## The Mission in Rome.

## BY THE TREASURER.

AS I have recently spent a week in Rome, and seen something of our friend Mr. Wall, and his work, I send you a few particulars, which I think will give pleasure to the Committee and yourself.

Mr. Cote, whom I shall have occasion to mention as a fellorlabourer with Mr. Wall, is an American Minister, supported by the Southern Board of Missions at Richmond. He has two schools, sustained at the expense of our brethren of the far West, and five Cbristian young men under instruction. One of these I heard address a meeting in Italian with great fluency, and I understood that others also speak occasionally. Mr. Cote, equally with Mr. Wall, looks upon himself as an Evangelist, and I was much gratified to observe the perfect harmony with which they were working. If differing on any point in sentiment, in this they are one-their earnest desire and effort to preach the Gospel of the grace of God, and win sinners to the Lord Jesus.

On the morning of Sunday, the 19th Nov., I attended the mecting of the brethren in Viccolo Gaetano. We met twenty-three in number in all, in an "upper chamber," a quiet, comfortable room, well adapted for the purpose. More would have been present had not brethren from. Albano (fourteen of whom, I subsequently heard, would attend on the following Sabbath) been prevented coming in by the very unpropitious weather of the preceding day. I learned also that this meeting hail somewhat suffered through the place having lieen recently changed.

After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Mr. Wall, fullowed by the reading of a portion of Scripture (the the chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews) by the same gentleman. Au address was then delivered by Mr. Cote, from the 11 th to the 13 th verse of the above
chapter; Mr. Wall afterwards speaking from verse 14 to 16 . This was followed by the Communion ; one of the brethren reading 1 Cor. xi. 24-34, Mr. Wall breaking bread and giving thanks, Mr. Cote pouring out the wine, and doing likewise; the elements, in each instance, being handed by the brother (a deacon) who had read the Scriptures. Being invited to address the Church, I expressed my love aid sympathy with them, Mr. Wall kindly acting as my interpreter. Mr. Cote, in response, in their name, and with their evident approval, reciprocated these sentiments, and requested me to conrey to the brethren in London, from the Church in Rome, their Christian salutations, in the words of the Apostle (Heb. xiii. 24), "They of Italy salute you."

A candidate for baptism then related his experience, and having replied to questions from both the presiding brethren, was accepted by assent, vocally given, and by show of hands. Reference was made to the case of a dying nomber, one of the earliest converts, and quite happy in the prospect of departure-" rich in faith," but very poor as to his temporal circumstances; and a collection, amounting to 15 francs, was made on his behalf. After a proposal for the next Lord's Day, to receive a suspended member, a parting bymn ras sung, and Mr. Wall concluded with a few words of prayer.

In the evening I accompanied Mr. Wall to his meeting in another district -Traiana-at which thirty to forty were present. Having read Luke ii. from the 4lst verse, and John ii. 1 to 11, he spoke from the former portion of God's Word, and was heard, except in one or two quarters, with great attention. A man, who had interrupted him more than once, spoke at the cluse or the address, and, I thought, took exception to some statements of Mr. Wall respecting the Mother of our Lord. I found, lowever, that he was satishied on that point, but did not believe in the resurrection of our Lord. Mr. Wall promised him an ample opportunity for discussion on the fullowing Wednesday evening, when he proposed spealing on the immortality of the soul. This man was one of a class of free-thinkers, with whom Rome is said to abound. I was glad to see that there was no personal feeling on his part, and his expressions on leaving were perfectly cordial. In respect of this, as a place of meeting, I may mention that the situation is excellent, but, should the numbers increase, more accommodation will be needed.

