

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



MONEAGUE, JAMAICA.

The Missionary Herald (Aug. 1845).

ASIA.

CALCUTTA.

We regret that we have to report the unexpected death of Mr. Mack, pastor of the church at Serampore, and tutor of the college there, who, though not in immediate connexion with our Society, has been acting with our brethren for many years in perfect harmony, and was performing work of great importance. The information was communicated by Mr. Thomas in a letter dated Calcutta, May 2nd.

The present mail will convey sorrowful intelligence. Our esteemed brother Mack, of Serampore, has been called from the midst of his labours and usefulness to his reward. Yesterday morning, while making preparations for writing to you, I received the distressing news from Serampore that brother Mack had died of cholera, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. Though not quite well, I made arrangements to go up to Serampore to attend the funeral, which took place about six o'clock last evening. There were present of our number, brethren Evans, Morgan, and Page; of the London Missionary Society, Mr. Boaz, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Mullens; also Dr. Haberlin, and, if I mistake not, one or two more ministers, and at least one Roman Catholic priest. Our deceased brother may be said to have been universally esteemed, and his death was felt to be a loss to all of no ordinary magnitude. I was particularly struck with the great number of natives who crowded to witness the funeral, and who formed a large and to me a deeply interesting portion of the multitude that followed the remains of our departed brother to their resting place. At the grave, which, I believe, is close by that of the estimable Ward, brother Evans read various portions of scripture, which he had selected as suitable for the occasion, and Mr. Boaz, of the London Missionary Society, prayed. Our late friend had been ailing for some days, but not so as to cause any alarm. Thinking a little exercise would do him good, he twice rode round the town on Tuesday morning. On his return he breakfasted as usual, I believe, and then, according to his custom, had worship with his boys in the school-room. Shortly after feeling himself unwell, he went up stairs, and their medical attendant was called in. He administered some medicine, but did not apprehend any danger. Within an hour or two our late brother became worse, and by eleven a.m. symptoms of cholera in its worst form showed themselves. The most energetic means were had recourse to, but without the desired effect, or at least not until nature had become too much exhausted to recover itself from the terrible shock. For several hours his sufferings must

have been excruciating, but his last few hours were probably passed without much pain. He gradually sunk until about half-past ten at night, when he ceased to breathe. The nature of his complaint rendered communication nearly or altogether impracticable: we however did not require his death-bed testimony, his life and conduct proved him to be a Christian indeed—a sinner saved by grace. It is possible you will receive from other pens fuller and perhaps more correct information respecting this, to us, sad and mysterious event; but not being sure that any one will address you on this subject by the present opportunity, I have thought it desirable to give you what information I could.

The loss of brother Mack will be very severely felt. His life seemed invaluable, and his labours what could not be dispensed with; and what our friends at Serampore will do to provide for the carrying on of the operations in which he was engaged, I cannot conjecture. Our young brother Robinson will no doubt be of great service, but our late brother was no ordinary man, and difficult will it be to fill up the space occasioned by his removal. Perhaps our friends there will look to us for help, but we are so overworked already that I dread the consequences of any addition. You must send out men to help us, and that without delay, or depend upon it more than one will soon be in the grave-yard, or rendered past work by being worked too much. I believe there is not a soul among us that is disposed to flinch from work, nay, if you will not send to our help, we will abide by our posts, and when worn out, as we soon shall be, there fall; but whether you can send us help or not, men must be provided to carry on the work when we are gone or can work no longer. Mr. Symes has left Dum-Dum, and now the people there request us to supply them, but I see no way in which this can be done. Need I say more to induce you to have pity upon us, and send help?—if so, then remember, I entreat you, that Dr. Yates's health will not allow of his labouring otherwise than at the translations, and I often fear he will not be continued to us very long. He is very poorly now: may the Lord in mercy to us

and thousands yet unborn, spare him and strengthen him for years yet to come. Brother Pearce's health is very far from being strong, in fact it is quite infirm. This is true also of brother Evans. Brother Leslie may be said to enjoy good health, so also brother Denham. My health is tolerable,—but look again; brother Denham is the only young man among us. Yes, the senior brethren are got old and grey. Yates has been in the field about thirty years; I and Pearce hard upon twenty; Leslie some four-and-twenty. Look again at the stations; for the most part they are occupied by men advanced in life, and where are the men who are to succeed them? Ah, where? I see them not: none are rising up in India that I can see or hear of, nor do your letters lead me to entertain the hope that the right men, and in the requisite numbers, are being trained in England. My duties oblige me to think of and for nearly all our country sta-

tions, and often when I think how much depends on solitary individuals, and not a few of them almost worn out, my heart sinks within me. I can only find relief by recalling to mind that the cause is the Lord's, and reflecting that all resources are at his command. Though creatures all fail, and missionaries all die, He still lives and will fulfil his gracious word, which assures us that "The gates of hell shall not prevail against his church."

You will be glad to hear that since the commencement of the present year, there have been baptized in the Jessore district twenty-two converts, at Chittagong three, and at Agra seven. A few weeks ago brother Pearce baptized two, and last sabbath I baptized one, a European female at Bow Bazar. I think I have heard of one or two more baptisms having taken place at other stations but am not confident.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Association of Baptist Churches in the Presidency of Bengal held its annual meeting last year at Serampore. From its Circular Letter, which has been recently received, the following particulars are extracted.

The Association comprises the following churches, which are arranged according to the dates of their formation.

Serampore.....	1800.....	John Mack.
Jessore	1804.....	J. Parry.
Cutwa.....	1805.....	W. Carey.
Dinagopore	1805.....	H. Smylie.
Sadhamul	1808.....	Do.
Lall Bazar, Cal.....	1809.....	Vacant.
Dacca	1816.....	W. Robinson, and O. Leonard.
Chittagong.....	1817.....	J. Johannes.
Circular Road, Cal.	1818.....	A. Leslie.
Beerboom	1822.....	J. Williamson.
Howrah	T. Morgan.
Cuttack	1822.....	C. Lacey and A. Sutton.
Burisaul.....	1830.....	Sylvester Barreiro.
Khari.....	1831.....	G. Pearce, Jacob Munday.
Lukhyantipore.....	1833.....	G. Pearce, F. De Monte.
Colingab, Calcutta.	1822.....	J. Wenger.
Intally, Calcutta.....	1838.....	G. Pearce.
Noorseekdar Choke.	1839.....	J. C. Page, W. Thomas.

The Introductory Prayer Meeting, in Bengalee, was held in the chapel of the Christian village, at half-past three P. M., Dec. 24th: brother G. Pearce presided, and prayer was also offered by brethren F. De Monte, Ram Joebun of Dacca, and Ram Huri of Calcutta.

The Introductory Prayer Meeting, in English, was held in the Mission Chapel at seven P. M.: brother Mack presided, and prayer was offered by brethren W. Yates, D.D., and W. H. Denham.

Wednesday, 25th December, 1844.

After the customary service of the day at the Danish Church, where brother Sutton of Cuttack preached from John xvii. 3, "I have finished the work," &c., the Association met for business in the Mission Chapel at half-past twelve noon.

Prayer having been offered in English, by Dr. Yates, and in Bengalee by brother G. Pearce, brother Pearce was elected Moderator of the Association.

Brethren George Pearce, A. Sutton, W. H. Denham, and H. Smylie were appointed a committee on the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Brethren W. Yates, D.D., J. Wenger, George Pearce, A. Sutton, John Robinson, and Jadub Chunder Bishwas, were appointed a committee on the preparation and printing of books.

Brethren A. Leslie, T. Morgan, and J. L. Carrau were appointed a committee on the Finances of the Association.

Each of these committees was instructed to give in their report to the Association at the meeting for business to-morrow.

The greater part of the Letters from the Churches were then read both in English and Bengalee; and it was resolved that the remainder should be read at the close of the religious service appointed for this evening.

