

THE
MISSIONARY HERALD.

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AFRICA RECEIVING THE GOSPEL.—p. 361.

WESTERN AFRICA.

OUR number for May brought down the history of our brethren, Clarke and Prince, as far as the 19th of December, on which day they landed at Cape Coast Castle, and were hospitably received by Mr. Mycock, the Wesleyan missionary residing there. Subsequent letters announce that, through the kind protecting care of our Heavenly Father, our friends had reached Fernando Po in safety, and passed over to the neighbouring continent, which is about forty miles distant from that island.

Under date of 2nd February, Mr. Clarke, writing from Cameroon, King Bell's Town, thus narrates their progress :—

" We landed at Clarence on the 1st day of January, had a kind reception from Mr. Thompson the agent of the West African Company, and were invited to remain (until lodging could be found for us elsewhere) at his house. Dr. Prince felt unwell previous to our coming in sight of Fernando Po, and went on shore with a slight attack of fever upon him. On the Sabbath he had a second attack, after which it did not return for some time; he has since had a second visit of fever and ague, but it was upon the whole lighter than the first; and he is again well, and devotedly engaged in doing all the good he can to the benighted men among whom our lot has been so wonderfully cast. I obtained a residence in the town of Clarence at ten shillings per week, and removed to it on the 4th of January. My beloved brother Dr. Prince was able to come to take up his abode with me on the 6th. On the first sabbath of the new year I commenced preaching to the interesting people who reside there. I addressed them from Luke ii. 10, ' And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.' About 250 attended, and in the evening I again preached, and had a still larger congregation to hear from my lips the words of eternal life. On the Monday evening I commenced service in our dwelling, and every evening, when we are at Clarence, the people assemble in numbers varying from fifty to eighty and one hundred, to listen for an hour to the reading and expounding of the truths of God. Dr. Prince takes his full share in the work with me; and is, I believe, the means of much good to myself and to the people.

We meet in the cool of the morning and evening; we have the people seated in the yard, and worship commences about 6 o'clock A. M., and again at 5 o'clock P. M. The people rejoice to hear, and some of them we hope are feeling themselves sinners, and in need of a Saviour, and will soon show that

the word preached has not been in vain.* We shall want a place to meet the people when the rainy season sets in; but how to encumber ourselves at present with the cares of building we do not know. God, I doubt not, will direct us in this important matter, and we believe no time will be lost by you in sending out men to occupy the ground God has so evidently prepared. The people are anxious to have a place in which to worship God. Mr. Thompson has offered a piece of land, and we have applied to him to know what a building, durable, but of moderate dimensions, would cost. The people are very willing to assist in lessening the expense of the undertaking, and we feel assured the Committee will do all they can to follow up the instructions they have given for our direction.

The town of Clarence contains 170 houses, and 17 at Krou town, adjoining; besides 7 large houses belonging to the West African Company. There may be in Clarence 700 inhabitants, and of Kroumen, at Krou town and hiding in the woods, 300. The Adeeyahs, or aboriginal inhabitants, are from 5,000 to 10,000 souls; their correct number cannot at present be ascertained. We have met this interesting people at three of their towns, and had about 600 of them in all to hear from us the words of eternal life. They are a most harmless race of people, and are not so covetous as most of the Africans usually are. They gave us a very kind reception and expressed themselves glad that white men were about to instruct them respecting God, and the way to be for ever happy.

The climate of Fernando Po is, probably, not worse than other parts of Western Africa. It has this advantage, you can get up to the mountains as high as is necessary, and obtain a cool and pleasant retreat; we have ascended

* It is proper to state, that several of those who have joined us as inquirers, were formerly connected with the Methodist Society at Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cape Coast Castle, and had often felt serious convictions before we preached the gospel unto them.

the mountain about 3,000 feet, to the place where Colonel Nichols had his house. The air was cool and pleasant, and the prospect good; and here, or two miles below, a house might be speedily erected for the accommodation of a missionary. On the way, and about five miles from Clarence, are four Adeeyah towns, in which there may be about 800, or perhaps 1,000 inhabitants. To the place where we slept, and where a house might be

built, it is eight miles; and to the mountain where the late governor had his house it is about ten miles from Clarence. The soil is amazingly rich, and continues to be so to the tops of the mountains. The land is cleared near the towns of the natives, but elsewhere is overrun with tall trees and bushes. It is well-watered, and very well supplied with all the luxuries usually found in tropical climes.

Respecting the Adeeyahs, or original inhabitants of the island, the following additional notice occurs, in another letter from Mr. C. :—

“I took a walk into the woods one morning, and came to a town of the ‘Adeeyahs,’ but for want of an interpreter, I could not talk to them of the Lord Jesus. I have now got a person, who was for eleven years among these people, and who understands their language as well as he does his own. He also speaks English moderately well, and will, I hope, be able to do something for us among this people, who are, I should think, without exception, the most degraded that exist upon the earth. A male and a female who reside in this town, who understand English, and are a little civilized, are already ranked among the number of our inquirers after truth. God grant they may be the first fruits of a rich harvest unto God.

“These Adeeyahs are vulgarly called ‘boobies:’ their huts are scattered over the island in different directions. Those nearest to each other form a town, and of such I have got the names of above thirty-seven already; and have no doubt there are many, the names of which I have not yet been able to obtain; their numbers cannot be accurately known.

The captain of a trading vessel at Fernando Po, had kindly promised to take our friends across to Bimbia, Cameroons, and Calabar, but was prevented from accomplishing his friendly purpose by the arrival of a letter from his employer in England, expressly forbidding him to afford the missionaries any help whatever! In justice to the great body of British merchants, the writer feels it incumbent on him to state, that his experience of a quarter of a century supplies no parallel to this prohibition. It is thus noticed by brother Clarke, after mentioning the departure of Captain B. :—

“We followed in a little boat going to Cameroons and Bimbiu for goats. We had to sleep on the small deck, exposed to the dews by night, and put up our umbrellas to screen us from the burning sun by day. God preserved us; blessed be his holy name: but had we lost our health or our lives by the exposure, I fear Mr. ——— would have had to answer

They are a timid, inoffensive race, and are usually kind to such as go among them in a friendly way; but among themselves, they sometimes have war, and fight with the long wooden spear and the knife. Their language is certainly very poor, and cannot be very difficult to acquire. It seems to me soft and gentle; but I have not yet heard a regular ‘palaver;’ I have only heard the more delightful sounds of a timid female ‘Adeeyah’ teaching four of her countrywomen the truths concerning God, and his Son Jesus Christ. This may seem strange to you, but it was thus: last Sabbath I attempted to make myself understood, on my return from ‘Krou Town,’ in a very short conversation with one or two of these poor females. The result was, that five of them, neatly dressed, came to our dwelling on the following day; two of them understood English, and in the simplest way I possibly could, I put words into her mouth to speak to the others, praying God to bless the feeble effort, and to write conviction on each of their hearts.”

for this, and for the retarding of the gospel of Christ, in the day of God. I feel greatly for Mr. ———, but it is a feeling of pity, and sorrow, and forgiveness, which sends me to the throne of God to ask him to pardon him, and change his heart, so that he may soon be disposed to favour the cause of the God he professes to serve.”

