

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



ARRIVAL OF MR. PAGE AT MADRAS.

W. H. P. S.

ASIA.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PAGE AT MADRAS.

After a voyage of thirteen weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Page landed at Madras, in good health, on the twenty-ninth of September. They were kindly received; and when Mr. Page wrote a few days afterwards, he had been welcomed by letters from different parts of the Presidency, bearing as many as fifty-eight signatures. Twenty-three of these were from Secunderabad, where the 84th Regiment now is, about four hundred miles up the country, and others from Bangalore, Arnee, and other distant places.

CALCUTTA.

In a letter dated Calcutta, October 7th, Mr. Thomas says, "We have had some ailments, but on the whole we have great cause for thankfulness. We are all alive and able to prosecute our respective labours. The news from the country stations is on the whole encouraging." It appears, however, that the state of Mr. Robinson's health is far from satisfactory, occasioning frequent interruptions to his work. Mr. Thomas adds—

The time for the association is drawing near, and several of our brethren are inquiring about the means of coming to Calcutta for the purpose of attending it. I feel some perplexity. The expense will be considerable, but in one or two instances it will probably be in the end clear gain, as without a change the brethren are likely to be laid aside from labour from a failure of health. This is the case with Mr. Smylie, whose health, and that of his wife, have suffered so much that they have been urged by the doctor to proceed to the Hills. A visit to Calcutta may to some extent answer the same purpose.

MONGHIR.

Our brethren at this station persevere in their self-denying labours, not seeing much present success, but relying on the apostolic principle, "In due season we shall reap if we faint not." Mr. Parsons writes thus, September 29, 1847 :—

The general obduracy and levity so apparent among the heathen is very distressing to witness. We find many who stand and listen, and many who give a formal assent to what we say, as well as many who oppose us by discussion, sneers, or abuse, but alas! we find none who appear to feel a sincere and personal interest in the great question, "How can man be just with God?" Hence it is that they see no beauty or importance in the glorious gospel of the blessed God, and the most insignificant objections or absurd doctrines, which they have heard answered or exploded a hundred times over, are sufficient for them to urge as their reason for rejecting the invitations of divine grace. Our statements are declared to be false, our exhortations are replied to by scorn and jesting, our motives are impugned, and the dear name of our precious Redeemer is blasphemed, almost every time we go to the bazar. These things make up the greatest part of our experience, in our chief work of preaching to the heathen, but these form but a dismal tale to transmit to you. Still we would not complain or be weary in well-doing. Neither our duty nor the approbation of our Master depends on the measure of our present visible success. Our commission is, like the prophet's, to make known the truth, whether men will hear, or whether they will forbear. And we cannot believe it will be always so. The seed we now sow seems to be hidden, lost, and forgotten, but if we have only faith, patience, and fortitude to wait the Lord's time, he may, and who can doubt but he will? by the combined influence of his providence and his Spirit, cause the "wilderness to become a fruitful field," and then we, or our successors, will be compelled to admit, that the efforts

now made amidst discouragement and barrenness, have not been in vain, but are plentifully rewarded.

You have often heard, perhaps, that the latter months of the rainy season are particularly trying to European constitutions. This year the season has been remarkably unhealthy, here as well as in Calcutta. Fevers have much prevailed. Many of our church and congregation have suffered, and some are still suffering; among the rest, our native brother, Nainsukh. I have to be truly grateful on my own behalf, and that of my beloved family. I had myself a short, but sharp, attack of fever, from which, by the Lord's goodness, I soon recovered, and was only detained from labour one Lord's day. My beloved wife has been quite exempt, and our dear child is now gathering strength, after a long and debilitating illness, first fever, then cough. O for gratitude and grace, that these undeserved mercies may bind my heart more firmly to my Redeemer's service!

It is since the date of my last that our dear brother Hurter returned from Calcutta with his partner. He does not enjoy very good health, though generally sufficiently well to engage in missionary labour. He has deter-

mined to take up his abode in Bhagalpore, which is the course dear brother Lawrence and myself united to recommend to him when he wrote from Calcutta to ask our advice about his future proceedings. To endeavour to reside near the hills is, in the judgment of all his friends, unwarrantably to entangle his life, and Bhagalpore, therefore, besides being itself an important field, affords the greatest facilities for intercourse with the hill men, not only those who are taken into the service of the Company as soldiers, who are a most unpromising set, but also very many who are continually coming down from the hills for various purposes. Some delay is occasioned in his removal by the difficulty of obtaining a small house to rent or purchase which would come within brother Hurter's means. As brother Hurter, of course, wishes some native brother to be with him, I have proposed to my Christian bearer, Bunlho, to go, and he is willing to do so. He is of a peculiarly quiet, mild, and serious disposition, and very pleased to be engaged in making known the gospel, whether in addresses or conversation. For some time, I have frequently taken him with me to the bazar, and I hope he will prove a very suitable companion to brother Hurter.

Mr. Lawrence's letter is a fortnight later, October 12, 1847.

Several months have elapsed since I wrote last, during the greater part of which time, I am happy to say, the several members of our mission circle have been privileged to enjoy a goodly share of health. There have been some exceptions, however. Dear brother Parsons had an attack of bilious fever for several days in the middle of last month, but by a kind providence he was quickly restored, and is now quite well. During the greater part of last June I was prevented from attending to any employment by a severe inflammation in my right eye. Unable to bear the light, I was compelled to keep myself confined in a dark room until the inflammation was subdued. For a time I was fearful that I should not recover the sight of the inflamed eye, but I am thankful to say, that except a slight weakness, the sight is now as well as ever it was. My dear partner also has been suffering more than usual for the last month or two, but through the blessing of God on the remedies used, she is now feeling somewhat better. Our native brother, Nainsukh, was prevented, by a fever, from engaging in his beloved employment of preaching the gospel to his countrymen for several weeks; but through mercy he is now, I hope, in a fair way of recovery. So that though we have not been without afflictions, still we have had to rejoice in more abundant mercies.

With respect to the progress of our work, I have but little that is pleasing to communi-

cate. For many months we have not been privileged to witness any conversions, or any very hopeful cases. Some of those members who at the beginning of the year gave us much anxiety and trouble by their unbecoming conduct, and who were consequently suspended, have repented of their folly, and have been restored to the fellowship of the church. But there are still several under church censure. Our congregations, as to number, have continued much the same for some months past, but the word preached seems to have produced little or no effect. A lamentable deadness in regard to spiritual things prevails. Unbelievers come to the house of God and listen to his word, but go away unimpressed, or at least unchanged. We visit the bazars, and preach the gospel to crowds of the heathen, but are still constrained to cry, "Who hath believed our report?" All our brethren have been engaged in their usual labours, except when laid aside by sickness, with their accustomed zeal and diligence, but at present we see not the fruit. That our feeble labours should be in vain is by no means surprising; they are at least most unworthy; but that the cause of God and truth should not progress, that no souls should be saved from such vast multitudes who are hastening on to eternal ruin, is sufficient cause for the most serious reflections and deepest sorrows. The subject often presses heavily on my heart; but in the face of much that is painful

and depressing, this conviction sustains me, the cause in which we are engaged is from Heaven, it is maintained by infinite wisdom and almighty power—it must therefore prevail. Though at present a gloomy night hangs over us, still there is hope that ere long the darkness will disappear, the day will dawn, and the clear shining of the sun will cheer and refresh us.