Seven P. M. A devotional service was held in the Mission Chapel. Brother J. Wenger opened the meeting with singing, reading the scriptures, and prayer in English: brother Denham delivered an address in English; and a Bengalee hymn having been sung, brother T. Morgan gave an address, and concluded the service with prayer in Bengalee.

The Association having then met for business, the remainder of the Letters from the Churches were read both in English and Bengalee.

Thursday, 26th December, 1844.

Half-past 7. A. M. The customary Prayer Meeting of the Serampore congregation was held, when brethren Parsons of Mongliir, Brooks of Calcutta, and Smylie of Dinagopore, engaged in the service.

Ten A. M. The Association Sermon in Bengalee was preached in the Mission Chapel, by brother W. Carey of Cutwa, from Matt. xxii. 21. The introductory part of the service was conducted by brother W. Yates, D.D.

Half-past twelve, noon. The Association met for business in the Mission Chapel.

Prayer having been offered in Bengalee by the Moderator, the Minutes of the proceedings of the Association at its previous meetings were read and approved.

Brother A. Sutton read a letter from brother C. Lacey to his address, containing his concurrence in the adherence of the church in Cuttack to the Association. Brother Sutton likewise expressed his own feeling of satisfaction in this union.

The Circular Letter was read in English by brother Leslie; and it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of brother Mack, seconded by W. Yates, D.D., that it be received as the Letter of the Association, and the thanks of the Association be given to brother Leslie for its preparation.

It was resolved on the motion of brother Sutton, seconded by brother Wenger, that the Letter be printed in Bengalee, as a tract for distribution amongst the churches.

The Report of the Committee on Books having been called for, was given in by brother Sutton, and on the motion of brother Leslie, seconded by brother Evans, was adopted.

The brethren appointed as a Committee on Books beg to present the following brief report.

I. The minutes of last year relating to brother Wenger's Work on the Constitution and Discipline of the Christian Church were read; and, as specimen copies of the entire work had been printed, and presented to the brethren composing the revising Committee, it was unanimously resolved—

1. That the Work should be proceeded with in accordance with the Minutes of last Association.

2. That brother Denham be substituted for brother Small on the revising Committee, the latter having removed to Benares; and that the brethren composing the revising Committee be requested to furnish their remarks or suggestions to brother Wenger on or before the 15th February, 1845, after which date brother Wenger should proceed with the printing.

II. Having heard brother John Robinson's verbal report relating to the Evangelist, it was resolved that he should be requested to continue his very useful labours another year; and that it be recommended to the brethren who have charge of native churches, to endeavour to prevail on the people under their care to read the work regularly and attentively.

III. Respecting the various works mentioned as *desiderata* by the brethren last year, no progress having been made in their preparation, it was resolved the brethren should be requested still to keep them in mind.

IV. Brother J. Robinson having kindly undertaken to relieve brother Wenger of the labour of translating into Bengalee his work on the Constitution and Discipline of the Church, it was resolved that brother Wenger be requested now to proceed with the preparation of a companion work on Christian Doctrines and Duties.

V. Considerable conversation has been held respecting other publications: but no definite resolution has been adopted respecting them by this committee.

The Report of the Committee on Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, being called for, was read by brother Sutton. It was resolved on the motion of brother Yates, D.D., seconded by brother Evans, that the Report be received and adopted, and that the secretaries be instructed to furnish the registrar, brother G. Pearce, with the funds necessary for carrying the report into execution.

Report of the Committee on the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

I. The minutes of last Association relating to the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, having been read, brother Pearce submitted to the Committee Specimens of Forms of Registration in English and Bengalee; which, with a few sugges-

tions, were approved, and recommended for adoption.

2. It was resolved that each church connected with the Association should be recommended to adopt the Forms now approved, and obtain the requisite book from the General Registrar.

3. It was also resolved, that brother Pearce, the General Registrar, should be instructed to keep a set of books for the purpose of inserting authenticated copies of all Registrations of Marriages, Births, and Deaths forwarded to him from the different churches.

The Report of the Committee on the Finances of the Association being called for, was given in by brother Leslie. On the motion of brother Yates, seconded by brother Brooks, it was unanimously resolved that the Report be received, and that the thanks of the Association be given to the friends who have so kindly relieved the Association from the charges hitherto incurred.

Report of the Committee on the Finances of the Association.

The Finance Committee have the pleasure of reporting that there is on hand the sum of Rs. 578-4-6, for the purposes of the Association. This sum includes all that has hitherto been contributed by the several churches—the expenses hitherto incurred in postage, in the purchase of record-books, the printing of circulars, and the Circular Letter for last year, having been kindly defrayed by the secretaries and the Serampore Press.

Brother Mack read part of an Address to be presented to H. M. the King of Denmark, in acknowledgment of the long continued favour shown to the Mission by the Danish Government, and beseeching his Majesty's interference on behalf of our persecuted brethren in Denmark. On the motion of brother Yates, D.D., seconded by brother Sutton, brother Mack was requested to complete the Address, and, under the direction of the Standing Committee, forward it to his Majesty, signed by the chairman and all the members of the Association.

Seven P. M. The Association Sermon in English was preached in the Mission Chapel by brother W. W. Evans, from 1 Cor. iii. 7. The introductory part of the service was conducted by brother John C. Page, and the concluding part by brother Sutton.

On the conclusion of this service, the Association met for business in the same place: the Moderator in the chair.

It was resolved unanimously, that the Circular Letter for next year be drawn up by brother G. Pearce, and that the subject of it be left to his own choice.

That at the next meeting of the Association, the Association Sermon in English be preached by brother Mack, and in case of failure by brother Denham: and that the Association Sermon in Bengalee be preached by brother Williamson of Beerhoom, and in case of failure by brother Parry of Jessore.

That brethren Mack and Evans be re-appointed the secretaries of the Association.

That the Standing Committee for the ensuing year consist of brethren W. Yates, D.D., A. Leslie, James Thomas, J. Brooks, J. Wonger, and W. H. Denham, together with the Moderator and Secretaries.

That the next meeting of the Association, commencing with the usual introductory services on the Tuesday before Christmas Day, be held in Calcutta; and that the secretaries be instructed to correspond with the churches in Circular Road and the Lall Bazar, to ascertain to which of them it would be most desirable and convenient to entertain the Association.

That the Standing Committee be requested to make suitable arrangements for the entertainment

of the native brethren at the next meeting of the Association.

On the motion of brother Evans, seconded by brother Sutton, it was resolved, that the Standing Committee be instructed to open a correspondence through the secretaries, with the Baptist churches and missionary brethren in the Upper Provinces, Midnapore, Balasore, Jelasore, Assam, Madras, Ceylon, Arracan, the Tenasserim Provinces, Siam, and China, for the purpose of drawing them into a closer union with this Association.

It was also resolved by acclamation, that the very cordial thanks of all the brethren present be offered to the pastor and friends of the Serampore Church, for their excellent arrangements and kind Christian hospitality during the sittings of the Association.

Friday, 27th December, 1844.

At ten A. M. a meeting was held in the Village Chapel, at which the Moderator presided, and the

proceedings were conducted in the Bengalee language. After singing and reading of the scriptures, brother Shem of Calcutta offered up prayer.

The Circular Letter of the Association in Bengalee was read at length; and thanks were presented to brother J. Robinson for his translation of the same.

A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered by brother Jadud Chunder Bishwas, of Calcutta, a general conversation was maintained, and the native brethren were particularly invited to mention whatever occurred to them of interest or difficulty. The result was highly pleasing to all present.

On the motion of brother W. Carey, seconded by Mr. Carrau, it was resolved unanimously, that the secretaries be instructed to write to all the churches connected with the Association, to request that a collection be made for the relief of our persecuted brethren in Denmark.

The Session of the Association was then closed with prayer and the benediction, by the Moderator

DEATH OF DR. YATES.

