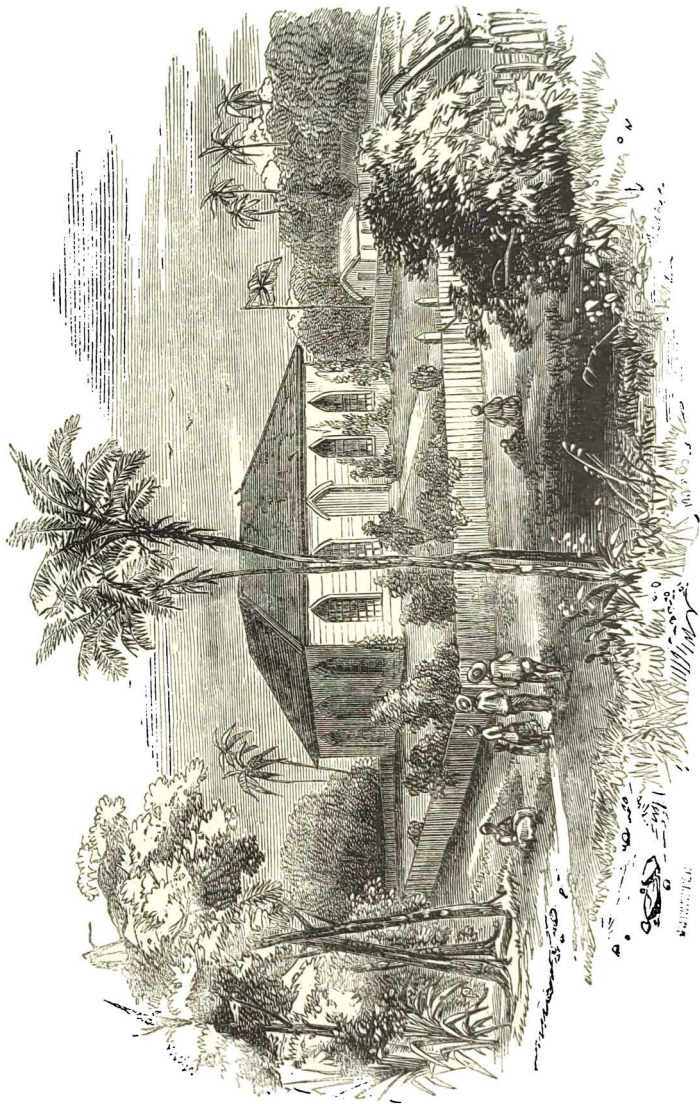


THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



INAGUA CHAPEL, BAUAMA.

INAGUA CHAPEL, BAHAMAS.

The cause of God on this island is in a prosperous condition, and on the formation of a new township recently, our missionary, Mr. RYCKROFT, has found it necessary to erect a chapel for the members of the church resident on the spot. The locality is in the centre of the town. The chapel will face two roads. No sooner was the purchase of the land settled, than Mr. RYCKROFT, in conjunction with the members of the two churches on the island, were on the ground, labouring from morn till eve, in tearing up the bush, raising rock, and laying out the plan of the chapel. On the evening of the first day the foundation of the Lord's house was laid, amid the surrounding bush, and under the canopy of heaven. The work will, to some extent, be done by the 'people without charge, but mechanics must also be employed. He is hopeful of help from England. He says, "Shall I hope to read in your next Herald that some Christian friends have listened to our cry? Can we be left to toil unaided? Perhaps when this appeal shall reach friends at Rushden, Ringstead, Stanwick, Liverpool, and so forth, help will come. If not in single donations, perhaps some of these our friends could mingle sixpences, shillings, crowns. Many drops make a river. Shall the stream reach Turk's Island? I hope so." We commend our brother's appeal to the friends of the cause. It may not be generally known that the two baptist churches are the only organized churches on the island.

INDIA.

MONGHIR.

It is with pleasure we learn that the labours of our brethren at this station continue to enjoy some manifestations of the divine blessing, and that the word of God, in its saving power, makes way among the Hindoo population. The missionaries, with the native teachers, itinerate widely during the cold season, and by means of preaching, personal appeals, and the circulation of tracts and scriptures, proclaim to the perishing the everlasting gospel. Mr. PARSONS, under date of July 30, thus writes respecting the work.

Baptisms.

I am happy to say that the two persons whom I mentioned in my last as candidates for the ordinance of baptism, have since, in that way, testified that love to the Redeemer which their subsequent conduct gives us encouragement to hope they really feel. They are both of them young persons, who have had the advantage of early religious instruction, the one having been brought up from his youth by dear brother Lawrence, who thus sees brought into the fold of Jesus an object of his solicitude, who, for some time, seemed likely to render him no satisfactory fruit for all his anxious toil; the other, the daughter of our late dear native brother, Mehrban. We desire to be truly grateful for such additions to our numbers as these, but our hearts are towards the multitudes of poor

heathen around us, who throng the broad road to death, and merrily pursue their calamitous journey, unconscious of the miseries into which they are rushing. It is our grief and sorrow to be able to record no more conversions from among them. Our beloved brother Russell's excellent address to his missionary brethren has made me increasingly long to exercise a more continuous influence over a larger number of these poor heathen, and my earnest prayer, though consciously unworthy, has been that the Lord would open up opportunities for this, and give me grace to discern and improve them.

Nature of the work.

Our preaching in Monghir differs much from that in the villages around. In these we have to give information on a subject but little known, in that to defend the doctrines

of the gospel, generally pretty well known, from various objections. The proclamation of the gospel having lost its novelty, our congregations are rarely large, and we feel that one great end we should keep in view is to discover any individuals, who have convictions of the truth of Christianity, and endeavour, with divine assistance, to bring them forward.

Examples.

When Nainsookh was going, for this purpose one day, from house to house, conversing, he met with a very old man sitting before the door of his house on his cot, and reminding him of the ability of Christ to save, asked him what he thought of the things he had so often heard from Christians. He replied that he knew they were all true, but it involved too much difficulty for one to avow his convictions on that subject. Passing on from him, our dear brother entered into conversation with a woman of ill-fame, for considering that even such poor degraded persons have souls, and must give account to God, and may be saved too, notwithstanding all their degradation, if they will receive Christ as offered in the gospel, he loses no favourable opportunity of speaking to them for their good. After a few serious remarks, to which she (which is unusual) listened with much attention, she hung her head, as in much concern, and said she approved his advice, but said she found herself encompassed with insuperable difficulties. She even reproved some of her thoughtless companions, who came to mock her. From these incidents in the ordinary course of our labours, which are but a sample of very many, you will see the state of great numbers around us. Their understandings are, partly, at least, convinced of the truth of Christianity, but the great desideratum appears to be, the copious effusion of the Holy Spirit, to awaken their hearts to a sense of the overwhelming importance of the soul and its interests, that their regard to them may

outweigh the influence of temporal things, which is now so fearfully predominant in their hearts.