You probably remember that during the month of August, when the Ganges and other streams have overflowed their banks, and the country is flooded to a very considerable extent, we are accustomed to visit the villages around us, as we are then likely to find the villagers at home and more at leisure to listen to our preaching. On the 29th July I left home in a small boat, accompanied by Sudin, our junior native preacher, and visited a number of villages to the north-east of Monghir. Some of the villages we had visited several times before, but in others of them we could not learn that a European missionary had ever been. In the former we met with a less friendly reception than in the latter. In some instances those who had frequently heard the gospel, showed much opposition and bitterness of spirit: unwilling to hear themselves, they would do all in their power to prevent others from listening to us. Once or twice we were insulted, and ordered to leave the place. Such instances, however, were rare; and by firmness and mild persuasion we generally prevailed, so far at least as to obtain a hearing from the crowds around us, to the no small vexation of our bitter opponents. In several places where, it is probable, the gospel had not been preached before, and the people were ignorant of our object, they regarded us with surprise and suspicion. Supposing us to be servants of the Company, they concluded that we went about the country giving away books and preaching because we were paid for so doing, just as any other servant would do; and they supposed our object was to persuade all the different sects of the country to become of one caste with Europeans. These persons would treat us with great deference, and sometimes appear very attentive, but understand nothing of what we said to them. In spite of all our endeavours to teach them the truth, and to explain our object, they would still retain their own opinions about us and our message. Although they would profess great respect, express much admiration of what was said to them, and declare they considered themselves highly favoured that we had visited them, we could perceive that they wanted not our instructions, and were glad when we left them. The brahmans were generally our greatest opponents; the wealthy treated us and our message alike with

contempt, and seldom could we obtain a patient hearing from a rich zemindar. The poorest and the lowest of the people were so debased in mind as well as in outward estate, that it was a rare case to find an individual who would venture to think for himself in reference to the concerns of religion. The cultivators of the soil, not of the lowest class, and shopkeepers, were the people among whom we found the most encouragement. The most distressing apathy and indifference to religion were manifest amongst all classes; still there were some here and there who appeared better disposed than their neighbours. Wherever we went we obtained some hearers. In some of the villages large crowds both of men and women came to hear what new thing was proclaimed among them, and often our congregations would continue with us for several hours, until we were really tired of speaking. Very few attempted to defend idol-worship, and many we found who appeared much dissatisfied with the prevailing superstitions. Some there were who listened with much interest to the gospel message, and who seemed desirous of understanding it. Two or three cases were particularly encouraging, in so far as that the parties seemed to obtain a clear understanding of what was said to them, were desirous of being better informed, requested portions of our scriptures, and promised to read them, and inform others also of their contents. Impressions of the right kind, it is hoped, were made on the minds of these persons, and though impressions are not conversions, yet by the grace of the Holy Spirit they may lead to it. Such at least is my hope and prayer. After spending nearly a month in the villages, we came to Bhagulpore, where there is no missionary (though, as you are probably aware, a chaplain has been appointed to that station and to Monghir, by government, to officiate half the year at one station and half at the other). Here we spent six days, visiting the different bazars, and preaching among the natives the gospel of Christ. The congregations were generally large, and the attention on the whole encouraging. It is exceedingly desirable that a missionary should reside there constantly, and I believe brother Hurter has decided to make it the place of his residence, intending to labour among the Hindoos and Mohammedans, but more especially to endeavour to do something for the poor hill people, who visit Bhagulpore in great numbers. We reached home in safety on the 3rd of August, having been absent just five weeks, thankful to our God for having preserved us in our going out and coming in, and permitted us again to meet our families and our friends in life and in the enjoyment of usual health.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.

The following general view of the exertions and prospects of our friends here is given in a letter from Mr. Davies, dated August 16, 1847.

I am happy to say that our schools and stations are at present more encouraging than I have ever seen them. From the first I have felt the importance of improving our schools, and so have given a good deal of attention to them. I have prepared a new set of books, and introduced a new system of teaching the native language, as well as communicating instruction generally, and the success has far exceeded my expectation. As far as I know, no effort had ever been made to analyse and simplify the Singhalese language so as to render its elements intelligible to children. The old mode of teaching in all our schools was but little fitted to train or instruct the mind. I expected great difficulty in getting the teachers to deviate from the old track, but did not experience very much, and now they prefer the new plan. A small manual, which I wrote for the improvement and guide of teachers, catechists, and preachers, has been very useful. I have lately been in several districts, where additional schools could be opened with great benefit. One school will cost from £6 to £9 per year.

Our native mission work is also encouraging, although we have had in some places much opposition from the bishop, catechists, and others. About three months ago we had a general meeting of all our native helpers and others, at one of the central stations. The attendance was large. Many addresses were delivered, and many prayers offered. Although the meeting continued for several hours, there was such a spirit of attention, solemnity, and earnestness manifested throughout as I had never witnessed before in a Singhalese assembly. The meeting has had a very salutary effect in encouraging and stimulating our assistants. Occasional gatherings of the kind will be useful in various ways. It has often struck me that a letter from you expressly to our native brethren, to be read on such occasions, would greatly strengthen their hands. One native brother says he has had a weekly prayer-meeting since, which has been attended

by about sixty persons, which is a most unusual number there.

I am very grateful, dear brother, for your kind sympathy, but am thankful to say that my health is upon the whole very good, and has been so since I returned from the hills the early part of last year. I complain occasionally for a day or two, but am never prevented from attending to my duties, which are frequently both numerous and arduous. Because I am very thin, and drink nothing but water, my friends often try to persuade me that I must be ill. I believe I can go through as much labour as any other European in the colony. Whenever I go into the jungle, I am obliged to walk through the sun from six to ten, and even twelve or fourteen miles, and preach three, four, or five times, but with the exercise, and care and prudence, I do not feel I am the worse for it. Indeed, my native brethren almost invariably get tired first. I do not think it wise to walk too much in the sun, but in my case it is unavoidable. I leave home early in the morning, ride in my bandy six or twenty miles, as it may be. By that time the sun is powerful. Then I have to leave my bandy and the main road, and walk from one station to another through the villages, till I return to the road again in the evening, and ride home, so that I am obliged to walk in the worst part of the day, for the people can be seen at no other time. Still I think occasional change and relaxation absolutely necessary for permanent health. Almost all the Europeans of Colombo spend a month or so in the year at Newer Ellia, or elsewhere. As to the health of my dear wife, I can hardly give so good an account. Her strength is greatly exhausted by her incessant labours in the school, in addition to her domestic duties, which in this country are by no means few, but I am thankful to say that hitherto she has had strength to go through all. At first she had an assistant in the school, but she found the expense great and the help but little, that now for several months she has taken it all upon herself.