Yet more afflictive intelligence has just arrived. That eminent scholar and devoted servant of Christ who has been for thirty years incessantly occupied in perfecting oriental translations, has terminated his honourable course. Having been enjoined by his medical advisers to proceed overland to this country without delay, he sailed from Calcutta on the second of June, no more, alas, to return! On the morning of that day Mr. Thomas wrote thus:—

For some time past his state of health and frequent, or almost constant suffering, have often made us fear that his invaluable labours must at no distant period be suspended for a season, if not terminated, by his removal from us. For the last eighteen months, life, to use his own language, has been a burden. His trip to the Sand Heads at the close of last year was to a great extent a failure in respect to the object aimed at. He, however, derived some benefit, and we were hoping that he would be able to bear up through the ensuing rains, but of late his complaint has increased so much that no alternative is left but an immediate return to England by the overland route. Our dear brother had resolved never to visit England again, but on the doctors

giving it as their decided opinion that no other means that can be adopted will afford any reasonable prospect of being permanently beneficial, he yielded up his own judgment, saying, that as it appeared to be the will of God that he should return to England for a season, he could only say, "Thy will, not mine, be done." His passage has been taken in the Bentinck steamer: he will (D.V.) go on board this afternoon, and leave the port on his way to sea, early to-morrow morning. He is accompanied by a native servant. He has arranged for Mrs. Yates and his two daughters to join him in England. It is proposed that they should remain here till the close of the year, and then proceed to England in a sailing vessel, via the Cape.

Our beloved brother died, it appears, on the Red Sea, July the third, three days before the vessel reached Suez.

AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO.

On the twenty-second of March the hearts of our friends at Clarence were gladdened by the safe arrival of the Dove. Their emotions will be best described in Mr. Clarke's own words.

About noon a small vessel was seen near Point Bullen. Some thought she was the Dove: but often had we been disappointed; and from the "look-out," at the top of the

house, I kept my station, with a good glass in my hand, until something went overboard, and she lay to, and lowered a boat. While they were picking up a dog that had gone over the side, I got such a view of her colours, that no more doubt remained. I immediately prepared to go to board her, but she was still at a great distance from us. Brother Saker was sick, but hearing of the Dove, started up, and went off to the Ethiopie; where, obtaining a boat, he set off for the pretty little vessel. The good Doctor was having his house white-washed, preparatory to the expected arrival of his beloved wife. A person congratulated him on the Dove having reached the harbour. This was the first the Doctor had heard of her being near. He, brother Sturgeon, and I were taken off to her by Christian in his canoe. Brother Saker was the first to reach the vessel; and his sickly appearance affected very deeply all the friends on board: but Dr. Prince and I looking well, as to health, on

our arrival, fears were a little removed, and a happy meeting was enjoyed, in which we did not forget to thank him who is our Father, and whom winds and waves obey. It was necessary to get Mrs. Newbegin on shore, on account of her dear child, as soon as we came to anchor; and having conducted her up the hill, Dr. Newbegin and I returned to welcome all the rest of the dear friends on shore. All except beloved sister Prince went to my house; and towards evening Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and children only needed to remove to sleep at brother Saker's, whose house is close at hand. Captain Milbourn, Miss Vitou, and Dr. and Mrs. Newbegin are with me. All the Jamaica friends, who were near, were ready to welcome our brethren and sisters from the Dove; and most of the members of the church, and many others, greeted them with joy as they ascended the hill, and passed along the road to my house.

The same evening a thanksgiving meeting was held, in which some of the newly arrived brethren united with some of their predecessors in congratulatory addresses and grateful acknowledgments. The vessel appears to have performed the voyage most satisfactorily. Mr. Newbegin says,

The Dove is a fine boat, and capable of bearing the strongest breezes and the heaviest seas. We encountered a strong gale in the Bay of Biscay for three days, but kept our course all the time, the wind carrying us at ten knots, with a close reef in all our sails. Once through it, and we had a continuation of fine weather, except a few squalls off Madeira, and about every other night a tornado off the coast below Cape Palmas. We could have made a faster voyage had the wind been steady, but when a tornado had troubled us with wind, we were as much hindered with a calm, which lasted generally several hours.

We go to Bimbia on Thursday evening to see Merrick, and, if possible, to bring him back to our business meeting before we are all separated or located in our different posts. The friends are all in good health except poor Saker, who is troubled much with an intermittent fever. The Jamaica people are coming on well; giving great satisfaction to our dear brother Clarke, who speaks very gratifyingly of the working of the mission and its present healthiness. Should any erroneous idea of the agents from Jamaica be abroad, I hope it will be counteracted, as they are all doing well and working well.

Respecting the teachers from Jamaica, Mr. Clarke speaks thus, in a letter dated April 28th, the latest we have received from him:—

All seem to feel that they have a work of the greatest importance in hand; and are expected by God and by man to act diligently and devotedly. All appear to have confidence in me as their friend; and although they are

often in straits from my lack of cash, they murmur not—they take what we can give them, and we all unite in meeting difficulties as we best can

Mr. Saker writes, April 29th, as follows:—

Dr. Prince has long since suggested a change of air for myself and family, and since my return from the continent our circumstances have made it imperative; but until the arrival of the Dove we could not even hope for any thing so desirable. Now it is given us to realize all we wish in this respect. The return of brother Merrick from Bimbia on Wednesday last gave me the privilege of a few days at sea, which has been very bene-

ficial; and this evening I embark with my family, accompanied by Dr. Prince, for Camaroons river. We should not run into the river for the sake of health, but we seek a nobler object, and shall afterwards stay a few days at sea.

King Aqua is expected to die, and when at Bimbia I heard that such an event would be accompanied by the horrid custom of human sacrifice. From this we shall dissuade if pos-

sible. In addition to this, great sickness and mortality prevail in the river, without medical aid. Dr. Prince seeks to do good by visiting the sick and dying, as well as assist us in our efforts to gain strength. In these steps I am sure of your sanction and sympathy. Perhaps providence is about to realize my hopes (long deferred) of establishing a station at Camaroons. With this also, if it is the will of God, I am sure you will acquiesce.

Under the same date, Mr. Milbourn, the captain of the vessel, says,

Since my arrival I have made in the Dove three short voyages. She does as well as any sailing vessel could do. I intend starting to-night for Camaroons. The old king, Aqua, is sick, and not expected to survive, and we very much fear that some poor slaves will be sacrificed, which makes us very anxious to see the king before he departs this life, and I trust we shall be instrumental in checking the evil. Dr. Prince and brother Saker and family will accompany me. Mr. and Mrs. Saker are very delicate and sickly, I therefore trust the voyage will be productive of good to them. I have made two trips to Bimbia, which bears from Clarence E.N.E. distant thirty miles. Calms very much prevail, and also currents, which makes it very tedious to get a passage of even thirty miles. I hope as soon as possible you will furnish us with a small steamer: a very small one would answer our purpose. I am of opinion that it would be less expensive than the Dove. In the first place I could do with two hands less; it would save at least two days out of three, and would avoid much pain and torture from a vertical sun.

The following is an extract from a letter written on the same day, April 29th, by Dr. Prince,

Every one of the passengers by the missionary vessel have sickened, Mrs. Newbegin and her son excepted. All Mr. Thompson's family were prostrated at one time, and together with the three Sakers were distressingly sick in one house. Miss Vitou and Captain Milbourn suffered much for a short time, but have since convalesced rapidly; so has Dr. Newbegin. His lady seems to be gifted with a strong frame, and looks as if nothing had happened, though the night before last she gave birth to a male infant. Thus our family, by the good hand of the Lord, is on the increase, without having suffered diminution by death. My duties are at times rather toilsome and heavy to bear and to execute within their fitting times, for the compounding of medicines is a great consumer of time, but there is a high satisfaction in the mercy which spares us from forlorn griefs.

A M E R I C A.

CANADA.

Mr. Cramp writes from Montreal as follows, under date of May 27th.

Mr. Bosworth and myself have recently visited our French mission. The principal station is called Salem. There we have erected a commodious mission house, in which our colporteur lives. There is room in the house for eight youths, and we shall be anxious to complete the establishment in that way as soon as we can see a prospect of adequate support. Our object will be to instruct them, and train them in habits of industry.