Tuesday evening found me with Mr. Wall and Mr. Cote, at the meeting' which the latter has instituted in Trastevere, a district lying just across tie 'riber, and to which the rise in rents in the city is driving many of the working classes. We were a fers minutes late, and had some difficulty
in making our way to the upper part of the room, whence the young man to whom I first alluded was addressing the people assembled. Mr. Cote followed, with what I felt to be' an earnest Scriptural appeal, and then, at his request, and on his introduction, I said a few words, Mr. Wall performing for me the same friendly office as on the Sunday. I cannot say that I felt equal liberty in speaking, the character of the audience being so very different ; but Mr. Wall, who succeeded me, seemed to be thoroughly appreciated. At the close of the meeting, at which nearly 150 persons must have been present, a distribution of Bibles, and of portions of Scripture was made, and the books were received with the greatest eagerness, and in more than one case the recipients lingered in the room to read them. Our friends took down the names, and, I think, the addresses also, of those to whom distribution was made, that they might have some means of following them up, and ascertaining, as far as possible, that the books were not improperly dealt with. It was gratifying to hear that the attendance in Trastevere had been well sustained from the first, and that the behaviour of the audience had greatly improved. At first, prayer was almost out of the question, but may now be offered in comparative quiet. Our friend Mr. Tucker, of Camden Town, who had just been in Rome, on his way to Palestine, bad also taken part in a previous meeting on this spot. His visit, as well as that of Mr. Cook, who interested himself in the various movements of the brethren, greatly refreshed their spirits. I think a wise discretion has been exercised in opening rooms at different points of the city, rather than engaging, or seeking to erect, one central place for worsbip, and ministry. The seed is thus more widely scattered, and probably the people would be found reluctant to assemble in a building where the services must necessarily be of a more formal character. Mr. Wall is occupied every evening in the week but one, and was about to commence a meeting in the house in which he resides. The future, as it regards the pastorship, and the exact constitution of the Church, our friends are content to leave iu His hands, "who is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working."
Mr . Wall's heart is so thoroughly in Evangelistic labours, that, if there was anyone to take his place in Rome, he would at once go forth into the towns and villages around and beyond. This he has already done to some extent. I have notes of two tours which he accomplished last summer, in which most encouraging features presented themselves. While, thanks be to God, His Word is no more "bound" in these parts; the desire for its possession is also not restrained : and the results, where it has been received, and hals wrought effectually, are of the true typo. Of course the spirit of persecu-
tion still manifests itself, but the power which, in the Providence of God, has rendered possible the Bible depott in the Corso-with its "Search the Scriptures," to be seen of all passers by ; and the Bible stall at the Ponte St. Angelo-throws its shield over all who claim its protection, and any complaint which our brethren may have occasion to prefer is promptly and effectively attended to. With direct and deadly hostility in some quarters, and with much in the mental condition of the people to tell against a spiritual reception, and appropriate manifestation, of the truth, we must not be disappointed if the progress of the Gospel is slow, or if labourers from England and America are needed for some time to come. Our brethren are quite alive to the importance of committing the work to native hands; but, as yet, efficient Evangelists are wanting, and "Come over and help us," is their earnest cry. Above all, let us refrain from "sounding a trumpet before us," and being unwisely elated by the fact of Italy being open to evangelical eflort. It is, indeed, a cause for rejoicing that so it is, and that we have in its metropolis a Church, which has been happily termed "The Apostolic Church of Christ in Rome;" but "He that glorieth let him glory in the Lord," seeking for our brethren, and on their little flock, and field of labour a more abundant " supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ."

## The Native Preacher.

I$T$ is always interesting to peruse, in the language of our Native brethren themselves, some account of the work they have undertaken, and the reception they meet with among the people. The following narrative is written by Bunya Chundro Bhattacharji, of Barisal, and translated for us by the Rev. C. Jordan :-
"From January last (1870), as I of showing that Christianity was have had opportunity, I have preached the good news of Jesus Cbrist almost daily in the district of Barisaul. About the people of this district, and the discussions that have taken place, I now write briefly. First,-In Barisaul itself, and also in the adjacent markets, when preaching the eternal life-giving wurd, one and another of the hearers have said, 'The declarations of the Cheistian preachers are true and corect, and consequently it is difficult to refute them.' Other bad-thoughted, vile-hearted men, with the intention
worthless and meaningless, have made quotations which they declared were from the Bible, but which really were not there; and still others have tried to put us to silence by plying us with questions on difficult subjects of which no man can give the answers. The former we have silenced by showing up their ignorance of the Bible, and the latter by telling them that wo receive all that God has revealed with what is plain and what is profound by simple faith.

