without a sigh, and never more trouble either her or you. Upon this declaration, the question was put by the husband, Are you willing to put in your lot with me, and embrace the truth, or continue where you are with my father? To which the young woman replied, (who heard all that took place from the beginning,) that she was willing to follow the Lord, and go with her husband. This reply enraged the father to the last degree, (who seemed to be prepared for it, having called a party of Catholic friends to his assistance beforehand,) and upon hearing of it he rushed upon the young man, tore off his clothes, and then seized a large club, with which he struck him severely: the lad attempted to run out, but one of the Catholic brotherhood seized him about the body, which the former mistook for a friendly interference to save him from his father; but instead of this, he held him fast, until he received some severe blows of the club on the side; but being strong, he made an effort, got clear, and escaped into my house half naked, and nearly doubled together with a blow on the side. This took place between ten and eleven o'clock last Tuesday night. We afforded him protection, and need I say, my dear Pastor, rejoiced over this young champion in the cause of salvation.

I recommended him, as the first thing, to snatch his wife out of the fire, which he happily effected a little before day-light the next morning, at no small risk; for his mother, a stout masculine woman, happening to be awake, overheard the young woman going out, (as they lived in the same house,) pursued, and overtook her on the road, where she beat her severely. I have placed them with Solomon, who lives over the Persian school-room, in a little place that I gave him during his residence here, and which will answer for this promising young man and his wife, (and save them house-rent,) after Solomon's departure hence. Now, as to this new and gratifying acquisition in a place like Dacca, I have to apply to you for advice, and some small pecuniary assistance, sincerely trusting that the latter will not be misapplied, nor the application appear premature, after the proof which

this young man has given of his attachment to the Saviour and his interest.

He is twenty-two years old, has been married about ten months, is smart, steady, communicative, and intelligent; got off a pretty large portion of the scriptures by memory during the two periods in which he attended the school, as likewise instruction from his constant attendance under the means, (when able to attend.) He is a tolerable English scholar for a native, and writes an elegant hand, which would prove a means of supporting him amply in a public office.

But what appears most encouraging, he reads and writes the Bengalee language well, and understands, as well as speaks fluently, the various provincial dialects of these parts; therefore it would appear as if the Lord had already prepared him to set about the good work of winning souls. I shall, however, wait your answer, and take the liberty of allowing him ten rupees a month, until I hear from you; as the nature of the case, which is so closely connected with the honour and interests of the cause, calls upon us for aid. I omitted to mention, that he was wholly depending upon his father.

I think of receiving him about the end of the month; and himself, wife, and a few of the Sutyagooroo's people will be baptized with them about the end of the next, should the Lord please to continue us.

ALLAHABAD.

Letter from Mr. Mackintosh to Mr. Ward, dated

Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1818.

IN our going about we have had most attentive hearers at times: whilst we have imparted to them the fulness and riches of our dear Redeemer. A Hindoo of the rajpoot cast, in January last, got a written copy from me of a catechism with the exposition of the Ten Commandments in kythee characters, (some copies of which I had got written out to distribute.) He came a few days ago, and opened a wax cloth, and took this book out, and read to me with animation and delight, and said, he was much opposed by his countrymen for reading and setting such a store on it. This man has shown us a great attachment, and has attended a few times our worship. At a fair lately, where I read and exhorted a crowd who got round me, this rajpoot kept close to me. The Serjeant-Major

of the artillery company here was kind enough to open his door on the 19th of July, and I had the pleasure of meeting fifteen men and women for divine worship. This being a convenient place, I have carried on the worship here on a Sunday evening; nearly the same numbers attend. Through the exertions of brother Ford, we have obtained a separate place in the garrison lately, where I have had the pleasure to carry on the means of grace the two last Sundays, at ten o'clock, A. M. This place serves brother F. (who is a matross in the artillery,) to keep a little school for children belonging to various European soldiers in the fort. We intend to carry on the meetings here also on Wednesday evenings. God is pleased to send the axe here now; numbers are hewn down daily by the stroke of death, although we have not seen a more mild and promising season than this since I have been here, for we have abundance of rain and a goodly prospect; but it is closing on the sight of many. Sometimes I have been interrogated by the Hindoos, Could you not devise something for the mitigation of this mortality? I tell them, No doubt but by your cleaving to the idols, and forsaking the true God, you have incurred this plague. One man replied, We have had more deaths since you came than before. I said, You are more culpable now, after hearing the truth, for refusing to embrace it. The brahmuns are now very busy in imposing upon the inhabitants, by exacting offerings to satisfy Bhuvanee or Kalee. They often send a man to beat a drum through the streets to draw the attention of the people, and then with a loud voice enjoin them to present so many pice, cowries, or flour, to the goddess, to have the plague removed. As for drowning Hindoos at the junction of the two rivers, no one seems to care to prevent these shocking instances of self-murder. "Arise, O Lord, let not man prevail; let the heathen be judged in thy sight; put them in fear, O Lord, that the nations may know themselves to be but men."