At Bereé, three miles from Salem we have a schoolmistress, who has now thirty-eight children under her care. The school-room is used for worship on Lord's days and on Thursday evenings. Mr. Brandin, our colporteur, conducts worship also in several other places.

The French church contains now thirty-

eight members. We are very anxious to find a pastor. Perhaps an Englishman would answer as well as a Frenchman, as the French is soon acquired by a person of moderate attainments. There is a wide door open, and faithful labourers are much wanted.

We have appointed another colporteur, a young man who can speak both French and English. He was engaged profitably in his occupation as a blacksmith in the States, but when he heard that his countrymen were disposed to listen to the truth, he sold all that he had, at a considerable sacrifice, and returned to Canada, to labour in the Redeemer's cause. I think it very probable that he will ultimately become a preacher. His brother, who is a joiner, and at present working at

the mission house, is also desirous of being engaged for the church of Christ. In fact, the Lord appears to be opening the way to the Roman Catholics of Canada. We must follow his leadings, and trust to him for support.

Should you know or hear of any one possessing the spirit of a Neff or an Oberlin, and willing to devote himself to the French Canadians, for the advancement of their interests, in a temporal as well as a spiritual point of view, send him out at once. The Lord will provide for him.

I give you an extract from a letter just received from Mr. Landon, without note or comment, only observing that Mr. Girdwood and myself expect to meet the Indians the week after next, when they will no doubt ask us to show them the fulfilment of the white man's promise.

"The Indians are much in the state in which I left them. They are anxious for the arrival of the deputation, for then they expect their fate is to be decided, as it respects the much wished-for institution. Several of them, including the deacons of the church, called on me soon after my return, and almost their first inquiry was on that subject. I wish you could all have heard the reply of one of them to my remark, that I could not give them much encouragement, and I had reason to fear we must suffer disappointment. I am sure you would have wept with me. I cannot report it, because the inimitable pathos of it consisted in its simplicity, and in its being the unpremeditated language of an untutored but generous heart. In substance it was: 'That it would be grievous indeed to be disappointed in that to which they had looked with so much desire and so much hope. But for himself, he was probably blame-worthy in allowing hope to rise so high;' for he had been long under the impression that the Indians were an abandoned people, under some mysterious curse. If their last hope should be cut off, these impressions would be confirmed. Since he knew the truth he had made exact inquiries, and been a careful

observer of every event, and hereby he had discovered that every thing turns out ill for the Indians. The gospel had been preached among them, but very few believed it, and of those that did, many disgraced it, and so discouraged those who laboured for their good. Very few among white men, even of the good, took any interest in their state; and the few who did, and who for a time made great efforts for their benefit, soon wearied in their efforts, and finally gave them up, leaving them generally in a worse state than they found them. He had never had much hope that the body of the nation would be much improved, but he had ventured to believe that many of the children would be saved by means of our Institution, and made much wiser and happier than their parents: but hereafter the utmost he should venture to expect would be snatched as brands from a burning pile, and the rest must perish—and by and bye it would be forgotten that any such people had been.'

"Alas! sir, I am obliged to concur in these sentiments much more nearly than I would. He may have struck some of the shades rather too dark, and drawn some of the lines too deep, but if he has, it is easy to excuse him. He is one of them, and on the whole I rejoice that he and many others feel as they do on this subject. Though they speak the language of despair, yet that very despair may be the seed of hope."

Three of our students, Messrs. Porterfield, Slaght, and Hewson, are leaving the college. We held a public service this evening, for the purpose of commending them to the blessing of God. I gave them an address, embodying advice and encouragement. Mr. Bosworth prayed. Mr. Girdwood exhorted them to be "the servants of the churches for Jesus' sake," and concluded. It was an interesting and solemn season. Mr. Porterfield is going to Stanbridge, to assist Mr. Jersey. Mr. Hewson is to supply the church at St. Catherine's, C. W.; and Mr. Slaght returns to the church from whence he came, to assist its pastor. I have reason to hope that their places will be more than filled up.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

VALEDICTORY MEETING TO MR. KNIBB.

On the evening of Tuesday, July the first, a meeting was held in Finsbury Chapel to commend to the divine protection our friend Mr. Knibb, who was to sail from Southampton on the following day, and to express publicly those sentiments which were appropriate to the occasion. After prayer, offered by Dr. Cox, and Mr. Crisp of Bristol, Mr. Hinton, in compliance with the request of the Com-

mittee, delivered an address, the whole of which it is desirable to publish, it being a correct exhibition of the views with which the recent grant of £6000 was made to the Jamaica churches, and their present relation to the Society and to each other. It was as follows:—

How short a time it is, brother Knibb, since you sat where you sit now, in circumstances precisely similar, when the kindly voice of our esteemed brother, Dr. Godwin, breathed into your ears sentiments which were felt in all our hearts! We were taking leave of you then, on your return to the burning clime, in the hope, I will not quite say that we should see your face on earth no more, but in hope, certainly, that you might be permitted to spend the remainder of your days—and those many—in evangelical labours, for the welfare of the race for whom your efforts hitherto have achieved so much. Suddenly you have appeared amongst us again, to the surprise of the community, though not altogether to the surprise of the Committee. And a question has, probably, started up in many minds, whether there can have been a just occasion for your again encountering the fatigue and hazard of crossing the Atlantic, and for your again abandoning, for so considerable a time, the duties of your station in Jamaica. It affords me much pleasure to say here, in the name and on behalf of the Committee, that they fully appreciate the motives which led to your visit. Whether it was necessary that one should be sent from Jamaica hither in the perplexed and trying circumstances of our beloved brethren in that island, it was for them to judge; and since they judged it was necessary, you did well to come. You came as a generous and not a selfish advocate, to plead for relief from perplexity and difficulty in which you did not individually share; to plead, therefore, for others whom you love, rather than for yourself. As highly, I may say—and I say it with equal pleasure—as highly do the Committee appreciate the course you have pursued. You have been a faithful and a feeling advocate. You have pleaded for your brethren in a manner worthy of your love to them; but you have not been a blind partisan. You have not sought to conceal any of the elements of the case, or to force any arguments beyond their just and proper bearing. Desirous of obtaining relief for them that are in difficulty, you have not been desirous of cherishing, on their part, an undue leaning upon the Committee or the Society in England, or of concealing the resources and capabilities which the churches of Jamaica possess of independent and sustained action.

And now that your business is done, you are on your return. It is enough, on this occasion, to say that our feelings, in parting with you now, are such as they have ever been; or, if it be permitted to say more than this, no more can be said, than that these feelings are strengthened and confirmed. We find you to be what we have ever found you, and acknowledge that you are unchanged, save in the maturity which advancing life of necessity involves, or ought to involve. We find you unchanged in the piety, the simplicity, the ardour, the generosity, the holy consecration, which we have always found in you, which we

bless God for giving you, and bless him still more for sustaining and keeping alive. And now that you are about to confide yourself again to the frail bark that shall plough the bosom of the mighty deep, may He that hath the winds in his fist, charge them to bear you safely to your desired haven, and grant you there length of days to labour for those you have loved so well, and in the midst of whom God hath blessed your labours so largely! But if it be interesting to us to part with you, how interesting will it be to them to receive you! And if the vessel in which you shall embark, shall, with the marvellous precision characteristic of navigation only in the latest days, reach the place of its destination at the hour appointed, and bring you among your friends there on the eve of the 1st of August, that ever memorable day, in Jamaica at least, the completion of the seventh year, and the first seven years of freedom, supplanting long-dominant and pernicious slavery, what zest and interest shall it add to the commemoration of that event, and with what gladness of heart, and beaming of eye, and clapping of hands shall your presence and return be welcomed there!