On arriving at Cameroons, our brethren were introduced by Capt. Lilly, a resident trader, to the native chief, King Bell, for whom, and several other individuals of the same rank, they had been kindly furnished with letters of recommendation by Lieut. Col. Nicholls. King Bell immediately granted the Missionaries his large hall, upstairs, to sit in ‘a luxury,’ observes Mr. Clarke, ‘not often found in Africa.’ From this regal abode, Dr. Prince writes as follows on the 4th of February:—

"Truly, we find that the Lord is a hearer of prayer; we see that he is favouring our mission, and inclining the hearts of men towards us. At this moment, though obviously in the power of a people and of a chief whose hearts are wholly given to the idolatry of covetousness, and with whom the life of a man is of less value than a printed cotton handkerchief; yet we are, by faith in the Most High, and as his servants, divested of all apprehension; and, by his Spirit operating upon the heart of our heathen host, our persons and property are respected in an unwonted degree. I will tell you, however, a little incident, which has given occasion for the display of the ruling passion of acquisitiveness. We appeared before King Bell with hats we had purchased at Cape Coast, of unique appearance, but the best suited for wear in a hot country that I ever saw. His Majesty's eye was soon riveted on these hats, and his tongue was as quick to demand them. The equivalent he offered was two seamen's castors, much too small, and not a little the worse for wear. After a hopeless resistance, we thought it expedient to comply, and the next day I borrowed my old friend to go to King Agua's town hard by, to open our commission before him and his subjects. The hat attracted his cupidity also, but when he heard that it was Bell's already, and that his rival had possessed himself of the two, he be-

came sullen, pettish, and implacable; he would not shake hands, nor speak, except his displeasure, at parting, and left us to wander home as we best could, through the intricacies of his plantain ground. His displeasure soon spread amongst his subjects, and we could get no help, till we reached the outskirts a little before the news of the transaction, and then, by the promise of a reward, we secured a canoe to carry us down a mangrove creek to the great river.

"In conclusion of this tale, I have to acknowledge the friendly aid of Capt. Wild, of the 'Renewal,' a Liverpool ship which trades with Agua. He assisted us next morning to reach this town, gave his influence to conciliate and to urge the old man to gather his people, and yet only 150 collected. As it would have been imprudent to 'take chop' (eat), as we were asked to do, of the chief's morning fare, our friendly intercessor took us off to his ship, and afforded us a very seasonable repast. We are to return to Agua this evening, to know his mind about welcoming a religious teacher, &c. We have not had occasion to return to any other people whom we have met, to hear their decision. It has been declared in the most prompt and hearty way in all previous cases, and has sometimes anticipated the explicit declaration of our purpose to supply their wants."

On the following day, Dr. Prince, resuming his narrative, observes:

"The morning that we met Agua's people for the first time, we took care to introduce, in our opening addresses to the blacks, a very distinct disavowal of participation in, and interference with trade and traders; declared that we came empty handed, making no presents, only parting with goods or money in return for services rendered, or the necessaries of life demanded. The simplicity of our design they appeared to comprehend, and satisfaction was evidently expressed in the proceedings. Before several captains, supercargoes, and surgeons, we have had opportunity of showing our designs in so simple and forcible a light that one general friendly reception has been given us. We have conversed with the various gentlemen interested in the trade, on the sin of desecrating the sabbath, by a pursuit of their calling, and have obtained a ready declaration from all, without an exception, that they will discontinue and discountenance it. We felt that this sin, perpetrated and upheld by Englishmen, would be a great barrier to missionary success, and we trust that this reproof and exhortation will be as a prophet's reward to those who have shown a friendly part to us.

"Capt. Wild has propitiated Agua by a small present from the ship's mess barrel, and in the same way has made a *douceur* to the Hicory people, whom we are to visit this afternoon in company with him, and in his boat. It will occupy some hours to cross and recross the river, and talk to that town's peo-

But the most essential service hitherto

rendered by this obliging gentleman was displayed last evening at Agua's, whither I told you I was to go to receive an answer to our proposition to furnish them with godly teachers. Capt. W. had seen the sulky old man and several of his head people in the forenoon, and about 5 p. m., I had the gratification of meeting the most numerous and animated assemblage we have yet addressed. Brother Clarke did not go with me; he was occupied in concluding a meeting with Bell's people. I only wish a draftsman had been present to sketch the scene. The king, habited in a rich scarlet silk around his loins, which formed a striking contrast to his glossy, jet black skin, was seated before his door. On his left was a large group of his chief men, and numerous sons. Those in the front squatted, flanked and supported in the rear by others on their feet. At a little distance on his right were some of his fifty wives, gracefully ornamented with large beads of various colours dispersed around their heads and about their persons. Then, on every eminence, and forming a large circle around me, were parties of anxious expectants of my address,—youths, Zaccheus-like, mounting the trees. We were on a considerable height, looking down upon the majestic stream, that presented upon her bosom many of England's boasted traders. The sun was rapidly declining behind the opposite shore, and ere I concluded, after they had with one accord shouted their welcome to the promised missionary and teacher of their offspring, I turned to

the beautiful moon, then rising full in the sight of all, and told them that the God who made that orb for their accommodation by night, had heard their vow and would record it. There were no fewer than 500 in this company, which had been collected by sound of their country drum in thirty or forty minutes. Many understood English, and these were so desirous of my continuing to speak without interruption, that they would scarcely allow the use of the interpreter, promising to make amends to the less instructed by their own repetition. Your Committee, and the Christian public who wished us farewell and God

speed to this land, would have been startled into admiring gratitude at the instant that this large company rose as one man, and carried by acclamation, that penetrated far through the circumambient air, the proposition to send them a minister to reside amongst or near them. They called it 'good palaver,' said they would protect him who came, thanked us most cordially, declared they would build a house and school, and never desert the white man.

"Let my imperfect narration be recited to the praying public of England, and they will determine whether missionaries shall be sent to fields already white to harvest."

In conformity with the wish of our zealous brother, his 'imperfect narration,' as he modestly styles it, has thus been repeated to the 'praying public of England.' We feel assured it will stir up many to bless God for the 'manner of entering in' which he has vouchsafed to his servants, and to render further aid to this promising department of missionary enterprise, as well as to the general objects of the society. The wood engraving at the head of this article, was designed for the embellishment of a supply of collecting cards, furnished at the request of some friends, who have, from the first, taken a deep interest in the proposed mission to Africa; and any number which can be advantageously employed in other quarters, may be had on application to Fen Court.

J A M A I C A.

KINGSTON.

From Rev. Samuel Oughton, Jan. 30, 1841.

"Since I last wrote, my health has not been nearly so robust as it used to be. Still I have, through mercy, been enabled to persevere, often ready to fear that I should sink, but at all times receiving grace to help in my time of need. On Christmas day we had a delightful service; at four a. m. the chapel was thronged with a most interesting congregation, to implore the presence and blessing of God on the services of the day. Soon after day-break, the concourse repaired to the sea-beach, where 156 persons, who had witnessed a good confession before many witnesses, followed their Lord in baptism. The number, although large, is but a fraction of those who appear to be under serious concern for their souls; and when I tell you that Mr. Rouse and myself had been nearly four months examining them, we shall not be charged by you with precipitancy or indifference in that important duty. Many of the candidates were formerly scholars in the schools here, and had I time I would send you the replies of one young man which he gave me to my questions, which, although I am not fond of chronicling negro dialogues, would I am sure prove interesting.

"I have at length obtained a delightful spot for a country residence and station; it is about 9½ miles from Kingston by a good road;

has a comfortable house, and nearly 11 acres of land, with a most eligible spot for a chapel, and in a populous neighbourhood. I anticipate a great advantage to our health, and much increased usefulness, will result on this undertaking. May the Lord abundantly bless it. It cost £700, which I had to pay yesterday. A great part of the money was borrowed. I have had a trust deed made out by which it is effectually secured to the mission. When I tell you that since I have been here, we have expended in enlargements, repairs of premises, country stations, &c., upwards of £6,800, exclusive of minister's salary, school-master's ditto, and incidentals, and that fully £5,000 of it is paid, you will say we have done what we could. We are at peace. God appears to be blessing our labours. The congregations continue to increase both in numbers and respectability, and my affection for the people, and theirs for me, seems to grow stronger every day.

"Pray for me, my dear sir, that I may be humble under so much prosperity, and faithful to my charge, and that these pleasing indications of prosperity may not be as the morning cloud and the early dew, but may continue to increase and abound more and more."

JERICHO.

From Mr. Joseph Merrick to Mr. Dyer, dated,

Jericho, Feb. 23.