## CONFESSIONS,

"Others, on hearing of Jesus' mighty and wondrous works, have confessed that He is very holy and the only Saviour. If then we have asked these why they did not trust this Saviour for themselves, one has said, 'I cannot, unless leaving my aged father and mother, become a Christian;' another, 'Although I be lost, I will follow the religion of my ancestors;' another, 'If I become a Christian my means of subsistence will be lost;' and yet others say, ' Apart from Christ, salvation, heaven,
and an incorruptible life cannot be obtained-this we certainly know, but what shall we do, for our wives do not consent to our becoming Christians.' So by various excuses they try to excuse themselves for keeping away from Christ. Among the Mussulmans, too, one and another say, 'We have no -education; if our religious teachers were present, and would carefully discuss with you, then we should be able to discern between the good and bad, the true and false in religion.

## PREACHLNG.

"At two places, named respectively Nulchitee and Jholalsotee, the good and blessed news has been declared. The people of these places listened with much attention, and after one and anotherdiscussingaboutvariousthings, and when each having been abundantly convinced of his errors, all have grown silent, many have often said that they were convinced that after a little while all would be Christians. Also I have preached at a place called

Koomar-khalee. Here, too, some, both of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, were disposed to cavil; but when we have adduced some fer proofs of the unholiness of the Hindoo deities and of the false prophet, all were ashamed and unable to reply. Also at Ranee Market we preached about Him who is a sea of love, and the Friend of the friendless, and the assembled peoplr, without cavilling, listened quietly and steadily, and then departed.

## VISITS FAIRS.

"At a fair held at a place called Iskartea we told the crowds of the compassionate and omnipotent Saviour. They listened with much attention, but one or two Mussulmans started some objections. These objections being set aside, they confessed that Christianity was true. Also at another fuir held at a place called Bandaneo Para, for three successive days we preached Christ. The majority of the peoplo listened with thoughtfulness, , but a

Brahmin who was present uttered very vile and shameful words against us. However, on receiving a fitting rebuke this man was much ashamed, and went away. In December last, at a large fair held at a place called Aila, in obedience to the command of Christ, we preached to the assembled crowds. The people listened with attention, and some confessed that Christ wils faultless and excellent, and that II is aeligion desarved to be receifed by
mon of all lands and all languages; but ther added,' We cannot at once reeoro this religion, for the field of our hoarts has for so long a time been covored by the trees of error and the mountains of ignorance, and weare also firmly bound by the mighty chains of malice, ill-will, and quarrelsomeness; gradually, however, our heart-field may be cleared, ploughed, and purified.'
"Somo of those poople also said, - We know that Rumallah (the Spirit of God, a name thoy give to Jesus) will judge the world on the groat day, and give to all according to their doeds; mevortheless Mahommed is the friend of God, and the last sent prophot; this also we know, and, therefore, rest our faith on the Koran.'

## ATtENIION GIVEN.

" Many of the Mussulmans of this place can both read and write-in fact nearly all of them. At a place callod Baulia we have preached also. The hearers listened with attention, and we gave them some books. Amongst the poople of this place we found one old Mussulman who had much respect for Christ, and much faith in llim. In the evening of this day to both Hindoos and Mussulmans we told the good news of the heaven-dwelling, siu-destroying Saviour. Here, too, the people gave hearty attention, and were not desirous of disputing. Also we preached at Neamotee, and many with humble minds and honest hearts, without cavilling, listened well, and reccived, and read in our presence parts of the Now Testament. We prayed, and still pray that these people,
thus apparently so well affected, might be brought to the Saviour's feet. I think that the interest and zeal of these people indicates that we should again and again visit them, and warrants the expectation of our seeing some fruit there. At another time we again preached at Nulchitee. Many listened with attention, but two Hindoos, one being a young man and the other being old, attempted to prove that the Hindoo religion was right and true. After pointing out the glaring inconsistency between their gods and goddesses and piety and holiness, they became speechless, and went away. We also betook ourselves to our boats and came home.
"I have also during the past year given Mr. Jordan some instruction in Bengali."

