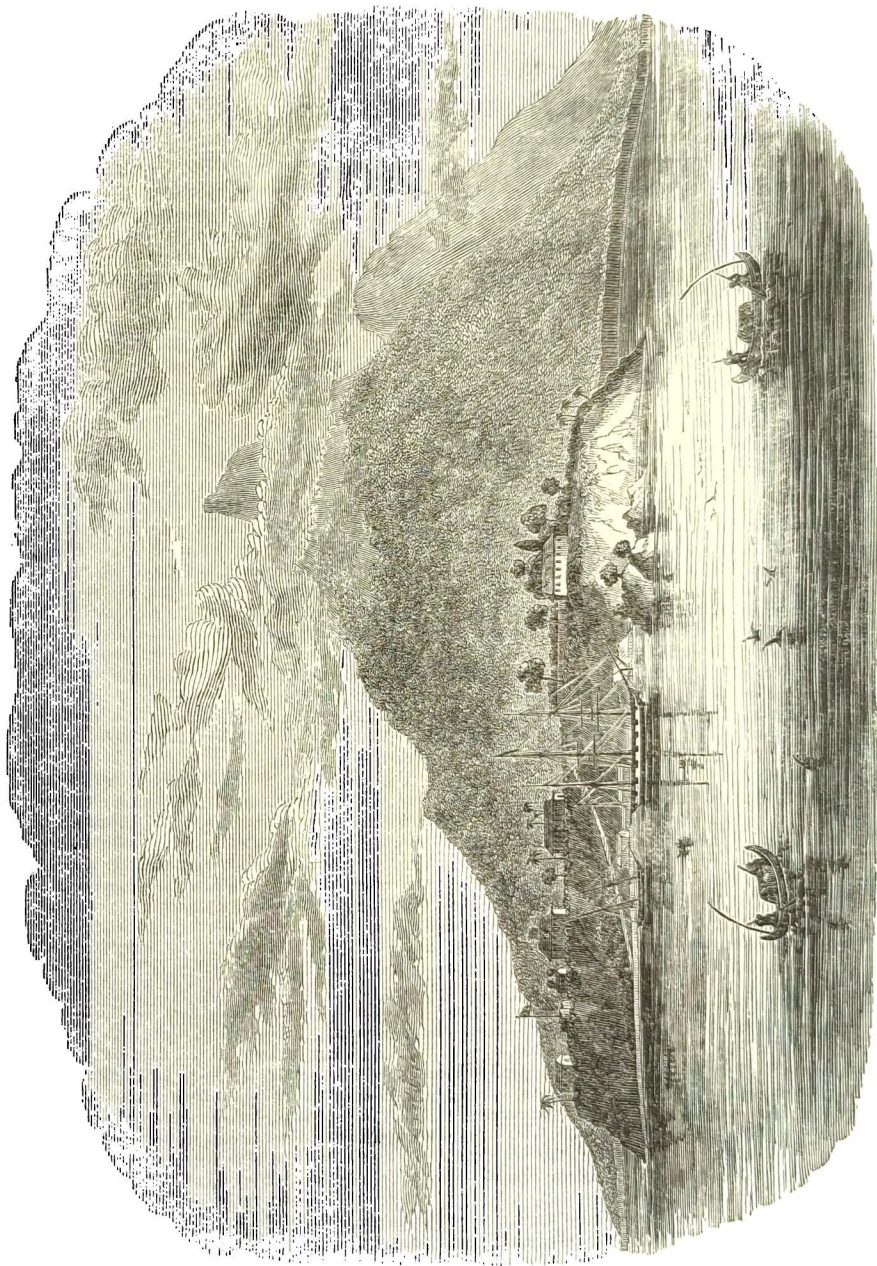


THE

MISSIONARY HERALD.



FERNANDO PO.

WESTERN AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO.

A few government buildings near the town of Clarence are visible in the annexed engraving; but the town itself lies on lower ground, between them and the mountainous region beyond them. It is not necessary to describe the island, as letters recently published in these pages have made our readers acquainted with its general character, and its advantages as an experimental station. Further information will be found in the subjoined letters from Mr. Clarke.

Fernando Po, June 24, 1841.

An opportunity offers of sending you a few lines by Ascension Island, or by Sierra Leone, through her Majesty's steamer "Pluto," and I gladly embrace it to inform you of the merciful recovery of my dear brother, Dr. Prince, from a sharp attack of ague and fever, and of my own good health at this rainy and sickly season of the year. Last month I had a sharp attack of ague, after a cold of a few days' continuance, and on recovery rapidly regained strength, so that before the sailing of the Napoleon on the 5th inst., I was able to attend fully to all the usual engagements here. Dr. Prince on that day left me for Bimbia; on the 6th he reached the opposite coast, and called upon King William, who rejected his message, and refused him accommodation in his house. In consequence the Doctor was compelled to sleep in the small schooner, and the weather being rainy, and the coast unhealthy, it was no wonder that on the following Thursday he fell sick. Before his sickness he tried another town, and was listened to by about 300 people. It was a merciful providence that the vessel sailed the day after his sickness commenced: she was to have remained a full month, but there being no trade in palm oil, it was deemed useless by the captain and supercargo to remain longer in the place. Glad was I to learn on the following Monday that the schooner had reached the island at a part called Bas-n-ella, not far distant; and on the following Wednesday she came in sight; on the Thursday early I went to the wharf to welcome my colleague on shore, but it was some time before he appeared on deck, which made me fear all was not right. He was able to walk to our lodgings from the wharf, and had the advice of Dr. Hensman without delay. His case was of a more serious description than it had been in any previous attack, but the agreeable change, from a confined vessel and indifferent attendance to a comfortable bed, with judicious medical treatment and tender sympathy, has been blessed by God to his almost perfect restoration. He was in fine health and spirits on leaving this place, and went sin-

cerely desiring to benefit benighted souls. Bimbia is a place notorious for the slave-trade; and the schooner was taken for a slaver, with topmasts down, not to be seen at too great a distance; perhaps the disappointment helped to sour the minds of these degraded and miserable people. Bimbia must not, however, be lost sight of; there are eight or ten towns within a short distance of each other, and among these there are some, I doubt not, prepared by God to hear and receive the gospel. Their misery calls for pity; their nearness to Fernando Po will enable missionaries frequently to visit them. I need not ask for a good little sloop to sail to those places before you send missionaries, but when missionaries are stationed here this will be required; and in it, at a small expense, missionaries will go at proper seasons to Bimbia, Cameroons, Callebars, Bonny, and other parts within easy reach of this island. In the dry season the sea is smooth and safe, and a few hours take you into any of these rivers I have mentioned.

Our work here still bears a favourable aspect, and we hope several have been changed in heart by the power of the Spirit of God. Last sabbath I preached as usual early in the morning; the attendance was particularly good and attentive. At half-past ten o'clock, A.M., I attended to the sabbath-school, and had sixty-seven in attendance, some of whom can now read in the word of God. Among those making steady progress is a man from Cameroons, belonging to the town at which Dr. Prince and I were offered land for the use of our society. This man is often with me for half an hour before a prayer-meeting or lecture, and spends as long time after as I can think of keeping him from his rest. From him I have obtained most of my Cameroons vocabulary, and his attendance on the preaching of the word is pleasing and encouraging. Dr. Prince began to teach this man and some others; but none stand it out so well, or make such progress, as does this individual. After dinner I went to Kru Town; on the way I passed a house where several Cameroons were dancing and making a great noise. Im-

mediately as they saw me the dancing ceased; and the chief man came out to apologize for their conduct. I told him he was doing very wrong; that he knew it was God's day, and that such things ought not to be done. I passed on, but found afterwards that there was no more dancing carried on in that house for the day. It was however kept up at Mr. Scott's to a late hour in the evening by a party of his people. At Kri Town I found the people very indifferent, but obtained an interpreter, and twenty-five persons to listen to the word of life. I caught their attention, and remained with them as long as my other duties would allow. I walked back along with some of the people going to worship, and had immediately to commence the evening service, when I had again a goodly number to hear.

