
juggernadt bathing festival.-(From a Photograph.)

## THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

## The Juggernaut Festival at Serampore.

By the Rev. G. H. Rouse, M.A.

THE chief seat of the Juggernaut worship in India is in Orissa, but second to this in no place is it carried on with more enthusiasm than at Serampore. I retain the old spelling of the name of the god, because it is so well known in England, and moreover it fairly represents the proper pronunciation, whereas the more correct spelling Jagannáth-which means Lord of the world-would in all probability be mispronounced.

The accompanying pictures were taken last year. The larger one is by Mr. Edwards, and represents the Bathing Festival, which takes place generally in June. Mr. Edwards writes: "On this occasion the images of Juggernaut and his brother and sister are carried outside of the temple and placed on a high platform of brick-masonry. Thousands of spectators come together from all parts of the country to see the ceremony. While the idols are being hoisted to their respective positions deafening shouts of Hurree bol break forth from the assembled multitudes. Then while some of the Brahmins read Mantras (incantations) others pour water on the heads of the gods. The people watch the ceremony with great interest, because they believe that by so doing they will be subject to no more births, but will be admitted direct to heaven after the death of this body. At the close there is a great rush to the platform to get some of the water made sacred by contact with Juggernaut's body, to touch their forehcads with. The idols are then wiped, and after a short interval, carried back into the temple, where worship is performed before them. The bathing ceremony is in commemoration of the eating of rice for the first time by the god Krishna. It is the custom for Hindus to fecd their children with rice for the first time when they are six, seven or nine months old. Before doing so they bathe them, repeating incontations. Krishna was treated in the same way when a babe, and in order to commemorate that event Juggernaut is
bathed as abore described. Juggernaut's image is said to contuin the bones of the god Krishna. The high platform on which people are standing is that on which the bathing takes place. One of the round hideous eyes of Juggernaut is risible. To the left of the platform is his temple, where he resides in state all the jear round."

The group of small pictures were taken in the interval between the two Car Festivals. The first of these takes place two or three weeks after the Bathing Festival, when the image is hoisted on to the car, which is then dragged a certain distance along the road by the worshippers. It is left there for eight days, and then on the second Car Festival it is dragged back to its proper place. On each of these occasions tens of thousands of people congregate, and a considerable number remain in Serampore during the interral, so that they may attend both festivals. The road is lined with temporary shops, made of matting or other light materials. Hence preaching can be carried on with success for the whole time; and in the interval between the two festivals the people are more quiet, and therefore better prepared to listen to Christian teaching.

At the top is seen the image of the god, with those of his brother and sister by his side. To the right is a group of beggars. There are numbers of these people seated in the road, on a mat, often rolling about and shouting to attract the notice of the passers by, who throw coppers or rice on to the cloth which they spread before them. Now and then the beggars stop to take a whiff from the hookah, or pipe, to which the natives of India are so much attached. One or two of them have an umbrella over their heads to keep off the sun. To the left of the images is a picture of an ordinary merry-go-round, such as may be seen in any English fair. I am not sufficiently well up in "fair" language to know if this is exactly the right name for these revolving carriages, nor by what title to distinguish them from the wooder horses which are whirled round and round, and which are represented in the lowest picture. This last concomitant of an English fair it will be seen was set up right in front of Juggernant's temple-a curious illustration of the way in which in India the East and West meet together. Another illustration of the same mixture was furnished in a Bengali almanack which I bought some years ago, which commenced with a number of pictures of the Hindu deities, went on to the time-table of the East Indian Railway, and finished with a Bengali poem on the virtues of Holloway's Pills!

The centre pictures represent the street, with Juggernaut's car, awaiting the Return Festival, and a temporary car to supply the place of one which had been recently burnt. For there are two rival cars at Seramporc, and a few weeks before the festival one of them was found consumed to ashes-

Mr. Edwards writes: "The wooden car which was used last year has been burnt to the ground. The Brahmins say that Juggernaut did it himself because he wanted a new car. Educated men say that it was struck by lightning. We think it was set on fire purposely by the Brahmins for the purpose of getting a new car and deluding the people. Certainly the report that the car has been burnt, and that a new iron car is to be built, has attracted a larger number of people this year." The Calcutta Tract Society issued a four-page tract in rhyme, in very homely language, about the burning of the car, which was very popular, and was not only widely distributed among the visitors but has also entered many a Zenana, even as far away as Dacca. So much for Juggernaut and his millions of worshippers. In the right-hand lowest picture we see the motive power that is to sweep away to the moles and to the bats him and all his tribe, as it has already swept away the gods of Europe. Only a common mat hut, by the side of Juggernaut's massive temple; only a solitary preacher in the presence of the millions mad upon their idols; but the little one is becoming a strong nation, and our good brother Haran who stands there has thousands of brethren and sisters who are in one way or another making Christ known. Above all, Christ Himself is with them, and God's own word says "Erery knee shall bow to Him and every tongue confess that He is Lord."