And you will have no uninteresting or unimportant tidings to impart. You will tell them that the Committee in England received you with unfeigned cordiality; that you did not find an unfeeling heart or an unwilling ear; that you found rather the distresses of the brethren already so well known and so deeply appreciated, that, before you commenced your operations, your work was half done; that the question greeted you at once, not, What is the necessity for doing any thing? but, What are the means, what is the munificence that shall be equal to the case? You will tell them that the propositions made by you were exceeded by the Committee; that you obtained more than you asked for, more, than by your own acknowledgment, you expected, and, in your judgment, quite enough to answer all the emergencies of the case, and to effect the relief of the embarrassed brethren. Add to these things—which are facts within your own knowledge—add some sentiments also, which, on behalf of the Committee, on behalf of the Society, on behalf of this meeting, on behalf of the whole of our denomination interested in your and their labours there, I charge you to convey to the whole multitude of the brethren.

Tell them, in the first place, how deeply anxious we are that the distribution of the money allotted to them should be effected without mischief. Oh, let it never be heard in England that the division of that money has given rise to jealousies and envyings, to discord and strife; and that it would have been better even for the churches of Jamaica if no such opportunity for evil had ever been put in their way. Charge them to be mutually considerate and kind, and in this distribution to show no selfishness, but rather—I was going to say equity, but I will say more than equity—

generosity one to another. This will be a just return, and the only return that they can make for the generosity which has been shown to them.

Tell them, in the next place, how deeply and sensibly we feel that this is not to be towards them a part of a system of continuous aid, but a help to them to go alone, and the last help that is to be given them. It is now some years since they sent us unanimously word that they would draw no longer upon the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society, subject only to exceptional cases of great emergency. Since that time, exceptional cases have been continually arising, and have been, to a very large extent, met. Circumstances, then unforeseen, have produced somewhat unexpected and aggravated difficulties; but it is stated to us now, that if the chapel debts, amounting to a heavy sum, could be materially diminished, and the neck of that difficulty be broken, the churches are fully competent to all their ordinary and regular expenses. We have given, therefore, a donation of £6000 for this object. We are assured by you that it is enough, and we think that we thus gracefully and generously conclude the period of our occasional help.

Tell them that, after this, they must go alone. We speak not in severity; it is the kindest thing we can say to them, and the kindest thing we can do to them will be to maintain it. As for a perpetual leaning on the part of the Jamaica Baptist churches on the Committee in England, we can admit, indeed, that it is natural enough and easy enough, and that it may be a matter of some difficulty altogether to get rid of such an attitude and such a habit; but it is a thing which cannot be allowed, and this for three reasons.

In the first place, it is unnecessary. Why, what churches there are in our connexion in Jamaica! The number of churches is very considerable, and the number of members in many of the churches very large. Where in England we reckon members by scores and hundreds, they reckon them in Jamaica by hundreds and by thousands. They have immense places of worship, vast in comparison with the general run of places amongst ourselves, and exceeding in magnitude any single place of worship, I believe, in this country. Then the zeal which has been shown there, the active habits of the church members, in disseminating the gospel all around them! the blessed effect which has resulted from their labours, and the rapidity of their increase!—a parallel to which is not known in this country. They have set us an example of activity to imitate, on the one hand, and an example of success to pray for, on the other. Their liberality, too, has been no less exemplary, and hath provoked very many. It cannot be necessary that churches such as these should be cherishing a habit of perpetually leaning upon extraneous aid. If there be any churches, in the whole world, that can stand alone or go alone, they can; and it can require nothing but a considerate view of their own obligations, a calling into exercise of their Christian graces and common sense, to effect this purpose.

In the second place, as it is unnecessary, so it is inexpedient. To tarry in Jamaica, is for

this Society to neglect the world. Small are our resources, the world is large. Immense regions, yet in darkness and the shadow of death are before us; immense regions, densely populated with immortal beings in sin, and hastening on to misery; immense regions, in which they have not heard of Jesus or of his salvation, to which, therefore, there are loud calls for us to carry the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. But we cannot do that, if we spend our funds in Jamaica. A very large part of our resources has been, and would still be absorbed there, and we should be incapacitated for the efforts for which the perishing state of our race all over the world so loudly calls. The island of Jamaica is now as richly evangelised as many parts of England; and no longer can we deem it—studied as it is with Baptist churches of great power, associated with churches of other denominations, perhaps not less powerful—no longer can we deem Jamaica to be to us a part of the missionary field. We may not tarry, we must forsake it and hasten away, lest peradventure the guilt of our brother's blood, perishing through our neglect, be laid to our charge.

In the third place, as it is unnecessary and inexpedient, so it is impossible. The funds that we were accustomed to expend on Jamaica are now spent elsewhere; and that not without the concurrence of our brethren themselves. Who bade us go to Africa? Why, upon that subject, there was in this country, certainly among the Committee and friends of the Society, not an absolute want of feeling, but there would have been no mission to Africa at that time had there not come over from abroad a sort of imperative communication that the gospel must be sent to Africa. "If you do not send it, we shall." Who said that? These very brethren of ours in Jamaica. They constrained us to commence the mission which has been begun there, and which is going on there. They did right, and we own our obligations to them; but they must not cancel their own act and deed. They must understand that if they again have the thousands that they have been accustomed annually to have from this Society, those thousands must be withdrawn from Western Africa, where they are now spent, and the entire work, promising and encouraging as it is, which has been begun there, must be abandoned. All the resources which they have been accustomed to have expended on them, are now devoted elsewhere; the Society has not the money to give them, and we do not believe that, if we were to ask it from the denomination throughout the country for them, it would be given.

The case is one, therefore, not only of wisdom, but of necessity. They not only ought to stand alone, and vigorously apply themselves to it, but they must. Press this upon them, brother; tell them these things, and entreat them to cherish the Christian zeal, and wisdom, and devotedness which their circumstances demand. Try to lead them into a habit of independent action. Independence may be viewed in two aspects; there are its pleasures and its responsibilities. They have its pleasures; animate them to undertake its responsibilities. Make them understand that they cannot

combine the delights of freedom with those of subjection. Do not let them think it hard that we press this upon them. They may be compared to a stout little fellow that trembles at the effort of walking; but it is not an unkind thing when his mother pushes him gently off, and makes him go, teaching him to realize the strength he had, but which he did not know of.

Try, also, to lead them to the exercise of mutual co-operation. Hitherto they have been separated from each other by the very fact of their relation to this Society, and their common dependence upon it. The churches there did not lean one upon another; each threw itself upon the Society in England; and now, for these churches to cherish a spirit of association—to regard one another's welfare—to view themselves as compacted into one body, and for the strong to help the weak—all this is something new, but it is also something good, something Christian, something useful, something necessary, and it is quite time for them to begin. It has been one of the defects of the missionary system, that it tends to produce a sense of helplessness, an attitude of weakness, in the missionary churches, by the insulated and dependent character it gives them; and we make the experiment with respect to the churches in Jamaica—with how much success and good effect missionary churches may be thrown off, and whether, by being thus brought into connexion one with another, they may not acquire the full healthiness and vigour of churches of Christ, with less of that feebleness which so much tender nursing has hitherto produced in them. Try to cultivate this spirit, dear brother, amongst the brethren. Tell them that an experiment is going on in their persons upon the very nature of modern Christianity. Why, when churches were formed under the ministry of Paul, or other preachers of the gospel in the first age, they were not so long nursing as these churches in Jamaica have been. They who, like him, travelled in the gospel ministry, found it much easier than missionaries do in these days, after planting churches in one spot and another, to go on to the regions beyond them, and they soon found that the churches could stand alone, and send ministers also to the diffusion of the gospel in distant parts. It should be so now. And the experiment is being tried in Jamaica—an experiment, I say, upon the nature of modern Christianity; an endeavour to see whether, where churches have been planted and nurtured for a considerable time, they may not effectively stand alone, and be relinquished without mischief by the society under whose care they have been planted. And it will be shown, by the result, whether Christianity is now what it once was, and whether there are the same elements of diffusion and vitality and progress in it which there were in the early age. This is an experiment not upon the nature of Christianity alone, but an experiment in the missionary field. Often, I confess, have I repined to see the necessity which there appears to be in all parts of the world, for the missionary stations being constantly supplied with European, that is, practically, with English labour. If our missionary brethren could now migrate from India into China, or from one

part where they have been for a few years to another, and leave the ground which they have been cultivating in confidence that the seed they have sown, and which has partly sprung up, shall maintain its fruitfulness and strength, what an infinite advantage would thus be given to the missionary cause!