Our hands are full of labour, and we are very happy in it, and soon we hope to see Fernando Po a land of freedom and happiness. Fear not to send missionaries; wise, judicious men have here a noble field for their wisdom and zeal.

Clarence, Fernando Po, July 10, 1841.

My health continues good; and Dr. Prince is again quite well. Our prospects for this island are cheering; but all is darkness with regard to the vast continent, the interior of which we wish to penetrate. Thirty-two persons from different nations have joined our Wednesday evening classes. The sabbath and week-night meetings are well attended. Twenty-four couples have been united in marriage; five couples more have had the bans proclaimed; and several more are preparing for a similar union. All these, before we came, were living in open concubinage. Night brawls and drummings have ceased; except an occasional noise at Krü Town, or among the Dewallas from Cameroons. All agree, even those not very friendly to us, that a great change has been effected.

Fernando Po, July 27, 1841.

As a vessel is to sail from this port in a few days, I prepare a letter for you, to inform the committee of the continued health of Dr. Prince and myself, thus far through the cool, rainy months, in which we are almost entirely shut up to labour in the town of Clarence. The change produced here is great; and the number of those disposed, I trust, by the Spirit of God, to forsake their old, long-tried, and miserable course of open sin, is gradually increasing. We have, as might be expected, from time to time, to mourn over those, who, in a season of temptation, fall back, as it were, into their old course of quarrelling, fornication, and drunkenness. But we are also privileged to rejoice over many who stand in the strength of God; and over the few who have fallen, on their rising again,

to sorrow for sin, and deep penitence before the Lord. None have yet entirely gone away from us; all who have professed a desire to serve God go forward and increase in knowledge, or else show, that now in sin's hateful ways they can find no rest; and these seek forgiveness of God, and reunion with our private classes, with an appearance of sincerity, which, except in one or two cases, we dare not doubt. Although there is no direct connection between marriage and joining with us; yet most of those who become united in matrimonial bonds afterwards give their names as catechumens, and attend diligently on our public and private instructions.

The people here are not impatient for baptism; but appear to have among them a fear lest they should get baptized, be left by their religious instructors, and fall again into sin. We point out their error in looking too much to us, instead of looking to God for strength to resist every temptation, teach them their duty plainly, but do not press too much upon those we hope are converted to God their duty to be baptized; we wish it to come from their own convictions of duty; but the duty, thus to confess Christ, we fully teach in public, and in private, when proper seasons for it occur. We earnestly hope no time will be lost in sending out help, and pray that no trifling considerations may deter the committee from doing all in their power for Africa.

This island will, I hope, be the first starting point for our society; and at no distant day we may hope to see a line of missionary stations stretching from the regions of Mahometan darkness on the borders of the great "Suhara," to the same thick night at Timbuctoo, Houssa, Bornou, the Nubian desert, and the Egyptian sea. The unknown interior will open before the peaceful messengers of the Lord. The wild inhabitants of the islets of Lake Tchad, the warlike Bergharmians, the dwellers on the tops of the mountains of Donga and Jebel Kimra, shall hear, and will receive the tidings of great joy. The missionaries who shall penetrate by the desert plains behind Congo and Angola, will ultimately join with those who have entered by Mozambique and Zanguebar; and again unite with those already making silent progress among the mountains of Abyssinia, and to the north of the deserts of Lattakoo. It is a delightful prospect; and while from heaven we look down, or descend as ministering spirits, to behold the triumphs of Immanuel, we shall rejoice that, during our short sojourn in the body, we were privileged to labour in extending the dominion of the Prince of Peace, whose right it is to reign over earth, as well as heaven. Though I have omitted Mohammedan Africa, and other dark parts of the earth, I feel for them all, and know that the day shall come when the strongest bars of superstition will be burst asunder, and the

whole earth see and experience the salvation of the Lord.

I hope God will bless the present attempt made by government, and others, to introduce a system of justice and humanity into Africa. If I had never resided in Jamaica, I should have been surprised at the falsehoods unblushingly told, and the tyranny openly perpetrated, by men much more like captains of slavers, or overseers of slaves, than like superintendents or masters of freemen. Let nothing of this sort prevent our society from securing Fernando Po as an outpost; and let no words be spoken, *in the way of advice*, calculated to tempt a timid young missionary to stop his ears to the cries of the oppressed, and so much as appear, for the sake of quiet or of favour, to take the side of the oppressor.

I have spent many hours with two Mohammedans, who are natives of Houssa, and wait-

ing here an opportunity to return to Saccatoo. They both read and write their language; and one of them employs most of his time in writing from memory passages of the Koran. Nearly forty years ago they were stolen and sold into slavery; they were taken to Trinidad, and became soldiers. After obtaining their discharge they got a passage to London; next to Sierra Leone, then to Cape Coast Castle; and three years ago they reached Fernando Po; here they have waited, and now hope to be taken up as far as Rabbah, in one of the vessels of the Niger expedition. You will not be surprised at our being now very anxious to hear from you respecting the steps taken for the welfare of Africa. We hope soon to have this pleasure, and when you once know the way to forward letters to this coast, your missionaries may expect a regular supply of intelligence and favours to strengthen their hands, and encourage their hearts.

In a letter to Dr. Cox, dated July 13th, Mr. Clarke furnishes specimens of African languages which have come under his notice, referring also to the districts in which they are spoken. As suitable illustrations of the similarity of some, and the great dissimilarity of others, and of the labour which will be necessary to be performed by translators before Africa can be enabled to read the scriptures of truth, he gives the words "fire" and "water" in ninety-seven different languages. He adds—

We are now in the midst of the rainy season, and are much shut up in consequence of it. We cannot venture into the bush to visit the native villages; but by November the rains will cease; and if spared until then, and no opportunity presents for entering the interior of Africa, we mean to employ much time in visiting every part of this interesting island. I have felt very anxious respecting the government steamers, and now begin to fear that that noble expedition has been detained in England for the present. This is the time to ascend the Niger; and the field

that might have thus been opened for the dispensing of blessings temporal and spiritual, to the natives of Africa, has often, when viewed by the eye of hope and faith, cheered my soul.

Dr. Prince is fully restored to health. I suffer daily from a rheumatic affection in the teeth and face, but my general health is also good. I believe we are never forgotten by you; we have an interest in your prayers; and we have surely reaped the benefit of the many prayers offered to God for us.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA.

The last overland mail brought letters from Mr. Thomas and from Mr. Wenger, dated August 17, 1841. Mr. Thomas writes as follows:—

Blessed be God we are all alive, and on the whole have much reason for thankfulness on the score of health. Brother and sister Yates are well; brother Wenger is well; the Smalls are in pretty good health; brother Evans has had a severe turn of fever, but is now, I trust, in a fair way of being soon able to resume his accustomed and very important, as well as arduous duties. Mrs. Evans is in tolerable health; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have

both been unwell, but I believe are now improving. A short time ago my health was to some extent interrupted, and it was with difficulty I got through my accustomed duties; I am now, through mercy, in my usual health; several of my children have been unwell, and two are still under the doctor's hands; but at this season, when very many around us are suffering, I consider that I have abundant cause for thankfulness for the comparative

lightness of the affliction with which I have been exercised; and when we reflect on the smallness of our number, and the variety, extent, and importance of the labours in which we are called to engage, there does appear great mercy in the general health enjoyed by

the mission in Calcutta. It is thus the Lord accommodates his dispensations to our circumstances and necessities. Oh, for thankful hearts and faithful hands, that suitable returns may be made for favours so vast and varied!