"You will perceive by the Tabular View of the Baptist churches for the year ending 31st December, 1840, that there are 1412 members in the Jericho church. I cannot positively state the number of catechumens, but I think there are at least 800. The chapel cannot accommodate more than 1200, so that, on Sundays, many hundreds are compelled to remain outside, exposed to the sun and sometimes to rain. This inconvenience would have been considerably greater were it not that the Guy's Hill station (a branch of the Jericho church) draws off about 500 persons. At the place just mentioned, service is conducted every Lord's day by the schoolmaster. My father or I preach there one Sunday in every month, and now and then on week nights. Service is conducted by my father or myself every other sabbath at the Jericho station, except on those occasions when we have to deprive it of a service for the purpose of visiting Guy's Hill. In our absence, prayer-meetings are always conducted by one of the deacons. We also have a prayer-meeting every Monday evening, and a service on Friday evenings, at which the scriptures are expounded. For want of room, we have not been able to baptize more than 88 persons during the past year. There are about 200 candidates ready for baptism as soon as the galleries are completed. A view of our Jamaica congregations is calculated to excite both sorrow and joy. Sorrow to see so many scattered about the chapel yard, like sheep without a shepherd, and joy to behold their anxiety to obtain religious instruction. The Jericho chapel will soon be capable of containing 2000 persons, but even then I fear there will not be a sufficiency of room to accommodate all the people.

"You will be happy to learn that the churches support the Redeemer's cause as liberally and cheerfully as ever. They are also increasing in knowledge, and I hope in grace. Collections have lately been made in all the churches to assist in liquidating the debt on the Parent Society. I have received 100*l.* sterling, which I have handed to Mr. Knibb, to be forwarded to you with the amount collected for the society on the north side of the island. It would have cheered your heart had you been here to see many mothers bringing their babes in their arms, and putting sixpence and threepence pieces in their hand to be given to me for the Parent Society. Oh that, while they honour the Lord

with their substance, they may present their souls and bodies a living sacrifice unto him.

"I am happy to inform you that the churches seem to have caught the spirit of their dear pastor with respect to the introduction of the Gospel into Central Africa. The most fervent supplications are presented at our prayer-meetings for the salvation of Africa. Many have already contributed towards the African mission, and all seem willing to do so. A society has been formed in the Jericho school for the purpose of making clothes for the African children. While their bodies are covered with the fading garments of Christian benevolence, I trust that their parents' souls will, by the preaching of the Gospel, be clothed with the imperishable righteousness of Christ. I have lately received letters from two of our members in which they promise to support the African mission, and express the most earnest desire for the salvation of Africa. One is from a young man named Bennit, of Palm Estate, and the other from a Mrs. Francis, of the Spring-Field church. The latter promises an annual subscription of 12*s.* sterling between herself and husband, and has sent a few articles of clothing for the African children. Perhaps it would not be uninteresting to give you an extract of Bennit's letter. He writes as follows:—"My dear Minister,—This is my offering (6*s.* sterling) for the cause of Africa by the year, and I have given up coffee for the purpose of sending the Gospel into Africa, 2*s.* 6*d.* (*i. e.* 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling) a quarter. I hope this offering may not be in vain." He has, you will observe, given up the use of coffee that he might be able to contribute more liberally towards the African mission. I do hope and pray that the church of Christ may see the necessity of making self-denying efforts for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of the Lord over the world.

"The day-school at the Jericho station is at present in a prosperous condition. There are 110 names on the list, and 75 children in daily attendance. Many of the children read and write well. A few can cipher pretty well, and others are making good progress in English grammar.

"I have lately established what I may call universal Sunday schools in all the churches. Classes are formed throughout the whole church, and all who are desirous may learn to read."

SPANISH TOWN.

A letter from Mr. Philippo, dated on the 28th of December, contains some interesting particulars respecting his second visit to the parish of Manchester, and the formation of a new station there at Vale Lionel.

"I again proceeded to this parish at the urgent request of the people it contains, calling themselves Baptists, seconded by the entreaties also of the young man whom I placed among them as a schoolmaster, further acceding to their wishes by taking along with me my wife and two eldest boys. We reached Porus, amidst a heavy shower of rain, and were accompanied the last twelve miles by a strong body-guard of the peasantry on horseback, who had come that distance to meet us. On arriving at a little beyond the suburbs of the town, the inhabitants, both old and young, poured forth from their houses from all directions, and greeted us, as we passed along, with the most cordial welcome. Among them were seven young men who were once scholars in my school at Spanish Town, all of whom are now occupying respectable stations in society. A few minutes brought us to the cottage in which we were to take up our abode, and which we found had been vacated by the very kind and hospitable couple to whom it belonged, expressly for our accommodation. The weather during the whole of our stay was unfavourable, but I am happy to say that I was, notwithstanding this impediment, enabled to accomplish more than I anticipated. The temporary place of worship in which the people had hitherto assembled, being found far too small for the accommodation of the number of persons now usually congregating, as also in other respects objectionable, I succeeded in renting, for twelve months, what is called the Great House of Redbury plantation, situated in the neighbourhood, and which is sufficiently large for a complete missionary establishment, for about 30*l.* sterling, per annum, the people cheerfully agreeing to pay the amount. This arrangement was made on the Friday, the second day after my arrival. On the day following, the grounds round the house were speedily denuded of their superfluous vegetation by the voluntary labour of the numbers that crowded to the spot for the purpose, and before the evening, every arrangement was completed for occupying the residence as a house of God on the ensuing day. The children of the Sabbath-school under the superintendence of their excellent teacher, assembled in it at an early hour and pursued at once their regular routine of duties.

"The regular worship of God commenced about 11 o'clock. Several respectable white and coloured inhabitants were present, and not less than 700 peasantry. But for the un-

favourable state of the weather and the prevalent sickness of the time, the number it was thought would have been nearly double.

"While the poor people were joyfully engaged on the Saturday in preparations for the worship of God at Redbury, I proceeded towards another opening for a station about nine miles further up the country in the immediate vicinity of another new township. Here a lady kindly offered a large coffee store on her property for occupation as a place of worship and school, having previously united with us at Porus as an inquirer after the truth in Christ.

"On the Monday I directed my course as usual, at the urgent solicitations of multitudes of people, to a property belonging to Earl Balcarras, a little beyond Mandeville, the chief town of the parish, and situated nearly in its centre.

"At this place, I was again cordially greeted by numbers calling themselves Baptists, and was earnestly implored by them and others to do my utmost towards securing for them a schoolmaster, and the stated or occasional means of grace; assuring me that such were their prospects as to a congregation under such circumstances, that they would pledge themselves at once to the support of a teacher, and the rent of a temporary place of worship. I accordingly made immediate inquiries after premises suitable for the establishment of a station here also, and am happy to say that I have every prospect of obtaining them, being assisted in my search by several of the most respectable and influential individuals in the parish—friends and coadjutors of the late worthy pastor Dr. Davy, of whom such honourable mention is made by J. J. Gurney, Esq., in his Familiar Letters. These gentlemen treated me with the greatest respect and kindness—spoke in the highest terms of the character and conduct of the poor calumniated Baptist people in the neighbourhood, and assured me that I had not only their best wishes, but should have their best exertions for the success of my plans for their spiritual benefit. While here, I was directed to two or three other parts of the parish, represented as equally in need of the bread and water of eternal life, and received applications from some hundreds of people to visit them also, but of this my time would not allow.

"The following morning found me on my return to Porus, which I at last reached in safety, though having to pass over dreadful roads, and through a continued and heavy rain.

"Towards the evening of the same day, according to arrangements previously made by the first settlers of the township, and the great majority of its inhabitants, I proceeded at their request to the ceremony of *naming the town*, which, at the desire also of several respectable individuals, was called "Vale Lionel," in honour of our late excellent and noble Governor Sir Lionel Smith, and in commemoration of his admirable address to peasantry of the parish on the very same spot. (though then a wilderness) immediately before they were presented with the gift of entire freedom. The task also devolved upon me of naming the different streets, which I performed partly in accordance with the sug-

gestions of the people themselves, and partly from the directions of my own judgment.

