

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CCXLI.

JANUARY, 1839.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of this Society will be thankfully received at the Baptist Mission House, No. 6, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, London; or by any of the Ministers or Friends whose names are inserted in the Cover of the Annual Report.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

AGRA.

We have great pleasure in stating that, on the recommendation of our missionaries in India, the Committee have received, as one of the additional missionaries for that extensive field, the Rev. Richd. Williams, who has formed a small church at Agra, and is labouring there with much zeal and devotedness. Mr. Williams was brought under the notice of the Committee some years ago by Mr. Leslie, of Monghyr, and farther inquiries and information have fully satisfied them as to the propriety of the step they have now taken.

Agra is about a thousand miles from Calcutta, a city of great importance, and very populous. It is the capital of that extensive district which last year was visited by the dreadful famine, in consequence of which, no less than 80,000 poor famishing creatures were congregated within its walls at one time, to receive the scanty relief furnished by the Government, and the contributions of individual charity. The extreme pressure of that awful visitation has been, in some measure, mitigated. May it prove to have prepared many to receive, with humble gratitude, the bread which came down from heaven!

LUKHYANTIPORE AND KHARI.

Mr. De Monte's Journal.

The following is an account of my labours among the Christians of Khari and Lukhyantipore. To begin with the first station, I observe that on Sundays, besides the morning and afternoon services, I have

had an intermediate service on every Sabbath day. My congregations varied, both in the morning and afternoon, from fifty to sixty-four, and evidently heard the word of God with seriousness and attention. The intermediate meeting consists of church members, and candidates for baptism, when the former are interrogated as to the state of their minds, and admonished, instructed, or encouraged, as their circumstances require; and the latter are examined as to their fitness for joining the church. As some of them are fit subjects of baptism, I think the number of church members will be augmented as soon as a person is sent thither to baptize them; for they have been for years as candidates, and their baptism is deferred on account of some ordained missionaries not being able to go to them. Some hopes, also, are entertained of the three excommunicated persons being restored to the church communion very soon, from their evident signs of repentance. We have three week-day services here, Friday, at Khari, Tuesday, at Bannáábád, and Wednesday, at Madpur; and on these occasions both men and women, to the number of five to twenty, are taught, by catechetical exercises, the principles of the Christian religion. I hope some of them are now endeavouring to improve their characters. In general, they attend on the means of grace regularly, which leads me to hope that, under the divine blessing, their minds will be enlightened, and they will be enabled to follow the Lord fully. The number of persons removed by death are few, two men, and three women. One of the men, Doorogaram Makal, was a member of the church for the last three years, and died in the Lord. And we have a good hope of one of the women, too; for though she was not in the church, yet she led a good life, and was a candidate for baptism. In regard to the rest of them, truth compels me to state, that very little hopes are entertained of them. During the last year, only two Hindus have joined the Christian population here, and, deducting the two

from the five deceased persons, we have a decrease of three people in this station. It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth good. Ere long he will remember our low state, and bless us with prosperity in this place, also. We have here, now, altogether, two hundred and eight persons, including men, women, and children; consisting of a hundred and eighty catechumens, twenty-five church members, and three who have been excommunicated. From among the catechumens, six persons have offered themselves as candidates for baptism.

We now turn to our Lukhyantipur station, and here, I hope, we shall find much reason to bless the Lord. We have in this station not less than three hundred and ninety-five persons, consisting of men, women, and children; of these thirty-eight are church members, three who have been excommunicated, and three hundred and fifty-four catechumens. From among these catechumens seventy persons have offered themselves as candidates for baptism. I am happy to inform you that the work of God is prospering here, even beyond our most sanguine expectations; not so much in regard to the number of persons added to the Christian population, but particularly as it respects their growth in grace. That our people are ameliorating in their moral character, and are exceedingly desirous of gaining divine knowledge, is apparent to all their neighbours. Some of our illiterate brethren are so anxious to learn to read, that not being able to do this in the daytime, on account of their daily occupations, they gladly sit until eleven at night with the Lukhyantipur school teacher, and read and write with perseverance. I am happy to report that some of them can now read the Scriptures tolerably well, while others are aspiring after it. Religious subjects seem to have a good share in their conversation; and it is not unusual to see them afterwards having recourse to me for the elucidation of certain passages of the Scriptures. We have five week-day services here. Mondays, at Lukhyantipur; Tuesdays, at Sadasipur, and Banspalla; Wednesdays, at Mārūpāy; and Fridays, at Dhānkāta. On these occasions, from twelve to twenty persons meet together for learning the principles of the Christian religion by catechetical exercises; and, that our people may be praying Christians, every one among the men has to supplicate the throne of grace by turn. Many of them do pray with fervency, and have family worship regularly in their houses. This is manifest to their Hindu neighbours, who behold their holy conversation with a degree of surprise. I mentioned in my last journal that many of our people have learnt the first catechism, and