## Missionary Perils and Devotednéss.

T$O$ every section of the Church of Christ, the slaughter of the late estimable Bishop Patteson by Fijian islanders cannot but be a source of grief and lamentation. He has fallen a prey to the vile system in operation to secure coolie labour, now scattoring destruction, and hindering the progress of the Gospel, in the South Seas. Our readers will read with mingled feelings of admiration and sorrow the following porisin of a letter from the bishop, extracted from the columns of the

Speotator. It gives us a vivid picture of the true missionary, full of sympathy and affection for his fellow-labourers, and for the races which his life was devoted to save :-
"I have had a heavy trial sinoe I wrote last to you. Two very, very dear young friends of mine, Norfolk Itlandors, of twenty-one and eighteon years old, dear to me as children of my own, though too old to be children, too young to be brothers, have been taken from me. Fieher Young (eighteen) died of lock-jaw on August 22, and Edwin Nobbs (twenty-one) on September 5, in consequence of arrow
wounds received on August 1 ó at Santa Cruz Island. Edmund Pearce (twentythree), an Englishman, was also struck; the arrow glanced off the breast-bone, and formed a wound running under the right pectoral muscle. I measured it after I had extracted it, five inches and three-eighths of an inch were inside him. He is, thark God, quite recovered.

## HE VISITS SANTA CRUZ.

"Santa Cruz is a fine and very populous island. The people are large, tall, and muscular. It is no doubt a very wild place,-books of hints to navigators will tell you the wildest. of the Pacific; but such books contain endless myths. In 1862 I landed at seven different villages on the north (lee) coast, amidst great crowds, wading or swimming ashore in the usual manner. They treated me well, and I was hopeful of getting some two or three lads to come away with me on a second visit, from whom I might learn the language, \&c., after our wont. In 1863 I could not get to the island, the winds being contrary. We wore six in all. Rowing and sailing along the coast, I reached
two large villages, where $I$ went ashore and spent some time with the people,-great crowds of naked armed men at each. At last, about noon, I reached a very large village near the south-west point of the island. I had been there in 1862. After some da. liberation I got on to the reef,-uncovered, as it was low water. The boat was pulled off to a distance, and I waded across the reef, 200 yards or so, to the village. In the boat they counted upwards of 400 men all armed (wild caunibal fellows they are) crowding about me. But, you know, I am used to that, and it soems natural. I wont into a large house and sat down. I know only a fer words of their lan. guage.

THE ATTACK.
"After a timo I again waded back to the edge of the reef, the people thronging round $m \theta$. The boat was backed in to meet mo: it is a light four-oared whale-boat. I made a stroke or two and got into the boat. Then I saw that the men swimnitg about had fast hold of the boat, and it was evi-
dent by the expression of their faces that they meant to hold it back. How we managed to detach thoir hands I can hardly tell you. They began shooting at once, being very close. Three canoes chased us as we began to get away on the boat,-men staniing up and shooting. The loug armor
were whizzing on erory sido, as you may suppose. Pearce was knocked orer at once, Fisher shot right through the loft wrist, Edwin in the right check. No one, I suppose, thought that thore was a chance of getting amar. They all laboured nobly. Neither Edwin nor Fisher cver dropped their sars nor oeased pulling, dear noble ladis! and they were as good and pure as ther were braye. Thank God, a third Norfolk Islander, Hunt Chris-
tian, and Joseph Atrin, an excellent lad of twenty, the only son of a noigh. bouring sottlor near Auckland, wero not touched. Not a word was said, only my 'Pull port oars: pull on stoadily.' Once doar;' Edwin, with tho fragment of the arrow sticking in his cheek, and the blood streaming down, called out (thinking oven more of mo than of himself), ' Look out sir, close to you!' But indeed it was on all sides they were close to us.

## DEADLY RESULTS.

"In aboat twenty minutes we merc on board the schooner. I need not tell you about the attempts I had to mako at the surgical part of it all. With difficulty I got the amors out of Pearce's chest and Fisher's wrist. Edwin's was not a doep mound. But the thermometer was ranging from $85^{\circ}$ to $91^{\circ}$, and I bnew that the Norfolk Islanders (Pitcairners), like most tropical people, are rers subject to lock-jaw. Oh! my
dear friend, on the fourth day that dear lad Fisher said to me, 'I can't think what makes my jaw so stiff.' Then I knew that all hope was gone of his being spared. God has been very merciful to me. The very truthfulness and purity and gentleness and self-denial and real simple devotion that they ever manifested, and that made them so very dear to me, are now my best and truest comforts.