Itineracy.

Our dear brother Lawrence, with brethren Nainsookh and Bundhoo, is on a tour on the Gunduck river. They left three weeks ago yesterday, and since that time there has been so great a rise of the river, that the country has been inundated, and we conclude that they must be enjoying the greatest facilities for going from village to village, and hope also that as the fields must be in many places under water, they will find the people also much at leisure to attend to their message. I am very happy to say that dear brother Lawrence has been comparatively free since the cold season has past from the severe rheumatism, from which he was then suffering.

Progress of Translations.

Through much mercy, myself and dear family are in the enjoyment of excellent health. O may we so employ it as not to have to look back with regret, when sickness comes, on the present invaluable opportunities as having been misimproved. In the way of translation, I am at present employed in revising and copying for the press a translation of the "Baptist Catechism with Proofs" into Hindee, made originally by brethren Lawrence and Soodeen. This I am doing at the request of brother Smith of Chitoura, and brother Thomas has commenced the printing of it on account of the Baptist Mission Press, on the promise of brother Smith and myself to take half the edition between us at cost price. That completed, I feel very desirous, if permitted, to give my dear native brethren Carson's instructive work on Providence in their own tongue. Now may the Lord's blessing rest abundantly on us all who have descended into the well, and on you all that hold the rope, that at length all the labourers may rejoice together.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

CALABAR.

The report of this important institution did not reach us in time for insertion in the Society's Annual Report. Our readers are already aware that the vacancy occasioned by the lamented decease of the Rev. J. TINSON is now supplied, and that the Rev. D. J. EAST will shortly sail to take charge of the

students, to train with God's help a native ministry for the numerous churches on the island. During the time that has elapsed since the death of Mr. Tinson, the students have been under the care of our esteemed brother the Rev. T. HANDS, of Montego Bay. The report is as follows:—

It is with no ordinary emotions that the Committee present to the friends and supporters of the Calabar Theological Institution a report of their proceedings during another year.

Whilst they have been encouraged by the advancement made by the students, and the Christian consistency of their general conduct, they have to mourn over the loss which the Institution has sustained by the death of the valued president, the Rev. Joshua Tinson.

Death of Mr. Tinson.

Our beloved brother through a severe and protracted affliction, attended to his arduous, but to him delightful duties, until the month of July; nor would he even then have relinquished them, but for the positive orders of his medical attendant. During the remaining period of his life it was manifest that the gospel, which he had for so many years preached to others, had taught him to glorify God by his sufferings as well as by his labours. He rested with unshaken confidence on the sufficiency of the atonement, and waited and watched for the coming of his Lord. He was eminently qualified for the important position in which he was placed, not only by his attainments, but by his aptness to teach, whilst his truly paternal anxiety for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the students must ever endear him to their memory.

On the 2nd of December, 1850, death released our brother from suffering. His body, borne to the grave by his students, and followed by several brethren, was committed to the dust in the certain hope of a glorious resurrection. The high estimation in which he was held will be seen by the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the general Committee, held at Kettering, on the 27th of February, 1851:—

Resolved.—"That we record with feelings of pungent sorrow the demise of the Rev. Joshua Tinson, President of the Theological Institution, Calabar, Jamaica. The lengthened period of his missionary life and labours in this island; his unassuming but ardent piety; his acknowledged prudence and amiability of character, constituted the useful missionary, the able counsellor, and the kind friend. His qualifications for the work in which he was engaged during the last seven years of his life, as president of the Theological Institution, were universally acknowledged to be of a high order, and the success which attended his labours in that important position, has left us without any doubt of the approbation of his divine Master.

"Whilst, as his fellow labourers, we bow with humble submission to the dispensation by which he has been removed, and whilst we scarcely hope to find any one so well qualified in every respect for the responsible position that our beloved brother occupied, we rely with the most entire confidence on the infinite wisdom of the Great Head of the church to repair the breach which his death has made amongst us."

From August to the middle of November the classes were efficiently superintended by the Rev. B. B. Dexter; but cholera having broken out in the neighbourhood, it was found necessary to dismiss the students, and temporarily to suspend the operations of the Institution.

Course of study.

The annual examination appointed for the 26th of November was under these circumstances postponed; the Committee, therefore, can do no more than present the following brief outline of the course of study pursued during the year.

The senior students have read in *Hebrew* the first Twenty-five Psalms, and the Fifty-third and two following chapters of *Isaiah*. They have also paid some attention to *Chaldee Grammar*, and read a part of the Second chapter of *Daniel* in that language.

In Greek they have read eighteen chapters in the Acts of the Apostles, and the whole of the Epistle to the Romans. *In Latin*, selections from the Odes, Satires, and Epistles of Horace, and half of the *Ars Poetica*, have been read.

The students of the first year, have read portions of Valpy's *Greek Delectus*, and the first chapter of the Gospel according to John.

In the following studies the students have been united. *Scripture Exegesis; Geography, Historical and Physical*, more especially as connected with missionary operations; *English History*, and the *Rudiments of Algebra*.

In Theology lectures have been delivered, and the students were prepared for an examination on the doctrines of "The Atonement," and "Justification by Faith." Four of the students had also prepared essays and sermons on subjects appointed by the president, in addition to the sermons which were weekly presented for criticism.

Two of the students, Messrs. Fray and Gordon, have completed their term of study, and will, we trust, be shortly settled in stations of great usefulness. Two others have

completed half their term at the Institution. The other two entered only during the last session.

The appointment of a tutor, and the re-opening of the College are anxiously desired; and we trust that, as in former years, we shall be supported and encouraged by the sympathy, the prayers, and the liberality of the friends of the Jamaica mission.

Claims of the Institution.

In addition to the ordinary claims of the Institution, we have unhappily to urge others of a melancholy nature. The ravages of cholera in the island will greatly increase the difficulties with which we have to contend in

every department of the mission, and we therefore earnestly hope that we shall be favoured with an increased measure of the fostering care of those friends who have so liberally aided the funds of our Institution, by their donations and subscriptions. The importance of raising up a native agency, pious, zealous, and educated, cannot be disputed; and we trust that such a measure of support, as is necessary to carry on the operations of the Institution, will still be afforded and that an abundant blessing will be vouchsafed by the Lord of the harvest, so that many efficient labourers, both for Jamaica and Africa, may come forth fully qualified to fill up the vacancies occasioned by sickness and death.