Every year a number of Christian workers of all denominations go to Serampore on the three great festival days to preach and sing Christ. Thousands of Scripture portions and tracts are sold or given away, and now and then the brethren join together and march along the road singing the praise of Jesus where His name is being so much dishonoured. Our Serampore brethren, including the college students, are specially buss, not only on the three days, but also all through the week between the two Car Festivals. And not the brethren only, our good friend Mrs. Ellis, and some native Christian women, were last year very active in singing, talking, and distributing tracts. Thus the seed is being sown, and the light is being spread.
G. H. Rodse.

## The Congo Mission.

$W^{8}$E are thankful to report that the latest tidings from our missionaries on the Congo are cheering and hopeful-the health of our brethren being good, and the mission work carried on at the various stations giving cause for increasing joy. We commend to the attention of our readers Mr. Comber's account of the first Congo baptism. Mr. Grenfell's important narrative of discoveries on the Kasai, the story of the wonderful escape of the Mission steamer Peace, and the following :-

## TESTIMONY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF THE CONGO FREE STATE.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in Burlington House, on Monday, June 7th, Col. Sir Francis de Winton, R.A., Administrator-General of the Congo Free State, read a deeply interesting paper on "Recent Explorations on the Upper Congo." Referring to the pioneer work done by Mr. Grenfell, he said:
" Next in importance to those of Lieut. Wissman and his brave comrades, are the discoveries and explorations made by Mr. Grenfell, of the Baptist Missionary Society of London. During the past two years, in the beautiful little missionary steamer the Peace, he ascended and explored the Mobangi, Losaka, Loika, and Maringa rivers, besides other smaller tributaries of the Congo, thus extending our knowledge in various directions for a distance of at least 1,500 miles. The most important of these rivers is the Mobangi Mr Grenfell ascended it as far as $4^{\circ} .30 \mathrm{~N}$. latitude. He found it a noble river, resembling in many respects the Kasai. As he proceeded northward he perceived certain diferences in the natives as compared with those he was accustomed to on the Congo. These latter are known by the generic name of Bantu, while the Mobangi native appeared to have characteristics similar to the natives of the Cameroons and the Gold Coast, which properly belong to the Fan tribe. As these rivers are explored, and the border lands of these two great nations -the Bantu and Fan-become better known, an interesting study will be afforded to the ethnologist.
"A little beyond $4^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat., Mr. Grenfell had to return, but not before he had ascertained that the course of the Mobangi had a decided tendency to the eastward.
"Now the size and the volume of water of this magnificient tributary of the

Congo, prove it to be the offspring of many waters coming from afar, whilst its general direction points out that it may have its origin in the Niam-Nian and Mangbattu countries, in fact, that it is the Makua or Welle of Schweinfurth. The sources of rivers are, as you all know, the sources of many surprises, and I submit this opinion with much deference. It is, however, always satisfactory when the disjointed discoveries of a great river are connected by a complete survey; and the unknown becomes the known. Let us hope this will soon be the case with the Mobangi, and whether it proves to be the Welle, or whether it has its origin in the territory lying to the north of the Congo (perbaps in the Adamawa country, or perhaps it has a connection with the mysterious lake Liba or Tiba), either problem will be most interesting from a geographical point of view; for if the former, it will complete the work begun by Schweinfurth; if the latter, it will add to our knowledge a portion of Africa litberto unexplored.
"Let us also hope that Mr. Grenfell may be allowed to finish this all important work for the future of Africa; for in addition to his high merits as an explorer, he is an earnest, large minded, devout Christian missionary, and hasgained for himself the reputation of being a most painstaking and accurate observer. Loved by all, and trusted by all-a true Christian pioneer."