Mr. Wenger says,

The stations to the south stand much in need of more active and regular superintendence than can be given to them by me. The present plan would be unsatisfactory under any circumstances; it is much more so now that the missionaries of the Propagation Society, who occupy the neighbouring station of Baripur, are endeavouring to ruin our work. Three of our native preachers, discharged for bad conduct, are employed by them, and left in their former localities, where before the Baripur missionaries had no converts. These native preachers are, Gour, of Morapay, discharged for using incantations; Rajbullab, of Dankhata, discharged for an attempt of adultery; and Bhim, of Khari, discharged for glaring covetousness and acts of oppression. In addition to this, about thirty rupees for certain, and probably much more, are paid every month by them to people who have left us. They hold out a kind of premium to deserters from our denomination. In the last two numbers of the "Friend of India," you will see some remarks of Mr. J. Marshman's on the subject. The London Society's missionaries are much more vexed than we are, though their causes of complaint unfortunately are less tangible. It is Puseyism that does all this mischief.

The station at Musigdarchoke, where, a few weeks ago, some of our people had to suffer persecution,—alas! not from the heathen, but

from Episcopalian converts,—is, upon the whole, in a flourishing condition. Several families have, during the last two or three months, given up caste, and there is more steadiness to be discerned in the body of professing Christians than formerly.

On translations I will write to Mr. Steane, as soon as I shall have heard from him. I only mention now that our bible has advanced as far as 2 Sam. vii.

But can nothing be done to obtain additional help for us? Thus far God has led us on; but whether it will be physically possible to some of us (I allude more especially to brother Thomas) to hold out much longer, is a very doubtful question. When brother G. Pearce comes out it will be a source of great pleasure to us; but it is a question whether we shall be materially relieved, because he will only do well and properly what is at present barely kept from falling to the ground. But how great will, nevertheless, be the joy to behold his countenance once more!

Amidst our numerous trials, and we have lately had many, especially in connexion with our native churches, we know and experience that God is a faithful God and a merciful Father. I for one have no feelings of disappointment or discouragement as to the final result, although some details may not always afford much hope. Are we often prayed for by the churches?

In their fourth annual report, just published, the Board of Managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society, who have rendered important assistance at various times in support of our eastern translations, and who keep up a distinct correspondence with the translators, refer to some of the Calcutta versions, and especially to those of Dr. Yates, in a manner which will afford our readers pleasure. Speaking of India they say,

From the Baptist translators in this country, the Board have received the most gratifying information. Steady progress has been made in the important work of translating, printing, and distributing the word of God; and the brethren employed in this department have enjoyed special evidence of divine approbation.

Since the last annual meeting, large editions of the New Testament, and of the Psalms, have been completed in the Hindustani, the Sanskrit, the Bengali, the Armenian, and the gospel of Matthew, in Hindi, Nagri character, amounting in all to about 40,000 volumes.

The excellency of these translations has been attested by many of the best judges in

India. In the Calcutta Christian Observer, for December, 1839, Cinsurensis, who is regarded as a very intelligent critic, gives his unqualified testimony to the faithfulness and elegance of Dr. Yates' Sanskrit version of the Psalms.

An officer of learning and distinction says concerning the Hindustani New Testament: "I have had several chapters read over by several Munshis here, and asked their opinion concerning the style in which it is written; and they all agree in stating that it is plainly and carefully translated, according to the idiom of the Hindustani language."

In these versions, say the translators, "it has been our constant object to present the word of God in simple, but pure language,

and in an idiomatic style, so that the sacred volume might be readily understood by the poor and unlearned; and at the same time be not unacceptable to the educated part of the community."

Another writer at Monghyr, upon the same subject, remarks:

"Independently of the translation of every term, which is not done in any other translation into Hindustani with which I am acquainted, there appears to me a transparency, and clearness, and definiteness about Mr. Yates' Hindustani translation which I see in no other. I have heard it objected to the translation, that those passages which our English translation leaves so indefinite that the reader is compelled to put a sense on the word as he reads, or receive no definite idea from the reading, are not left thus in Mr. Yates' translation, but have a clear defined sense enstamped on them.

"If it be so great a fault in a translator to put a sense on scripture, I think it is a far greater one to write that as a translation of God's word which he is conscious has either no sense, or, as the Mussulmans say of every sentence of the Koran, sixteen different ones.

"I am glad Mr. Yates' singularly eminent qualifications as a translator begin to be known and appreciated. His noble works in the translation department will live after him, and be a radiant and imperishable crown around his memory."

At the last dates, a new edition of the Testament in Sanskrit, with extra copies of the Gospels, had just left the press, and a new edition of the Testament in Hindustani was in progress. It is expected that this volume will be so reduced in size as to comprise only 550 small 12mo. pages. These several editions will make an aggregate of 19,000 volumes.

For the convenience of those who read the Hindustani, but are not familiar with the Arabic character, used in other editions of the scriptures in this language, the Calcutta brethren have commenced an edition of 19,000 copies of the Gospels and Acts, in the Hindustani Persian character.

Five thousand copies of the Psalms of David in Bengali, and an edition of 3000 copies of the Proverbs of Solomon, with new editions of the Gospels and Acts in the same language, have probably ere this been completed; the whole making together 48,000 volumes.

It has long been the anxious desire of our brethren to carry through the press an edition of the *whole Bible in Bengali*. To engage in this great work, they have been frequently urged by their Christian brethren of all denominations. We are happy to learn, that the task has been undertaken, and at the last dates the book of Genesis was already in type. They propose to print simultaneously two editions of the whole Bible; one in quarto, for use as pulpit and family Bibles; the other in large 8vo., making together 3000

copies; and both to contain marginal references, and literal renderings of Hebrew or Greek idioms.

The Board have received a neat 12mo. volume of 200 pages, comprising a "list of proper names occurring in the scriptures; designed to form the basis of a uniform method of spelling the proper names of scripture in the languages of India." The importance of this work will be appreciated by all who have heard of the constant perplexity to which the readers of nearly every edition of the Bible have been subjected, especially in India, owing to the irregular manner in which the proper names of scripture have hitherto been spelt. Uniformity in this respect is truly a desideratum in every language: and the literary labours of the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries have in the present volume accomplished a work which will, it is believed, go far towards settling an important question; in relation to new and improved versions of the Bible.

To illustrate the utility of the present work, let any man examine but a few names in the English authorized version, and he will be surprised to find that different forms are often employed for expressing the same proper name: as Lucas and Luke, Noah and Noe, Timotheus and Timothy. Several chapters in the Old Testament, it is well known, consist almost entirely of proper names, and it is to be lamented that the translators who lived in the time of Elizabeth and King James seem to have paid but little attention to the orthography of proper names. This is particularly observable in the books of Chronicles.