Since the above report was in type, the two students referred to have been ordained, and have entered on the pastorate of the churches at Refuge and Mount Nebo. Mr. GORDON was set apart on the 20th June at Mount Nebo Chapel, and highly interesting services were conducted by Messrs. Mc. LAGGAN and FRAY.

We give, in the words of Mr. FRAY, an account of his settlement at Refuge, and the views and prospects with which he enters on the work of the ministry among his coloured brethren. His letter is dated August 14, 1851.

Having finished my course of studies at Calabar, I received and, by the advice of several brethren, accepted an invitation from the church at Refuge; lately under the care of the Rev. W. Claydon; and on Friday the 25th ult. was ordained and publicly recognized as pastor of the church. Brother Dendy delivered the introductory lecture; Brother Gay gave the charge from 2 Tim. iv. 5; and brother Dexter asked the questions, offered the ordination prayer and preached to the church from 1 Thess. v. 12, 13. Brethren Johnson, of Clarkson Ville; Henderson, of Bethtphil; and Moodie and Brown (students) took part in the engagements of the day. It was a very solemn and impressive service. I feel the responsibility of my office, and beg an interest in your prayers. I wish to employ all my strength to exalt the Saviour. I feel proud, my dear brother, in having the over-

sight of one of the churches formed by the late Rev. Wm. Knibb, under whose ministry I found "that peace which the world can neither give nor take away," and by whom I was baptized at Falmouth in 1844.

A good work seems to be going on here, the chapel is crowded every sabbath, the inquirers' and backsliders' classes increasing daily, and the sabbath school is in a very flourishing condition. Help me, my dear brother, to ascribe all the glory to God. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory." We have two large day schools in connexion with the station; one at Clark Town (a village about three miles from Refuge), with fifty in attendance; and the other with 120 in daily attendance, is kept by myself in the chapel. I trust that the Committee will soon send out a tutor for the college. Do not forget Calabar, where Tinson laboured and died.

TRINIDAD.

SAVANNA GRANDE.

Mr. COWEN has favoured us with an account of a somewhat singular event which has occasioned no small commotion in the island of Trinidad. Our readers are aware that the religion of Trinidad is Roman Catholic, and that recently popery, as elsewhere, has enlarged its hierarchy in the island, and attempted an aggression on the protestant part of the community. Mr. COWEN, under date of August 25, says:—

The Jubilee.

I must give you some account of a scene that happened in Port of Spain a little while

ago, during a visit I paid to brother Law. It has pleased the Roman Catholics to publish a jubilee this year, to mark the era, I presume, of their archbishop's appointment. Of course

they had reference to the conduct of Boniface and other later popes as authorities for this money making scheme. In connexion with this movement, the happy thought occurred to some of them to have a Mount Calvary of their own, close at hand, to which pilgrimages could be made, and acts of mortification performed, without the trouble or expense of visiting the Holy Land. A little to the eastward of the town, is a ridge of elevated land, a portion of which is the property of a white man of some influence and standing among the catholic community. He has so managed the matter as to give to these arid and unhealthy heights more prominence and notoriety than they ever before enjoyed, by allowing the archbishop to convert one of these crags into a Roman catholic Calvary! But some preparatory work had to be performed before a sufficient platform could be found at the summit for their purpose.

A Roman Catholic Calvary!

On Sunday, the 27th ult., the subject of the jubilee, and of the contemplated Mount Calvary, was broached to the congregation by Abbé Poirier, who read the commandment of the archbishop, and exhorted to great liberality of offerings on this occasion. Immediately after the above announcement, and the promise of an indulgence or absolution for the next twenty years, privately circulated among the people, to all who would assemble on the mount and aid in the leveling work to be performed, from two to three hundred people, of all ages and conditions, were daily to be seen qualifying themselves for the promised favours of their church, by digging stones, removing clay in trays on their heads, or by rolling up and down the hill a wheel-barrow which they pressed into their service. For some two or three days they had been at this work before brother Law and myself visited the spot about to be consecrated to superstitious ends. Mount Calvary was the only topic of conversation throughout the town, and many strange and exciting adjuncts, both mysterious and marvellous, obtained credence, as the story went its round.

The Tract Distributors.

We considered it proper to go and see for ourselves, and so off we set, laden with tracts, however, to distribute as we found opportunity. As we passed through the street leading to the hill, we found many ready to receive them; indeed, in general, the people desire them, and follow one through the streets to ask them. At length we approached the spot, and there we saw some hundreds of people busily occupied in removing earth and stones from one place to another. As we commenced to ascend the place, I observed the white man referred to—M. Le S.—approach a tall coloured man who seemed

to act as an overseer in the work, and converse with him for some time, as if giving him instructions how to act during our stay. They separated as we advanced, and the moment I got among the people they clamoured for the tracts I held in my hand. I of course distributed them as fast as I could, and right glad of the opportunity; but I could plainly see that the two men referred to already were greatly mortified at seeing the people run from their work, either to see or receive a tract.

Interruptions.

At length the white man who was the proprietor of the place, came to me, and three or four times told me in a most excited, angry manner, "We don't want any of this stuff here. We don't want any of this stuff here." But so busily engaged was I in handing to the scores of noisy applicants around me the "stuff" he so hated, that I could not so much as notice his impertinent remarks. It was perfectly astounding, so long as it lasted, to hear the lads cry as loud as they could bawl, "Here am I, sir; look at me, sir; me, me, sir; Mr. Cowen, don't you know me, sir? An old scholar, sir; French, sir; English, for me, sir;" and so on. At length, all our tracts were among the people, and we felt that our business was done, and it would be well to withdraw. But we no sooner attempted to do so, than we were followed by a rabble of lads, led on by some two or three white youths, who hooted and yelled at us in the most impudent and angry manner. Several of them even tore the tracts into pieces, and threw them at our faces. Indeed they were all but prepared to enjoy a game of stone-throwing at our expense. I never before was so near being honoured as Stephen, and I believe most of the people there, especially those who superintended the work, were cut to the heart by our presence among them. I have also every reason to believe it was they who first set the lads on after us, especially the white youths. We thought it was our duty to stand our ground, so instead of retreating, we faced the noisy crowd, and talked at them. As we saw the white lads, with all the malignity of popery, tear their tracts, we asked "If they could not read? Or if they had no better use for books than to destroy them in such a way?" We told them of many black boys who could read, and who would not thus abuse a good book. At this they seemed mortified, while several of the black and coloured boys drew their tracts from their pockets or hats, and exhibited them high above their heads, crying, "Here is mine, sir; look at mine, sir; I didn't tear mine, sir;" and so on. This was noble conduct, and just in the nick of time. But during the whole of the noise and commotion, neither of the two above-named men

seemed to take the least notice of what was transpiring in our neighbourhood.