that on account of my teaching them, by the advice of my respected friend, the Rev. G. Pearce, the contents of a tract called, "A Compendium of Christian Duties." I could not introduce the second catechism; but now, as they have gone through this tract, too, I have commenced teaching them the second catechism from the month of February last; and it seems they are endeavouring to learn it as fast as possible. I hope in time they will treasure up in their minds the important doctrines it contains. On Sundays we have three services at the Lukhyantipur chapel; in the morning from a hundred and forty to a hundred and seventy persons attend the chapel (not including Hindus); and in the afternoon, from ninety to a hundred and forty people join in serving the Lord. The decorum and seriousness are highly pleasing. The intermediate meeting consists of church members, and candidates for baptism, when the former are asked as to the state of their minds during the week past, and instructed, admonished, or encouraged, according to their various wants and necessities; and the latter are led to state their reasons for desiring baptism, and are examined as to their fitness for receiving this ordinance.

In this station ten persons have been removed by death during the last year, four men, three women, and three infants; but none of them were in the church. The men and women renounced their caste a short time ago, and were under Christian instruction, and it is supposed that had they lived they would have given evidence of their conversion to God. Within the past year five persons were baptized, and received into church fellowship. Twenty-one Hindus have renounced their caste, and joined the Christian population in this place. They give us every encouragement to hope that they are trying to walk as it becometh the gospel of Christ.

From the numerical statements given above, it will be seen that we have now in Lukhyantipur station three hundred and fifty-four catechumens, thirty-eight church members, and three excommunicated persons; and that among the catechumens we have seventeen candidates for baptism. In order to meet the instruction of this vast number of persons I have only two catechists to assist me; and what could we do among so many, considering the indolent habits of some, the dulness of comprehension of others, and the greatness of the distance of some of the villages where they reside. Consequently, by the advice of the Rev. C. C. Aratoon, I have engaged two more catechists from this month, and appointed a day in the week for instructing a certain number of promising men for the ministry.

From a view of the account just given, it is certain that the Lord has blessed my feeble efforts with much success, and that he is carrying on the work of grace in the hearts of many persons here. When I first came to this station, which is about six years ago, I found no more than one church member, three excommunicated persons, and twenty-seven catechumens; thirty-one persons in all; but it appears from the numerical statement given above, that we have more than half this number now candidates for baptism, and hence we are encouraged to abound more in the work of the Lord; seeing that "our labour is not in vain in the Lord."

July 1st, 1838.

CEYLON.

The following encouraging intelligence from our excellent brother Daniel, has been longer than usual on its passage, it being dated 30th June last. Our readers will perceive by it that the work of God is still advancing at the stations under his care. Long before now, we trust, he has been joined by our friend Mr. Harris, who was expected to leave the Cape about the middle of September:—

Since I wrote to you a number of circumstances have occurred to try our faith and patience, and to call forth gratitude to our God and Saviour. Some of our native members have acted irregularly in not evincing a due attachment to public ordinances; and a few of them have been led astray by the temptations which surround us. We have been therefore obliged to exclude some of them, and to admonish others; while some who have been excluded on former occasions, having professed repentance, have been restored to the communion of the church. We have on the other hand been favoured lately to receive eighteen by baptism into the church at different places, within the last three months; and several others are candidates for that important ordinance. Oh, that they may be of those whom the Lord will own on the decisive day.

NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP AT KOTTAGHAWATTA.