Here, then, is an experiment the first of its kind in the missionary field. And shall it be seen—that is the question—that missionary work must be stationary—that it may not be migratory—that, where we set ourselves down, there we must tarry even until Christ shall come? If so, unless it shall be found that there is a power of sustaining missionary stations permanently over the whole surface of the earth, the work never can be done. I express my judgment, that, unless the stations planted may be abandoned, and the work and workmen become migratory, the work heats us, and our machinery bears on it the stamp of insufficiency.

This is an experiment still further on their own liberality and Christian zeal. They have been deemed exemplary, they were exemplary, and are they less so? Is that piety, which has been so much admired and, in some instances, so eagerly imitated, for which so many thanks have been given to God—is that piety to be found to decay? We hope not. Oh, if freedom, while superseding slavery, has brought with it declension in religion—if there were more zeal, if there were more liberality, if there were more devotedness to God, under the lash and the oppression of the master, than there is now in the possession of liberty and civil privileges, how deeply will it be to be deplored! We have heard that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, and that persecution has contributed to the advancement of Christianity; but yet, if it is necessary to the advancement of Christianity that there should be difficulty and persecution, what is to become of the tendency which Christianity itself has to bring all civil and social evils to an end? We trust it shall not be so, but that those who were Christians of an order so high, and a zeal and liberality so devoted in the midst of their sufferings, shall not show a return ungrateful to God for the benefit which, through Christianity, they have experienced.

Awake the brethren to these things, Knibb. Let them know that the eye of England is upon them; let them know that the eye, not only of the Committee and of the Society, but of the whole denomination, and of all religious communities, is upon them; let them know that the eye, in some sense, of the whole church and of the whole world is upon them. The eye of their friends is upon them, with eager hope; the eye of their enemies is upon them, with desire that they may stumble and fall. You know how keen is this watchfulness of the adversary in Jamaica itself, and how the press in that island teems with triumphant announcements that voluntarism has won all its triumphs, and that nothing but state-paid religion will survive. We all know how the same feeling animates multitudes here. I will not say we tremble for the ark of God; but I cannot say that the case is without just reasons for anxiety. Dear brother, plead with them as

you have pleaded with us. A voice which hath power in our hearts, has some claim to power in theirs. While you go forth loaded with our liberality on their behalf, feel, too, that you are charged with these counsels of wisdom and

love; and tell them how earnestly we pray that God may count them worthy of this calling, and may fulfil in them all the good pleasure of his goodness and the work of faith with power.

Mr. Knibb then addressed the congregation in the following terms:—

My respected and honoured friends, the greatest pleasure connected with the appeal which has been addressed to me, has arisen from the fact that it will not only be heard by myself, but be read by my beloved brethren in the island to which I go. There has not been a single sentiment in that address which does not receive my most hearty concurrence, and I should consider it one of the greatest curses that could by possibility light upon our voluntary churches in Jamaica, for them again to be sustained by the parent Society at home. There are some circumstances to which, perhaps, for a short time I may be permitted to refer, not in the least for the purpose of weakening the force, or of lessening the propriety of that address which, in the name and on the behalf of the Committee, has been delivered to me; but for the purpose of clearing up one or two points which, I think, in the minds of some of our friends may have been partially misunderstood. I refer to the fact that there are churches in Jamaica that have for years sustained themselves without any help from the Society at home, and that they have, as far as they possibly could, carried out those principles which have been so properly adverted to in the present crisis of Jamaica affairs; and I do most sincerely trust that the efforts which I shall make to increase that spirit of independence which, I am firmly persuaded, is essential to the triumphs of the Cross, will be quite as efficacious among my brethren in Jamaica as my efforts have been, to afford them relief among the Committee at home.

Nothing could be more disastrous, in my estimation, not merely to the cause of Jesus Christ in Jamaica, but to the great cause we are attempting to carry on, than any further dependence by the churches of Jamaica on the funds of our Missionary Society. There may be isolated cases yet remaining in some of our infant churches, which are neither large, nor have they been for any length of time set on foot; but I do most sincerely trust, and would most fervently pray, that myself and those other of my brethren who are placed in more favourable situations, will continually impress upon the minds of those committed to our charge the paramount duty of their not merely supporting their own pastors, but of extending, as far as they possibly can, help to their sister churches that are in distress. It would not merely affect, in my estimation, the progress of the Redeemer's cause in different parts of the world, but it would produce the most deadening effect upon the churches of Christ themselves. As far as our influence has gone, we have endeavoured to impress upon those committed to our charge, not merely the duty, but the privilege of supporting the gospel of God's dear Son. It was, at our request, in connection with your concurrence, that the African mission was undertaken.

The themes discussed by my respected brother, Mr. Hinton, and addressed to me, have often been discussed at our missionary tables and our stations abroad; and I am perfectly confident, with respect to most of my brethren in Jamaica—and I wish I could say with respect to all—I am perfectly confident with respect to most of them, and to nearly all who are in difficulty and in trouble, that their appeal to you for pecuniary aid is quite as distressing to them as it can be to you. Gladly would they have relieved themselves if they possibly could. There may have been, in some cases, some inadvertency and some impropriety in extending to so great a degree the cause of missions. They have been overtaken, in the midst of this work, by circumstances to which it is not necessary for me here to advert. But I do most sincerely trust that every feature of the address, in all its parts and in all its bearings, will be carried out, whatever difficulty it may involve, and whatever trouble it may bring upon us, so that our churches may be what they ought to be, perfectly independent of foreign aid for the maintenance of the worship of God.

Having thus referred to those parts of the address which have been delivered, I wish here to leave—perhaps, I cannot tell, but perhaps for the last time—I wish to leave deeply impressed upon the minds of this Christian auditory, that nothing could have exceeded the kindness and the urbanity of the Committee in all the transactions in which I have been engaged with them. I undertook the office which I have now closed with extreme reluctance; I would not have come on it if I could have avoided it. Until stern duty forced upon me this employment, no arguments would have induced me, to forsake the beloved people of my charge and the endearments of social life, to come home on what I consider one of the most unwelcome errands on which it was possible to send a man. I have, however, been most agreeably disappointed. I have been affectionately welcomed, not only by the Committee, but wherever I have gone; and at the simple tale of wrong, the guilty doings of men that have brought us into this condition, there has been, not merely an approval of what the Committee has done, but a hearty response as far as pecuniary aid could be given. Nor could the Committee better testify their belief of the rectitude of their proceedings, or in the necessities of the case, than, amongst themselves, almost immediately subscribing £1500 sterling of the sum required to meet our present emergencies.

Taking leave, then, dear brethren, of you, with a heart full of love, surrounded as I have been for the last two months with exciting scenes, travelling hither and thither, in a few short hours, amid the calm and quiet of an Atlantic voyage, I shall have time more fully to meditate on those great principles which have

been called into action, and which, I am perfectly convinced, must be maintained in all their purity and all their fullness if the work of mercy is to be fully achieved in the islands of the west. Within a few short days I stand among you entering upon the twenty-second year of my missionary work, and for a few short minutes I will refer to the past, and to what God has performed for Jamaica. Twenty-one years ago, when I landed, there were only four missionaries connected with the denomination to which I belong. During the first seven years every thing appeared dark and gloomy with respect to freedom; immersed in those scenes of cruelty which often filled my heart with anguish, I closed them by beholding one of the deacons of my own church stretched on his back and flogged for praying in my own house; and as soon as that scene was transacted, I made the resolve, calmly and deliberately, that I would watch every movement, and seize the most favourable opportunity that providence should present, to undo the heavy burdens, and to bid the oppressed go free. In the various meetings I have seen held, not merely in this city, but other parts of England, I know perfectly well that some individuals have said, "Yes, but Mr. Knibb speaks too strongly." Ah! you must see things for yourselves. When you see your deacons flogged, when you behold them stretched on the ground, hear the cracking of the whip, and see the blood stream from their bodies, you will speak too. Little did I think how I was to speak. But within one short year of that, after the first seven years were closed, the insurrection came, with all its untold horrors. You have heard of them—we felt them: in the destruction of our chapels, and in the various scenes that they were transacted, colonial slavery met its death.