"The next day, making it about a week since we commenced our tour, we through much mercy returned in safety and in peace to Spanish Town, where we had the happiness to find that things were not the worse for our absence.

"Yesterday I baptized sixty-two persons in the sea at Passage Fort in the midst of a great concourse of very orderly spectators. On Friday, I hope to administer the same rite to upwards of 100 at Spanish Town; and on Sabbath-week, to about sixty, more or less, at Sligo Town. Thus the cause of God continues to prosper amongst us."

RIO BUENO.

The station at Rio Bueno is now under the care of Mr. P. H. Cornford, who states his first impressions on arriving in Jamaica, in a letter dated "Falmouth, Feb. 8," as follows:—

"Although I had expected to find the necessities of this island, as a field of missionary labour, to be very great, yet the reality is far beyond what I had anticipated. The band of missionaries who accompanied us appear already to be lost among so many, and still may we adopt the oft repeated language, 'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few.' Here I rejoice to find an ample sphere for *all* the energies I can employ in the service of God; but at the same time cannot help deeply regretting that there are great multitudes who must apparently remain far beyond the reach of the gospel, unless additional aid is speedily obtained. The parish of St. Elizabeth's is one out of several striking cases in point. There alone it is computed that very nearly 27,000 souls are without the gospel; our brother May has commenced his labours, but without any assistance; these must soon become oppressive in the extreme, or very much of that wide field must be left under the gloom of ignorance and sin.

"Another circumstance, my dear sir, which has occasioned much surprise, is the *frequency* with which the most flagrant acts of oppression are practised by the overseers. Within the last few days the tales of cruelty to which I have listened, have been numerous indeed; for the people, knowing how much advantage

is taken of their ignorance, are sure to repair to their ministers for sympathy and advice. In some cases, where the wages have been withheld for *months*, the people are summoned for the rent of their dwellings which are upon the very property where they have been labouring. Last week, from the mere caprice of the overseer, a family on one estate were ejected from their dwelling at a moment's notice, although their rent had been paid. Yet, even under these circumstances, the patience manifested by the people is truly exemplary. They fear to express their feelings, lest they should dishonour the name they bear; and upon no consideration would they seek that redress which the law allows, unless by the consent and direction of their ministers. Such at least is the temper manifested by those whom I have seen 'suffering wrongfully.' Long may they thus exemplify the reality of their religion, until by their 'well-doing they put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.'

"It appears at present very probable that the station where I shall be fixed will be Rio Bueno, in conjunction with which, for a time at least, some other place will have a claim upon my labours. The decision with respect to this arrangement will be made by the Association."

BETHSALEM.

A letter from Mr. May, dated Salter's Hill, Feb. 10, gives a very pleasing account of his entrance on the labours of this station, which has been occupied through the strenuous and persevering efforts of our esteemed friend Mr. Dendy.

Mr. May writes:—

"I should have written to you by the first packet that sailed after the arrival of our missionary band, but for a conviction that Mr. Knibb would communicate to you all ne-

cessary information respecting voyage, landing, health, &c.; and now that another opportunity offers itself, I hasten to send you a line or two of intelligence.

"Soon after my arrival in the island I visited the stations in St. Elizabeth, together with brother Pickton of Salter's Hill; a brief sketch of which may not perhaps, be unacceptable, nor uninteresting. On Friday, Jan. 22nd, 1841, we arrived at Middle Quarters near Black River Bay, after a wearisome ride on horseback, over mountains and valleys, of about forty-eight miles. The mission in this place was commenced by the General Baptist Missionary Society in 1826, but want of funds, and other circumstances, together with the death of Mr. Alsop, their last missionary here, compelled them to abandon this station about the year 1830. From that time to the beginning of 1840, there was a total cessation of the mission. At the last named period, operations were commenced by the late Rev. G. Webb, in a house rented by him. His labours were not in vain; some of Mr. Alsop's scattered sheep were gathered together, and others were awakened to a concern for salvation. About fifty-four persons had entered their names as inquirers at the period of Mr. Webb's decease. On our arrival things appeared encouraging; in the evening we held an interesting meeting; and on Saturday were busily occupied in re-examining candidates for baptism, who had been waiting to follow Christ, in this respect, a considerable time; twenty-two of the applicants gave decided evidence of a change of heart. In the evening we held a public prayer meeting, when the room was filled to overflowing. On Lord's day morning, after another meeting for prayer, we proceeded to the Y. S. river, a distance of about a mile and a half from the house: the spot was most sequestered and lovely; numbers of spectators arranged themselves upon the banks, and during the prayer, exhortation, and administration of the rite, the utmost solemnity was manifested. We have reason to believe that the Lord will bless it to the spiritual awakening of many souls. The interest the baptism excited was intense, as nothing of the kind was recollected to have taken place in this part before. After the baptism we all returned, and at 10 o'clock held service under the shade of a large mango tree, the accustomed place being far too small to accommodate the numbers that flocked to hear the gospel, which appeared to them as cold water to a thirsty traveller, and the big tear was seen to roll down many a cheek. In the afternoon of the day the newly baptized persons were formed into a Christian church, and the ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered under the shade of the same tree; it was a novel—an interesting scene; and, we trust, we enjoyed the presence of the great Master of the feast. Thus was the first Baptist church formed in this place. May the little one become a thousand! After the service twenty-five persons more came to us anxious about

their souls. Thus is the Lord preparing the hearts of the people to receive his word.

"On the following Tuesday morning we visited Accompong Town, a settlement of Maroons, who, during the time of slavery, were employed in hunting down the runaway negroes; we assembled in a school-room, formerly built for the Church of England Mission: between 200 and 300 were present, and manifested the utmost seriousness. The Lord is evidently preparing amongst them a people for himself. Other services were held at different places during the week, equally interesting and encouraging. Much time was spent in examining candidates for baptism, who had been prevented hitherto by reason of the sickness and death of Mr. Webb; after strict investigation fifty-three persons were judged fit subjects for the ordinance, and were accordingly immersed in the Bagdale Ford, a distance of five miles from the Mission House; multitudes were present to witness the scene, which was most primitive and impressive; all was silence, save when the voice of prayer was heard, or the song of Zion swelled and died at intervals upon the breeze. On retiring from the river one of the newly baptized exclaimed to the surrounding multitude, 'We no do tings in a corner, we all open;' intimating we did not shun the light fearing unfavourable results; neither were we ashamed to confess our love to Christ before any creature under heaven. Thus did those once despised and degraded children of oppression and slavery openly declare their allegiance to the King of kings. On the following Sabbath, services of a deeply interesting character were held in the Mission House at Bethsalem; between 400 and 500 crowded into the Piazza and Hall, as we have no other building here at present to preach in: the ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered in the afternoon, and the recently baptized persons received into communion with the church, now consisting of eighty-seven members. During the day, between the services, upwards of forty additional inquirers were received, and others were evidently beginning to think seriously about eternal things. Our present number of inquirers here is ninety-seven. Thus the Lord is blessing us. We were, as you may suppose, much wearied, but much encouraged: a great and effectual door is evidently being opened to a parish containing upwards of 27,000 souls, the greater part of whom are almost totally destitute of the word of life. Faithful and laborious men are much needed here. The population is very scattered, and consequently the people must be collected in comparatively small bodies at considerable distances, which at once precludes the possibility of assembling in one place such numbers as are gathered together in other parts of the island, and at the same time increases the labours of the missionary."

EBONY GROVE, CLARENDON.

The following account, from Mr. Reid, of his proceedings during the past year, will show that new scenes of usefulness present themselves in that part of the island as well as in others. How much is it to be desired that the Committee were enabled promptly to comply with the requests of their brethren, so urgently imploring further aid!