DELHI,

From Mr. Thompson to Mr. Ward, dated Delhi, July 29, 1818.

WHILE I am writing this, the city is suffering exceedingly from the cholera morbus, that awful scourge of the present times. It has but recently visited this place, and commenced in the palace or fort of Selim-gurb, taking away at once

three males and two females of the royal family. The people, without distinction of age, cast, or constitution, are dying in the most sudden manner. Among other instances, a shopkeeper having just handed an article to a purchaser, before he could withdraw his arm, was seized with a fit of retching, fell on the ground, and before any aid could be afforded, died. A respectable reader of the koran having, only a few hours before, concluded the reading of the last chapter, fell down through the violence of the fit, and immediately died. Merchants, the most wealthy, and in apparent health, have died in like manner; and from an early hour in the morning to nine or ten at night are the unhappy victims of this disorder carried under our windows to be burned or buried: about a dozen times daily are we assailed with the doleful cries of "Rama nam suth hy, Govinda nam suth hy, Bhagvut nam suth hy."* Many have recourse to amulets. (I have recommended the 91st Psalm as the best amulet, and faith in its truths as the only safeguard.) The Hindoos went yesterday in vast numbers to some temple, and offered bloody sacrifices; and crowds visit the river with opium for the temple and gram for the fish.

I intended in my last to reply at large to your query respecting a journey among the Slikhs, and shall now do so. It must be undertaken in the months of December and January, and should not last more than six weeks. Besides the Shikh scriptures and tracts, it will be necessary, to render the journey more efficient, that I should have speedily sent up to me a good supply of Hindee and Bruj scriptures, scripture selections, and tracts of all kinds, as I have not more than eight or ten scripture selections, and five or six Bruj gospels at present, and no Hindee, tracts excepted. Persian, Arabic, Hindoost'hancee, Cashmiree, I have enough of, but not above sixteen or twenty of your large Persian pamphlets; this being very explanatory, is much esteemed both by Hindoos and Musulmans: and I must request an ample supply of this. But in case the visit to the Slikhs should not take up six weeks, I should like to go into Juyapoor; this I mention, not as doubting your approbation, but as a hint to send up even the unfinished gospel (if not concluded) in the Juyapoor language, both for dissemination and the advantage of local information respecting the language, style, &c. of the translation. If

* The names of Rama, &c are true, (that is, efficacious.)

to this were added a few gospels in the languages of all the neighbouring states and provinces, the same ends might be answered, as opportunity offered. I have papers by me containing corrections, &c. of upwards of half of St. Matthew's gospel, made four years ago; but observing that you had a revised translation in the scripture selection, and thinking that much of what I might have to suggest would be anticipated, I neither continued my labour (for it was indeed a labour) nor forwarded what I had prepared. Imagining that you would not have published any part of the New Testament but in the style of the edition under correction, I intended not to rest till I had gone through it and the Pentateuch; but was discouraged at seeing a revised version, because it rendered my labour useless, and I did not know but that the same had been done to both volumes of the Hindee scriptures. I have lately had a number of visitors, Shikhs, Cashmirians, Viragees, Moluees, and others; to some I have given, and to others lent small portions or entire volumes of the scriptures. A pundit having been recommended by a gentleman to visit me, was much gratified with the scripture selection, and his brother being ready to depart for Juya-poorra, called to obtain a book or two for his friends. I embraced this opportunity, as I found the man could give a good reason for professing to love our scriptures, of sending Hindee scripture selections, Pentateuchs, tracts, and hymn-books, and Bruj gospels into that kingdom. I also gave a few Persian and Hindoo's'hancee gospels. A Cashmirian (Hindoo) who has read the koran through, and is a very apt Arabic scholar, took some of the scriptures and your pamphlet in Persian to read. The Churun-dasee viragee mentioned in my last, has since visited me frequently, reading and conversing about the word of God, having obtained the book of Job, the Psalms, Proverbs, &c. in Hindee. Brahmuns, pundits, and others whom I have conversed with at the ghat, have called again and again for the word of God in Hindee.