Then, unknown to you, and unknown to the world, I was forced from that den of infamy, with a heart bleeding at every pore, just emerged from a felon's dock, and from a gloomy prison, with my congregation scattered, many of the members of my church murdered, multitudes of the faithful lashed, and peeled, and destroyed, I came home, and never shall I forget the three years' struggle, the incessant anxiety that pressed upon my spirit as I passed through the length and breadth of this country, detailing the negro's wrongs and asserting the negro's rights. Just seven years after that perfect freedom came. We had, about the middle of it, a semi-freedom, called apprenticeship. In the midst of these scenes the work of mercy extended, so that during the seven years which then closed, in connexion with the labours of about twenty missionaries, 22,000 persons were baptized upon a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ. Then it was that providence, by circumstances to which there is no need to refer now, called me to visit you again. Chapels, once destroyed, were re-erected, and since that period about twenty-five chapels have been reared, and most of them paid for; and, though the debt has pressed heavily upon us, the Christian church should remember that the whole of the expenses thus incurred, and incurred in the space of about twelve years, amounted to more than £120,000 sterling; the

whole of the missionary property at present in Jamaica being £150,000 sterling.

And now, Christian friends, another seven years has rolled by, and I was delighted and pleased with the anticipation that no future work of agitation would fall to my lot; but so it comes. At present there is a system of wrong—a system of wickedness in Jamaica, which must be put down, and which Christianity alone can put down. On returning to that land, to meet those men whose actions I have exposed—and I would expose them if they were ten thousand times as powerful as they are—in meeting those men once more, I know perfectly well the difficulties that may yet beset my path. But I am not afraid of these difficulties; I have said nothing but what is true, nothing but what ought to be said, and if tyranny will rise to oppress, Christianity must rise to destroy it.

Farewell, then, Christian friends. I anticipate with pleasure and with joy once more meeting the beloved people of my charge. I will tell, and tell in tones of tenderness, what has been done by you, and I do most sincerely trust that that which has been so kindly said, will, in the spirit of Christ, be received, and that it will induce the churches in Jamaica to strive yet more vigorously for the maintenance of that truth on which all their civil, their social, and eternal happiness depend.

And now, ere I go, let me address one or two short words to the beloved young friends now in God's house. You, my dear young friends have risen up, most of you, since I first trod through the scenes which I have now described; and all I wish to impress upon you is this, that the religion of Christ can sustain in every difficulty, that it can support in every emergency; and, if there has been one wish more constant in my heart than another, during my brief sojourn in the land of my fathers, while I have gazed upon the lovely forms of the youth in my native land, it is, that each one of them may be a child of God; that now, even now, they may seek after an interest in him whose favour is life. It has been my lot—I say it not for boasting, God knows—it has been my lot to stand in some of the most adverse positions in which a missionary could stand. I have stood more than once when I expected that a few brief hours would close my existence by a bloody death; and I tell you, to the honour of that Saviour whom I wish you to love, that I never felt so calm and so happy in my life as when the bayonet was at my breast, and I expected in a moment to be gone. There is that in the religion of the Son of God which can support and which can sustain, and I have often thought that I should like to pass through those scenes again, if I could, in connexion with them, enjoy that calm reliance upon the blood of God's dear Son which his mercy and grace can afford. My beloved young friends, I commend this Saviour to you, I commend his cause to you. We and our fathers will soon retire from the work; we expect you to take it up, and we know you never can take it up effectually until your hearts are right in the sight of God.

Farewell! Farewell, ye members of the Committee! farewell, ye brethren of other de-

nominations who have assisted and sustained us! farewell, ye who have maintained the missionary work! it is joyous, it is triumphant. I retire from you with the motto, and I give it to you as a leading star: "Let us work for Christ on earth, till we rest with Christ in heaven." Farewell!

MR. KNIBB'S FAREWELL LETTER.

*Baptist Mission House,
Moorgate Street, London, June 26th, 1845.*

MY DEAR FRIEND,

In taking my leave once more of the respected Committee with whom I have so long been in friendly association, I would express to them and to you my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness which has marked all their proceedings in the great and important topics which we have had to discuss and arrange, while I would breathe the fervent prayer that in all their future efforts for the advancement of the great cause of Christian missions, they may be guided by infinite wisdom and blessed by almighty love.

To those churches and individuals who have so kindly and efficiently responded to the appeal I have made on behalf of my beloved and honoured brethren in Jamaica, I return the tribute of a grateful heart. Often has their sympathy and kindness refreshed my spirit, and rendered easy and joyous my otherwise onerous duties. They will, with their beloved pastors, receive this expression of thankfulness from one who hopes yet to be borne in their hearts at the throne of the heavenly grace.

Had my duties in Jamaica permitted, gladly had I visited other churches both in England and Wales. This pleasure I must not enjoy, as the dear people of my charge need me at home.

May I then say to those churches, give me a proof of your love, in making on the second sabbath in August a collection towards the object which brought me from Jamaica, that thus I may have the luxury of hearing that the whole sum of £8000 has been collected without crippling the funds of the

Society in their missions in the East, in beloved Africa, and in the righteous resolve of the Committee to commence immediate operations in China and in the island of St. Domingo. The relief to the churches in Jamaica will be doubly welcome if this good work is thus performed.

May I not hope, too, that my beloved friends, the sabbath-school teachers, with whom I feel it an honour to identify myself, will assist in this good work, and by the formation of juvenile missionary societies in all their schools, yet further interest their youthful charge in the glorious work of Christian missions?

Again I leave the land of my fathers oppressed with the overwhelming kindness I have received. What untrodden paths are yet before me, and in what new spheres of operation I may be placed, I know not; but by grace I stand prepared to be any thing or do any thing my Father may command. Farewell, dear Christian friends; your kindness has often cheered my heart and sustained my spirit. Soon we shall meet above, and oh, what a meeting *there!* Onward let us press in the sacred cause; and in every struggle and in every conflict feeling our dependence on Jesus and his precious atonement, may our inmost spirit be baptized in the sentiment,

"Sinful, and weak, and helpless worms,
On thy kind arms we fall;
Be thou our strength and righteousness,
Our Saviour and our all."

Ever yours,

WILLIAM KNIBB.

Rev. Jos. Angus, M.A.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA	CLARENCE	Clarke, J.....	March 23.
		Milbourn, T.	March 24.
		Newbegin, W.....	March 25.
		Prince, G. K.	March 25.
		Saker, A.....	March 17.
		Thompson, T.....	April 28
	GRAHAM'S TOWN.....	Trotter, W.....	May 22
ASIA.....	BENARES	Small, G.	May 9.
	CALCUTTA.....	Denham, W. H....	May 3.
		Evans, W. W.....	May 1 & 1 .
		Thomas, J.....	May 2 & 9.