An interference.

However, another person of influence among them happened to ride up just at the time, and he at once interfered, rebuked the noisy and furious rabble, and offered us every apology and expression of regret he could in their behalf. He seemed especially sorry they had torn so many of the tracts—not that he valued them more than they—but he considered it such a mark of disrespect towards us. However, when he found that we could afford to bear it all quietly, not deeming it so much an insult to us as to Him whom we served, and especially when he was told that we had tracts in abundance at home, and while we felt it to be our duty to distribute them, we felt none of the responsibility of the use to which they were afterwards put, he then seemed to congratulate us at being able to take the matter so easily. We however let him know what we thought of the wicked conduct of the *faithful* with whom he stood connected. At length we left when we chose, after marching round the place several times, but not before we had a lecture from the tall brown man referred to at the first, who in an excited and swaggering strain reminded us that “that was the holy Roman church, and we must not think to disturb it after lasting so long; it could not be shaken, for it would prevail against the kingdom of heaven at last.” I thought this about as good a finish as we could well have to the scene, and so we left them to their reflections, while we pursued our way home, commenting on the narrow escape we had from being the first victims sacrificed by popish fury. Yet I am not quite sure but what Cardinal Wiseman would be likely to meet with as rough treatment at the hands of a protestant rabble in Westminster, were he to put himself in the way of it as we had done. Brother Law said they must have intended us for the two malefactors, without which the crucifixion would not be complete.

The Cross.

Shortly after the scene just described took place, a huge wooden cross, well banded and bound with iron, was erected on the mount; and then an immense procession of catholics, headed by the archbishop and his clergy, from all parts of the island, repaired thither

to worship the image they had just made and set up. A book of prayers for this extraordinary and novel occasion was prepared by the archbishop, and since Trinidad was first peopled, no book ever met with such a rapid sale as this trashy pamphlet.

The lightning stroke.

But the most remarkable, and truly awful circumstance, remains yet to be told—a circumstance that has greatly impressed many minds, and I think with much reason, as a striking display of divine displeasure. This huge cross had not been up more than two or three days, when, with one stroke from a shaft out of the Almighty's quiver, it was shivered to pieces before the eyes of its admirers! A thunder storm passed over the town of Port of Spain, and a stream of electric fluid descended upon this monument of superstitious regard, and shook and shattered it to its base, as an unmistakable expression, I am led to think, of Heaven's resentment of their God-dishonouring absurdities.

Whence came it?

Of course it can be traced to natural causes; but why that particular object should be dashed in pieces, above all others, is not so easily answered. But they say the place was elevated, and the cross had a great quantity of iron about it, and to these causes may be traced its destruction. Well, the place was of their own choosing, to gratify their ambition and pride, and the iron with which their idol was laden was their own doing, and it just resolves itself to this: that the Almighty used them to prepare the way for their own humiliation and correction. The fact is, after all, even suppose it may be accounted for by natural laws, it was a most unusual occurrence in Trinidad. It is very seldom we hear of lightning striking and injuring anything, not like it is in Europe, and never before has it been known to fall so suddenly and unexpectedly upon an object almost the moment after it was reared up.

It appears some of the catholics attribute the injury received by the cross to the prayers of brother Law, in whom they find a determined enemy to their mummery and nonsense. God grant that all his prayers, and the prayers of all true Christians for the downfall and destruction of popery itself, may prove equally efficacious as in the case of its symbol.

BAHAMAS.

TURKS' ISLAND.

Mr. RYOROFF, under date of August 19, 1851, has favoured us with a view of the general progress of the work of God in this colony, and at the same time his views on the missionary life, and the trials as well as toils attending it. Our

brethren need the prayers of God's people, that their faith fail not, and that His blessing may appear to strengthen them, and give efficiency to their labours.

Missionary work.

Our mission in this presidency fully occupies me and my dear partner in various duties. Our days, when at home, are taken up with schools, and our evenings either with inquirers, singing-classes, or the public service of the house of our God; while both ends of the town are occupied by meetings for prayer and religious counsel from house to house. Thus our agency proceeds as the fishermen did of old, having little to recommend them save the grand object which inspired the theme of the fishermen of Galilee, viz. man's need of salvation, and that need supplied by the love, blood, and intercession of the crucified and conquering Jesus, the Lord our righteousness. Amidst these and other efforts we find that still "old Adam is too strong for young Melancthon," and that while the means of grace have an efficacy, that efficacy is found in the power of Him who made the conscience of man, and whom we know as "the God of all grace." Oh, that the convincing, converting, and preserving, and Christ-glorifying Spirit would come upon all our churches, and upon all our feeble attempts to rid the world of evil, and to guide it to the feet of Jesus. Then shall our wilderness become like Eden, and our desert as the garden of the Lord. Well, we are labouring in hope and asking to find the power which once said, "Let there be light, and there was light." God will do all his pleasure in these heathen lands; and, blessed be his name, grant us, unworthy as we are, to be somewhat instrumental in its completion. Far from our native land and amid strangers, this honour is our solace and our glory. I could wish the mind of Paul when saying, "for me to live is Christ," and in addition such results attendant on the glorious gospel now as were manifested when Peter preached; the people cried out, "What shall we do?" received Christ, were baptized, and added to the church, and continued steadfast in the doctrine and fellowship of Zion.

Extent of field.

In travelling over these islands we always find our chapels attended by the principal inhabitants of the settlements who look for-

ward to our coming with real joy, and invariably part with us in deep regret. They urge one to stay longer or to come again very soon. It is really a loss to us and to them every way that our visits are necessarily short. Here the harvest is great but the labourers few; nearly sixty churches in the Bahamas scattered over six hundred miles of water, and but three European missionaries; besides, St. Domingo's shadows reaching us as we float on the deep to our churches.

The cry of St. Domingo.

From that land the cry is, "Come over;" our answer is, "We cannot." Why? You, dear brother, can tell why. The churches at home can tell why. The last day will tell why. We do all we can, and would do more if we could. We can do more if, brother, we are helped with but a little help. It is too painful to write what is felt while sinners perish within reach of us almost, but whom we cannot help so long as the society is obliged to fill us with anxiety concerning its inability to meet its present engagements as is desirable. May our path grow brighter and still brighter, until the perfect day shall glow.

Additions to the church.

During the year some who had changed masters have been added to the churches. After a while we hope others will be ready to be "baptized for the dead," and to bear testimony for Christ in the world's face. Others have passed the threshold of time, and have entered into rest after a long standing in the Lord. We rejoice in the event on their account, and on the account of our Master who is now glorified in them, and they are glorified in him. There are some in glory led there by your instrumentality from these ends of the earth. If but one precious soul were saved you have done more, through God, than the world in all its glory could ever effect. This show, far, infinitely far, exceeds the show of your "World's Fair." Would that it had the same regard and support in every nation.