July 31st. Oh! the multitudes that are dying hourly! Yesterday 25 were carried past our house, and only a fourth or a fifth of the dead come this way. The emperor, affected to the last degree for his subjects, repaired yesterday morning to the chief masjid, in order to avert the wrath gone forth amongst all descriptions of people. My soul hourly weeps for the miseries of this people; but alas! of what avail is it? I mourn alike for their

unbelief and hardness of heart, that they will not make Jehovah, who is my God, their refuge. The dead alone seem to feel the stroke, the living lay it not to heart; therefore it is, that such dreadful judgments cannot be improved by the servants of God to the spiritual advantage of this sinful, this unhappy people. Though I have a few who attend the preaching of the word, I feel myself to be amongst a people spiritually dead: and this is a constant grief to me; it sinks my spirits every time I begin to prepare for my public ministrations. O when will they give proof by their conversation and life that they are horn from on high? They hear, it is true, the voice of the Son of Man in his word, but lamentably want its quickening life-giving influence, calling them, converting them, and leading them from the city of destruction to the Jerusalem above. We wish much to be amongst a spiritual people, but this privilege is withheld. To desert our post for comforts would be no less a sin than it would be the surest way to forego them. He gave them their desires, but sent leanness into their souls. Therefore we shall wait till we hear the voice of the turtle in our own land, even in our solitary habitation.

SAMARANG.

THE Friends of the Society have been aware that the health of Mr. Phillips has been much interrupted of late. We have now the painful task of informing them, that his indisposition has increased to such a degree as to render it necessary for him to return to England, at least for a time. The following Letter, addressed to Dr. Ryland, will so fully explain the particulars connected with this afflictive providence, as to render any farther introduction unnecessary.

*Ship Broxbournebury, off Portland,
October 3, 1818.*

I AM sensible that you will be surprised and concerned at receiving a letter from me, dated at this place; I too am concerned, and that deeply, that the dispensations of the Almighty have rendered it necessary for me to leave that station, in which I had earnestly hoped to have laboured.

bonred long and diligently in the glorious service of my Redeemer and King.

However painful it may be for you to be apprized of the event, I yet feel a degree of pleasure in communicating to you, as the father of the Mission, a statement of the circumstances in which I have been placed, and which have induced me thus to return to my native land, as I hope they will satisfactorily prove that I have not without very urgent reasons in part relinquished my pursuits.

Till the month of July, 1818, my health was upon the whole very good, and I was able to pursue my studies with some degree of success; but a fever, which attacked me about that time, seems to have given such a shock to my constitution, as renders doubtful my prospects of ever enjoying health again. While suffering from the debility occasioned by this fever, a cold settled on my lungs, attended by a cough, which decreased my strength, and gave my friends the first alarm of my approaching disease. By adhering strictly to the advice of the medical man who attended me, I was partly restored, and was enabled to proceed in my work. On my first arrival at Samarang, when in good health, I applied for the situation of English teacher in the Dutch military school, which was about to be established at that place. I was induced to make the application partly because the salary would lessen the burden of expense which the Society had to bear, and partly because the appointment would secure me the privilege of remaining in the country. At the period so critical to my health, to which I have alluded, my regular appointment to this station arrived, and I soon sunk under the additional employment which it brought me. I was advised to try the effect of a change of place, and a temporary intermission of my studies. Accordingly I, obtained leave of absence from the school, and went to Pakalongan, a village about sixty-four miles west from Samarang, where I was hospitably entertained at the house of an English gentleman, whose kindness I had felt on a former occasion.

While at that place, I rapidly recovered my strength, my cough abated, and my profuse nightly perspirations began to decrease. I returned after a month's absence, and resumed my labours with an injudicious ardour. My old symptoms soon returned with increased violence, and my lungs were so sensibly affected, that by the beginning of March, this year, I was obliged to desist from my work altogether. Blisters were applied in vain to

relieve the oppression at my breast, and all the medicines I took were incapable of stopping the progress of my disease, which, by the concurrent opinion of four medical men, was pronounced a consumption. As the only probable means of recovery left, they advised a sea voyage of some length, as they assured me the disease had taken such hold of my constitution, that nothing but a long cessation from my studies, and a total change of climate, appeared likely to conduce to the preservation of my life.

Many obstacles, which I then thought insurmountable, seemed to prevent my acquiescence in this plan. My dear Mrs. Phillips had but just been delivered of a daughter, and my mind shrunk from the idea of undertaking a voyage with her and her infant in so tender a state. The great expense which would be connected with the step added a great weight to my spirits; and the sorrow at being obliged to relinquish the object on which my mind had been uniformly set for a number of years, just at the time too when I had begun in some measure to realize my expectations, produced a state of mind nearly allied to despondency. I had learned the Malay language sufficiently to be able to read and converse fluently, and to conduct worship in it. I had so far overcome the difficulties of the Javanese, as to be able to translate into it, with some degree of readiness, and had rendered the whole of St. Mark's Gospel, and sixteen chapters of the Acts, into language, which natives from different parts of the country professed to understand. Some errors must necessarily be connected with these early performances, but they were the means of improving me in the language, and of habituating me to a conciseness and correctness of expression.