In a more recent communication, October 21, Mr. Davies says—

The new marriage ordinance, which has cost us so much trouble and anxiety, has just passed the Council. It is upon the whole satisfactory, and will be of great advantage to us. We failed to carry it on the ground of perfect religious equality; yet practically it will amount to this. The inajority of the

Council conceded all we asked but two points, 1. That all places of worship should be alike, either licensed or not licensed; but it was carried that all consecrated places should be exempted from license. The licenses, however, will be granted free of expense. 2. That licences to solemnize marriage without bans

should be granted by the civil power exclusively, or by one minister appointed in each denomination; but it was carried that the bishop should retain this power, and that the district judge should have the same power to grant licences to those who would not apply to the bishop. In all other respects there is a perfect equality. It is now sent to the home government for approval.

KANDY.

Mr. Allen writes thus in reference to this station:—

There is a little encouragement to labour on in sowing the seed, though next to none that the fruit will be seen by the missionary. To gather a church seems almost impossible, from the migratory character of the people. They sojourn for a time, and then disappear. I scarcely think there are ten of those in Kandy to whom I used to preach twelve months ago.

By the time you receive this, the connexion that exists between the government and idolatry will have ceased. This is a step in the right direction. The priests are alarmed. Would that the separation between church

and state might come next. The wet season still continues. It has rained almost continuously since May, and has proved a trial to health. We have had a good share of sickness, though I am thankful to have been able to discharge my duties, with the exception of one sabbath. Mrs. Allen and the children are yet very unwell, and must seek change of air as soon as practicable.

The governor has visited Kandy, and has ordered some improvements in the town. The swamp at the back of the premises is to be filled in, which will greatly improve the property.

MATURA.

To this station, it will be remembered, Mr. Dawson removed from Kandy about a year ago. He writes, October 16th, as follows:—

A residence of eleven months at Matura has enabled me to form something like a definite opinion of the people here, and the nature of the work most needed among them. I am not disappointed at finding in this district the same obstacles that retard the progress of the gospel in other parts of the island; the same natural hostility to revealed truth, the same obstinate adherence to Buddhistical atheism, and the same fearful prevalence of immorality. But I confess I am disappointed in not finding one redeeming feature, which from appearances when brother Davies and I visited the station sixteen months ago, we imagined to exist; viz. a general readiness to assemble and listen to the preaching of the gospel. This sign is far from being conspicuous in the Matura district. In bazars, and other places of public resort, it is true the assembled multitudes will listen for a short time, and eagerly receive as many tracts as we can afford to give away. On particular occasions, also, people will assemble out of curiosity in considerable numbers; but the average attendance, both of adults and children, in the villages, is not above that of the Colombo neighbourhood. For some months my time was occupied in daily visits to the out-stations, by which means I became acquainted with the condition of the schools and the capabilities of the teachers. It was soon evident that

all the schools (as in our other stations) were suffering for want of qualified masters, and it consequently became with me a matter of serious inquiry whether I ought not to devote a portion of time to the education of a few youths, with a view to their becoming efficient teachers. Accordingly, after much deliberation both in the formation of a plan and in the selection of suitable persons, I commenced an institution of the kind on the 1st of September, and I continue to devote to it four hours a day during four days of every week. The village stations, however, are not neglected. They are all visited regularly every week by brother Silva, the intelligent and laborious native missionary, and by myself once a month. As I deemed it hopeless in these days of retrenchment to expect adequate funds from England for the normal school, I have provided for the present by receiving a few day-scholars at ten shillings a month, to be educated with the mission students. The education is in English and Singhalese, the object being to make them equally well acquainted with both languages. When they are sufficiently advanced for the purpose, a knowledge of Pali will perhaps be added.

As the institution, though in its infancy, is one calculated to benefit the mission in future years, I may refer somewhat more definitely to its nature and importance. It differs in

several respects from the one we had formerly at Colombo, not because that was defective in its principle, but because it was found to be impracticable. It was limited to young men of decided piety—members of our churches—who knew enough of English to enter upon theological studies. Of this class a few were at first obtained, but when they left none could be found to fill their places. Pious young men there are, but not one of them has thought it his duty to leave a lucrative situation for a course of study, during the prosecution of which he would not only be receiving no salary, but be required to provide himself with clothes and some other necessities. It is matter of regret that the love of Christ and the love of souls should not in any case have proved strong enough to break such earthly bonds; but those who know the exact circumstances of the young men cannot wonder at it. In many cases they have relatives dependent on their salary for support; and there are other obstacles not easily overcome by any who are accustomed to “confer with flesh and blood.” In the Matura normal school steady promising youths from ten to sixteen years of age are received on being given up entirely to the Mission by their parents. They are then boarded, educated, and clothed gratuitously, with a view to their becoming schoolmasters, catechists, interpreters, or preachers, according to their qualifications. Kept entirely away from heathen associates, accustomed to attend family devotions and public services, and familiarized with the employment of distributing tracts and examining schools, it is hoped they will become pious, useful labourers among their countrymen. That this may be the case, we in Ceylon and the friends of missions in England will not, I trust, omit to pray.

In speaking of their destination it is

necessary to remark that, inefficient as the present race of schoolmasters are, they are almost without exception men of influence in the villages wherein they reside and teach; and if any attempt were made to supplant them by other teachers of higher qualifications in the native language, a certain failure would be the result. But such the thirst for English education in every quarter, that a Singhalese schoolmaster capable of teaching English in addition, would find no difficulty in collecting and retaining a school. Against him a teacher with a mere knowledge of Singhalese, however great his influence, would stand no chance of competition. It is on these accounts chiefly that the youths are taught English; for their primary destination is that of schoolmasters. Should they become qualified for higher duties, there will be ample spheres for their exertions. It will, I think, be seen from what I have said, that the object of the institution is an important one. To realize it in its full extent would require more funds than I can hope to obtain here, though in addition to the profit on private scholars, some monthly subscriptions are received. I can calculate on raising enough for six or seven scholars, but should like to be able to take twelve. Even that number would be very inadequate to the wants of the mission. The number at present received is only four, but two others are shortly expected. When it is known that the expense of one student, exclusive of clothes, will be only five pounds a year, is it too much to hope that some friends in England, who are able to render such assistance to the Mission, will engage to forward yearly such a sum? A few slates, quills, and other school materials, would be an acceptable present from any one so well disposed; and calico or fast colour prints for clothes would be very valuable. I will thank you to make this known.

JAVA.

Mr. Gericke, an agent of the Amsterdam Bible Society, who has been twenty years in Java, studying the Javanese language and translating portions of the scripture, is now in Holland. A letter from him, dated November 23rd, 1847, refers to our aged brother Brückner, at Samarang, in the following terms:—

Ever since I had the pleasure to be acquainted with Mr. Brückner I admired in him a true Christian character, a humble mind, an active promoter of the kingdom of Christ, a patient sufferer of many and grievous disappointments, and a constant confessor of the faith of Christ crucified. Among all the missionaries who have been sent to an unconverted nation, perhaps none have met with as many and great difficulties as Mr. Brückner. Though until now no church has been established among the Javanese, yet

may the labours of Mr. Brückner be considered to have prepared the ground of the vineyard of Christ in that part of the world.

Mr. Brückner is, until now, the only missionary in Java who is tolerated by the Dutch government. He is about sixty-four years old, and cannot do much more. It would be desirable that a few young missionaries of your Society could be sent to assist our old brother in promoting the cause of our heavenly Master among a nation of more than eight million souls.