We have, likewise, within the above mentioned time, opened a new place of worship at *Kottaghawatta*, a village about five miles from Colombo, where another missionary station has been established, and a church of twelve members formed. Five of these were previously united to the church here; and seven others have been added to them, out of the above specified eighteen, who are

said to have been baptized. The Lord has raised up a suitable native assistant missionary, who was formerly one of my best school-masters, but who is evidently qualified to perform more important work. He and his family are gone to live among the people; where he is remarkably diligent and active. In that village, and about eight others, he is continually occupied, both in public and from house to house, preaching and teaching the Lord Jesus. He is peculiarly skilled in attacking the idolatrous errors of the people around him. A great spirit of inquiry and opposition having been produced by his efforts, many around him, who were accustomed to go to the heathen temples, have this year neglected them; while obstinate idolaters have exhibited their fierce opposition to his faithful efforts. These things are encouraging. But having had in some instances painful disappointments to excited hopes, I am often afraid to mention many things which are pleasing, lest I should have to record their failure. Our sole trust must be in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth.

WANT OF MISSION-HOUSE.

One considerable difficulty existing at this station is, the want of a residence for the missionary. As no one builds in these interior places a house, except for his own occupation, none can be rented. He and his family are at present obliged to occupy a room in a house belonging to another, which is most unpleasant to both. I have applied to the Government for the gift of a piece of land on which to erect a dwelling, which has kindly been granted. But how to get money for the building of one, I do not know. I have so lately been a solicitor for money from the European population here, and must so soon do it again for a missionary object, that I dare not in this case seek their aid. I think, for £40. the whole may be completed; and when it is considered that I do not know if the station can be maintained without it, I hope that the Society, or some benevolent individuals connected with it, will afford me that outlay for this object.

MATELLE STATION.

I have mentioned our station at *Matelle*, about ninety miles from this. Our active and benevolent native member, who commenced it, and hitherto occupied it, has at length finished a neat place of worship there; which, with its furniture, and the ground on which it stands, with the utmost economy, has cost a little more than £70. I have allowed them £5. on behalf of it from the Society—the rest they have raised, or will raise, by their own exertions and ap-

plications, and have the premises conveyed over by deed to the Baptist Missionary Society. I went to the opening of it, which took place on the 24th of May last. That I might perform the journey with the utmost economy and make it a missionary tour, I engaged a bullock bandy; and, with a native brother, proceeded by slow stages thither and returning, that we might as far as possible preach in every place the gospel of God. We were out nearly two weeks; and in the course of the excursion, preached between us, I should calculate, about sixty times—often to people who never had heard of the true God, nor of the only Saviour. We put into circulation about 500 tracts. In streets, in the high-ways, at bazars, in private houses, in school-rooms, and in many other places, we made known the gospel of God. The opening of the place of worship was a very interesting service. After the service, a long and public conversation was held on Buddhism and Christianity, by the different advocates of both systems, amidst a number of deeply-interested spectators. On the following Lord's-day, besides two Singhalese sermons, the ordinance of baptism was administered in a river to three natives (who had been long under private as well as public instruction), on a profession of repentance and faith in Christ. In the evening of the day the Lord's supper was administered; and they, with our friend who preaches to them, and his wife, who had before made an avowal of attachment to Christ, were formed into a Christian church. Oh that the little one may indeed become a thousand!

While at this spot I saw the necessity of more vigorous efforts being made, than could be exhibited by a person who was occupied in business the whole of the week, and using only efforts on a Lord's-day, to instruct the people. I therefore conversed with our friend who had been instrumental in raising the cause there, on the importance of devoting his whole time to the work of the ministry. I find that four day-schools can be conducted there, a conveyance to take him from place to place maintained, and his wants supplied, for the sum of eighty rix-dollars, or £6. per month. After much prayer and deliberation, I have determined thus to do, for at least twelve months, and to continue it, if it receive the sanction of the Committee. My reasons are as follow: In the whole space of the way from Kandy to Trencomalie, a distance of 118 miles, except this, there is no Protestant place of worship. To neglect this opportunity would be highly criminal. The person who preaches to them is very diligent, and a most acceptable preacher. He is there. To send another missionary, I mean,

a European, with his family, would involve great expense. As he has a house of his own, we have no house rent to provide. Except his travelling expenses, which would be about the same in both cases, the salary allowed him is not above one-sixth part of what a European missionary would require. Being a native, he is eloquent in the language of the people, and has not to devote a year or two to the study of the language before he can preach in it; and being a near relative to the Modeliar of the village, he will have the aid of his influence, which is considerable among the people. I am sensible these things will increase the expenditure of the Society, but I could not think it right to neglect it. To remedy it as far as I can, I have circulated a proposal for a monthly subscription to aid it. I have obtained promises for this end of about two pounds per month, and hope to make it up three. You will, I am sure, willingly defray the other three.

WEST INDIES.