I need scarcely remark that in a land semi-heathen, and amongst a Christian people just rising out of obscurity, it would be strange if our cup had not its bitter ingredients on account of some in the churches, as well as on account of the world in the wicked one.

RUM CAY.

The last mail has brought us the following interesting letter from our brother LITTLEWOOD, dated Rum Cay, August 25th. It is pleasant and gratifying to find the extent to which the gospel has leavened the population of these islands. A large number of the people are true converts to Christ, adorning the profession

they have made of faith in His name. The results of the noble act of emancipation are likewise most satisfactory, and it cannot but be pleasing to our readers to find that that event is still commemorated by the people, and continues to be marked by pious and devout gratulation.

Prosperity.

Since I addressed you last month we have been blessed with gracious tokens of divine favour, the congregations are much too large for the present chapel, indeed we are obliged to dismiss the children of the sabbath-school before the public service is commenced; it has been finally arranged to erect a new one, but money being quite a scarce commodity here, this will be a work of time. The sabbath-schools afford us great satisfaction, the one at Port Nelson is rapidly increasing. Mr. Johnson, the superintendent, reported last Sunday an addition of seventeen for one week. This is quite reviving to our friends who give their attention to it, and have for a long time been earnestly seeking its prosperity. Many of the scholars are, I hope, seeking "the one thing needful." Last sabbath I baptized several who had been taught in these schools, and although now advanced in their teens show no disposition to leave, several others are inquirers, and in a few months I hope to have the pleasure of welcoming them into the church.

Anniversary of Emancipation.

The first of August was celebrated by our young friends in a becoming manner, they had made previous preparations in clearing the play ground, fixing swings and other gymnastics, the chapel in which they were to take tea was tastefully decorated with coconut leaves, &c. Early in the morning the British banner waved aloft over the chapel, but grateful anthems of praise rose still higher from the assembled worshippers within the sacred walls. At about 2 o'clock p.m. I joined the party, collected at the new school room, which had been kindly lent for the occasion, by J. Chase, Esq. stipendiary justice. After being addressed on the happy circumstance of their meeting together, the children formed into a procession, and marched circuitously through the settlement to the play-ground. To the friends of liberty it must have been an interesting sight, about two hundred, attended by their patrons and teachers, united in singing enthusiastically the "National Anthem," "Slavery is fallen," &c. a number of flags bearing suitable mottoes added to the liveliness of the scene. Opposite the residence of Mr. Chase they halted and sang the "National Anthem." That gentleman condescendingly and graciously acknowledged the honour offered him, and assured us that he felt the deepest interest in the proceedings of the day; this he had already demonstrated by a contribution towards the

treat. The afternoon was spent in playing, &c.; all were blithe and joyous. How could they but rejoice? the day of bondage had passed, and freedom had produced its blessed results. The chapel at which they assembled had been more than once partly built in the night, because they who feared the Lord were denied the privilege of building a house to His honour in the day. It could not be forgotten how this work had been hindered by the hand of cruelty, and it had been completely demolished by the enemies of freedom, and the contrast between their former and present circumstances was too striking to be passed over unnoticed. Tea had been provided which was partaken of in the chapel. The large heaps of cake and bread and butter, which graced the table extending from one end of the building to the other, soon disappeared as our little guests amply regaled themselves on "our good cheer." The teachers and friends spent the evening together after the children were dismissed. Previous to the meeting it was proposed that the teachers should each compose a few verses on the occasion of our meeting. It would be gratifying to you to see the result. I will insert a piece; you will bear in mind that the writer was himself a slave, and will therefore make every necessary allowance.

Now this glorious day is come,
Children hasten from your home;
Let us all be glad and gay,
We may well rejoice to-day.

We'll rejoice with all our might,
Slavery's sunk in darkest night;
Sunk to rise no more again,
Freedom has commenced her reign.

Are our parents' fetters broke?
Have they freedom from the yoke?
Come and let us then be glad,
Why should any now be sad?

Joy doth now spread o'er the land,
We are safe from slavery's hand;
Thanks to God, ye children, give,
Ever to His glory live.

The association.

The second Friday in August had been appointed for holding an association on the north side of the island, but in this we were disappointed, for the first of August brought with it a large vessel for salt, the only staple commodity here, a large barque had also come in for a cargo, and for months our harbour had not presented a sight so pleasant, as all were anxious to profit by this kind providence, I withdrew my resolution, and postponed the meeting till the sabbath following. The weather proved most inauspicious; in the night it rained a good deal, and formed pools

of water in the road; early in the morning dark portentous clouds encircled the heavens, but a firm resolution had been made, and groups in succession might be seen in the grey twilight wending their way through sheets of water to the place of meeting. Those from Port Nelson had to walk five miles over a very bad road, and from other parts of the island some had a further distance to travel, nor was this thought a hardship or scarcely a hindrance. The day was clouded and stormy throughout; our spirits, however, soared beyond the clouds, where all is bright, and glorious, peaceful, and serene; our atmosphere was love, and our sun-light, the smile of our sin-pardoning God. I was at the place of meeting early in the morning, and soon commenced the duties of the day.

The baptisms.

The final examination of candidates occupied us for a short time, public service was next held, and the candidates addressed; we then proceeded to the liquid element, and in obedience to the command, "believe and be baptized," immersed those who had, as we hoped, first given themselves to the Lord. How condescend-

ingly gracious the Lord was, the tongue cannot tell, and the pen fails to describe; borne above the world by the constraining love of God, we realized more than usually the sentiment of those beautiful lines:—

"My willing soul would stay,
In such a frame as this;
And sit and sing herself away,
To everlasting bliss."

The communion.

Having returned to the chapel we assembled around the table of our dying Lord; twenty-five were received in the usual way: the service was solemn and impressive. We closed with a missionary meeting, at which some good addresses were delivered by brother W. Store, G. M'Kenzey, John Andrews, James Kelley, &c. From the interest manifested it appeared evident, that, had the people the means, they would contribute liberally to the cause. It is only during a part of the year they have any demand for salt, and then their small income quickly vanishes, but as their circumstances improve I hope their efforts will be more regular. You will continue to pray for us.

AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO.

It is with pleasure we learn the continued progress of the mission at this station. From two brief notes recently received from our brethren SAKER and WHEELER, it appears that the work enjoys many tokens of the divine favour. The health of our brethren is good, although Mrs. SAKER has somewhat severely suffered. The movements of the brethren will be gathered from the following extracts. Mr. WHEELER, under date of July 22, thus writes:—

We are again in want of bibles and hymn books and little testaments, as the people are ready to buy them, and I should get the money thus repaid.