THE CLOSING SCENE.
"Their patient endurance" of great sulferings-for it is an agonizing death to die-their simple trust in God through Christ, their thankful, happy, Joly disposition shone out brightly through all. Nothing had power to disquiet them: nothing could cast a cloud upon that bright sunny Christian spirit. One allusion to our Lord's :nfferings, when they were agonized ley thirst and fearful convulsions, one prayer or verse of Scripture always calmed them, always brought that wif beautiful smile on their dear faces. There was not one word of complaint, -it was all perfect peace. And this was the closing scene of such lives, which made us often say, 'Would that we al could render such an account of
each day's work as Edwin and Fisher could honestly do !'-' I am very glad,' Fisher said, 'that I was doing my duty. Tell my father that I was in the path of duty, and he will be so glad. Poor Santa Cruz people!' 'Ah! my dear boy, you will do more for their conversion by your death than ever we shall by our lives.' I never witnessed anything like it ; just when the world and the flesh and the devil are in most cases beginning their work, here was this doar lad as innocent as a child, as holy and derout as an agod matured Christian saint. I need not say that I nursed him day and night with love and reverence. The last night, when I left him for an hour or two at $1 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. only to lie down
in my clothes by his side, he said frintly (his body being then rigid as a bar of iron), 'Kiss mo, Bishop.' At $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. he started as if from a trance; ho had beon wandering a good deal, but all his words even then were of things pure aad holy. IIis ojes met
mine, and $I$ saw the consciousness gradually coming back into them. 'They never stop singing there, sir, do they :'-for his thoughts were with the angels in heaven. Then, after a short time, the last terrible struggle, and then he fell asleop."

## A New Field of Labour.

BY \%IIE REV. T. RICHARD, OF CHEFOO.

UNDER date of October 26th, Mr. Richard gives us the first portion of his narrative of a journey he lately took into that part of North China known as Mantchouria. Having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language, Mr. Richard, in entering on this work, is carrying out the great purpose of his appointment. It is his first attempt to spread the Gospel into parts never yet visited by the missionary; and we commend him to the sympathy and prayers of our readers. His description of the country and people is full of interest.
"I would have written to you," he says, "sooner, had I not been away for a two months' journey in Manchuria. Several reasons induced me to go there. It was my intention to itinerate when I came out. This cannot be done during the summer months in Shantung. Six missionaries were - too many to remain at the small port of Ohefoo. That part of Shinking in Manchuria which we visited is five dogrees north of Chefoo, and one might travel there all the summer, as fur as the heat was concerned. Nine-
teuths of the people there speak the same dialect as we do at Chefoo, for they are emigrants from Shantung. Besides, there is not a single Protestant missionary in that province at present to preach the Gospel. Owing to these reasons I took a ship for Newchwang. However, I was not alone, but had the pleasure of the company and experience of my friend, Mr. Lilley, of the National Bible Society. It proved fortunate to us, more than once, that we travelled together.

## DESCRIPTION OF TIIE COUNTRY.

"Shinking. is a beautiful country, presenting a fine contrast to Shantung. Here the hills have not a single tree to relieve the eye, and even the scanty grass which they have is scraped off for fuel, leaving an ondless eyesore of brown soil, with a barren rock occasionally jutting out at tho top and a muddy stream at the
bottom. But Shingking is a magnificent country. It has its wide, rich plains, where there are large cities with immense traffio. It has its majestic mountains draped in beautiful forests of every variety of wood, from the tender vine to the sturdy oak. From the high mountain passes wo could soo below as groups ef
wooded hills rising abruptly from the valleys, lerving clear streams at their feet to reflect the beauty which God had lavished on their banks. The scenery there called forth our unboundod admiration.
"The country is not only beautiful, but also interesting as the home of the people who rule one-third of tho inhabitants of the world. Moukden, their ancient oapital, is a miniature of Pekin, and is still a vory important
place. Rut their most anoient capital, Hingking, is a very insignificant place, having no businoss carried on. The number of families there would not exceed two hundred. The only thing to recommend it is its safety. It is naturally fortified by a hill or rock, on which three sides of it aro built, and by a deep artificial valley on the fourth, thus rendering it impreguable to bows and arrows.