SPANISH TOWN.

The following communication from Mr. Philippo, dated 12th Oct., presents a very gratifying picture of the effects resulting from the recent change in the social condition of the labouring classes in Jamaica:—

Things here, as far as the people are concerned, are progressing to admiration. From the commerce carried on between the towns and the country, and from the appearance, manners, and behaviour of the people, I can scarcely persuade myself at times that the least alteration has taken place in their social condition. The exceptions to this statement are of a decidedly favourable character. All who feel themselves in the enjoyment of all the advantages of freedom are evidently more industrious, enterprising, cheerful, and happy. They seem, indeed, to exist in a new world, and to breathe a new atmosphere. The change is already astonishing; and he hopes it is calculated to create of the future, cannot but be of the most gratifying description to every unprejudiced and right-thinking mind. Already, also, many converts have been made to the belief of the advantages that will result from the new state of things. Amongst these is a gentleman of high professional rank, and a member of Assembly, whose previous anticipations as to the results of freedom were well known to have been of the most gloomy description. He assured me the other day (and I believe he has not scrupled to avow his conviction in a

more public manner), that he is now thoroughly persuaded that the change will be infinitely for the better to the country in every respect. The people attached to his own estates, he assures me, with but few exceptions, have been carrying on its operations to his entire satisfaction, and that for the same terms of remuneration (1s. 8d. per day) he could obtain as many labourers as he might choose to employ. Such were his prospects previous to the 1st of August, that he felt almost determined to part with his properties; but now, if I understood him correctly, so far from doing so, he would have no objection to make purchases of a similar kind. As an evidence that he is sincere in his acknowledgments of the moral influence that has been exerted by the missionaries,—notwithstanding the scandalous reports that have been circulated to the contrary by the corrupt and vicious press of this country,—he has generously offered a piece of land to the Baptist Missionary Society, situated in the midst of a large rural population, and to build a chapel and school-house upon it at his own expense, on condition of its being supplied, either steadily or occasionally, by a missionary of our denomination.

Similar views are now beginning to be entertained by the generality of the resident proprietors of any account; and hence increased advantages are afforded to missionaries for the successful prosecution of their important work. If the Society could but aid us in our struggles for two years longer, with men, and with increased means of a pecuniary kind, they might then leave us to ourselves, for the whole island, in a moral and religious sense, would then be ours. As an individual, no one can possibly possess greater external advantages of usefulness than I do at this moment; but I am bound hand and foot by the want of comparatively trifling pecuniary means. There is scarcely an estate or property of any kind, for miles around, upon which I have not been invited to establish schools and erect a place of worship. If I have had one acre of land offered me for this purpose, I have had a hundred; and in almost every case accompanied with the offer also of building materials, and a part of the labour requisite in the erection; but still I cannot move, because a little ready money is necessary to take up the lands, and in making other necessary preparations. Nor have I any hope of aid from our own people in these districts, as they are already engaged in efforts towards liquidating the debts on the chapels at Passage Fort, and Sligo Ville, which press upon me, and will do for some time to come, very heavily.

It must be painful indeed to a missionary, to labour among a people who manifest no disposition to listen to his message; but I often persuade myself that it is still more so, where, from comparatively trifling causes, he is unable to satisfy the insatiate appetite of hundreds, hungering and thirsting for the bread and water of eternal life. Wants requiring pecuniary means arise on every hand. In addition to the need of new Chapels, all those already erected require enlargement. Cannot the Committee award me £100 to secure some of the most eligible of the lands for the purposes for which they are offered? If so, the people themselves in most of the places would proceed with the buildings. I press this upon the Committee with the utmost earnestness, and sincerely hope they will give the subject their instant and prayerful consideration.

BROWN'S TOWN.

From this station also, on the opposite side of the Island, the accounts are equally satisfactory. The letter from which they are taken was written by Mr. Clark, on the 9th Oct.