Mr. and Mrs. Saker sailed in the Dove for Bimbia and Cameroons, intending to return in a month or five weeks, but her sails having got damaged in the passage, he has been detained at Bimbia, and thus his return is quite uncertain. But as he has no proper house at Cameroons I cannot yet take possession of the mission-house.

I have continued now, through the Lord's goodness, in very good health for the last month, and am told that I may now consider myself acclimated. My head and eyes feel a little the effect of the fevers, so that I have found it necessary some days to keep from reading or writing. Over-exertion last Sunday gave me symptoms of fever, but rest and quiet on Monday, by God's blessing, checked

it, and my eyes and head are well enough to-day to write to you.

Although we have had to exclude some from the church, yet others have been added, eleven this year, one ready, and others give us much hope. The backsliders are very anxious to be restored, but I find it needful to exercise much caution. Some have evidently thought that they might get in easily with a new pastor. I seek to convince them, that it is my regard for their souls' welfare as well as for the church's, that I am particular with them.

I hope before long to visit some Booby villages. I long to know their language; but the affairs of the church and schools will require much attention and time, and of course come first. The day-school gets on well under George Roberts. He conducts himself with much propriety, and I hope is under serious impressions. I have now a

very serviceable lad with me who was with Mr. Merrick, latterly with one of our members; but who applied to me that he might have more instruction. I give this both to him and my house boy. I hope he is now under saving impressions, but I wait to see their continuance. I feel I have much to

be thankful for; I have everything to encourage, and it has pleased the Lord to spare me any sharp trials so far. Home and friends become dearer to me, but I feel myself happy and privileged in having such a work committed to me.

The chapel has long wanted repairs, but as some funds have been raised by the people, as well as derived from other sources, it has been resolved to erect a new one.

Mr. SAKER, under date of August 28, writes:

A few minutes are left me, after a fatiguing business of packing. The vessel now to convey me to Cameroons awaits a wind only.

I now go to my loved work again; how soon I shall be able to write you from my deep mine of toil I cannot tell. Next week I must baptize many at Cameroons, marry some others, and then assemble all the children for examination and reward. Hence to Bimbia for printing. A great hindrance

to my stay at my work is this separation from my wife, and I dread the interruption which her failing health will occasion.

Since our landing here I have had more than my usual rest, but I think I am rather the worse for it. I long to be at work again.

Remember us in your daily supplications, and may the cheering presence of the Father of mercies be your stay.

Since the above matter was in type, we have received the additional information contained in the following letter from our missionary brother SAKER. It is dated Clarence, August 14th.

The time has again come to write to you, and I do it with pleasure. My last was written previous to my departure to the continent. My notes tell me this, but its subject I have totally forgotten, for since then I have been so immersed in conjugations, laws of construction, various renderings, revisions, and the like, that impressions of most recent events have for the present faded from my memory. So kindly excuse any repetitions of former letters.

Bimbia.

We were detained here till the 11th of June, then, with my own lads as sailors, we left for Bimbia. After eighteen hours' severe labour, many drenchings, loss of nearly all our worthless sails and cordage, we anchored safely in Bimbia Bay. From that time, till our final departure for Cameroons, last Saturday week, we had a succession of storms, wind, rain, and cold; so severe that our work has been much interrupted, and during seven weeks, but little progress was made in the repair of buildings, no visit to the towns, and on these occasions our little chapel could not be entered. This interruption without, has enabled me to devote more time to the printing office, and there is consequently some progress.

Progress of printing.

I have printed and stitched into covers a second edition of our first and second class books, revised and enlarged, and the class book, No. 3, of one hundred and twenty pages, is nearly ready for the press. A

second edition of my hymn book is now in the press.

I have also begun an edition of the New Testament, the first sheet of sixteen pages I send you, but it has to undergo a final reading before it is printed. In type and arrangement I do not think I can improve it here.

I have also begun my dictionary, with the new orthography. You will perceive from the class books that my vowel sounds are exceedingly simple, and quite accords with the suggestions on this subject which you put into my hand.

Then in Isubu I have corrected and brought through the press thirty-two pages of Mr. Merrick's dictionary, and twenty-three pages of his book of Scripture Selections. Also six pages of the Acts of the Apostles, embracing parts of the seventh and ninth chapters. Thus all that was found at Bimbia, in type or manuscript, of the Selections from the Scriptures and the Acts of the Apostles, is in print. Of the last two pages only, a small number have been printed, sufficient to preserve it from being lost. If you can obtain the manuscript and send it to me, we will gladly print the remaining sheets, and bind it with those which are now printed.

The Isubu grammar waits; nine or ten pages have been prepared some time, but the type to complete the sixteen pages have, till now, been blocked up in the forms of Mr. Merrick's work.

A week at Cameroons.

On the 8th of July I took our boat through

the creek to Cameroons, and stayed with the brethren there one week. During that time I had much intercourse with a large number of converts, but the heavy rains and my short stay prevented their baptism. A large Christian company followed me to the beach on the morning of my departure for Bimbia. The gratification on beholding so much Christian spirit as we now find at Cameroons, is intense; the change is beheld and acknowledged by all.

By the end of July our provisions were exhausted, and it became necessary to revisit Clarence. To do this, we again took boat to Cameroons. It was a stormy day, but we had waited till the last hour, hoping for settled weather. Mrs. Saker and the child were exposed for eleven hours, but I am happy to say, that not the slightest cold or fever was felt by either.

We arrived at Bethel on Saturday night, spent the sabbath and two following days with the brethren, and on Wednesday we left with Mr. Hamilton, who had kindly given us a passage to Fernando Po, and we anchored here on Saturday, evening. Mr. Hamilton has offered me a passage back again, with any luggage or stores I may have to convey. This leaves me to hope that I shall not be away from the continent long.

Baptisms.

The sabbath preceding my departure to Bimbia in June, I baptized nine converts in our mountain stream. An afflicting Providence prevented the tenth from uniting with her companions. Some of these were approved before I left for England.

Death.

During my stay at Bimbia we buried the first convert. Her end was peace. Numbers of the natives assembled at the house, and waited many hours for her death, that they might unite in their accustomed death cry. As soon as she was dead they began their noise, and in half an hour became clamorous for rum. They soon became tired, and returned to their homes, saying, "What kind of death be this? No guns to fire, and no rum to drink!"

At Cameroons sickness has invaded our little company, but we hope it is not unto death.