The reader of the authorized version is often astonished to find the name of Elijah and Elisha, in the Old Testament, changed into Elias and Eliseus in the New Testament. So too Isaiah and Jeremiah are transformed into Esaias and Jeremy! In the forthcoming edition of the Bible in Bengali, we are happy to say, that for the first time in the whole history of Biblical translation, the name of the same person or place will be spelt uniformly, both in the Old and New Testaments. If the same care had been employed by those upon whom devolved the immense responsibility of preparing our common English version, then, the first chapter of Matthew, the third of Luke, and the seventh of the Acts of the Apostles, would have been more easily understood by the readers of the English New Testament, who, as the case now stands, are left to find out that Phalec is the same person as Peleg, and Ragau is no other than Reu.

The whole amount contributed by this Society to aid the Calcutta translators in publishing faithful versions of the scriptures, is 23,062 dollars 43 cents. It must be peculiarly gratifying to contributors to learn, that this amount has been faithfully appropriated to Bible dis-

tribution among the millions of India. Kutwa, Birbhun, Monghir and Patna, as well as Benaras, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and many other parts of continental India, have been supplied with scriptures from this fountain of truth.

The scriptures in Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindui, Hindustani, Armenian, Orya, and other Oriental languages, are constantly for sale at the Calcutta Depository; thousands of copies of which have, like good seed, been broad-cast over the moral fields of India.

Let not American Christians forget, that within the British Indian possessions and neighbouring states there is a heathen population of not less than *one hundred and thirty millions*, among whom the scriptures might now be circulated, if adequate means could be obtained. Unless, therefore, the efforts of the churches to carry forward the work of Bible translation shall be put forth on a scale, and sustained by an energy, to which the most devoted of the followers of Christ have hitherto been utter strangers, hundreds of millions of idolaters must perish for lack of that knowledge and happiness which the scriptures alone communicate.

In a recent letter to your corresponding secretary, we find the following impassioned appeal to the sympathies of American Baptists. "My dear Brother—You have set us to work:—the providence of God, and the spiritual wants of more than a hundred millions of immortal souls, in a state of dreadful destitution, urge us to strain every nerve in its prosecution, and will you blame us for doing too much? and having set us to work, will you withhold the requisite support? No, you will not. You will spread the case before the God you serve, you will lay it before the managers of your society, you will state it in its fulness to the churches, and I cannot, I dare not doubt the result. You will not say in reply to our entreaty for further aid, 'Brethren, you go on too fast, we will aid you no longer; suspend your translation, silence your presses, and let the millions of immortal beings for whom you have been toiling, perish in the ignorance in which they were born!' No, you will not write thus; but will, I am confident, give thanks for the great things God has wrought, and be encouraged thereby to renewed exertion in the glorious enterprise; will immediately adopt measures to provide us with the means of prosecuting the work to which we are called. Our main dependence under God is on the American and Foreign Bible Society." Brother Thomas further remarks—"The amount we shall actually need for the current year *cannot be less than 20,000 rupees*. Indeed, my impression is, that the increasing opportunities for judicious distribution will call for much more, and that the demand will more than keep pace with the means of supply."

An appeal to the American churches, from

the lamented William H. Pearce, was commenced the day before he was called to his eternal reward. The document, though finished only in part, was forwarded by brother Thomas of Calcutta, and is printed in our last Quarterly Paper. It was his last work, and is, in a manner, a voice from the grave—a voice from the heaven he now inherits, saying on behalf of the myriads of India, Give them the words of eternal truth translated into their own language.

If any thing could add force to that appeal, it is the fact that "the demand for books is constantly increasing." Says a missionary under date of 26th of November: "Of all the Testaments and Gospels which you sent me, there is not one left—many come every day for books, but alas! I have none to give them. A man from Backerganj came a few days ago for a Testament, and many respectable persons whose business brings them to court, near which I live, come and ask for books. A young man called and begged that when I got the long-expected English Testament, I would send one to him." "On the 4th of March," says another missionary, "a scene commenced, to which I had never witnessed a parallel. Respectable people began to come for books, and I determined to keep an account of the number of applicants. I put down 2, 4, 8, 13, 19, but here my arithmetic failed; a large crowd had collected, all anxious for books. I was obliged to stand in the doorway, for had they got into the house, and got sight of the books, no order could have been preserved. My children brought the books to me, and I distributed them until I felt exhausted. I then begged the people to retire for a time. I shut myself up in my room and began to reflect. In the morning I had a book case filled—now every shelf is nearly empty. What will our friends in England and America say? Tell them, 'the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force.' The books have gone into the hands of Bramans, Sarkars, persons of the writer caste, officers of the civil government, persons living in distant parts of the Zillah—all of them, as far as I can judge, have been given to persons who can read well. But I felt that so much seed sown in one day ought to be watered with much prayer." "On Wednesday," says the same brother, "the crowd of applicants was greater than before. Many came early in the morning. Chand was with me at the table distributing books, but my poor table having got a fracture in one of its legs, we dispensed with its services. I now sent for Gaunganarayan, and we were all three engaged in distributing for about two hours, when we were quite exhausted. The crowd had become very great—by three o'clock nearly all my books were gone; then I determined to stop for the day. I am afraid this extravagance will produce a famine, but what can I do?"

On Thursday great numbers came again, and by two o'clock all the Gospels in Bengali were gone; those in Sanskrit, and a few in Hindustani, only remained—I had to refuse many who came to beg parts of the scriptures. Sorrow and disappointment were depicted on their countenances. More than eleven hundred copies of scriptures, besides tracts, have been

distributed in four days, and that at the earnest solicitation of idolaters who can read. Many Mussulmans have of late become eager for books. Every Hindustani gospel is gone—cannot you send another stock immediately? Let us have a good number of Gospels and Testaments in Hindustani.”

CEYLON.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Dawson, dated Kandy, August 14, 1841, will be read with pleasure:—

You will unite with me, I am sure, in gratitude to the Father of mercies, when I tell you that my dear wife and I, with Mr. and Mrs. Harris and family, are all in the enjoyment of good health. The rainy season has just passed, during which it has been cooler than usual. It is now getting very hot.

I can never sufficiently express my gratitude to God for placing me in my present situation. My most earnest prayers for several years past are hereby answered, and I still fervently pray that this may be the beginning of a life of extended and laborious usefulness. I have much pleasure in devoting the whole of my time to the mission. Never was I so busy before. The printing office engrosses nearly the whole of my time and attention during the day; in the evening I have had frequent opportunities of preaching by interpretation to the interesting natives. Occasionally I have penetrated into the jungle, and preached to the secluded villagers, many of whom, I have good reason to believe, have heard to profit, and indeed experienced a change of heart. Kandy, owing to its elevation, is a salubrious part of the island, and the scenery is romantic in the extreme. Cocoa-nut trees are not so plentiful as at Colombo, but the lofty mountains, which appear on every side, are densely covered with various kinds of timber. Coffee is cultivated to a great extent; and the sugar-cane is found to thrive remarkably well. Mr. H. and I have several times preached to the coolies upon the coffee plantations; and we think that as the importation of Tamuls from the coast is every day becoming greater, a wide field of labour is opening to the view. A few of the coffee planters are favourable to the preaching of the gospel among their coolies; but many who have come here from Jamaica have no disposition to encourage the labours of the Baptist missionaries. However, this is a land of freedom, and obstacles which once existed in Jamaica are not to be met with here, though I fear the thralldom in which the minds of many of the inhabitants are held will not so easily be broken. There appears to me to be a great difference between the condition of some and that of others. In some parts, the influence of superstition and idolatry is such