"We have much—very much to be grateful for. The desire of our hearts is gratified to an extent beyond our most sanguine expectations, as regards the work of God. It is progressing more rapidly than before. Religion appears to be taking greater hold of people's minds, and more powerfully regulating their conduct. I have, during the last two years, baptized nearly 200 persons, and during that time have had to exclude but two from our communion; and certainly our church discipline is not less strict than any church I know of at home. Our people are now fully equal in intelligence to the peasantry of England—at least when I was at home. Old and young have learned, or are learning to read. On a Sabbath day we have from 500 to 600 children, and nearly as many adults, learning to read the word of God—old people in spectacles and idolaters from Africa among them. We have evening schools on Mondays and Thursdays, besides others on estates; a writing school on Saturday; and a Bible class. I am going, after much hesitation, to enlarge the chapel, to enable it to accommodate double the present number it can now contain. I have had a heavy debt to struggle with, but I rejoice to say that only £10 remains, and that I expect to receive this evening. The enlargement will cost £2,000. From the past I derive hope for the future. God has helped us in every difficulty, and will not now forsake us.

"At Bethany—the station I formed my-

self, and in which I feel no ordinary interest, we have got a congregation of 1,200. There I am about also to build. The day-school is very interesting—the attendance from 120 to 130. I have to-day, and since I began this letter, commenced a new school, about four miles from this. My expectations were not excited, but more than gratified. We have commenced with 97 children. I am pledged to commence two or three more as soon as I get premises.

“The people are going on steadily and industriously.”

RIO BUENO.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dexter, dated Oct. 1.—

You will have seen by the newspapers which have been forwarded to you, some account of our rejoicings and our alarms during the ever-memorable month of August. Things have since settled down into their ordinary channel. The people in this district are every where working cheerfully, and are in most cases fairly paid. I need not, however, enlarge on this point, as you will obtain general information from other sources.

Our stations are, perhaps, in every respect in a more prosperous condition than they ever were since I have known them. The congregations are, from their size, painfully pleasing. At Stewart Town especially, though the chapel has been enlarged, and a considerable number who used to come from a great distance in the mountains now form a separate congregation at Liberty Vale, we still have many more than we can accommodate: while at Rio Bueno something must immediately be done to screen from the scorching rays of the sun the hundreds who cannot gain admission to the chapel. At Liberty Vale we have at present about 300 in attendance, who are supplied once a fortnight from Stewart Town, partially by myself, and partially by Mr. Dillon my schoolmaster. A Sabbath-school has been commenced, in which there are about 50 scholars, and I have engaged a master who, after Christmas, will begin a day-school there. I trust he will be useful in other ways. I mentioned him to you some time ago, as a member of Mr. Cater's church at Bath, who came out as a clerk. He has since found that store-keeping and religion will not agree in this country; and having expressed a determination to return to England at the end of the year, unless he found some employment more congenial with his feelings, I at once requested him to take charge of a school at the station referred to. As soon as he is settled there, I shall endeavour to obtain a place about ten miles far-

ther up the country, in a district which has never been visited by any thing like the light of the gospel, and where the people are consequently given up to the full power of the old African superstitions and IDOLATRIES. The last word, strong as it is, is not too strong to express their real condition; as I am credibly informed that there are, throughout the whole of that (the midland) part of the island, many who are as thoroughly given up to the worship of “gods that cannot save,” as were their ancestors on the shores of Africa. I fear that many of our friends at home will be startled on hearing this; they seem to have formed the opinion that Jamaica is almost, or *entirely* evangelised. They may, however, rest assured that much more exertion will be necessary before that desirable end shall be accomplished. Should a place be obtained in that neighbourhood, service will be held there, and at Liberty Vale, on alternate Sabbaths, either by myself, Mr. Dillon, or Mr. Gibson, the new school-master referred to. He has been used to conducting village services at home, and will not therefore have to enter upon a work which is new to him. Mr. Dillon also has begun to preach, and is, I believe, an acceptable supply. You will rejoice with me that God is raising up such instruments, and pray with me that their labours may be blest.

MANCHIONEEL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Kingdon, dated Sept. 21:—

I have a pleasing task to perform in writing you to-day, viz., to tell you that we are in great want of room for the congregation that assemble here sabbath after sabbath; and that, in consequence of this circumstance, we are seriously proposing to build forthwith such a chapel and school-room as will better suit the number that require accommodation. That we do need a larger place of worship, you will feel convinced when I inform you that we are obliged to throw open to the people every sabbath, our only two rooms, excepting the bed-room, and my study, when the chapel has been filled; and that we should be very likely to have a still better attendance; and some of the planters, perhaps, occasionally, had we a more convenient and decent place for their accommodation. Sometime since, finding our week-evening meeting here badly attended, I determined to go down to the estates, to one on one evening, and to another on another evening, for the purpose of holding meetings there; and I am induced to think that the steepness of our ascent has been a hindrance to persons coming after