THE COREANS.
"Five hundred li of our journey lay along the borders of Corea, which certainly is oue of the strangest countrios in the world. It is not so large as some of the provinces of China; but China has tried in vain to conquer it. So has Japan. The French, in 1866, went there, but the
country was not opened up to foreign intercourse. The American fleet this year failed to get them to open their ports to the outside world, and they are now more than ever embittered against foreign intruders. The penalty for going to their country is death.

## the people.

"Although there is no such law in Manchuria, yet the arms which poople carry show the possibility of life being taken away without awaiting orders from the authorities. Most of the Manchus are in government employ all over China, leaving their own country to take care of itself. Every man, woman, and even child 'whom we met carried some weapon. A long spear was their usual weapon, somotimes a matchlock; riders would have a carbine slung across their shoulders, and we saw a woman carrying a naked sword. This is an index of the insecurity both of life and property. The former part of our journey lay through a country where mounted robbers carried on their dark work of robbing merchants on the imperial roads, and plundering pawnshops in villages. In consequence of this, villages ouilt up walls and watchtowers
to defend themselves. At night there was an unceasing firing of muskets by the watchmen. One night a man fled breathless to the inn where we were, saying that he had seen the robbers a short distance off. On the following morning eleven of them, all armed and mounted, came upon' us. On another occasion we unwittingly got to the outskirts of a district ocoupied by a band of 500 rebels, to put down which the Government employs a force of 1,000 men. What I havo referred to are the main evils which tho people have to suffer; these have a thousand attendant evils. The socludod policy of the Coreans bring upon themselves innumerable hardships. During the last two years the crops have been so bad that there was not sufficient produce for home consumption, but the king would not allow free trade. The result is the
starvation of many. Others smuggle food in, giving in barter to the Chinoso, for want of monoy, their own childron.
"Never have I appreciated Christianity and its handmaid civilization so much as I do now. The realization
of a few of the dangers, and the experience of some of the troubles of heathen lands, makos one yearn more than ever for the spread of that fospel which has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

## Missionary Notes.

Allamabad.-The Rev. T. Evans informs us that he has boen able to resume his duties after a residence of some months in the Hills, and feels "fully restored" to health. The Rev. J. Trafford, who supplied the station services for a month, has left for Sorampore, much better for the change of scene and labour. The Rev, C. B. Lewis has also visited the station on his way to Delhi.
Monghyr.-The Rev. J. Campagnac informs us that an association has been formed at Monghyr, consisting of some ninety persons, Mohammedans, Hindus, and Bengalis, who are dissatisfied with their own religion, and wishing for a reform. He has been chosen president. They meet once a month, and have lectures on the evils of their respective religions. Mr. Campagnac has lectured four times. He has also two classes meeting weekly in his house for the purpose of studying the New Testament.
Chefoo, Ceina.-Dr. Browa writes that during the year he has constantly been risited by a few sick people for aid. He has now opened a dispensary in the heart of the native town, fitting up part of the chapel for the purpose. He speaks of the morality of the people as being exceedingly low.
Brittany, Morlatx.-The distribution of tracts has been very successful, the colporteur reporting some 3,400 in Morlaix alone. Among the female workers in a Government tobacco mauufactory, he found a rery ready reception for them, notwithstauding prajudices and priestly influence. At Tremel the school has been much hindered in its usefulness by the hostility of the priests.
Jamaica.-We are happy to record the safe arrival of Mr. T. L. Rees in Jamaica. His voyage, on the whole, was a pleasunt one, giving him an opportunity of seeing a little of Port-au-Prince in the island of Hayti. He will be stationed at Wallingford, nearly in the centre of the island. The different moral condition of Hayti and Jamaica much impressed him.
Salitra's Hill.-Mr. Fuller writes that he continues to be fully occupiel with preaching and missionary moetings, and states that great interest has been erinced in the African Mission. His mother has magnanimously relinquished the pleasure of seeing him at Christmas, that his engagements may not bo interfered with.
East Queen Street, Kingston.-The Rer. D. J. East reports further additions to the Church by baptism. Crowded congregations assembled to witness the rite. It was intended to hold a watch-night to usher in the New Year.