At Clarence Mr. Wheeler seems to have enjoyed tolerably good health generally. I find him laid by on my return, but he is fast recovering, and I think will conduct the services himself on sabbath-day next.

Time forbids more at present.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

Since our last issue we have received letters from Lancashire and Yorkshire, giving most cheering accounts of the missionary spirit evinced in those districts during the recent annual meetings. In addition to the brethren engaged and mentioned before, the Lancashire meetings were attended, as a deputation, by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, and the West Riding meetings by Rev. J. MILLARD of Huntingdon. It gives us pleasure to add that the contributions were considerably in advance of former years. The visits of the deputation to the West Riding Auxiliary included altogether, we believe, some forty places, which wide circle was occupied by the careful distribution of the brethren of the deputation, aided by our numerous friends in the district. This example of what can be done by a judicious combination of foreign and local help is worthy of universal imitation.

Numerous meetings have been held in various parts of the country during the last month. Huntingdonshire, the Hull district, and Lincolnshire have been visited by the Rev. JOSHUA RUSSELL, and the Rev. J. LEECHMAN has advocated the Society's cause in Hampshire in conjunction with Mr. TRESTRAIL, who has likewise been engaged at Salisbury and Reading. At Salisbury, Rev. J. CLARK was united with the Secretary in presenting the claims of missions. The Rev. J. MAKEPEACE has visited Shacklewell, Reading, and its neighbourhood, and is at the time we write engaged at Plymouth, and in the south of Devonshire. At St. Albans, Watford, Hemel Hemstead, and Boxmoor, the Revs. D. J. EAST, BIGWOOD, and CLARK have been engaged: in Shropshire and the Forest of Dean, the Rev. J. E. HENDERSON; while Newcastle and its vicinity have occupied the attention of the Rev. J. WATSON of Edinburgh, and the Rev. GEORGE SMALL.

The Rev. GEORGE GOULD of Norwich has visited on behalf of the Society, Barton Mills, Soham, and Isleham, and a public meeting was attended by one of the Secretaries at Charles Street, Kennington.

We would fain hope that these numerous gatherings will be followed by an increased interest in the missions of the churches of Christ in heathen lands, as we know that in most, if not all cases, they have been attended with serious and devout feeling.

Considerable sums have reached the hands of the Treasurers during the month, so as to diminish in a great measure the balance against the receipts of last year. On the subject of increase of funds, we ask especial attention to the note below.

During the present month it is expected that two brethren will proceed to the West Indies, to carry on the cause of our Redeemer. The Rev. D. J. EAST, with his family, proceeds to Jamaica about the middle of the month, to take charge of the important institution at Calabar. Mr. D. WENLEY, brother of our esteemed missionary at Haiti, will, it is hoped, sail for that island in the packet on the 17th. He has been accepted for that service by the Committee, in order to relieve and assist his brother, who has for some weeks been laid aside from active duties by a severe attack of inflammation on the chest. We are hopeful that he will bear with him the glad information to his brother, that sufficient sums have been collected for the erection of his long-desired chapel. There seems little doubt that the unsuitableness of the present place for worship has largely contributed to his illness.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Committee on the 15th ult., one or two important subjects occupied their attention. After a very prolonged consideration of the question, it was resolved to form a special fund to be administered by the Committee of the Society, for the purpose of rendering aid to such of our Jamaica brethren as may require to be sustained in their pastoral office during the present severe commercial distresses, and trying circumstances of the island. It is not intended in any sense to alter the independent relation of the mission churches, but simply from contributions of friends interested in Jamaica to afford temporary aid, and to preserve, as God may enable us, the churches formed by brethren now deceased from extinction. In a future Herald we hope to present the whole case to our friends, and to explain the mode of operation the Committee will adopt.

It was with pleasure the Committee received the report of a Sub-committee on the accounts of the Calcutta Press brought home by the deputation. It appears that this important institution is in a prosperous state, and that it has largely contributed from its funds to the maintenance of the mission in India, as well as by the issue of tracts and the word of God from its presses to India's evangelization.

The number of copies of works directly tributary to the evangelization of India that have been printed, besides works of general literature and interest, from 1836 to 1850, is as follows :—

For the Calcutta Christian School Book Society	65,250	copies.
For the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society	2,142,350	„
Armenian publications	15,000	„
Total	2,222,600	„

That is, nearly two millions and a quarter of publications directly affecting the spiritual interests of the population of India, beside about three quarters of a million of portions of God's word.

The two following tables give the number of copies of scriptures that have been printed under the direction of our brethren, the Revs. W. H. PEARCE and J. THOMAS, since the year 1841.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF SCRIPTURES PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
1841 TO 1850.

Languages.	New Testament.	Old Testament.	Total.
Armenian	2,990	.....	2,990
Bengali	341,655	68,560	410,215
Hindustani	129,030	.....	129,030
Hindui (Deb. Nagri C.)	51,500	1,000	52,500
Do., (Kaithi Nagri C.)	23,500	.....	23,500
Persian	35,500	.....	35,500
Sanskrit	53,580	20,000	73,580
	637,755	89,560	727,315

SCRIPTURES PRINTED FOR THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, FROM 1847 TO 1850, INCLUSIVE.

Book.	Language.	Pages.	Copies.
Genesis, &c.	Bengali	.....	5,000
Matthew	Do.	100	10,000
Luke	Do.	112	10,000
John	Do.	88	10,000
Acts	Do.	116	10,000
Psalms	Do.	180	5,000
Proverbs	Do.	56	5,000
Luke	Hindi, K. C.	108	5,000
John	Do.	80	5,000
Acts	Do.	102	5,000
Matthew	Do.	.....	20,000
Luke	Nepalese	.....	1,000
	Total		91,000

ON INCREASE OF FUNDS.

We embrace the permission kindly accorded to us, to lay before our readers the following letter, received during the last month from ROBERT LEONARD, Esq., of Clifton, and accompanying a donation to the funds of the Society of £200. With Mr. LEONARD, we are persuaded that the "monotonous guinea" plan must be discarded for a more thorough appreciation both of the claims of the heathen and of our own ability to supply their need. In the midst of the prevailing commercial prosperity of this country, it cannot but be that large numbers of our contributors are able to increase their gifts to the treasury of the Lord; to them we commend both the example and precept of our esteemed correspondent.

Clifton, Oct. 9, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,
I send one line to confirm the cheque as my own personal donation. I want to see our treasurers' balance more favourable.