"In reviewing the proceedings of the past year, we perceive real cause for thankfulness to our heavenly Father, and also abundant encouragement in regard to the future. It has been our honour to admit to the ordinance of Christian baptism ten, who have given evidence that they have passed from death to life: and thirteen others who, though formerly baptized, are to be regarded as lately brought to the knowledge of the truth.

"The amount of our success, however, must not be reckoned merely by the numbers admitted to church fellowship, but also by the growing interest manifested by many respecting the things of God.

"It has been to us a source of real grief that so many of our hearers should be living in a state of open fornication and adultery, and that this sin should be so lightly viewed by themselves and others. Many have come to us to profess sorrow for sin, and concern for their souls, who were at the time living in the way of the country.

"One of the objects of our labours has been to convince such persons that they could not derive any profit from the gospel while they acted in direct violation of the law of God.

"In this respect there has been much improvement among my hearers, and it is to be regarded as the precursor of better things.

"Since the passing of the *Marriage Act* in June, we have married ninety-two couples, all connected with the congregation, and some are the parents of five and seven children. There are many very hopeful cases in the congregation—their minds seem opening to the word of God.

"The increased liberality of many to the cause of Christ is to be regarded as a token for good. The sum of 657*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.* currency, has been collected on the simple principle, "Give as the Lord hath prospered you," by not more than 400 of the regular worshippers. Many new subscribers from 2*l.* to 5*l.*, beside their portion of regular collections.

"If the thousands who attend on our ministry had felt and acted as the few, the income of the station would have been twelve or fourteen hundred pounds. If, however, their hearts become touched by the truth, they too will soon join those who contribute willingly of their substance to the cause of the Saviour.

"The 1st of August in this year will be long remembered by us. We were convinced that God had done, and would do great things

for us. On the evening of that day we formed a society to aid in the abolition of slavery, and another to be called an Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society. An offering was presented on the spot to aid both societies—that for the latter amounted to 22*l.* currency.

"In the month of June a society was formed on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Above 200 have enrolled their names as members of this society.

"This society through the blessing of God will I trust preserve my people from forming habits of intemperance—a sin to which the people have great temptations, on account of the number of *rum stores* which are being established throughout the country. When they go to make purchases, rum is presented to them gratis. A school has been commenced here, which we trust will do much good to the young and grown up. About seventy in daily attendance. The number in church fellowship is sixty, and it is cause for devout gratitude, that good-will and affection prevail among the members.

"Sincerely and affectionately yours,
"J. REID."

NEW STATION AT THOMPSON TOWN.

"It may be in your recollection, that in the report of last year I stated that the church at Ebenezer wished to send the gospel into a district of the high mountains of Clarendon, distant about twelve miles.

"Since November 1839, I have been in the habit of visiting this neighbourhood every other Friday, for the purpose of making known the gospel. It was not until the tenth of August of the past year, that a suitable place for a station could be obtained. At this time an individual who had purchased a few acres of land and built a small house, wished to dispose of them. We purchased both, and paid the sum of 100*l.* currency. Next day we laid the foundation stone of a chapel fifty-seven feet by thirty. We superintended the work ourselves, and urged the work forward with the view of opening the chapel in December last, but owing to the lack of shingles and boards (the person who was to have supplied them disappointed us), it has not yet been opened. We trust, however, to have this pleasure in a few weeks, the shingles being nearly on. There will be one drawback on our enjoyment, as it will not contain nearly

all the congregation. The audience here will soon number 1,400. It is, indeed, a destitute district, but the people generally are disposed to hear.

"The station is in the midst of a new settlement which we have denominated 'Thompson Town,' in honour of George Thompson, Esq., the fearless champion of liberty.

"About three miles distant there is another pretty large village, and all around are either properties or small settlements. It is situated in the midst of a dense population, and a people too who are very well to do in a worldly sense, and able, when willing, to do much for the cause of the Redeemer.

"A school has been established here some months, and notwithstanding the smallness and unsuitableness of the place where they meet, there are, in regular attendance, 120 children.

"When the new chapel is opened, we anticipate a considerable increase in our numbers.

"The teacher, George Moodie, is the young man who has been mentioned in former reports. He is, indeed, an excellent youth, and devotes all his energies to his proper work. He loves to instruct.

"Three nights in the week are devoted to the instruction of adults, and it is pleasing to see the progress made both by them and the children. His salary is very small, only £32 sterling. Our finances are so low that we have much difficulty in procuring this sum. Each child is expected to pay 5*d.* currency per week, except when three and four children are from the same family. Many do not even pay this small sum.

"It has been our endeavour to impress seriously upon the minds of our hearers at this station that they need not expect to enjoy the services of a minister and teacher, unless they subscribe the money necessary to their maintenance; that in erecting a house for divine worship and procuring a constant supply of the bread of life, they must look for aid in no quarter, but must depend entirely on their own exertions. Many have said, that as soon as the chapel is finished and clear of debt, they are willing to subscribe so much yearly to obtain the services of a minister.

"It has been, as you may suppose, extremely difficult for us to carry on the work, our receipts amounting only to £300, while our outlay has been above £400, and bills not yet due. Building chapel and purchase of premises will amount, I think, to somewhere about £800 currency. Some of the people have acted honourably; they have laboured in building, though I had not money to pay their wages.

"On one occasion, one young man, who has been seldom absent from the work, said to the people assembled, 'Come, family, this

work is our own, for us and our children. I am willing to go on until the chapel is finished. If I can get as much as will keep my wife and child, I am quite satisfied. If I live, I will have the benefit of instruction in this place; if I die, my child will; if he should die, I have plenty of brothers and sisters. Come, let us make up our minds and do the work. We all know that every one who can carry provisions to the market with a beast will bring back three or four dollars. And can we say that we are not able to give to this good work? We can all do it if we wish.'

A resident missionary here would do immense good. The people have abundance of this world's goods, but they sadly lack the word of life. At this station, we have made a very comfortable little house, with bed room, sitting room and pantry. Two servants' rooms have been built, and are nearly finished. A kitchen only is lacking to complete the establishment. The chapel will speedily be finished, and I trust, by renewed exertions, the debt may be removed by the end of the year. I shall think all my labour and anxiety fully repaid, if I should see a man of God stationed in this mountain. I am sure, if the Baptist Missionary Society would send out and support a missionary for a short time, they would do much good, and bring great glory to God.

"I am grieved to think how very little I can do for the district. Having two large stations beside, my service to them is indeed limited. My intention in opening a station here was simply to prepare the way for another.

"William Read, a member and deacon of Ebenezer church, has laboured here with much acceptance, and I may say with much success.

"His object is to visit every house, and converse with the inmates on the things belonging to their everlasting peace. He meets as many as will attend in the evening for reading the scriptures and prayer.

"He meets all the old people who will come, at Thompson Town every Tuesday, for reading the scriptures to them and instructing them.

"Every other sabbath he assembles with the multitude for divine worship. At this meeting he gives a simple exposition of a portion of the word of God. I can assure you that he finds his way to the hearts of his hearers. I bless God that we have such help as he can impart. He is a very pious man, and very willing and anxious to make himself useful.

"Let me beg and entreat the Committee to send help; I have much more than I can attend to. If you should have any contributions or boxes to dispose of, I shall feel grateful, and thankful for any amount of aid.

ST. ANN'S BAY.

In the absence of more particular intelligence from this station, we insert with much pleasure a paragraph from a letter written by Mr. Abbott on the 4th of February, bearing a pleasing testimony to the value of the additional agency lately furnished to St. Ann's Bay and its vicinity.

"Mr. and Mrs. Millard and Miss Clack form a pleasing addition to our domestic circle, and are, in every sense of the term, acceptable. Mr. M. has a true missionary spirit, is pious, active, and zealous; in short, just such a brother as I desired for a fellow labourer. Miss C., who appears to be eminently qualified for the work of instructing youth, and in whom superior intelligence is combined with high-toned piety, has commenced her task with a degree of earnestness and vigour that cannot, under the Divine blessing, fail to be attended with the most beneficial results, not only to our own daughter, but to the daughters

of many of our people. Oh that we may all labour diligently and zealously while it is day, and be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"During the past year, the churches under my care were highly favoured. No less than 389 were added to our number by baptism, while we are privileged to enjoy uninterrupted peace and sweet Christian fellowship. Friend Henry Beckford has returned to Stacey Ville, where he will most probably remain and conduct the school and public service in the absence of a minister, as heretofore."