Many years I lived in Java with the intention to study the Javanese language, to write a grammar, to compose a dictionary, to publish original books in that language, and in the later years, to translate the holy scriptures into it. At present I am engaged to have them printed. In the next year I intend to return to Java, and to distribute the gospel among the Javanese. I hope the time to be near, that the Javanese will come to the knowledge of Christ, and will find in him their Redeemer and Saviour.

AFRICA.

The following passages from a letter of Mr. Clarke's, dated Kingston, Nov. 6th, though written in Jamaica, relate to African affairs; this, therefore, seems to be the place for them:—

I hope to be able to visit a few more places, but I am so completely broken down, that I dare speak of nothing at present. My hue is still quite yellow, though this morning my eyes show less of it than they have done for the last week or two. I have been to Port Royal, and Mr. Rouse has kindly taken me upon the sea, morning and evening, for two days, and brought me up to the doctor this morning. I go down again on Monday (D.V.), and hope to regain at least some degree of health once more. My liver and stomach are still sadly out of order; a slight spasmodic affection comes on almost daily. I bless God that Mrs. Clarke has recovered wonderfully, and seems as if her constitution was not yet quite gone. The attention we have had shown to us here is just what we required.

Mrs. Fuller died in July, and a little before I gave her £10. This, with the money she had of her own, would pay her doctor's bill, funeral expenses, &c. Death seemed a merciful deliverance to her, for she was found to be affected with leprosy. Poor William White, who came back with us from Africa, died October 26th, at his own house, near Bethany, of fever. Of Mr. Duckett, Dr. Macfajder says, "He may live two or more years, but his lungs are affected, and he will never recover."

My letters from Africa are many, and of a most pleasing character. Indeed, I think since I got them I have daily been improving in health. Still the mission is low, and help is greatly required.

MR. NEWBEGIN.

Successive accounts of the state of Mr. Newbegin's health have prepared our readers to expect that he would be compelled to return to this country. He left Cameroons River on the 28th of September, where he had a narrow escape from shipwreck, the wind falling in a dangerous spot, in consequence of which half a cable and an anchor were lost. After a quick passage, he reached Liverpool on the 24th of November. He did not derive any perceptible advantage from the voyage, but since his arrival his health has improved rapidly.

FERNANDO PO.

The church at Clarence has sent a letter to the Committee, signed Joseph Wilson, deacon, earnestly imploring that a pastor may be provided for them. They say, in their imperfect English, which our readers will excuse,

We owe to this Society with whom we are now connected much, and which we find daily advances, and surmounts all that we can ever do, and for which we will never be able to repay. Our benefit has been much. What has been done for us through the instrumentality of the word of life preached to us by the servants of God, from this Society! Ah! it is enough that we should never be at a stand still. We need, and never could do without help from the dear beloved people in Britain.

They lament greatly the loss of Mr. Sturgeon, expressing resignation to the will of God, but saying,

Our late pastor relinquished what was near and dear unto him, and all good comforts in his land, thus to enter, with his life in his hands, caring for nothing, and that though bonds and afflictions awaited him, yet all those (and much more) did not so much as move him, neither deter him from the errand on which he was sent. We behold him on the shores of Africa proclaiming "Unto you a child is born, unto you a Son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." As he endeavoured to water us, he himself was watered, and thus onward, even to his last moments, and in which he did express, "Love ye one another." That he loved us, he manifested from the time he entered our community, and until he left it. His desire for sustenance was as much as he felt within himself would answer for himself and his partner, and in these he frequently expressed himself, "My people, a piece of yam would justly satisfy me, and as much as you yourselves are willing to give, as long as I find I had to labour for Christ, who would at last reward me for more than what I have done." This he said perceiving our entire weakness to support him; and which we did evidently see to be words breathed out with a sincere and deep affection, and which did so much encourage us still to give as far as we were provided for by God. It is therefore, good sir and beloved people, our firm endeavour to carry out the same towards him that should be granted unto us, and which we will ever observe to be our strictest duty; and observing at the same time to do to him, in every thing, as we did for our late pastor. We are nothing to speak of, and our abilities are not much to speak with any applause, for we are indigent; but we rest assured in faith that the same God that did provide for us then, will ever again, and again, meet us in all our wants, for all our help must come from him, he being the same God yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

Here it may be proper to point out a few of the more prominent traits in the character of our late pastor.

First. His personal piety was genuine and deep. The spirit of devotion rested upon him in a pre-eminent manner, and he was the man of God in all his intercourse. In a word, if piety consist in suitable affections to God, resemblance of his moral perfections, and a constant obedience to His will, then bad our pastor genuine and deep piety.

Secondly. His godly sincerity was conspicuous and proverbial. He was allowed by all of us, and others that knew him, to be a genuine "Israelite, in whom was no guile." Hence he was a man of God, and in all things was open and undisguised.

Lastly. His Christian zeal was ardent and unabating. He ardently longed for the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom universally; indeed, he "preferred the prosperity of Zion to his chief joy." With that Christian faithfulness and zeal did he minister reproof, admonition, instruction, and comfort to those committed to his care. Perhaps there was scarcely any person in the town of Fernando Po who had not, at one time or another, been either reprov'd by him for the commission of sin, or admonished concerning the salvation of his soul. His faithfulness, in the particular, will long be remembered by his surviving neighbours, while many who are gone to a better world, had cause to thank God for his zeal and diligence in leading their minds to a view of the evil of sin, and the advantages of piety. Hence, if Christian zeal consists of sound knowledge in the things of God, strong faith in the promises of the gospel, and disinterested regard for the cause of religion, manifested by self-denial, patient endurance, and constant exertion for the glory of God, and the spiritual welfare of mankind, then had our highly esteemed pastor Christian zeal. He was indeed a burning and shining light, and for a season, many enjoyed the privilege of rejoicing in this light; for though he was by no means ostentatious, he could not be hid. And among the people over whom he was a pastor, and in Christian fellowship with, established in our community numerous claims on his aid could not fail to present themselves.

Thus we would say to him who will freely enlist himself, "Come! come! for we all bid you welcome."

BIMBIA.

Some of the difficulties with which our brethren engaged in this mission have to contend, and the privations they experience, are illustrated in the following paragraphs of a letter from Mr. Merriek, dated Jubilee, September 9:—

The land on which this station has been established was, at the time of its purchase, a complete thicket, interspersed with timber and large cotton trees. To clear off much

ground at once would have been too expensive. We have therefore cleared off a little every year; and a great deal yet remains to be done to promote the healthfulness of the station. The weeds, grass, and underwood grow up so rapidly in this country, that the removal of them at least once a year is indispensable. They might be allowed to remain, but the tracts and roads would be covered, and in passing from one house to another in the morning, our feet would be wet by the dew or rain, and before midday we should perhaps be lying in bed with fever, induced or accelerated by wet feet. Hence the necessity of labourers on the station. Besides this we have to preach at villages too distant from Jubilee to be visited on foot, especially during the rainy season, which lasts for six months, and are therefore compelled to go by sea. We must have labourers to take us to these places, or stop at home. During the rainy season, which is just coming to a close, we managed to instruct a school three days every week, at a distant village called "Dikolu," where I am happy to say the children attend well. This we could not have done without a boat and labourers. The possession of a boat involves not only expense of repairs, but a boat-house, or soon the boat will fall to pieces. We have hitherto had so much to do in the building way, as not to be able to erect a boat house, but notwithstanding our anxiety to economize, we must erect one without delay, or suffer loss not only of property, but of the means of carrying on the work which you have sent us here to do, and to which we have devoted our lives.