as to form an adamant barrier to the rays of gospel light: in others, the fields are white unto the harvest: the fulness of time seems to have arrived, and the gospel has only to be preached to be believed and to produce a saving change upon the heart. Of the latter kind I could instance several villages, one in particular, almost inaccessible from its situation in the midst of thick jungle; the approach to which is only made by ascending lofty mountains, and descending almost perpendicular declivities, where a false would be a fatal step, crossing paddy fields, through watercourses, borne on the shoulders of natives, and over rugged rocks which seem to claim the tenantry of ages. Here I found a large village, or rather several smaller ones, many of whose inhabitants met together, and I preached to them the good news of salvation. The head man of this district, several years since, being on a visit to a distant place where Mr. Daniel was passing through, received of him a tract. This he perused attentively, and immediately perceived the folly and impiety of Buddhism; he accordingly gave it up, and from that time earnestly desired that a teacher of the Christian religion might be sent to the benighted people of his village. The overruling providence of God, I doubt not, directed me to the spot. After preaching to about a hundred persons who seemed thirsting for the water of eternal life, I left with them a native teacher, for whom they soon erected a substantial bungalow, in which he teaches their children during the week; and on the Lord's-day they meet together for Christian instruction. I am persuaded that many of them are not far from the kingdom of heaven. Oh that this were the general spirit manifested throughout the island! Here, at Kandy, Buddhism prevails to a fearful extent; it is seen here in awful splendour and magnificence: processions are almost daily seen parading the streets, and the sound of tom-toms is continually in our ears. The parahara, or grand annual ceremony, has just been performed. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the procession, which, for seven successive nights, paraded the city, and drew its thousands in its train. Elephants magnificently decorated, on the foremost of

which was the sacred relic, said to be the tooth of Buddha, imbedded in a box of gold, with seven coverings, studded with precious stones and gems, enclosed in a miniature pagoda, and covered with a canopy which was raised to a great height, and supported by men who walked on either side the ponderous animal. Hundreds of flags and canopies; tom-toms, and other music; palanquins, laden with costly offerings; and torches in abundance, carried by men, and whirled round with such rapidity as to look like blazing circles, gave the procession, which was said to be a mile and a quarter in length, a most imposing—though, to a contemplative mind, a truly awful—appearance. Pilgrims, from all parts of the island, visit the Malagawa here, and venerate it as the most sacred spot upon the globe. Nevertheless there has been much good done among the people here by the various agencies employed. The Singhalese services are well attended, and many have been baptized.

The press is the universal object of admira-

tion here; and some are so utterly degraded as to say it could not have a maker, it must have made itself! However, it affords an excellent opportunity of pointing them from the wisdom of man to the wisdom of God. I think the press will effect wonders here. The spirit-stirring compositions of Mr. Harris have already gone throughout the length and breadth of the land; and I think it requires no great share of discernment to perceive that the downfall of Buddhism is near at hand. Hasten it, O Lord, and thine shall be the glory.

Mrs. D. and Mrs. H. daily visit the native girls' school, and, as many of the children speak Portuguese, they are applying themselves diligently to the study of that language, in hopes of being more useful among the many Portuguese inhabitants. At the earnest wish of Mr. Daniell and Mr. H., I am also studying it as well as Singhalese, and long for the time to come when I shall be able to communicate to the teeming population, "in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God."

JAMAICA.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. DALLEWELL.

Afflictive intelligence was brought to us by the last mail from Jamaica. Sickness was unusually prevalent, and death was reaping a copious harvest. Among others, our brother Dallewell, who had arrived at Annotta Bay only three months previously, has been called from the labours on which he was entering, and to which he was apparently well adapted. Mr. Day describes the circumstances attending his removal, in the following communication, dated Port Maria, August 18, 1840:—

On former occasions, at this season of the year, I have felt great pleasure in transmitting to you an account of the services held in connexion with the 1st of August. I do not feel the same pleasure this year, although our services have been of a very interesting character, and much good we hope has been effected through their means; but with the termination of our August services I have to communicate the painful intelligence of brother Dallewell's death. This event took place here at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 11th inst.; on the following day his remains were interred in the chapel-yard at Oracabessa, by my esteemed brethren Abbott and Millard, who kindly came from St. Ann's for that purpose, I being too ill to leave the house.

My dear brother who has departed took an active part in several services held in connexion with our various stations, until Thursday the 5th inst. As we were travelling to Annotta Bay, he complained of an ageish sensation, which increased upon him, and when we reached Annotta Bay in the evening, he complained of slight fever. As we both felt unusually fatigued, we took a little me-

dicine and retired to rest quite early; on the following day I felt better, and brother Dallewell not much worse, but still the subject of slow fever and constant thirst, to allay which he drank a large quantity of cold water. On the Saturday he got up and left his room for some time, and took more medicine. On that day I was exceedingly busy with the affairs of the church, and felt no uneasiness respecting him, as many kind friends volunteered their services to attend him: as his sickness increased, I found it absolutely necessary to abandon my intention of going to Buff Bay to preach on the Lord's day, and as the ordinance of baptism was to be administered at Annotta Bay, I determined on remaining there. Early in the morning I administered the ordinance to fifty-nine persons, after which I was seized with fever, and obliged to go to bed for two hours, after which I ventured to the chapel and preached. This exertion relieved me from fever until the close of the service, when it returned again, and I returned to bed; but as the newly baptized members were not yet received into the church, I made another effort and administered the Lord's supper: this

I had not quite concluded when fever returned with increased violence, and I was again carried to bed; with the divine blessing on the means employed, I was better next morning, but brother Dallewell continued to grow worse. I now began to feel alarmed about him, and determined on getting him home as soon as possible; we were both too weak to ride, and the only means by which we could reach Oracabessa was by boat. About mid-day, on Tuesday, we sailed down twenty-two miles in little more than two hours: I was very sea-sick, but felt much better for the trip. Brother Dallewell bore the passage much better than myself, but it did him no good. We had a chaise waiting for us in which we both drove home; our emaciated appearance greatly alarmed our wives, who were anxiously looking for us. I dispatched a messenger for our medical attendant, who, however, arrived too late to render any service to brother Dallewell. He began to cast up black vomit (which is a certain prelude of dissolution), and continued to do so until Wednesday evening, when he expired.

My fever has abated, but I am very weak and am ordered to take rest; my wife and son have both been very ill, the latter of whom is now sick. The shock to us and to our churches has been very great, but we hope that he who orders all things well will promote his own glory by this painful event. Our bereaved sister bears this afflictive dispensation in a truly Christian manner; her faith and confidence in God delightfully triumph over the weaker feelings of nature.

It is proper that I should further inform you that prior to this distressing event, brother Dallewell and myself had mutually agreed to separate, believing that the efficiency of our labours would be thereby increased. I had,

therefore, intimated to the friends at Annotta Bay my wish to resign the charge of them to brother Dallewell, and he had signified his readiness to become their pastor: this was the last thing he did on the Saturday preceeding his death. This arrangement was satisfactory to us all; but now the Annotta Bay church is bereaved again. In her widowed state she looks to me, and my hands are already too full to afford her any aid. I am thankful that God has made me the instrument of healing a wide and threatening breach, although it has been at the expense of my health, and as the rainy weather will soon commence, I shall not be able to visit it as before.