It has long been my conviction that our income will not much increase until a certain class in our midst can be by some means

reached. I allude to numbers who have been so long accustomed to their monotonous guinea subscription, that it scarcely occurs to them that an additional ten or twenty pounds per annum might be well spared to carry out the object contemplated by missionary enterprise, without material personal inconvenience. The humbler classes do, I believe, feel more

interest in the great object, giving, as they do, from resources that touch their weekly expenditure; but when those to whom I allude begin to appreciate the results of more extended liberality as a matter of more personal interest, we may expect a more brightened prospect. We well know in whose hands are

the hearts of all. I have, however, sometimes thought, that a specific appeal to this class might prove beneficial, but it remains a difficulty how to effect it.

Yours, very truly,

ROBERT LEONARD.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA	CAPE PALMAS	Drayton, B. J.	May 15.
	CLARENCE	Saker, A.	May —, June 5, Aug. 28.
		Wheeler, J. A.	July 22.
	MONROVIA	Brander, N. & anor.	No date, rec. Aug. 29.
ASIA	AGRA	Phillips, T.	July 15, Aug. 20.
	BENARES	Hcinig, H.	August 12.
	CALCUTTA	Thomas, J.	July 3, August 8 & 18.
	COLOMBO	Allen, J.	July 11.
	DACCA	Robinson, W.	June 25.
	DINAGEPORE	Smylie, H.	June 16.
	HOWRAH	Morgan, T.	June 30.
	INTALLY	Pearce, G.	July 2.
	MONGHIR	Parsons, J.	July 30.
	SEWRY	Williamson, J.	June 29.
BAHAMAS	GRAND CAY	Rycroft, W. K.	June 17, Aug. 19.
	NASSAU	Capern, H.	May 15, July 11.
	ROB CAY	Littlewood, W.	June 10, July 23.
HAITI	JACMEL	Webley, W. H.	July 20 (2 letters), Aug. 26, September 4.
JAMAICA	ANNATTO BAY	Jones, S.	August 11, Sept. 11.
	BELLE CASTLE	Gibson, J.	September 5.
	CALABAR	Tinson, E.	July 17, August 21.
	FALMOUTH	Gay, R.	August 25.
	FOUR PATHS	Gould, T.	May 6, August 8.
	GURNEY'S MOUNT	Armstrong, C.	August 21.
	KINGSTON	Oughton, H. L.	July 26.
	MONTEGO BAY	Hands, T.	August 14.
	MOUNT ANGUS	Teall, W.	September 8.
	MOUNT CAREY	Burchell, H. C.	July 7.
		Hewett, E.	September 4.
	MOUNT HERMON	Hume, J.	August 9 & 25.
	MOUNT OLIVE	Watson, R. C.	July 18.
	REFUGE	Fray, E.	Aug. 14, Sept. 8.
		Merrick, E.	July 30.
	ST. ANN'S BAY	Millard, B.	August 8.
	SALTER'S HILL	Dendy, W.	August 5, Sept. 8.
	SAVANNA LA MAR	Dendy, W., & ors.	September 4.
	SPANISH TOWN	Phillippo, J. M.	August 11, Sept. 12.
	STEWART TOWN	Dexter, B. B.	July 11 & 30, Sept. 4.
TRINIDAD	SAVANNA GRANDE	Cowen, G.	July 8 & 19, Aug. 25.
		Inniss, A. L.	August 18.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Secretary of the Young Men's Missionary Association desires us to acknowledge the receipt of a box of clothing, &c., from the Juvenile Working Class at Buttesland Street, Hoxton, for the *Rev. J. A. Wheeler, Western Africa*; and of 400 copies of the "Heathen World," from the Association, for the *Rev. W. Dendy, Salter's Hill, Jamaica*.

Rev. J. Jenkins, of Morlaix, begs thankfully to acknowledge £1 from M. Foster, Esq., Huntingdon, for Morlaix Chapel Sunday School, and £1 collection at Llangollen, for the distribution of the Breton Testament in Lower Brittany.

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month
of September, 1851.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Annual Subscriptions.		LANCASHIRE.		SUFFOLK.	
Colls, Mr., Camberwell	1 1 0	Liverpool, Myrtle Street—		Bures St. Mary—	
Hoby, Rev. Dr.	5 5 0	Contributions, Juvenile, for Rev. W. K. Rycroft's Schools, Bahamas	10 0 0	Collection	2 8 2
Hoby, Miss	2 2 0				
Donations.		LEICESTERSHIRE.		WARWICKSHIRE.	
Buxton, the Dowager		LEICESTERSHIRE, on account, by Mr. James Bedells	150 0 0	Birmingham	0 8 1
Ladr. for Africa	10 0 0				
Fyffe, Mr. George	1 10 0			WORCESTERSHIRE.	
Legacies.		NORFOLK.		Eresham, Mill Street—	
Duncan, Mr. Thomas, late of Glasgow	10 10 0	NORFOLK, on account, by Mr. J. D. Smith	200 0 0	Collections	4 17 9
Jamieson, John, Esq., late of Glasgow	89 18 6	Upwell—		Contributions	5 14 7
		Collection	0 14 0	Do., for Africa	0 10 0
				Do., Sunday School	0 16 0
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AUXILIARIES.		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		Less expenses	
Bloomsbury Chapel, on account	50 0 0	Clipstone—			11 17 4
Highgate	3 0 0	Collection	12 0 0		1 3 4
		Contributions, on account	5 0 0		10 14 0
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.				WORCESTER—	
Princes Risborough—				Collections	19 12 9
Collection	1 17 1			Contributions	25 14 4
Contributions	6 12 11			Do., Juvenile	20 16 7
				Do., Sunday School	1 12 4
CHESHIRE.		SOMERSETSHIRE.		Less expenses	
Stockport—		Guildsbrough—			67 16 0
Collection	3 10 7	Collection	4 14 6		1 19 6
Contributions by box	1 15 0				65 16 6
				YORKSHIRE.	
Less expenses	0 8 7			Leeds, on account, by Mr. H. Gresham	
	4 17 0			100 0 0	
				Sheffield and Rotherham, on account, by Mr. Samuel Chapman	
CORNWALL.				50 0 0	
Penzance, on account, by Mr. Thos. Heynes, jun.	17 10 0			SOUTH WALES.	
				GLAMORGANSHIRE—	
ESSEX.				Merthyr Tydvil, Zion Chapel—	
Romford—				Collections	4 12 0
Collection	2 10 0			Contributions	2 11 4
				SCOTLAND.	
				Dunfermline—	
				Inglis, J., Esq.	
				100 0 0	

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by William Brodie Gurney, Esq., and Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., Treasurers by the Rev. Frederick Trestrail and Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., Secretaries, at the Mission House, 33, 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 Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle; in CALCUTTA, by the Rev. James Thomas, Baptist Mission Press; and at NEW YORK, United States, by W. Colgate, Esq. Contributions can also be paid in at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard Street, to the account of the Treasurers.