Expense is also connected with our little settlement at "Prospect." With the origin of this settlement you are perfectly acquainted, but perhaps it will not be unnecessary to state again the circumstances which induced its establishment. In February, 1846, while Dr. Prince, our departed brother Thompson, and myself, were travelling inland in order to fix on some desirable locality where brethren Prince and Thompson might settle, and commence operations, my family, as well as brother Newbegin's, sickened, and my little boy died the very day I returned from my inland journey. Soon after Mrs. Newbegin became so seriously ill, and our children were so completely emaciated by constant fever, that we resolved on seeking out some elevated spot to escape fever and death. After fruitless efforts to obtain a fine hill in the Dibanda district, where we hoped not only to seek health, but to commence an inland station, we had to purchase from King William the highest point of land connected with Bimbia,

where we erected a few native huts just sufficient to afford us shelter in the dry season. Humanly speaking, but for the salubrious and bracing climate of Prospect, our brother Newbegin would long since have been in the grave, as well as my surviving child, and Mrs. Merrick would perhaps have been so emaciated as necessarily to demand much of that time in attending upon her which I now spend on my difficult but delightful work. To prevent this little health-hill from falling to rain, we must spend upon it at least £15 or £20 annually.

Another fruitful source of expense has been the erection of houses, and earnestly do I wish I could tell you that my labours in this respect were at an end. By my last half year's account, which I forwarded in July last, you will perceive that I have lately been compelled to enlarge both brother Duckett's cottage and my own. Brother Duckett's precarious state of health rendered the step indispensable, as the rain used to beat into his bedroom. For the want of better materials, we were compelled, when erecting our cottages here, to wall them with a sort of narrow batten (not sawn, but split by the axe) called "lap-boards," which are so uneven as to admit rain and wind. During the rainy season of 1846, the wind blew so furiously that our little sitting-room was every day flooded. A severe cold in my chest, which lasted some time, was the consequence of this. This circumstance, united with much inconvenience arising from the smallness of our cottage, led me to enlarge, which work the carpenters are now engaged in.

A similar alteration must take place in brother Clarke's cottage, if he is to reside in it on his return, in the hope of being sheltered from rain and wind. I promised brother Clarke on his departure to make such alterations to his house as he himself had contemplated, and which are essential to its salubrity, but your letter has raised a doubt in my mind as to the course I ought to pursue. A few days before brother Clarke left for Jamaica, while he was dangerously ill, the rain beat most furiously into his bedroom, and wetted the bed on which he was lying. When I think of this, and remember that the same circumstance may happen soon after brother Clarke's return, you will not be surprised to hear that I feel painfully embarrassed between the probability of incurring the censure of the Committee for building without first obtaining their concurrence, and neglecting that which, if performed, might perhaps prevent the serious illness of one of our most valuable missionaries.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, held at 33, Moorgate Street, December 16, 1847, S. M. Peto, Esq., in the Chair, it was resolved that the following paragraph be inserted in the next Herald:—

“The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society having learned that their acceptance in 1845 of the resignation of Mr. Henderson, late missionary at Belize, has been said to have been prompted or influenced by a consideration of ‘the doctrines and discipline established in the church’ there (referring more particularly to the question of communion), think it due to their friends generally to state, that the principles and practice of that church, with respect to open or close communion, were not mentioned in the correspondence as the ground of difference, nor were they known to the Committee till after Mr. Henderson’s connexion with the Society had closed, and of course had no influence whatever in their decision.”

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONS.

The Annual Report of the General Baptist Missionary Society for the year 1847 has just reached us, and we think that it will gratify many of our readers to see a brief abstract of its contents.

A Christian contemplating India and China beholds two immense regions where death reigns on every hand. The millions are dead in trespasses and sins—a deathlike apathy to immortal interests fills every breast. The conviction of this mournful fact should waken in Christian hearts earnest concern for that effusion of the Holy Spirit’s influence, which shall make these regions of death become the dwellings of life.

If the measure of success has not equalled the expectations of some sanguine minds, nor the desires of any pious heart, yet such are the obstacles to be encountered that the power of the gospel is gloriously apparent in the success already enjoyed.

BERHAMPORE.

At this station have been witnessed some eminently interesting displays of the power of the glorious gospel of the blessed God. A goodly number of converts has been added to the church. Though one has been excluded, fourteen have been baptized and one restored.

Besides twelve Hindoos added to the church, several others have appeared hopeful inquirers. The language of some of these has borne impressive testimony to the worth and excellency of the gospel.

In reference to the church and the nominal Christian community, the brethren state that there have been many things to yield them true pleasure, while they are pained to admit that there have been also some things that have distressed them. Some who seemed promising as inquirers never became decided; and Luke, a

member of the church, had been excluded from its communion, though subsequently he seemed to be brought again into a very hopeful state of mind.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHRISTIAN VILLAGE.

An important event in the progress of the Christian cause at Berhampore, during the year, is the establishment of a small Christian village. Let it not be forgotten that this is the first Christian village that ever existed in that part of India. A brother observes, “It is as a newly risen star in the hemisphere of densest darkness. Our unceasing prayer is that this little one may become a thousand, that its light, though feeble, may dispel the darkness of many a weary wanderer after rest, and prove an abiding place for souls travelling to Zion—souls which shall be our and your joy and crown of rejoicing.

During the cold season, the brethren Stubbins and Buckley travelled extensively to make known the glad tidings of salvation. Their first journey was cheered by each other’s company, but afterwards for the sake of diffusing truth more widely, they went in different directions. Mr. Stubbin’s last tour occupied two months. During that time he made known the gospel in more than one hundred and thirty different places, besides visiting several large markets, at the last of which about six thousand persons were assembled.

Mr. Buckley’s first journey was with Mr. Stubbins. During this journey he was twice thrown from his horse into the Ganjam river, but was mercifully preserved from suffering

material injury. A few days after the Conference he set out on a second journey. An attack of fever, however, compelled him to return home. At this time the affectionate anxiety which Denabundoo and Damudar displayed, and the fervent supplications they offered to God on his behalf were very gratifying to his feelings. After a few days' rest and quiet, he commenced another tour, and was able to travel and labour for several weeks. They had some excellent opportunities for preaching, and with a few exceptions the villages in which they preached were places where "Christ had not been named."

It is well known that the missionaries seldom obtain access to heathen Hindoo women. Their instruction devolves upon your female missionaries, and if not instructed by them, they would usually continue in all the dense darkness of idolatry. To promote the objects of the mission among this unhappy and neglected part of the Hindoo population, Mrs. Stubbins and Mrs. Buckley arranged that when the brethren go on their cold season journeys, one of them should alternately continue at Berhampore to attend to the concerns of the station, while the other would accompany her husband for the sake of labouring among heathen women.

ASYLUMS.