My heart tremblingly asks, "What will our committee do with the Annotta Bay station?" and my faith endeavours to supply an answer, "They will send out another missionary to occupy it;" but reason says, they have done much for Jamaica lately, as well as for many previous years, and they are encumbered with a heavy debt, which they see no immediate prospect of paying. Will, then, the Christian public, by means of whose benevolence a church has been planted at Annotta Bay, and in whose service valuable lives have been sacrificed, allow the kingdom of Christ to recede from that position to which it has already attained, when they daily pray "Thy kingdom come?" Surely if their prayers be sincere they will accompany them with their efforts, and then, while one says, "Here am I, send me," many will offer their silver and their gold, laying it down at the feet of him who has redeemed them, cheerfully saying, "Of thine own have we given thee." Had I another life I would cheerfully give it to the service of God, but I have not. May God raise up more labourers, and send them into his harvest!

DEATH OF MRS. CORNFORD.

The following affecting communication from Mr. Cornford was written at Kettering, Jamaica, August 21st.

Since transmitting my last very hasty communication to you, my heavenly Father has seen fit to remove the brightness of comfort and joy with which I was favoured whilst pursuing my work; to bring down my life to the verge of the tomb; to take away the desire of my eyes with a stroke; and thus to leave me a poor, lonely widower in a foreign land! This has pierced my very soul with the keenest woe; and left me, for a time at least, a prey to sorrow and despair. My dear wife was, indeed, almost the soul of my labours; not merely as supplying me with all the comforts her affection could devise, whilst pursuing my delightful toil, nor as immediately assisting me in my exertions, but as supplying to the full extent of her power the means of instruction to many who otherwise would not have had them. She had gathered her class of females, with whom she would

often spend three or four hours at a time, because no one else was near who could teach them. She had undertaken the superintendance of the sabbath school, for we had no one else capable of doing so; and I was often cheered by its manifest improvement. Various were the plans of usefulness she loved to work, but, alas! she is called away; and now I feel that the hand of God is heavy upon me. My affliction seems more than I can bear. I would not, and dare not repine, but when I say I believe that the Lord has inflicted the stroke in love, it is all that I can say. My extreme weakness of body, resulting from the fever with which I was afflicted at the same time as my beloved wife, has left me almost incapable of sustaining the awful stroke, so that I sometimes think my very youth will be borne down with sorrow to the grave. But though "my spirit is overwhelmed within

me," I rejoice to find that "there is a rock that is higher than I." God is still my portion, and with him nigh,

"Cheerful I live, or joyful die."

The future is to me all shrouded in gloom. The house where we have dwelt is large, and to me now awfully desolate, so that I can hardly bear the thought of returning thither, whilst to be residing elsewhere would be almost equal to relinquishing my charge. What I am to do my heavenly Father only knows. May he who has, by this affliction, withered my every comfort, and blasted all my hope, filling my cup of sorrow to the brim, at least bring glory to himself thereby, and then from me the loudest praise shall ascend, even for the severest pang I have felt.

I cannot, however, close this letter without acknowledging the extreme kindness we have received from Mr. and Mrs. Knibb. Not a sacrifice has seemed too great for them to make, to administer to our comfort, and to save our lives. They came to us at midnight, when first they heard of our woe. They tried every means to supply our wants; they closed the eyes and smoothed the pillow of my dying wife; they took me from the awful scene to their own house, where I have since been cared for as an only child; and here now, suffering much from the effects of calomel, and oppressed with weakness and with grief, I am supplied with all that affection could suggest or heart desire. May the Lord reward their kindness in that day!

ARRIVAL OF MR. AND MRS. LLOYD.

A letter has arrived from Mr. Lloyd, dated Montego Bay, August 27, 1841, in which he says:—

It is my happiness to inform you that, through the kind mercy of God, we have arrived safe, and are as well as can be expected at this trying season, which is the most oppressive part of the year, and mortality is unusually great. You will have heard of the death of Mr. Dalwell and Mrs. Cornford.

May the great Head of the church comfort and support the bereaved, and sanctify this afflictive dispensation to us all. I am much gratified at the anxiety of the great congregations for hearing the word of life. May I be made a blessing to them. They are a truly interesting people.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

A special meeting has recently been held at Fen Court, the results of which we trust will be permanently beneficial to the Society.

It had appeared to the Central Committee, that, under existing circumstances, the enlarged operations of the Society having occasioned an expenditure exceeding its income, and the decease of the late lamented Secretary having rendered it necessary that some measures should be taken to provide for the performance of those duties which he had been accustomed to discharge, it was desirable that a meeting of the General Committee should be obtained. A circular was therefore issued inviting their counsel and co-operation, and in consequence fifty ministers and members of Committee assembled.

The proceedings began on the evening of Tuesday, October 5th, when a meeting for prayer was held, at which Messrs. Trestrail of Cork, Roff of Cambridge, Yates of Stroud, Edwards of Nottingham, Lewis of Chatham, and Pritchard of London, implored the guidance and blessing of God. On the following morning, at 10 o'clock, the Committee re-assembled, when, after prayer by Mr. Gray of Northampton, the Treasurer opened the meeting, and called on the Secretary to give a general view of the objects for which it had been convened.

The state of the finances engaged the attention of the Committee in the first instance. It appeared from the statement of the Secretary that the expenditure of the Society for the current year could not be estimated at less than 24,000*l.* (every item having undergone the careful examination of a sub-committee, and the whole having been found incapable of further reduction without curtailing the foreign operations of the Society), with a certain necessity of future augmentation; while the available receipts of the year could hardly be rated at more

than 18,000*l.* Full and anxious inquiries were made into the manner in which this large expenditure had been incurred, and the frugality and wisdom with which so much money is disbursed; and it became evident to the Committee that the outlay was occasioned by most important foreign labours, which had been gradually extended amidst loud providential calls and many gracious encouragements.

Such labours they could not for a moment think of abandoning, at least until every practicable effort had been made for their support; and they came unanimously to a resolution that measures be immediately adopted for the purpose of raising the income to the necessary amount. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the best means for effecting this purpose. The following report was made by them at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, and unanimously adopted.

The Sub-Committee entered upon the consideration of the subject under a deep sense of its importance and difficulty.

The increase in the operations of the Society must be regarded as an answer to prayer, and a cause of joy and gratitude, as it is connected with the glory of God, the conversion of souls, and the improvement of the nations of the earth; but it is with sorrow the Sub-Committee notice that the income of the Society has not advanced in proportion to the enlargement of its operations, and they feel regret, mingled with some apprehension, at the present state of the finances, the income for the year being likely to realize not more than £18,000, while the expenditure, to continue the various stations and for necessary purposes, it is expected will not be less than £24,000.

The Sub-Committee feel however assured, that they express the sentiments of all their brethren while they declare their humble reliance upon "the Father of Lights, with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning," that having opened doors of usefulness to the Society, in accordance with the promises of his truth and mercy, he will not now forsake his servants. Let us pursue our course with faith, and prayer, and effort, and though we may have to pass through trials and difficulties, we shall be gladdened with the consciousness of his approbation, and shall witness the still wider triumphs of his kingdom.

Neither can the Sub-Committee allow themselves to believe that the churches at home which have, through this Society, been the honoured instruments of diffusing the gospel abroad with so much success, will suffer that success to be lost or impeded by withholding the necessary funds.

The Sub-Committee, after inquiry and deliberation, have unanimously agreed upon the following recommendations:—

That all the churches of our denomination in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which have not made any collection for the mission, have its claims laid before them, and be earnestly requested to come forward to its help.

That in all towns and cities throughout the country, in which there are no churches of our denomination, attempts be made to hold public meetings, or, if that be impracticable, to collect subscriptions and donations on behalf of our Society. The Sub-Committee believe that, in many of these towns, there are friends of Baptist sentiments, and that others will be found there willing to render aid to our Society.