NASSAU.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Capern dated, Feb. 4, 1841.

"Since I last wrote to you, God has visited us with some affliction, but I am thankful to be able to say, that it was not of long duration, and that now the whole family is in perfect health. The fever was very general in the town, and myself, Mrs. C., and her mother, all fell ill of it at the same time, so that one could not help the other. But I managed to preach once on the sabbath while the fever lasted, of course in weakness, and much trembling.

"The dear people were exceedingly kind, bringing fowls, oranges, and whatever they thought we could use, and offering to come and lend assistance in any way that we might desire. Their sympathy has greatly endeared them to us.

"The money which the Committee have voted us towards the repairs we are grateful for, truly so. But the state of the chapel is much worse than I had an idea of, or even the friends themselves. Until lately, I thought that we could repair the shingling, so as to render it safe to plaster the ceiling again, but the heavy rains which have recently fallen have made the defective state of the roof too apparent, and shown us that we must go to the expense of ceiling with board.

"The state of the church is on the whole encouraging, and the word of the Lord is being blessed to many, if appearances do not deceive us.

"At Nassau we have 290 members, 19 of whom have been baptized since August last. We have 70 inquirers, some of whom are being examined with a view to baptism. The children in the sabbath school number about 170, and in the infant school 70.

"At Carmichael, I have formed a church of

14 members, and expect that there will be an addition soon.

"At Adelaide there are 7 members, 4 of whom were baptized in December.

"At Good Hope Hill there are 22 members, 6 of whom were baptized in December.

"We greatly need a chapel at each of the three last mentioned places. A member of the little band at Carmichael, whose name is John Lamotte, a black man, who was at the battle of Trafalgar, and who after that came to London, and was baptized by the late Dr. Rippon, has generously offered me ground on which to build a chapel.

"At Adelaide there are about a hundred inhabitants, all Africans. Here I want much to get a little place, but know not how to get land. The people have not yet got any title-deed for their lots; if they had I would purchase of them. Why not, you say, buy some crown land? If I thought I could, I would; but I greatly fear that at present an application for a mere piece of rock on which to build a Baptist chapel, were I to offer three times the value of it, would be in vain.

"At Good Hope Hill there is the framework of a chapel which was raised when Mr. Burton was here, but it has been so shattered by the gales of wind, that the whole must be taken down.

"There is a new settlement being formed at a place called Fox Hills, where I intend purchasing a small piece of land for the erection of a chapel, when a few more families have removed there.

"The Creek Station, which in Mr. Burton's time was a rather promising one, is now greatly reduced, the people having removed nearer the town. For the chapels at Car-

michael, Adelaide, and Good Hope Hill, if the Committee would lend me 50*l.*, I should be able to build the three, and in a short time, I hope, refund the whole sum.

"I intend the first opportunity to go up to Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera, where there was a church of 50 members; and the people are so earnest in their entreaties, that I cannot refuse any longer. When I return from thence, if the Lord will, I go to Rum Key and St. Salvador. In that case I shall leave Mr. Macdonald to carry on the services at the old chapel. I have full confidence in him, that he will do all he can to keep the people together in my absence.

"The out-islands, my dear Sir, *must* be visited; their state of destitution is affectingly great. 'We have not heard a sermon,' say the people, 'since Mr. Burton left.' Oh! do send out another missionary; there are hundreds, nay thousands, that will pay him breathless attention while he may be dwelling upon the theme of thence, the love of Jesus. The people, when they come from the islands, and call at the mission-house, are saying in tones so supplicatory, 'Come over and help us,' that one *must* have a heart of stone not to feel re-

gret that he is so much like a prisoner at Nassau. If you will therefore send out one, and it be deemed desirable for him to be at Nassau, I will go to the islands. I am persuaded that there is a rich harvest of souls waiting to be gathered in.

"A visit regularly paid to the islands would also have a morally elevating influence on the character, as many are living in fornication who would then marry. A licence may now be obtained for five dollars, 1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, but many are so poor that they cannot afford this sum, and the magistrate cannot marry without a licence.

"Mr. Macdonald has been since to Grand Bahama. He reports very favourably of the results of his visits. The people received him kindly, and sent by him the second time 17 bushels of corn, towards defraying the expenses of his visits. At one of the stations there, called Eight Mile Rock, are 53 members, at another, Riding Point, are 23. Some of these I have seen at Nassau, and they appeared to me very excellent men. After I have been to Rum Key and St. Salvador, I purpose sending Mr. Macdonald to Exuma and Long Island."

Fully convinced of the necessity of strengthening the mission in Nassau, which, it will be seen, is happily reviving under the affectionate and faithful labours of Mr. Capern, the Committee have sent out two additional labourers, Mr. William Littlewood, and Mr. Wm. Bontems. These brethren sailed on the 27th of May, by the *William Foster*, Capt. Trayte.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

We have the pleasure to announce,

That Mr. and Mrs. Small arrived safely at Calcutta, on the 24th of January; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, at Colombo, on the 18th of February; and Mr. and Mrs. Hosken, at Belize, on the 20th of March.

That Mr. Dendy, who has laboured for about ten years in the Jamaica Mission, arrived at Hastings, in the *Annandale*, on the 19th of May; Mr. Dendy was accompanied by Messrs. Charles Bernard and Martin Hurlock, deacons of the church at Bethsephil.

That Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood, and Mr. William Bontems, embarked in the *William Forster*, for Nassau, on the 27th of May; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, to join Mr. Burchell, at Montego Bay, on the 29th; and Mr. and Mrs. George Pearce, in the *Owen Glendower*, to resume their station at Calcutta, on the 11th of June. Our friend, W. T. Beeby, Esq., formerly a deacon of the church in the Circular Road, Calcutta, has sailed in the same vessel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. George Pearce wishes thankfully to acknowledge three boxes of fancy and useful articles, for the benefit of the native female school in Calcutta; one from Stepney ladies; another from Mrs. Davis and ladies at Ramsgate; and a third from Mrs. Alfred Kingsford and the Misses Kingsford, of Dover.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to friends at Keynsham, for a case of fancy articles for Savanna-la-Mar; to friends at Salter's Hall, and to friends at Weymouth, for a case, from each place, containing useful articles for Mrs. G. Parsons, of Monghyr; to Mr. J. Harrison, Kennington Cross, for volumes of magazines and periodical accounts; to the Misses Bowser, and Mrs. W. Bowser, jun., for a case of useful and ornamental articles for Mr. Francis, of Lucea; and to Mrs. Welshman, for a parcel of useful clothing and magazines.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MISSIONARIES, &c.

EAST INDIES.—Calcutta, Rev. J. Thomas, Dec. 22, 1840; Jan. 16, Feb. 16, March 17, 1841. Rev. A. Leslie, March 3, 1841. Rev. J. Wenger, Jan. 11, 1841. Rev. W. W. Evans, Dec. 14 and 16, 1840; Feb. 12, and March 15, 1841. Rev. G. Small, Feb. 12, 1841. Rev. C. C. Aratoon, Sept. 17, 1840; Sept. 26, 1840; Dec. 11, 1840. Rev. J. D. Ellis, Nov. 20, 1840; Feb. 19, Jan. 20, 1841. Rev. Dr. Yates, Jan. 16, 1841. Rev. J. Parsons, Dec. 1, 1840.—Patna, Rev. H. Beddy, Dec. 1, 1840; Feb. 12, 1841.—Monghyr, Rev. J. Lawrence, Feb. 11, 1841.—Sewry, Rev. J. Williamson, Nov. 20, 1840; Feb. 27, 1841.—Benares, Rev. W. Smith, July, 1840.