the fatigue of their day's work, for I get double the number, and often more than this, that I used to have up here, and many hear the word when brought so very near, that will not go far for it. To this practice of mine, and also to our having a day-school in active operation through the first five working days of the week, as well as a good sabbath-school, do I attribute it, under the blessing of God, that there is a greater desire to hear the word than we have hitherto observed. And now, my dear brother, I hope you will be able to help us materially in this undertaking. You will see, if you refer to the subscription list that I sent to Mr. Steane by last packet, the amount of labour and money already given, and promised here, to which, I trust, great additions will be made; but whether we finally decide on having (as at first proposed) a stone building, or only a wooden one, the expenses of it will fall little below a £1,000. currency. The architect to whom I have applied for plans and specifications, being just now indisposed, I have not the means of stating particulars by this packet, but I hope to do this next packet. In the meanwhile, I beg leave to apprise you of our intention, and of our necessities, trusting that this intelligence will be gratifying.

HONDURAS.

The Society has been called to sustain an affecting bereavement in this part of the missionary field. Mr. Henry Philpot, whose arrival at Belize was announced so lately as in our number for September, is numbered with the dead! He was a young man whose unaffected modesty, amiable disposition, and zealous attachment to missionary service, gave fair promise of extended usefulness. His arrival had greatly refreshed the heart of Mr. Henderson, with whom he was to be associated in the increasing labours of the station; but soon after commencing his engagements, disease began to undermine his constitution, nor ceased its ravages till the earthly tabernacle was levelled with the dust. His death took place on the 7th of September, at half-past six in the morning, at the mission-house, and he was buried in the evening of the same day, amidst the regrets of a respectable assembly, who had learnt in some measure, during his brief sojourn among them, to appreciate his worth.

These few particulars are gleaned from a letter addressed by Mr. Henderson to a near relative, which is the only communica-

tion which has yet reached us since the mournful event. That letter gives the following account of the only occasion on which he preached at the Mission Chapel, as he was occupied, except in that instance, at another place of worship lately opened in a distant part of the town.

"On the 27th of May, he preached in our place of worship in the evening, the first and only time. When I heard him, I hoped it was an earnest of future usefulness. His subject was Divine love, from the words of our Saviour to Peter, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?' There was a correctness of diction not always to be met with in young preachers; the ground he took seemed to be his own. What he had tasted and what he loved was declared unto us with gravity and affection. He was much loved by the members of the church, and his loss is much felt by us all. How consoling! oh, how consoling to know, that verily there is a reward for the righteous, and that his loss to us is incalculable gain to him—being of those who washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

It was stated in our November Herald, that our esteemed brother, the Rev. George Pearce, had taken his departure from Calcutta, in the hope of recruiting his greatly impaired health. We have the pleasure to state that Mr. P. arrived at Penzance on the 18th November. The Larkins, in which he sailed, struck on a sunken rock among the Scilly Islands; but a merciful Providence preserved the lives of all on board, though they were obliged hastily to quit the vessel, and proceed to Penzance in an open boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayne reached Calcutta in safety some time in the month of September, though their vessel also, the *Elvira*, narrowly escaped shipwreck in passing up the Bay of Bengal.

On his homeward passage, Mr. Pearce had the pleasure of spending two or three days with Mr. Daniel, at Colombo, and also of meeting Mr. Harris and his family at the Cape of Good Hope.

Our beloved brother, Mr. Clarke, of Jericho, has returned from New York to Jamaica with his wife and child, with some degree of amendment in their health. Much kind attention was shown them by our Christian friends in the United States.

LIST OF FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES.—Rev. J. Williamson, Sewry, March 20; James Penney, Calcutta, Aug. 23, and another without date; James Thomas, Calcutta, two without dates; United Mis-

sionaries, Calcutta, July 2; G. Bruckner, Samarang, July 15; R. Williams, Agrn, Nov. 12; J. C. Marshman, Serampore, July 2; E. Daniel, Colombo, June 30; J. Harris, Cape, Aug. 24, Sept. 11.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Messrs. Kidwell and others, Graham's Town, Aug. 10, Sept. 3.