That all the subscribers to our Society in town and country be reminded of its success and necessities, and how much the doubling or other increase of their subscriptions will tend to remove its difficulties and confirm its usefulness, and that they be therefore earnestly entreated to increase their annual contributions.

That affluent individuals be applied to for extra donations, that the wealth which God has bestowed on them may, in proportionate degree, be consecrated to the very highest and noblest purposes of Christian benevolence.

That the subscribers be reminded of the desirableness of their children becoming subscribers also ; and that attention be directed to Boarding and Sunday Schools, that the efficient aid of the teachers may be secured, and that the young persons there instructed may have the opportunity of contributing, and thus in early life forming habits of generosity to the Missionary cause.

That application be extensively made to obtain new subscribers, especially to the members of our churches and attendants with us on divine worship, and to persons able to give and known to be friendly to the improvement of mankind in piety and happiness.

With respect to the means by which the suggestions thus given may be carried into effect, your Sub-Committee, after mature consideration, have come to the conclusion that application by circular letter, for increased or new subscriptions or donations, will be productive of little effect ; that it is essential to the very existence of the Society in its integrity and usefulness, that something be speedily and efficiently done ; that the incurring of some expense in the way of agency seems to them indispensable, though they think it need not be much ; and that no way appears to them so likely to secure beneficial results as to divide England and Wales into districts, and to engage the best and most suitable agents that can be found, not permanently, but for a limited time, one for each district ; to wait on all the subscribers within its limits, and personally solicit an increase of their subscriptions, and to obtain donations and new subscriptions ; to co-operate with the friends of the Society in efforts on its behalf in places where no Baptist churches exist ; and in any other way in his power, and approved by the friends in the respective neighbourhoods, to increase its funds and promote its interests. The visits of the agent to the subscribers, and applications for donations and new subscriptions will not, as the Sub-Committee apprehend, interfere in any manner with the usual efforts of our esteemed friends and coadjutors in their respective neighbourhoods, or with any meetings usually held by them, and the results would come first in aid and increase of the funds of the local Auxiliary Societies.

That the other means suggested may probably be secured by correspondence through the Secretary, or through the deputations to the different parts of the country, or by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of superintending and carrying out the plans now submitted for your approval.

And the Sub-Committee venture to suggest that special attention be paid, during the ensuing year, to the sending of efficient Deputations ; that when a Missionary can form one of the Deputation, it is highly desirable ; and that it is their opinion that if our beloved brethren, Mr. Clarke and Dr. Prince, should within a short period return to this country, their services in advocating the claims of the Society, and procuring a large increase of its resources, would be likely, with the divine blessing, to prove most efficient and successful.

The attention of the meeting was then directed to the best means of providing for the efficient discharge of the Secretaryship. After a lengthened discussion, the Committee deemed it proper to recommend "the election of a co-secretary with Mr. Angus ;" and a Sub-Committee was appointed to suggest a suitable name or names.

On Thursday the 7th, the Committee considered the Report of this Sub-Committee, which was to the effect that they had deliberately and confidentially discussed several names which occurred to them, but on the ground of objections arising from health, important stations of usefulness at present occupied by the

individuals, and otherwise, they were not prepared to name any one, and would recommend that the matter be deferred till the next Quarterly Committee. It appeared, however, to the meeting at large, that it was important to proceed to an immediate choice; a triple ballot was proposed, by which the power of nominating would be secured to every individual present, and yet the ultimate decision would be taken on the names of two persons alone; and it was suggested that special prayer should be offered again for divine guidance. Prayer was accordingly offered, at the request of the meeting, by Dr. Cox; after which the ballot was taken. The result of this proceeding, which was conducted with great calmness and solemnity, was the official announcement that the choice of the assembly had fallen upon the Rev. W. Brock, of Norwich. Subsequently Mr. Brock requested that time might be allowed him to deliberate and consult his friends; and, in order to provide for the contingency of his declining the office, the Committee determined to adjourn to the call of the Secretary.

In the course of the financial discussions, a question arose whether the Jamaica churches were not now competent to carry forward the work in that island without the aid of the Society. A request was made to Mr. Tinson to lay before the meeting his deliberate opinion on this delicate and important subject. He did so; and, after a lengthened statement of the condition and prospects of the churches in that island, expressed his decided conviction, that, though many of them did not require aid for their own support, others yet did so; and that *missionary* work could not at present be efficiently carried on without assistance from Britain, although it probably might be so in a few years.

The evening of Thursday was devoted to an interesting conversation on a proposition which, although long cherished, has not yet been placed before the public, that of observing the fiftieth year of the existence of the Baptist Missionary Society, as a Missionary Jubilee. The object of such a commemoration, of course, will be the kindling of devotional ardour, and the origination of a thank-offering, for the enlargement of a work which God has so signally blessed; and no doubt can exist of the readiness of the churches of our denomination to concur in such a movement. As, however, the plan and details of this measure will be brought forward in an early number of the *Missionary Herald*, it is not necessary to make further reference to it here.

We cannot conclude our account of this important meeting without noticing, what has afforded much matter of thankfulness to the Giver of all good, the eminent prevalence of harmony and Christian love among the assembled brethren; this cannot be otherwise than a token for good, and an encouragement to expect from beloved brethren throughout the country an energetic fulfilment of that which in deliberation has been so cordially resolved. The Central Committee, aware that resolutions raise no money, will apply themselves forthwith to the methods which have been suggested; and they beg to impress it on their friends in every quarter, that under God, the maintenance of the Mission, in its present extent and prospects, depends entirely on the manner in which they respond to the appeal. In making it the Committee discharge their present duty; and they most earnestly hope that the friends of the Mission will not place them in circumstances which will render the curtailment of their foreign operations a matter of absolute necessity.

DEATH OF MRS. ELLIS.

Mrs. Ellis, who returned from Calcutta in a debilitated state of health on the 23rd of July, died on the 8th of October, at Exeter. A few weeks after her return, some hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfavourable symptoms recurred; a change for the worse took place suddenly on the morning of the 8th, and at

noon she expired. Her course had been honourable and useful, and her departure was serene. Two little boys are left, awaiting the hoped-for return of their father, whose state however, when he embarked on the 21st of June, excited much fear of the result in the minds of his brethren at Calcutta.

DESIGNATION OF MR. STURGEON.

On Wednesday the 29th Sept. a meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, Cosely, for the purpose of commending to God Mr. Thomas Sturgeon, who is about to proceed as a missionary to Western Africa. The Rev. D. Wright (minister of the place), and the Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Stokes, Parker, Morris, and Baylis, were engaged in the service. The attendance was large, and notwithstanding the meeting was protracted to a late hour, a very lively interest prevailed throughout; and it is hoped that the powerful sympathy excited for the oppressed and degraded sons and daughters of Africa will have a salutary and lasting effect on the minds of all who were present. Several ladies in connexion with Cosely Sunday School had kindly

engaged in making and collecting articles of various descriptions, for our friend to take with him. Christian friends of all denominations came cheerfully forward, and united in this labour of love; and in less than a month, property to the amount of upwards of forty pounds was contributed. Many friends having expressed a desire to see the articles, the large Wesleyan School-rooms in Bilston were kindly lent for the purpose, and it is supposed that nearly 3000 persons attended the exhibition, with which they appeared to be highly pleased. No charge was made for admission, but articles worth from five to ten pounds were bought by visitors, and about two pounds was given for the benefit of the mission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to J. J. Smith, Esq., of Hamper Mills, and to the workpeople in his employ, for fifty reams of paper for the use of the mission in Ceylon; to friends at Halstead, for articles of wearing apparel, &c. to the value of 10*l.*, for Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood, of Turk's Island; to Mr. Hatchard, for a box of books and fancy articles for Mr. Knibb; to Mr. Childs, of Brighton, for books, &c., for Mr. Dendy; to Miss Fisher, for a box for Mr. Cornford; to Mrs. Risdon, of Birlingham, for a box of wearing apparel, tracts, and rewards, for Mr. Clark, of Brown's Town; and to Rev. T. Horton and friends at Devonport and Saltash, for a box of wearing apparel and books, for Mr. May, of Bethsalem. Another box has also been received for Mr. May.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MISSIONARIES, &c.