These Institutions have remained under the care of those kind friends who had previously superintended them. Mrs. Buckley has continued her labours in the female asylum during the year, interrupted by only a few days of sickness. Two of the elder girls have been suitably married, and seven little girls have been admitted. The number of scholars at the close of the year was twenty-two. Reading, writing, accounts, plain sewing, and so much knowledge of domestic economy as may fit them for their future situations in life, constitute their chief instruction. But their moral training is watched over with affectionate solicitude. Most read the scriptures. Further to train them to industry they spin cotton, and thirty-six rupees have been received for the product of their labour.

The Male Asylum is under the superintendence of Mrs. Stubbins. The instruction imparted is substantially the same as mentioned last year. In addition, several boys are learning trades. There are eighteen scholars dependent on the Institution, and four who are the children of native Christians attend as day scholars. During the year two have been admitted, one a poor destitute boy without a home. Five of the scholars are members of the church. John Wherry, one of these, is an industrious, persevering, and well behaved youth. Andrew is quick and amiable; Khumbo was found lying by a dead sister on the Pooree sands, a diseased little sufferer,—he is now a most healthy, active, and energetic youth. Daniel was rescued from the Khunds; his general good conduct and dread of sin are very pleasing. Musta is also a rescued Khund victim. He is promising, and is training for a schoolmaster. He has been in the Asylum several years. He was

rescued by Captain Mackenzie, and entrusted by him to Mr. Sutton.

POOREE.

As in former years, the brethren, both English and Hindoo, have visited this high place of the horrid Moloch of the East, whom the East Indian Government still supports. This atrocity a highly respectable Indian journal states to be continued through the interference of Lord Auckland when governor-general, in opposition to the wishes of the Court of Directors. If, as is to be feared, this account be correct, that nobleman thus pandered to idolatry in a way which ought to stamp his memory with eternal infamy.

With what indignation must the God of heaven, who so abominates idolatry, behold a British ruler prostitute his short-lived power to strengthen and support, from the funds of the British treasury, a system of such infernal crime and abomination!

While Lord Auckland and his colleagues would thus, by a donation of thirty-six thousand rupees a year, promote the glory of Juggernaut, your brethren as usual have laboured for the destruction of the horrid Moloch.

At the Orissa Conference the subject of the wicked support offered to idolatry was considered, when the missionaries once more protested against this connexion between the church and state in Hindostan; for such, a few years ago, was the description given of this union by Lord Denman, in a letter to your secretary.

PIPLEE.

The design mentioned in the last Report, of establishing a minor station here, seems about to be realized. Referring to the importance and desirableness of the effort, Mr. Lacey remarks that the native brethren could divide their time between Piplee and Pooree. Bhoaneswar is only five miles from Piplee, there is a thick population, many markets, many festivals, and innumerable pilgrims passing through the place. On visiting Piplee, Mr. Lacey and his fellow labourer looked round for a spot on which to erect preachers' houses, &c., and presently found a piece of land containing about fourteen acres; it is a most convenient spot. Fifteen pounds he considered would be sufficient to make a beginning, and of this sum about ten pounds were promised. Mr. Miller, referring to it, states, "We selected a most beautiful site, which is available for a Christian village, missionary bungalows, &c. I presume the land will shortly be secured."

KHUNDITA.

The little flock of Christ at this place have passed the year chiefly under the pastoral superintendence of Hindoo ministers. Its distance from Cuttack has prevented the European brethren from visiting the place frequently. In the last cold season, Mr. Lacey and the brethren that accompanied him spent a little while there.

As they approached the neighbourhood of its ministers, in abusive language. To man-
 heathen recognized them, and vented their festations of this enmity the little band of
 enmity against the gospel, and against them as Christians at Khunditta are often exposed.

(To be continued next month.)

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA.....	BIMBIA	Merrick, J.....	Sept. 7 & 9.
	CLARENCE.....	Prince, G. K.....	August 24.
		Wilson, J., & ors.....	Sept. 1.
	GRAHAM'S TOWN	Hay, A., & ors.....	Sept. 22.
AMERICA	MONTREAL	Cramp, J. M.....	Oct. 29.
ANTIGUA		Daniell, M. H. J.....	Oct. 26.
ASIA	AGRA	Williams, R.	No date.
	BENARES	Small, G.	Oct. 2.
	CALCUTTA.....	Thomas, J.....	July 3, Oct. 7.
	COLOMBO	Davies, J.	Oct. 16 & 21
	MADRAS	Page, T. C.	Oct. 11.
	MATUBA.....	Dawson, C. C.	Oct. 16.
	MONGHIR	Lawrence, J.....	Oct. 12.
		Parsons, J.....	Sept. 29.
	SAMARANG.....	Brückner, G.....	January 18.
BAHAMAS	GRAND CAY.	Rycroft, W. K.....	Sept. 22.
	NASSAU	Capern, H.	November 3.
		Littlewood, W....	November 1.
BRITANNY	MORLAIX.....	Jenkins, J.	November 13.
HAITI	JACMEL	Webley, W. H.....	November 9.
JAMAICA	BETHSEPHIL.....	Pickton, T. B.	October 26.
	BROWN'S TOWN	Clark, J.....	Oct. 20, Nov. 6.
	FALMOUTH	Milbourn, T.....	October 21.
	FLINT RIVER.....	Armstrong, C.....	November 2.
	JERICO	Bloomfield, H.	October 21.
		Clarke, J.	October 12 & 20.
	KETTERING	Day, D., & ors....	November 4.
		Dexter, B. B., & ors.	November 4.
	KINGSTON	Clarke, J.	November 6.
		Oughton, S.....	October 21.
	ST. ANN'S BAY ...	Millard, B.....	October 21.
NETHERLANDS...	HAGUE.....	Gericke, C.....	November 23.
TRINIDAD	PORT OF SPAIN.....	Law, J.	Oct. 20.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following—

- Juvenile Baptist Missionary Association, Haverfordwest, for a box of clothing, for *Rev. J. Merrick, Western Africa*;
- Moravian Missionary Society, for several numbers of the "Periodical Accounts;"
- Mrs. Gouldsmith, for a parcel of books, for the *Montreal College*;
- A friend, by Mrs. Payne, for a brooch;

A friend, for sundry articles of jewellery and trinkets;
 Rev. E. Hoole, for his "Year-book of Missions;"
 British and Foreign Bible Society, for a grant of 200 French Bibles, and 500 French Testaments, for *Haiti*.