# The First Congo Baptism.-Letter from Rev. T. J. Comber. 

NDER date of "April 3rh Nkaiji, near San Salvador," Mr. Comber writes:-


#### Abstract

" My dear Mr. Baynes,-As we are adopting an easier method of travelling, making only one march instead of two per day, $I$ am able while on the march to do a little writing, and so the time spent in extra rest is not lost time. Mr. Davies and I are on our way down from S. Salvador to Underhill, whence Mr. Davies goes to the coast for a few days as far as Mossamedes for a change, after a rather obstinate attack of fever. It seems to me that when a new comer suffers from the climate rather more than usual, a little change of this kind is likely to be beneficial.


## " San Saltador.

" After a pleasant, easy, and comfortable journey, we arrived at $S$. Salvador on the 27 th ult. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. Silvey and myselfMr. Weeks thinking that from Mr. Silvey's experience with schools, he would be especially useful with our best school of S. Salvador. Anyhow, Mr. Silvey is located there for the present. The journey from Underhill to S. Salvador lasts usually six or seven days, and is sometimes accomplished in four. We took eleven days over it, travelling in very easy stages for the sake of Mrs. Weeks's health and comfort. The result, viz., the whole party arriving in good health, was worth the extra time taken over the journey. We took a somewhat circuitous route through Mpalabala, so as to avoid the Mpoze river system, taling a oanoe at once across it near its mouth, and keeping north of all
its big branches-small Mpozo, Luso, and Lunda. This also protracted the journey.
"On the Road.
"Our hours of travel were from six to ten a.m., inclusive of a little rest here and there. At about this latter hour we pitched our camp. Each morning, but one, we were up at 4.30 a.m., and had our first meal before daylight, starting as soon as we could see the road. Happily the mornings were usually cioudy, the sun only making itself felt towards ten o'clock. Fortunately, too, for travelling, though not for the crops and general health, we had no rain after the first night. We had some unusually beautiful effects of dawn and daybreak, the sky passing from deep slate-colour to lightest grey, and this followed by a beautiful soft light on mountain and forest and grass; a light sometimes rosy red and sometimes silvery, but always soft, clear and beautiful. Then the san would usually send forth a ray or two through the thin clouds near thehorizon, and enter behind the thick merciful banks of clouds which protected us generally through the march. Mrs. Weeks was able to be carried all the way in a hammock, by eight stout Loango men, searcely once having to descend from the hammock, even to go up the steepest hill; so there was no chance of her getting heated and afterwards perhaps chilled. We had a good staff of men and boys, and were able to get our meals quickly and nicely cooked. Altogether
$t$ was by far the most confortable journey I have ever taken in Africa.
"A Warm Welcome.
" Upon our arrival at S. Salvador, we had the heartiest of welcomes. Our brother Cameron was not well, having a small fever, which, however, was finished before we left. Davies had quite recovered from his last attack of fever. Our schoolboys we found came to meet us at various parts of the road, as far as four miles away. The mission-yard was crowded with people, and the house so closely packed with welcoming visitors that to more a couple of fards was impossible. Men, women, and children, laughing and smiling, all talking at once, and holding out hands to be shaken. The welcome was one of the warmest.
"The day of our arrival was Satarday, and I was very glad to have the opportunity of speaking to the people on the Sunday. The services are held in a large schoolroom, instead of under the old tree. This schoolroom was well filled with people, and $I$ had a quiet and attentive congregation, speaking to them from the parable of the fig-tree, spared in the hope that it might yet bear frait. Formy reading lesson I translated the story of John baptizing in Jordan; for the following day I was intending to baptize one four boys.
"I am glad to tell you that we fornd the work at B. Balvador in a hopeful condition. Fifty-seven boys are in the school, thirty of whom are residents with us. Oar old staunch friends, D. Manoel Mantengo, D. Miguel Nedelengani, Matoko, D. Alvaro Panzo Bako, were still staunch and true. How it would gladden our hearts were we to feel sure that these dear and tried friends had "entered
into life" ! I cannot help thinking that they are " not far from the kingdon"; it may be already within, without our knowing it. They are all fine men between thirty and forty years of age.