EAST INDIES.—Calcutta, Rev. J. Thomas, 9 June, 2 and 3 July, 17 August; Rev. J. Wenger, 17 August; Rev. W. W. Evans, 5 July; Rev. C. C. Aratoon, 5 March.

CEYLON.—Kandy, Rev. J. Harris, 1 July, 13 August; Mr. C. C. Dawson, 14 August.

JAVA.—Samarang, Rev. G. Bruckner, 30 July.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—Stacey Ville, H. Beckford, 27 July.—Port Maria, Rev. D. Day, 6 and 23 July, 18 and 25 Aug.; Rev. J. Dalwell, 6 July.—Spanish Town, Rev. J. M. Phillippo, 17 June, 21 and 25 July.—Mandeville, Rev. J. Williams, 26 Aug.—Old Harbour, Rev. H. C. Taylor, 26 Aug.—Montego Bay, Rev.

T. Burchell, 12 and 23 July; Rev. W. Lloyd, 27 Aug.—Falmouth, Rev. W. Knibb, 23 July, 7, 22, and 25 Aug.; Rev. J. E. Henderson, 26 Aug.—Manchioneal, Rev. J. Kingdon, 22 July.—Rio Bueno, Rev. P. H. Cornford, 4 and 21 Aug.—Luca, Rev. E. J. Francies, 27 Aug.—Brown's Town, Rev. John Clark, 23 Aug.; Rev. John May, 1 July.—Savanna-la-Mar, Rev. J. Hutchins, 8 July.—Stewart Town, Rev. B. B. Dexter, 5 August.

BAHAMAS.—Nassau, Rev. H. Capern, 28 July, 22 Aug.; Rev. W. Littlewood, 27 July; Mr. W. Bontems, 21 July.

HONDURAS.—Belize, Rev. A. Henderson, 19 and 27 July.

WESTERN AFRICA.—Fernando Po, 23 June, 10 and 27 July.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month of September, 1841.

Donations.			Ware—			Bramley			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
C. M.	50	0	Mr. B. Medcalf	0	10	0	22	13	0
Do. for Jamaica Schools	50	0	Miss Medcalf	1	0	0	4	4	0
F. F.	20	0	Watford	62	11	4	0	3	1
Howard, L. Esq.	20	0	Do, for <i>Entally</i>	2	0	0	2	0	7
Masters, Mrs. for <i>Entally</i>	20	0	HUNTINGDONSHIRE.			Dewsbury, for Schools	3	10	0
Rippon, Mrs. for <i>Africa</i>	10	0	Kimbolton	11	9	5	Earby	2	0
Deane, Mr. Missionary	0	15	Do, for <i>Translations</i>	1	0	6	Haworth, 2nd Church	14	6
Box	0	15	KENT.			Hella Field	9	15	3
A Friend, by Mr. Mark	5	0	Chatham, Sion Chapel	16	0	6	Horkinstone	0	13
Moore	5	0	Do, Sunday School	0	14	0	Long Preston	2	7
LONDON AUXILIARY.			Do, Brook	1	17	0	Pole Moor	3	13
Henrietta Street	39	10	Do, Sunday School	1	16	8	Salendine Nook	42	14
Do, for <i>Entally</i>	9	7	Dover, Pent-side	10	6	8	Sutton	8	8
BEDFORDSHIRE.			Do, Sunday School	0	3	9	Do, for <i>Africa</i>	2	0
Danstable, on account	10	15	Smarden	1	0	6	Wakefield	5	9
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.			Upnor	2	5	7	S. Holdsworth, Esq. for Schools	0	10
Long Crendon and Ickford, Collections	3	14	LANCASHIRE.			SOUTH WALES.			
Waddesdon Hill	17	11	Accrington	13	2	9	Aberdare	2	12
DERBYSHIRE.			Burnley	4	3	0	Bettws	0	5
Chesterfield—			Cloughfold	2	0	0	Bridgend	11	9
Miss Malkin, for <i>Africa</i>	5	0	Colne	6	0	6	Cardiff—		
DEVONSHIRE.			Goodshaw	2	0	0	Bethany	47	10
Bradninch	6	1	Liverpool, on account	260	0	0	Do. Sunday School	0	11
Exeter	30	15	Manchester, ditto	105	19	1	Tabernacle	11	3
			Sadden	15	0	0	Carphilly	5	14
			G. Foster, Esq.	100	0	0	Corntown	0	8
			MONMOUTHSHIRE.			Cowbridge	1	9	
			Abergavenny—			Croisy Park	1	5	
			Frogmore-street, additional	0	10	0	Cwmyfelin	0	5
			Bethel, Bassaleg	6	18	8	Dowlais	17	12
			Ebbw Vale	15	0	0	Hirwain	3	1
			Pontypool, Penygarn	9	13	3	Lysfane	2	2
			OXFORDSHIRE.			MERTHYR—			
			Oxfordshire, on account	120	0	0	Sion Chapel	20	7
			SUFFOLK.			Do. Sunday School	4	0	
			Eye	21	8	0	High Street	9	1
			Do, Sunday School, for Schools	2	0	0	Ebenezer	2	14
			Ipswich—			Tabernacle	3	10	
			Stoke Green	37	17	6	Neath	15	6
			Do, for <i>Africa</i>	7	0	0	Newbridge	11	0
			Salem Chapel	12	1	3	Penyvai	0	14
			Do, for <i>Africa</i>	0	10	0	Pyle	0	6
			Mr. R. Thompson, by Mr. Pollard	5	0	0	Rumney	2	13
			Mr. and Mrs. Pollard	5	0	0	Siloam	1	5
			SUSSEX.			SWANSEA—			
			Sussex, on account	120	0	0	York Place	23	0
			WARWICKSHIRE.			Do. Sunday School	0	17	
			Birmingham, Mount Zion	15	10	8	Bethesda	22	13
			WORCESTERSHIRE.			Mount Pleasant	12	7	
			Worcestershire, on account	250	12	7	Bethel	5	8
			Pershore	58	17	8	Caersalem	3	1
			YORKSHIRE.			Friends	2	6	
			West Riding, on account	100	0	0	Wautroda	1	1
			Blackley	2	0	0	246 6 3		
			Boroughbridge and Dishforth	34	0	0	87 2 8		
						159 3 7			
						FOREIGN.			
						Dantzig—			
						Heubuden, by Mr. David Epp	0	12	
						8			

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by the Treasurer or Secretary, at the Mission House, 6, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, London: in Edinburgh, by the Rev. Christopher Anderson, or H. D. Dickie, Esq.; in Glasgow, by Mr. Joseph Swan; in Dublin, by John Parke, Esq., Camden-street; at the Baptist Mission-Press, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Thomas; at Kingston, Jamaica, by the Rev. Joshua Tinson; and at New York, United States, by W. Colgate, Esq.