JAMAICA.—Rev. T. Burchell, Montego Bay, Sept. 4, Oct. 2; W. Knibb, Falmouth (two) Sept. 1, Sept. 14, 16; T. E. Ward, Falmouth, Oct. 10; D. Day, Port Maria, Sept. 5; W. Dendy, Salter's Hill, Aug. 22, Oct. 18; T. F. Abbott, St. Ann's Bay, Sept. 3, 18, 26; H. C. Taylor, Old Harbour, Sept. 17; J. Kingdon, Belle Castle, Sept. 21; J. M. Philippo, Spanish Town, Oct. 12; J. Clark, Brown's Town, Oct. 1, 10; B. B. Dexter, Rio Bueno, Oct. 1, 11; J. Tinson, Kingston, Oct. 13; J. Reid, Hayes Savannah, Oct. 10; Mrs. Baylis, Beththephil, Sept. 27; S. Oughton, Lucea, Oct. 23.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Rev. E. F. Quant, Turk's Islands, Aug. 30, Oct. 20; Mrs. Applegate, Nassau, Sept. 22.

Rev. John Clarke, at New York, Sept. 8.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from Nov. 15, to Dec. 15, 1838, not including individual subscriptions:

Gloncester, Friends, by Mr. Reynolds...	0 0 0	South Africa, Graham's Town Auxiliary,	
Branley (York), by Mr. Cliff.....	11 0 0	by Mr. T. Nelson.....	60 0 0
Stoke on Trent, Collection, by Mr. Vicars	3 0 0	Bedfordshire Auxiliary, by John Foster, Esq.,	
Devonport, Morice Square, by Rev. T.		Treasurer:—	
Horton.....	25 0 2	Bedford.....	20 5 0
Ipswich, Donations by a few Friends, by		Biggleswade.....	60 1 3
Mr. Pollard.....	24 3 0	Gamlingay.....	29 14 1
Downton, Collection and Sunday School,		Gransden.....	1 15 9
by Rev. John Clare.....	16 2 10	Sharnbrook.....	9 16 4
Winchester, Collection, by Rev. John		Staughton.....	5 12 0
Dyer, junr.....	5 2 6	Triplow.....	0 14 6
Oxfordshire Auxiliary, on account, by Mr.			127 18 11
Bartlett.....	100 0 0	Cornwall Auxiliary, by Rev. Joseph Spasshart:—	
Dividend on Estate of late F. Deakin,		St. Austle.....	28 0 0
Birmingham, by Mr. J. W. Showell.....	20 11 11	Padstow.....	6 14 0
Great Shelford, Collection, &c. by Rev.		Marazion.....	2 2 0
W. W. Cantlow.....	15 5 6	Redruth.....	30 8 4
Churches at Kingussie and Tullimnet, by		Truro.....	42 19 4
Rev. R. Thomson, Perth.....	8 10 0	Helston.....	15 19 8
Dock Head, Bermondsey, Collection,		Penzance.....	16 1 11
April 29.....	0 16 0	Chacewater.....	7 17 0
Great Driffield, Collection, by Rev. J.		Falmouth.....	49 18 6
Normanton.....	7 16 0		200 0 10
Beacon-field, Collections, by Rev. Eus-		Thorpe, Essex, by Mr. King.....	4 8 4
tace Carey.....	5 5 0	Otley, by Rev. John Eyres.....	6 13 0
Sible Hedingham, Collected at Prayer-			
Meeting, by Rev. R. Langford.....	1 18 3	P. S. By an oversight, the sums acknowledged	
Hampshire Auxiliary, on account, by Mr.		last month, as received from Swanwick and Bur-	
B. H. Hinton and Mr. George.....	238 0 3	ton on Trent were reversed. The former should	
		have been £7 6 0; the latter £12 14 2.	

For the Ten additional Missionaries to India.

Mr. J. L. Benham, Wigmore Street.....	20 0 0
Mr. Ridgway, King William Street.....	10 0 0

DONATIONS.

Produce of a Diamond Ring, given by a deceased friend.....	4 5 6
Friend, by Mrs. Cox, Hackney.....	5 0 0
Friend at New Mill.....	2 0 0
Mrs. Leader, Woolton, by Rev. John Kershaw.....	50 0 0
John Coward, Esq. Liverpool, to extend operations in Jamaica.....	50 0 0
Mrs. J. L. Angas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Do.....	10 0 0

For Rev. W. Knibb's Schools, by the Editor of the Emancipator:

Mrs. Sykes, Clifton.....	1 0 0
E. S. Abdy, Esq.....	1 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A small box has been received for Mr. Knibb, from "A sincere friend to the Missionary Cause."