The English gentlemen residing at Samarang, had been stirred up by means of a circular, which I had addressed to them at the commencement of the year, to enter into a monthly subscription for defraying the expenses of public worship in English, which I was to conduct. About 1000 rupees had been promised as a contribution towards fitting up a large and convenient room in which we were to meet, and 140 rupees monthly to pay the rent of the place, servants' wages, &c.

Thus to relinquish my prospects of success was a painful trial, and called on me for the exercise of faith in the wisdom and rectitude of the proceedings of God. Yet so alarming were my symptoms, and so rapid was the decay of nature, that I appeared tottering on the brink of the grave, and the united voice of the few

friends who knew my situation, and who saw me struggling with a disease which threatened speedily to put a stop to all my exertions, urged me, while the spark of life remained, to adopt the plan that had been recommended to me, as the only probable means of restoring me to health.

But few ships now touch at the ports of Java besides those that are bound for Europe. In other places I might have had an opportunity of going by some vessel to the Cape of Good Hope: but there was no ship at Java at that time that was bound for that or any other port eastward of it that was likely to conduce to my health. Among those that were nearly ready to sail for Europe, was the Broxbournebury, whose captain had become acquainted with me, and had regularly attended worship at my house, and it is with the sincerest pleasure I bear testimony to the excellence of his Christian character. Providence led the way that I might take the voyage with him; for two of my neighbours, English merchants, who on many former occasions had shewn themselves kindly interested in my welfare, pressed me earnestly, by the consideration that it was the duty I owed to the Society, to my family, and myself, to undertake the voyage, and generously presented me with 50*l.* each towards the payment of the passage money.

Mr. Robinson being at so great a distance, I had no opportunity of gaining his opinion in time; but he had apprized me, some months before, of his opinion of my disease, and had recommended me to leave Samarang for a time. Mr. Bruckner however concurred in the general opinion of my friends, and even went so far as to predict, that unless I were speedily to adopt some plan for removal, I should in the course of a few weeks be probably so bad as to be unable to go any where, or try any means for restoration. I therefore made up my mind without further delay to speak to the captain on the subject of returning, and he generously promised that the expense should not exceed 150*l.* (one hundred pounds less than was paid for my passage out when only Mrs. P. and myself.) Matters being thus adjusted, Mrs. P. myself, and our baby, not six weeks old, embarked on the 26th of April; on the 3d of May we arrived at Batavia, where the ship was detained for a fortnight. While there I waited on the governor, and acquainted him with my plan, and presented the certificate of my

sickness from the surgeon of the military school at Samarang. He expressed his concern at my sickly appearance, was sorry that I was prevented from proceeding in my studies, wished me a speedy voyage, with the hope that it would restore my health, and assured me that he should be glad to welcome me back to Java. On May 18, we left Batavia, about two years and five months having elapsed since I first visited it, and nearly twelve months of that time I had been the subject of wasting sickness.

My own expectations of the benefit which might result from the voyage were very sanguine, as the surgeon of the ship had been very attentive to me at Samarang, and his medicines had done something towards relieving the irritation of my lungs; and indeed for the first few weeks at sea I regained my strength; but I soon relapsed. My liver was thought to be affected, and a salivation was produced to remove the pain I felt in that part. Every comfort I could wish for has been supplied, and the captain has been unremitting in his attentions to promote my happiness and recovery; and I hope that my disease has been arrested in its progress; yet notwithstanding all the advantages of sea air, quiet, and composedness of mind which I have enjoyed, it still remains doubtful how it will terminate. I still have many of the symptoms of consumption in one of its advanced stages; but if the advice and medical treatment I can obtain in England be blessed, my life may yet be spared. The resolution which I formed at the time I left Java was, that, if ever the goodness of God restored me to health, I would, Providence permitting, embrace the first opportunity of returning to my station, to resume my work; and from that resolution I have never swerved. It remains unalterably fixed in my breast. Should God in his mercy hear my prayer, and spare me a little longer, I hope that this temporary interruption of my labours will be followed by a capability of body and of mind, for carrying forward the great object of our mutual pursuit, and that I yet shall spend my days in a Missionary station, and die in the *midst of Missionary works*.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, with their infant, and a Javanese girl, who accompanied them as a servant, have since arrived in London.