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month of November, 1847.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual Subscriptions.		
Gladding, Mr. R.	1 0 0	CORNWALL. CORNWALL, on account, by W. H. Bond, Esq. 22 17 1
Lindop, Mr. T.	1 1 0	
Osborne, G., Esq., jun. 2 2 0		
Paine, John, Esq.	1 1 0	
DEVONSHIRE.		
Donations.		Sunday School Boys, for <i>Haiti</i> 0 8 6
Anon., by "Record" ...	1 0 0	Budleigh Salterton—
Howard, John, Esq. . . .	2 0 0	Contributions, for
Tottenham, for <i>Africa</i> . . .	2 2 0	<i>Debt</i> 0 2 0
Howard, Miss E., ditto, for <i>Schools</i> 0 10 0		Chudleigh—
X. Y. Z. 10 0 0		Rouse, W., Esq. 20 0 0
		Devonport, Pembroke Street—
		Collection 1 9 2
		Paington 9 7 0
LEGACIES.		
Cleere, John, Esq., late of Thavies' Inn, by W. J. Wood, Esq., free of duty 50 0 0		ESSEX.
Harris, Mr. E., late of Bristol 19 19 0		Epping—
		Contributions 1 10 0
		Rayleigh—
		Collections 4 5 0
		Contributions 5 17 9
		Waltham Abbey—
		Collection 3 7 3
		Contributions 6 5 3
		Do., Sunday School 0 11 0
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AUXILIARIES.		
Artillery Street 2 5 4		GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Batterssea—		Cirencester—
Collections 6 16 10		Collection 7 10 6
Contribution 1 0 0		Contributions 1 14 6
Do., Sunday School 2 11 7		Kingswood—
Brixton Hill, Salem Chapel—		Perrin, W., Esq. A.S. 1 0 0
Contributions 14 12 5		Perrin, Miss, box by 1 0 0
Heptinstall, Mr. 10 0 0		Tewkesbury—
Cauberwell, on account 23 0 0		Collections 18 3 0
Devonshire Square, on account 12 0 2		Contributions 3 0 6
Henrietta Street—		Do., Juvenile 1 13 0
Collection 1 10 10		Do., for <i>Native</i>
Contributions 22 14 8		<i>Schools</i> 2 15 0
Do., Sunday School 0 7 6		Wotton under Edge—
Do., for <i>Entally</i> ... 0 13 9		Rogers, Mr. J. ... A.S. 1 1 0
Mazepoud, on account 24 18 0		
Salters' Hall, on account 7 18 9		HAMPSHIRE.
Shacklewell, on account 35 5 9		Ashly—
		Peckham, Mr. 0 12 0
		Lymington—
		Collection 6 5 7
		Contributions 3 2 0
		Do., Juvenile 9 8 9
		Do., Sunday School 0 5 7
		Do., for <i>Africa</i> 7 10 7
		Winchester 3 5 1
		HERTFORDSHIRE.
		Watford—
		Contributions, Juve- nile, on account .., 12 16 0
		HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
		HUNTINGDONSHIRE, on account, by Mr. Thos. Coote 75 0 0
		KENT.
		New Romney 1 10 0
		LANCASHIRE.
		Manchester, on account, by T. Bickham, Esq 294 5 0
		Rochdale—
		Juvenile Bazaar, by Miss Bartlemore, for <i>Dove</i> 8 10 6
		Kelsall, H., Esq. 200 0 0
		Sabden—
		Foster, G., Esq. ... A.S. 50 0 0
		LEICESTERSHIRE.
		Leicester, Charles Street—
		Collections 24 1 0
		Contributions 25 14 0
		49 15 0
		Acknowledged before and expenses 30 13 0
		19 2 0
		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
		Middletown Cheney—
		Collection 2 10 6
		Contributions 0 12 6
		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
		New Basford—
		Collection 5 0 0
		Newark—
		Collection 3 12 0
		Contributions 3 3 6
		Do., for <i>Dove</i> 1 2 0
		Nottingham—
		Collections—
		George Street 23 12 2
		Park Street 6 11 0
		Contributions 35 9 0
		OXFORDSHIRE.
		Henley—
		Contributions 7 14 0
		SOMERSETSHIRE.
		Minehead—
		Contributions .. 1 12 0
		Do., for <i>Africa</i> 1 10 0
		Taunton—
		Collection 3 7 0
		Contributions 11 4 9
		Do., Sunday School 0 7 3
		Winscombe 3 6 0
		BERKSHIRE.
Reading—		
Collections 19 12 2		
Contributions 13 5 2		
Do., Juvenile 10 1 2		
Do., Sunday School 2 4 0		
Do., for <i>Africa</i> 0 11 0		
		BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Haddenham—		
Sunday School, for <i>Dove</i> 1 11 0		
Mursley—		
Collection 0 15 6		
Seer Green—		
Collection 0 13 0		

	£	s.	d.
SUFFOLK.			
Aldborough	2	8	0
Bildstone	3	7	6
Botesdale	0	13	0
Bury St. Edmunds—			
Collection	15	18	9
Contributions	13	10	11
Do., Sunday and			
Day Schools	5	7	10
Charsfield	1	0	0
Eye—			
Collection	3	14	2
Contributions	9	9	5
Do., Sunday School,			
for Schools	2	1	0
Grundisburgh	2	17	0
Horham	6	7	6
Ipswich—			
Collection, Public			
Meeting	6	11	10
Stoke Chapel—			
Collection	11	12	0
Contributions	14	1	2
Rattlesden	2	12	0
Stradbrook—			
Collection	2	15	6
Contributions	3	10	6
Walsham	1	10	2
SUSSEX.			
Brighton—			
Collection, Public			
Meeting	6	7	7
George, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bond Street—			
Collection	12	12	0
Contributions	21	12	4
Do., Sun. Schools	0	15	8
Do., for Transla-			
tions	0	5	0
Lewes, Eastgate Chapel—			
Collection, &c. (two			
thirds)	17	6	9
Contributions	4	14	0
Uckfield—			
Collection	2	5	6
Contributions	3	18	0
Do., for Translations	1	0	0
WARWICKSHIRE.			
Birmingham, balance,			
by Mr. J. H. Hop-			
kins	7	18	10
Contributions, by Rev.			
P. J. Saffery	4	7	6
Do., by do., for			
Translations	1	0	0
Stratford on Avon—			
Collection	3	8	8
WILTSHIRE.			
Trowbridge—			
Page, Mrs. A.S.	20	0	0
WONCESTERSHIRE.			
Ath Lench—			
Collections	3	5	8
Contributions	1	6	10
Pershore—			
Collections	17	4	8
Contributions	28	2	11
Upton on Severn—			
Collections	4	17	3
Contributions	2	9	7
Do., Sunday School	0	2	6
Westmancoote—			
Collection	1	12	1

	£	s.	d.
YORKSHIRE.			
Bedale—			
Atty, Mr. J. W. A.S.	1	1	0
Bingley—			
Collection	3	18	8
Haworth, First Church—			
Collection, &c.	4	15	0
Contributions	12	4	0
Shipley—			
Collection	3	10	6
Contributions	14	5	4
SOUTH WALES.			
GLAMORGANSHIRE.			
Abercannaid—			
Collection	2	5	0
Contributions	0	15	0
Cardiff, Tabernacle—			
Collection	4	8	4
Contributions	5	7	2
Do., Sunday School	0	4	6
MONMOUTHSHIRE.			
Magor—			
Contributions, for			
Dove	0	10	0
PENBROKESHIRE.			
Blaenllyn—			
Collection	0	14	5
Contributions	6	12	6
Croes Goch—			
Collection	1	6	1
Haverfordwest, on ac-			
count	100	0	0
Contributions, for			
Printing Press for			
Trinidad	25	0	0
Molestone	0	14	3
Narberth	6	0	0
Pembroke—			
Collection	0	18	0
Contributions	0	14	0
Pembroke Dock—			
Bethel—			
Collections	6	10	0
Contributions	9	10	0
Bethany—			
Collections	3	15	8
Contributions	3	11	2
Pisgah	0	16	4
South Dairy	0	10	4
Tenby—			
Collection	1	15	9
Contributions	0	14	11
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, Duncan Street,			
Newington—			
Collections, &c.	16	5	0
IRELAND.			
Abbeyleix—			
Collection, &c.	1	0	7
Athlone—			
Collection	1	0	4
Contributions	1	10	0
Ballina—			
Collection	3	16	0
Banbridge—			
Collection	2	8	0
Contributions	1	2	6
Belfast—			
Collections	3	19	4
Contributions	7	9	0
Birr—			
Collections	2	3	6
Contributions	0	16	0
Borley—			
Collection	0	5	2