CEYLON.—Colombo and Hanwella, Rev. E. Daniel, Oct. 24, 1840; Jan. 9, March 10, 1841.—Kandy, Rev. Joseph Harris, Feb., 1841; March 17, 1841. Rev. C. C. Dawson, March 17, 1841.

JAVA.—Samarang, Rev. G. Bruckner, Dec. 29, 1841.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—Kingston, Rev. Joshua Tinson, Dec. 11, 1840; Jan. 29, 1841; Feb. 3 and 22, March 16, 1841. Rev. S. Oughton, Jan. 18 and 31, March 4 and 22, April 18, 1841. Messrs. Barrett and Beckford, Nov. 25, Dec. 9, 1840.—Port Maria, Rev. D. Day, Dec. 23, 1840; Jan. 15, March 27, 1841.—Jericho, Rev. J. Merrick, Dec. 30, 1840; Feb., 1841.—Spanish Town, Rev. J. M. Philippo, Dec. 28 and 30, 1840; Jan. 17, 1841; Feb. 1, Jan. 27, March 15.—Salter's Hill, Rev. W. Dendy, Dec. 14, 1840; Jan. 27, 1841; March 2, May 19. Rev. J. May,

Feb. 10.—Bethsephil, Mrs. Baylis, Dec. 19, 1840.—Old Harbour, Rev. H. C. Taylor, Dec. 23, 1840; Jan. 18, 1841; March 4.—Montego Bay, Rev. T. Burchell, Dec. 29, 1840; Jan. 15, 1841; March 2 and 19, April 16.—Falmouth, Rev. W. Knibb, Jan. 14, 25, and 28, 1841; Feb. 10, March 2, 3, and 10, April 7 and 14. United Missionaries, Feb. 24, 1841. Rev. P. H. Cornford, Feb. 8, 1841. Rev. J. E. Henderson, Jan. 19, 1841. Man-chioneel, Rev. J. Kingdon, Jan. 11, 1841; Feb. 12, March 23.—Rio Bueno, Rev. B. B. Dexter, Jan. 17, 1841.—Lucea, Rev. E. J. Francies, Jan. 15 and 16, 1841; March 2. Rev. E. Woolley, Mar. 2.—Mount Charles, Rev. W. Whitehorne, Jan. 18, 1841; Feb. 15, 1841.—Ebony Grove, Rev. J. Reid, March 4 and 19, 1841.—Brown's Town, Rev. J. Clark, Jan. 15 and 27, 1841. Rev. H. J. Dutton, Feb. 9.—Savanna-la-Mar, Rev. J. Hutchins, Jan. 27, March 19, 1841.—St. Ann's Bay, Rev. T. F. Abbot, Feb. 4, March 2, 1841.

BAHAMAS.—Grand Cay, Rev. E. Quant, Dec. 26, 1840; Jan. 6 and 22, Feb. 11 and 20.—Nassau, Rev. H. Capern, Feb. 2 and 4, March 6, 27, and 30, April 14.

HONDURAS.—Rev. A. Henderson, Dec. 29, 1840; Jan. 16, March 4, 1841. Rev. C. H. Hosken, March 23, 1841.

WESTERN AFRICA.—Rev. J. Clarke, Cape Coast, Dec. 18, 1840; off Lettra Krou, Dec. 7; Cameroon's River, Feb. 2, 1841; Fernando Po, Feb. 19. Dr. Prince, off Lettra Krou, Dec. 7, 1840; Cameroon's River, Feb. 4 and 5, 1841.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

We insert the following communication from a young friend who takes a lively interest in the prosperity of the Mission, only premising that its finances are in a state requiring all the exertions of its friends to obtain the requisite supplies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MISSIONARY HERALD."

MY DEAR SIR,—Now that the excitement of the missionary meetings is subsided, I am anxious that the interest then awakened should not prove as transient; and impressed too with the fact that the year upon which we have entered is the jubilee, I am desirous, in common I doubt not with many friends, that during the ensuing twelve months a jubilee income may be raised. When the friends of our mission remember the depressed state of the society's funds, and that they are inadequate to the expenditure of the society as

well as the necessities of the heathen, I almost feel persuaded that the evil need but be stated to be immediately remedied. It is only, therefore, that it may be impressed on the minds of the friends of the mission, and to lead them to energetic efforts for increased funds, that I trouble you with this communication. The plan in my humble judgment the best adapted to make up the deficiency, in other words to double the present income, a sum alone adequate to meet the demands now made, is this, That the younger members

of our churches who have not yet made any personal effort on behalf of the mission, canvass the church with which they are connected, find out all the members who do not subscribe, and solicit their farthings, pennies, and sixpences per week, and then if there should by any possibility be one who cannot afford a farthing a week, seek such a one's occasional donation.

Tell them you desire to do your part, and hope they will kindly do theirs for raising a jubilee income. Then a proposition to the friends who already subscribe may be made something after this kind. The way I went about it, Mr. Editor, was this. I called on my subscribers and said—"Well, Mr. —, I have a proposition to submit to you." "Very happy to hear it, sir; what may it be?" "Why, I have been thinking that this next year is the jubilee of our Baptist Missionary Society, and that we should no longer be content with subscribing our old sums, but should double them as the jubilee subscription." "Well, sir, I think you have hit upon a very good plan to accomplish your design, and if you get all to do so you will do your part; but then you should get the country sub-

scribers and all the London subscribers to do the same." "Well, sir," I said, "I want you to set the example, and then I will try the other part, and get London and the country to join in the effort. I will give you, sir, one week to consider the matter, and to turn it over in your mind, remembering, in every light in which you view it, the Redeemer's philanthropic injunction, 'Freely ye have received, freely give.'" The promise is easily obtained, and I doubt not the money will, in every instance, follow. Now, if every church member, and every person attached to our churches would determine after reading this to raise what he could for the jubilee income, all the claims upon the society could be met—all the cries from abroad satisfactorily answered, the income would be more commensurate with the wealth of the denomination and wants of the heathen world. One word more, Mr. Editor, and I have done. I would entreat each sister and brother who reads this to go and try.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours, most truly,
SPENCER MURCH.

Stepney, May 20, 1841.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from 1st of April to 31st May, 1841.