COLOMBO	Davies, J.....	May 10.
DARJELLING	Start, W.....	April 21.
ENTALLY.....	Pearce, G.....	May 2.
KANDY.....	Dawson, C. C.....	May 27.
MUTTRA	Phillips, T.....	May 10.
PEDANG	Ward, N. M.....	Dec. 26.
SERAMPORE.....	Marshman, J.....	May 13.
BAHAMAS	NASSAU	Capern, H.....
BRITTANY.....	MORLAIX.....	Jenkins, J.....
		June 8, 12, & 13.
		June 4 & 16, July —.
		June 12.
HONDURAS	BELIZE	Henderson, A.....
		April 22, May 19.
JAMAICA	BROWN'S TOWN.....	Clark, John.....
		June 3.
	CALABAR	Tinson, J.....
		May 21, June 4.
	FALMOUTH.....	Henderson, J. E.....
		June 19.
	KINGSTON	Franklin, J.....
		June 14,
		Oughton, S.....
		June 6.
	SPANISH TOWN.....	Dowson, T.....
		May 24, June 20.
		Harvey, C.....
		June 20.
		Phillippo, J. M.....
		May 22, June 7 (2 letters),
		and 21.
		June 21.
	VALE LIONEL	Evans, G. P.....
		May 20.
TRINIDAD	PORT OF SPAIN	Cowen, G.....
		May 20, June 4.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month of June, 1845.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Annual Subscriptions.</i>		R. B., Collected by, for do.....	0 5 0	for Jamaica Special Fund.....	0 10 6
Burks, Mrs. Edmonton	8 10 0	Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, for Colombo	20 0 0	Church Street, Sunday School Association ...	10 10 0
Lindop, Mr.	1 1 0	Standing, Mr. Jas, for Jamaica Special Fund	0 10 6	Greenwich, Lewisham Road—	
Smart, Mr. James	1 1 0	T. F.....	4 0 0	Collection	7 0 0
<i>Donations.</i>		Vines, C., Esq., for Jamaica Special Fund...	20 0 0	Contributions.....	20 4 8
Anti-Corn-Law Man, for Jamaica Special Fund	0 10 0	Voluntary, for do.....	0 10 0	New Park Street, for Jamaica Special Fund	11 17 6
Anti-State-Church Man, for do.....	0 10 0	Warrington, Mr. Joseph, for do.....	5 0 0	Staines—	
Bruce, Mr., for do.....	0 10 0	Wesleyan friend, by Mr. John Perry, Walworth	0 5 0	Collection	3 5 4
Burks, Mrs., Edmonton, for do.....	5 0 0	Whitchurch, S., Esq., for Jamaica Special Fund	10 0 0	Pellatt, Apsley, Esq...	1 0 0
Cartwright, Mr. R., for do.....	10 0 0	Wills, Miss, for do.....	10 0 0	Pope, Miss, for Schools	1 0 0
Hatchard, Mr. J. G.....	5 5 0	<i>Legacies.</i>		BEDFORDSHIRE.	
Hoby, Mr. J. W., for Jamaica Special Fund	5 0 0	Cleland, Mrs., late of Stewarton, by Mr. Robert Kettle.....	46 7 3	Biggleswade—	
Holmes, Mr., Watling Street for do.....	0 10 0	Crane, Mr., late of Norwich, by Mr. James Cozens, in part.....	37 5 4	Collections	24 14 5
Independent, An, for do.....	0 10 0	Little Emily	0 13 0	Contributions	53 11 9
Lawrence, Miss, for do.....	5 0 0	LONDON AND MIDDLESEX		Do., for Schools.....	5 0 0
Marlborough, Mr., for do.....	10 0 0	AUXILIARIES.		Do., Sunday School	1 3 2
Marlborough, Mrs., for do.....	10 0 0	Alfred Place, Old Kent Road, Sunday School,		Do., do., for Dove...	1 10 0
"May Slavery Perish," for do.....	10 0 0			Potton—	
Meacher, Mrs., for do...	1 0 0			Collection	4 2 1
M H. S.....	0 10 0			BERKSHIRE.	
Do., for Translations	0 10 0			Sunningdale	2 15 0
One who in time of danger obtained deliverance, for Jamaica Special Fund.....	5 0 0			CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
				Cambridge, on account...	200 0
				Triplow—	
				Foster, Miss, by Blyth	
				Foster, Esq.....	1 0

DEVONSHIRE.		£ s. d.	St. Peters—		£ s. d.	Brodin, Alex., Esq.,		£ s. d.
Modbury—			Collection	2 12 2		for do.....	5 0 0	
Foster, Mrs., Collected by	2 2 4		Contributions	4 15 0		Eyre, Mr. J., for do...	5 0 0	
DORSETSHIRE.			LANCASHIRE.			Leonard, Robt., Esq., for do.....	10 0 0	
Dorchester—			Gorton, near Manchester—			Sherring, R. B., Esq., for do.....	100 0 0	
Collections (including £1 acknowledged before)	4 4 0		Sunday School, for Dove.....	0 10 0		Whittuck, C. J., Esq., for do.....	10 0 0	
Gillingham—			Rochdale—			Miles, Rev. Mr., for Native Teacher, E. I., Jas. Edward Miles	10 0 0	
Collection	2 0 0		Collection, for Jamaica Special Fund	17 0 2		Do., for Educating Girl, E. I., Mary Nash Miles.....	3 0 0	
Box	1 0 0		Bartlemore, Mrs., for do.....	5 0 0		Sherring, R. B., Esq., for Africa	10 0 0	
DURHAM.			Collection, Juvenile Auxiliary Meeting..	5 3 1		Horsington—		
South Shields—			NORFOLK.			Collection and boxes	4 0 0	
M'Kay, Mrs., for Jamaica Special Fund	15 0 0		Norwich—		Wincanton—	Collection	4 18 11	
ESSEX.			Bignold, Thos., Esq., for Jamaica Special Fund	20 0 0		Contributions	4 6 1	
Terling—			NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			Do., for Dove.....	0 15 0	
Kemp, Mrs., by Thos. Blyth, Esq	5 0 0		Northampton, on account	100 0 0	SURREY.			
Thaxted—			NORTHUMBERLAND.			Dorking—		
Collection	6 0 7		Newcastle on Tyne—		Jackson, Mrs., for Jamaica Special Fund	10 0 0		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			Collection, Salem Chapel, for Jamaica Special Fund	27 7 10	WILTSHIRE.			
Cheltenham—			Angas, J. L., Esq., for do.....	20 0 0	Bradford—			
Thomas, Mr. and Miss	1 0 0		Fenwick, John, Esq., for do.....	5 0 0	Head, Miss, for Jamaica Special Fund	5 0 0		
HEREFORDSHIRE.			Friend, by do., for do. 10 0 0		Salisbury—			
Gorsley—			Contributions, for Rev. W. Knibb's Schools	1 7 0	Collections.....	18 9 2		
Collection.....	1 17 9		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		Contributions	9 1 0		
Contributions	1 15 7		Retford—		Bethesda—			
HERTFORDSHIRE.			Bigsby, Miss M., A.S.	1 0 0	Collections.....	2 2 3		
St. Albans, on account..	30 0 0		OXFORDSHIRE.		Boxes.....	1 10 1		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.			Banbury—		Sunday School.....	0 19 9		
Somersham—			Contributions, by Mrs. Wall, for Dove	0 7 0	Zion—			
Warner, Charles, Esq., A.S.	1 0 0		SOMERSETSHIRE.		Contributions	1 8 0		
KENT.			Bristol, on account	319 3 2	WORCESTERSHIRE.			
Eythorne—			Collection, for Jamaica Special Fund	35 1 0	Pershore—			
Collection	9 16 9		SOUTH WALES.		Collection, for Jamaica Special Fund	17 0 0		
Contributions.....	28 16 2		CARMARTHENSHIRE.					
Do., Sunday School	0 4 1		Cwmfelin—		Collection ..	2 10 0		
Margate—								
Cobb, F. W., Esq., for Jamaica Special Fund	5 0 0							

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by W. B. Gurney, Esq., Treasurer, or the Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., Secretary, at the Mission House, Moorgate Street, LONDON: in EDINBURGH, by the Rev. Christopher Anderson, the Rev. Jonathan Watson, and John Macandrew, Esq.; in GLASGOW, by Robert Kettle, Esq.; in DUBLIN, by John Parkes, Esq., Richmond Street; in CALCUTTA, by the Rev. James Thomas, Baptist Mission Press; and at NEW YORK, United States, by W Colgate, Esq.