## Home Proceedings.

ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.
At the Quarterly Mecting of the Committee held on the 10th January, the Committee had the pleasure of accepting the services of Mr. E. De St. Dalmas, for missionary work in India, and Mr. Philip Willians, of Pontypool College, for Jamaica. Mr. Williams is expected to sail on tho loth inst. Mr. De St. Dalmas will not leare till the autumn, devoting the interval to further study.

At the urgent representation of the Jamaica missionaries, it was resolved to extend the grant to the Morant Bay Mission to September next.

The Rev. Geo. Short, B.A., of Salisbury, has kindly acceded to the invitation of the Committee to occupy the vacancy created in their number by the departure of the Rev. J. G. Gregson.

We have reason to believe that the invitation of the Committee to devote Lord's-day, the 14th January, and the evening following to the state of the Mission, was very generally observed throughout the churches. The meeting for prayer at the Mission House, on Monday morning, was, however, thinly attended, owing, probably, to the dense fog that prevailed in the forenoon of that day. We trust that this season of devotion will issue in a larger measure of the Divine blessing on the churches and the world.

It may be of interest to our friends to be informed that the Anniversaries of our body will this year commence somewhat early in April. The Introductory Prajer Mceting will be held on Thursday, April the 18th ; the Annual Lord's day sermons will be on the 21st, and the Public Meeting at Exeter Hall, on the 25 th.

The missionary meetings during the month have been as follows:-
places.
Brixton Hill (Sermon) . . . . Dr. Underhill.
Bromles (Juvenile Service) . . . Rev. J. H. Anderson.
Cheddar and District . . . . , A. McKenna.
Colchester . . . . . . $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Reve. C. Bailhache and Hor- } \\ \text { mazdji Pestonji. }\end{array}\right.$
Cross Street (Sermon) . . . . Rev. C. Bailhache.
Hemel Hempstead, and Boxmoor . . , B. Millard.
Highbury Hill (Sermon) . . . ," C. Bailhache. Kentish Town (Sermon) . . . ,, B. Millard.
Penge . . . . . . . Revs. C. Bailhache and S.A.Tipple.
The Rev. Joseph Hawkes, of whom mention was made in our last issue, ns appointed to Hayti, was set apart for this field of mission labour at Heneago Street Chapel, Birmingham, on the evening of the 4th January. The Rov. Chas. Vince gave an account of the circumstances under which Mr. Hawkes entered on the work; Dr. Underhill described tho field of his future labour; and the Rev. J. J. Brown commended the young missionary to the care of God. Mr. Hawkes was then addressed in an earnest and practical discourse by his Jastor, the Rev. Bensell Jird. This interesting and well-attended servico was
ciosed by the missionary＇s brother，the Rev．S．Hawkes．The Rev．W．Walters and other ministers wore present，nad assisted in the service．It was remarked that for many yoars no such service had takea place in Birmingham．Wo trust that the revived missionary spirit of tho Churches will lead to others preseuting themselves for the work of Christ abroad．

## DEPARTUPE OF MISSIONARIES．

As anticipated last month，the Rev．J．G．Gregson and family sailed for their destination，in the＂Orlando，＂on the 11th of January．On the Monday previous，a very interesting valedictory service was held at Westbourne Grove Chapel，the Treasurer in the chair．Prayers and brief addresses by various local brethren expressed the sympathy and interest of the churches in Mr． Gregson＇s self－denying resolvo．The Rev．Joseph Hawkes also sailed for Hayti， in＂The＇Tagus，＂on the 17th ult．

## FINANCES．

As the financial year closes March 31st，we shall be glad if our friends will remit，as early as possible，what they have in hand this month，and forward the particulars of contributions as soon as possible．

## NOMINATION OF COMMITTEE．

As our anniversaries are approaching，we beg to call particular attention to the nomination of gentlemen eligible to sorve on the Committee．It is very important that no one should be nominated who is not known to be willing to serve，if elected．$\Delta$ member of the Society may nominate any number of gentlemen．The balloting list is made up of the names sont in，and they must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before the 31st of March．No name can be placed on the list after that day．