Subscriptions.		£ s. d.		Ward's, Miss, Mis. Box		£ s. d.		Denmark Hill School		£ s. d.	
Bangley, G. Esq.	1	1	0	X. Y. Z.	1	1	0	Auxiliary	4	4	0
Giles, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0	Vines, Miss E., collected				Devonshire Square Auxili-	9	3	2
Gouldsmith, Mrs.	1	1	0	by, for Schools in Ja-				mary, on account	13	4	9
Gouldsmith, Mr. Jesse.	1	1	0	maica	2	18	1	Bow Auxiliary	23	0	0
Norton, Rev. W.	1	1	0					Eagle Street	2	11	1
								Harington, for Ceylon	0	14	1
								Do. for <i>Entally</i>	5	11	0
<i>Donations.</i>				<i>Collections on 25th April.</i>							
A Maid Servant	1	0	0	Alfred Place	3	0	0	Hackney Juvenile Soci-	5	11	0
Addition to Collection,				Devonshire Square	35	3	6	ety, for <i>Entally</i>	5	15	7
29th April	2	0	0	Henrietta Street	13	3	4	Islington	12	12	0
Bank Notes 53,581—				Romney Street, West-				South London Anxillary	17	7	8
44,517	10	0	0	minster	5	6	0	Ditto, Church Street	30	0	0
Cozens, W. Esq., for				Salter's Hall	16	3	7	Do. Lion St., Walworth	1	8	0
Ceylon Schools	8	0	0	Waterloo Road	3	0	0	Do. for <i>Africa</i>	45	15	5
Produce of an old Watch				West Drayton	6	0	0	Do. Maze Pond	5	4	9
by ditto	0	8	0					Meard's Court	37	0	0
Produce of Gold Ring	0	4	6	<i>From Sunday Schools in London</i>							
Cross, Mr.	0	10	0	<i>and its Vicinity.</i>							
Dafforne, Mrs. Mis. Box,				Devonshire Square	0	7	6	Shacklewell Auxiliary	46	19	1
for <i>Africa</i>	0	10	0	Keppel Street	0	17	6	Tottenham—			
Everingham, Mr.	2	0	0	Blandford Street	1	15	2	Mr. Vincent	1	1	0
First Fruits	10	0	0	Horsley Street, Walworth	6	10	9	Trinity Chapel Auxiliary	18	0	0
Friend to the Cause	0	10	0	Alle Street	2	4	0	Uxbridge, by Mr. Wil-			
Gutteridge, Joseph, Esq.	50	0	0	Henrietta Street	1	3	2	kinson	2	0	0
Hepburn, Mr. T. for				Park Street	2	11	0	West Drayton, for <i>Africa</i>	1	0	6
India	2	10	0	Maze Pond	1	4	0				
Kightley, Mrs. for <i>En-</i>				Hammersmith	1	14	0	<i>Legacies.</i>			
<i>tally</i>	5	0	0	Waterloo Road	0	8	6	Collingwood, Sam. Esq.			
Millard, Miss, for <i>En-</i>				Prescot Road	2	10	0	late of Oxford	90	0	0
<i>tally</i>	0	6	3	Eagle Street	1	17	0				
M. N., by Miss Vines	1	0	0	Trinity Chapel	1	10	2	BEDFORDSHIRE.			
Rippon, Mrs.	5	0	0	Poplar	4	1	2	Biggleswade	14	1	4
Saunders, Mr. A. for								Blinham	3	10	4
debt	5	0	0	LONDON AND MIDDLESEX							
Wilson, Mrs. Broadley	30	0	0	AUXILIARIES.							
Williams, Thomas, Esq.	10	0	0	Alle Street Association	1	10	9	Bedford balance, by Mr.			
Wills, Miss	5	0	0	Clapham Society in aid				White	23	0	0
At Walthamstow School—				of Missions	20	0	0	Luton, by Mrs. Franter,			
Children by ditto	0	5	0					for <i>Ceylon Schools</i>	9	3	0
								Ditto, Mr. B. Harrison	1	10	0

BERKSHIRE.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Newbury	13 15 0	Hadlow—		Frome,—Subscriptions,			
Windsor—		T. Harrison, Esq.	5 0 0	&c.	20 0 10		
Rev. S. Lillycrop	1 1 0	Chatham—		Badcox Lane	29 14 5		
Mrs. Lillycrop	0 10 6	Zion Chapel, for <i>debt</i>	10 0 0	Ditto, Africa	3 5 0		
Ashampstead	5 0 0	Staplehurst, by Mr. Jull	6 17 9	Sheppard's Barton	12 17 6		
		Woolwich, on account	20 0 0	Bath, on account	25 15 0		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		LANCASHIRE.		Bristol Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, for			
Chesham	38 10 1	Bolton	33 13 8	Mr. Knibb's Schools	5 0 0		
Datchet, by Mrs. Bailey	2 0 0	NORFOLK.		Bristol, by J. R. Leonard,			
Long Crendon, by Miss Dodwell	1 5 2	Norwich, on account	200 0 0	Esq.	642 1 10		
Towersy, by Mr. Bowden	1 10 0	J. J. Gurney, Esq., for Schools at <i>Spanish Town</i>	10 0 0	Horsington	5 0 0		
Great Brickhill, by Mr. W. Turner	5 6 0	Miss Gurney, ditto	5 0 0	Wincanton	10 3 4		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		SUFFOLK.			
Cambridge Ladies, by Mrs. Roff	13 17 0	Thrapstone	1 0 0	Suffolk Society in aid of Missions, by S. Ray, Esq.	6 0 6		
DERBYSHIRE.		Aldwinkle	5 19 0	WARWICKSHIRE.			
Swanwick and Riddings	6 15 0	Wigsthorpe	1 1 0	Leamington, by Master J. H. Robinson	0 13 0		
Chesterfield—		Burton Latimer	7 2 4	WILTSHIRE.			
R. Malkin, Esq., for Africa	5 0 0	TOWCESTER.		Salisbury	34 17 0		
DEVONSHIRE.		(Omitted in last Report.)		Wilts and E. Somerset, on account, by B. Auslie, Esq.	308 16 0		
Newton Abbott	2 19 9	Collection	9 17 6	WORCESTERSHIRE.			
Plymouth		Collected by Miss F. Roby	4 0 0	Bewdley, by Mr. Brooks	3 0 0		
S. N. Gibbs, Esq.	1 1 0	A few Friends at Sulgrave	1 0 0	YORKSHIRE.			
Exeter, — Bartholomew Yard	26 17 0	Subscriptions.		Hull	42 15 3		
DORSETSHIRE.		A Friend	1 0 0	Slack Lane	2 12 0		
Bourton	5 0 2	Barker, Rev. J.	0 10 0	Scarborough	106 19 0		
Poole	1 11 0	Goodman, Mr. J.	1 0 0	Doncaster, by M. A. Brewerton, for Mr. Knibb's School	1 15 0		
Ditto	0 6 0	Gallard, Mr. R.	1 0 0	NORTH WALES.			
Shaftesbury and Gillingham	3 6 9	Linnett, Mr. T.	0 10 0	Holyhead—			
ESSEX.		Sharp, Mr. S.	0 10 6	Mrs. Roberts	8 0 0		
Langham, by Rev. Mr. Peachy, for Africa	1 0 0	Sums under 10s.	0 6 0	Dinas—			
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			19 13 6	Rev. R. Edwards	4 4 0		
Woodchester—		SHROPSHIRE.		Ditto, for Africa	1 1 0		
Mr. Leonard, for Ceylon Schools	8 0 0	Shrewsbury	1 1 0	SOUTH WALES.			
HERTFORDSHIRE.		Ditto, Castle Foregate		Cardigan	9 5 1		
Berkhamstead—		Missionary Box	0 7 6	SCOTLAND.			
Mr. Joseph Baldwin	1 0 0	SOMERSETSHIRE.		Insch Juvenile Missionary Society	1 0 0		
Ditto, for <i>debt</i>	0 10 0	Western District Auxiliary—		Banff, by Mrs. Nicholls	0 10 0		
Ditto, for Africa	0 10 0	Bradinch	3 5 3	Elgin, by Rev. R. M'Neil	7 0 0		
Hatfield, by B. Young, Esq.	6 1 6	Bourton	2 12 10	Edinburgh	57 12 4		
Sawbridgeworth—		Boro' Bridge	3 14 6	Peebles Female Society	2 0 0		
Rev. J. Stewart	1 1 0	Chard	6 0 0	Kennoway Missionary and Bible Association	2 0 0		
Mill End, by Rev. Mr. Berg	7 7 6	Honiton	3 12 1	Association for Religious purposes, Independent Church, Montrose	4 0 0		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.		Horsington	4 2 7	FOREIGN.			
Kimbolton—		Ile Abbots	3 2 0	Jamaica, for <i>debt</i>	050 0 0		
Rev. R. Hogg	2 2 0	Gillingham	0 9 3	Old Harbour, for Africa	70 0 0		
KENT.		Montacute	17 4 0				
Canterbury	71 4 0	North Curry	2 2 0				
Crayford—		Stogumber	8 16 6				
Mr. Smith	1 1 0	Taunton	30 3 2				
		Watchet and Williton	14 1 6				
		Wellington	21 5 7				
		Wincanton	14 17 10				
		Yeovil	5 4 6				
		Previously acknowledged	140 13 7				
			90 0 0				
			50 13 7				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that friends in England writing to our missionaries in Jamaica will pay the postage of their letters. There ought to be no necessity for making this request when such letters refer to the private business of the parties sending them. It should be remembered that a letter enclosed in an envelope is charged double postage.