	£	s.	d.
Coleraine—			
Collection	5	10	0
Contributions	2	4	6
Cionmel—			
Collection	1	0	6
Conlig—			
Collection	1	16	0
Coolaney—			
Collection	0	14	2
Cork—			
Collections—			
Public Meeting	2	0	2
Baptist Chapel	1	1	6
Independent Chapel	1	2	0
Contributions	2	10	0
Dublin—			
Collections—			
Public Meeting	2	0	0
Lower Abbey St.	7	0	2
Dr. Urwick's	1	10	0
Contributions	28	6	6
Ferbane—			
Collection	1	0	0
Contributions	2	7	6
Londonderry—			
Collection	3	0	2
Contributions	3	19	10
Moate—			
Collection	1	3	0
Tubbermore—			
Collection	1	15	0
Waterford—			
Collection	2	2	6
Contributions	8	5	0
FOREIGN.			
INDIA.			
Contributions towards			
the liquidation of the			
Debt	694	11	3
JAMAICA.			
Bethany	3	4	8
Bethel Town, Short-			
wood, Mount Carey,			
Watford Hill	10	4	7
Bethshephel	4	0	0
Boyce's Mount	0	9	9
Brown's Town	5	0	0
Conlart's Grove	0	10	6
Fuller's Field and Sa-			
vanna la Mar	6	2	6
Green Island	2	0	0
Hampton—			
Collection, Presby-			
terian Church	10	10	0
Hastings	5	9	6
Lucea	4	0	0
Maldon—			
Collection	3	7	5
Contributions	2	11	0
Do., Juvenile So-			
ciety, by Mr. Clay-			
don, for Transla-			
tion of Scriptures	8	3	0
Do., do., by do., for			
Translation of			
First and Second			
Class Books	3	11	2
Montego Bay	6	8	6
New Birmingham	2	9	0
Pedro Vale	2	11	7
Providence	2	5	0
Rio Bueno	4	0	0
Salter's Hill	6	1	7
Stacey Ville	2	5	6
Stewart Town	4	0	0
The whole of the foregoing			
contributions from Jamaica are			
for the African Mission.			

SOUTH AFRICA.		£ s. d.	Graham's Town—	£ s. d.	Do., for Jubilee Fund	£ s. d.
Cradock—			Collections.....	14 15 9	1 0 0
Contributions	7 17 2		Contributions	112 11 1	Port Elizabeth—	
Port Beaufort—			Do., Sunday School		Contributions	2 17 6
Contributions	9 1 6		Bible Classes.....	2 17 0		

The following are the particulars of the contributions from

SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICA.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Graham's Town—			McDonald, Mrs.	0 10 0
Adeock, C.	0 10 0		Maynard, C.	1 1 0
Amos, H.	0 10 0		Muirant and Franklin...	1 1 0
Baines, J. J.	1 0 0		Minto, Dr.	1 1 0
Blaine, H.	1 1 0		Nash, Mr.	1 0 0
Blaine, G.	1 0 0		Nelson, Thomas	25 0 0
Bible Class Boys, S. S. ...	2 2 0		Nelson, J. E.	2 0 0
Do., Girls,do.	0 15 0		Nelson, C. H.	1 0 0
Caldecott, C. H.	0 10 6		Orsmond, C.	1 1 0
Cannell, W.	1 0 0		Orsmond, Mrs., sen....	1 1 0
Crouch, R., sen.	0 10 6		Pitt, Thomas.....	0 10 6
Crouch, R., jun.	0 10 6		Pote, C.	0 10 6
Collett, J.	1 0 0		P. C. W.	1 0 0
Dell, E.	0 10 0		Rodger, W.	0 10 6
Dicks, B.	1 0 0		Rutherford, H. B.	1 1 0
Dicks, Mrs. B.	1 0 0		Shepherd, W.	1 0 0
Dicks, Samuel	0 10 0		Smith, W. C.	1 0 0
Dixie, Mrs.	1 0 0		Sparks, H., jun.	0 10 6
Every, Mr.	1 1 0		Shaw, Rev. W.	1 1 0
Edkins, J., sen.	0 10 0		Smits, Rev. H.	0 10 0
Friend, a.	1 0 0		Stone, G. R.	0 10 6
Friend, a.	0 10 0		Thackway, J.	0 10 6
Geard, J.	1 0 0		Temlett, James.....	3 3 0
Gilbert, G.	0 10 0		Temlett, Mrs. J.	2 2 0
Haw, E.	1 1 0		Temlett, J. B.	2 10 0
Harvey, Mrs.	1 0 0		Temlett, John	1 0 0
Hay, Rev. A.	2 2 0		Trotter, W.	1 0 0
Hay, Mrs.	1 1 0		Tudhope, F.	0 10 6
Hayton, J.	0 10 0		Thompson, W. R.	1 1 0
Hoole, Mrs., sen.	1 1 0		Webb, Mr. & Mrs. R. ...	1 10 0
Hoole, A. W.	0 10 6		Webbin, John	0 18 10
Hoole, J. C.	0 10 0		Walker, Thomas	0 10 6
Hockey, Mr. & Mrs. B. ...	1 0 0		Wright, W.	1 1 0
Hockey, W.	0 10 6		Yarborough, Major ...	0 10 2
Howse, J.	0 10 6		Y. H. F.	0 10 6
Hudson, H.	0 10 6		Small sums under 10s. ...	24 11 9
Jarvis, G.	1 0 10		After sermon by Rev. J.	
Locke, Rev. J.	0 10 6		Locke	10 7 2
			Public Meeting.....	4 8 7
			Port Beaufort—	
			Humphrys, Mr.	0 10 6
			Humphrys, Mrs.	0 10 6
			Ralph, R.	1 1 0
			Shepperson, H. B. M. ...	1 1 0
			Trollip, —	0 10 6
			P. R. J.	0 10 0
			Wright, Charles	0 10 6
			Friend, a.	1 0 0
			Small sums	3 7 6
				9 1 6
			Port Elizabeth—	
			Geard, C., and family...	1 17 6
			Billingham, J. & J.	1 0 0
				2 17 6
			Cradock—	
			Dennison, G.	1 0 0
			Dennison, H.	0 10 0
			Friend, a.	0 10 0
			Green, Rev. G.	0 10 0
			Hockley, A.	0 10 6
			Monro, Rev. J.	1 0 0
			Taylor, Rev. J.	1 0 0
			Thackway, J.	1 0 0
			Small sums	1 16 8
				7 17 2

The contributions acknowledged as from "Golcar, Yorkshire," in the Herald for December, should have been from "Polemoor."

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