## Contributions

From Decenber 19th，1871，to Januavy 18th， 1872.
W．\＆ 0 ．denotes that the contriuution is for JFidows and orphans；N．$P$ ．fur Natice Preathers；
T．for＇＇ranstations；S．for Schools．

| Annuat．Sunscritions． | Donations． |  | er，Mr．John，Hali－ |
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| linckmore，Rev．S．Ear－ disland | Biblo Translation Society， for 7 ＇． |  |  |
| C．R．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | C．X，C．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 2.5 |  | London and Middleiex． |
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|  | fermline，for Mr．Greg－ |  | Bloomsbury ．．．．．．．．．．．．． 79 ll |
| JYoon，Mrs，Barton－on－ Humber | son＇s Pussage to India Nutiter，Mr：James，Cam－ | 0 | Do．，Sumby－sehool，for <br> Ma．Widilatli，Cubon 50 |
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Worstead, for W \& $0 . .$.
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Park, for FF \& $0 . .$.

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Northampton, College St. for $W^{F} \& 0 . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Do., Grafton Street, for W\& 0.
Pattishall, for $W$ \& $0 \ldots .$. Towcester, for W \& O... West ILaddon, for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$... Wollaston, Zion Chapel, for $W \& 0$.

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| Kıder Putish, per M. |  | Torquity, A Friend, per <br> Per E Edivarls |
| B. de Wattcrille......... 15150 | SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS Fold ITALIAN MISSION. | Worstead, by liev. IW. <br> 1L. l'uyne. |
| JAMAICA SPECIAL FUND. | Brid gwater, per Mrs. Ferape- |  |
| Birmimelamo- <br> Middlemorc Mr. W.... 50 0 0 | Ferape, Siss. ........... 115 ¢ |  |

## FOREIGN LEITERS RECEIVED.



Tremel, Lecoat, G., November 17 December 30, Shaw, M., January l.
St. Brieuc, Bouhon, V. E., Decenber i6, 28.

Italy-
liome, Wall, J., Nurember 15, Docember 23.
Nonway-
Bergen, Hubert, G., December 29.
Wert Indies-
Damamas -
Inagun, Littlewood, W., October 20.
Harti-
Jacmel, Cajou, Madm, November 8.
Jamaica-
Brown's Town, Clark, J., November 23, December 8.
Falmouth, Kingdon, J., November 7.
Jericho, Clarke, J., November 5.
Kettering, Fray, E., October 23, December 7.
Kingston, East, D. J., November 8, December 5, 23 ; lüller, J. J., October 18, November 22; Oughton, T., December 28 ; Roberts, S. J., Noverber 6, December 23.
Lucea, Lea, T., October 22, November 6, 23.
Montego Bay, Dendy, W., November Henderson, S. E., October 11.
Morant Bay, Teall, W., Octuber 20, 23, December 7.
St. Ann's Bay, Fuller, J. J., Novenber 3 .
Salter's Hill, Dendy, W., December 7; Rees, T. L., December 5.
Spanish Town, Plillippo, J. M., October 20, December 2, 6.
Stewarts' Town, Fuller, J. J., December 5.
Trinidan-
Port of Spain, Gamble, W. II., October $2 t$, December 9.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

## The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following friends:-

Mre. Coombs, Frome, for a parcel of Clothing, for Mirs. Sale's Oiphan "Stella," Jessore, Mr. C. Gordelier, for a parcel of 15 Sermons, for Library.
Baptist Tract Society, per Mr. E. J. Oliver, for a grant of 'lracts, for Mfr. Gamble, Trinidall. Mrs. Tritton, of Bloomfield, Upper Norwood, for a parcel of Clothing, for Mrs. Fullor, for Africa. Mrs. Love, and Ladieg' Working Party, Chatham, for box of Cloihing, for Mis. Sakcr.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by Joseph Tritton, Esq., Treasurer; by Edward Bean Underhill, LL.D., Seeretary, at the Mission House, Castle Street, Holborn, London. Contributions call also be paid in at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, I'ritton, T'wells, and Co.'s, 54, Lomburd Sireft, to the account of the I'reasurer.