## "The King.

"As to the poor old king, I could find out so little about him, being only a few days there, and very, very busy all the time. I think he is getting more and more involved in the complication of his position, and he is beroyaled more than ever before. He was actually too royal to give us an audience the day of arrival. He has 'gone in for' a new and special wife, who has a position above all the rest, being called queen, wearing very fine clothes, silks and velvets, and sitting in a chair by his side while he receives. With all this, the old man was un-get-at-able. He was very glad to see Mr. Weeks back, and a lady with him to teach the girls, who ewarm in the place, and was also very glad to see his old friend ViangaViangs. He also kindly welcomed Mr. Silvey. Presents were naturally interchanged, the occasion being special.
"First Congo Baptism.
"On the Monday morning, as I notified to the people on theSunday, we proceeded to the nearest pool-a mile away-to carry out, for the first time in Congo, the ordinance of believers' baptism, the subject being my boy Willian Mantu Parkinson. He has been a consistent Christian for two years or more, and was very glad when I proposed that he should confess Christ by being baptized. I had been hoping that there would be three candidates on this occasion; but one -Mr. Bentley's boy Nlembo, who is also a disciple of Jesus-was still in

England, and the other one of Mr. Weeks's boys has had a charge made against him, which we believe to be false, but which has to be thoroughly sifted and disproved before we can admit him to the Ohurch. We have, good ground for believing, however, that this boy also is a true Christian. Had a suitable piece of water been found nearer, and longer and exacter notice given, we should doubtless have had a large crowd of people to witness the baptism; as it was, we only had our school boys, several of the principal men in the town, and a few women. It was an impressive service; several hymns were sung, and a few words spoken on the subject of following and serving Christ.
"I am sure, from what William told me afterwards, that this first instance of administering baptism in Congo, has set many people thinking. Oh, for the time when ' the little one shall become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation!' 'The Lord hasten it in His time.?
"Attitide towards the Gospel.
"One thing struck me very much in my visit to the capital this time, and that was the atrong party-feeling of our friends and followers in $S$. Salvador. There is a great deal of loyalty to us and our religion, and a strong feeling against the mummery of the Portuguese priests, with their images, crucifixes, and saints. This of course is the part of our followers, who generally speak of them contemptuously as worshippers of graven images. From what I hear, I should think the support of the people is pretty equally divided, numerically, between the priests and ourselves, but with much more esprit de corps on the part of our followers. This degree of loyalty to us is all the more note-
worthy, because the priests are constantly giving little presents to the people, to draw them on to their side. This is never done by us. Their presents to the King are also very far in excess of ours. As to the special men I have mentioned above the Doms, or noblemen of Congo, there is no doubt $I$ think that if their attachment and support were to be bought, the priests would buy it. They are true to us, and have been so all along, partly $I$ think from friendship's sake, and partly because they believe in the trath of our religion. My heart has often yearned for them that they may be saved. Oh, that there may be a glorious harvest from this our first Congo Mission-field !
"I only had four days in S. Salvador, leaving there on the Thursday morning. It is six months since we landed at Banana, and I have been travelling all the time-first up to Stanley Pool; then back to Underhill; to the coast to meet Mr. Weeks and party; and now to S. Salvador. I am very anxious to settle down to work at Wathen Station, and want to get there as soon as possible. Up and down the line, and visiting all our stations, takes up much time and makes one tired of travelling.
"I began this letter yesterday, but the curious, talkative crowd of people all around me, chattering like parrots, constantly asking me questions, wanting me to go and see one and another of their sick people, made writing almost impossible, so I gave it up.

## "Congo Raly!

" To avoid the sun, we had pitched our tent under a tree, not thinking of low ground and possible rain-so little rain having fallen lately.
"This morning we woke up soon after 4 o'clock, and heard the patter of small rain on our tent. Soon it
came pelting heavily down, and not knowing what low ground we were on, we simply made up our minds that we could not start until late, and that we would have an extra hour in bed, and, with the last pleasent thought, we turned over and went to sleep again.
"Soon, however, we found that our tent was getting flooded, and shoes and light articles were swimming about on the surface of the water. By 7 o'clock, we found, upon sounding, that their were two inches of water all over the floor of the tent, and the rain pouring steadily down. Of course we were well above the water, high and dry upon our travelling beds, and not likely to hurt.
"Our cook was able to get us a good breakfast notwithstanding the rain, and we took a little extra quinine as a precaution. It is 11 o'clook and still raining, so we have ensconced ourselves in a native house, and are in for ' $a$ day of it.'
"This is an instance of occasiona discomfort in travelling, but I must confess it might have been avoided."
"I will bring this letter to a close now, praying that the Lord God will rain upon our work copious showers of blessing, and draw the hearts of these people to Himself.

"t. J. Comber.

"To A. H. Baynes, Esq."

# The Congo Mission. 

"There is much land still to be possessed."
DISCOVERIES ON THE KASAI RIVER.
Mr. Grenfell and the PEACE.
TTHE following letter from the Rev. George Grenfell, dated on board the Mission steamer Peace, the Kasai River, April 22nd, 1886, has just arrived :-
"My dear Mr. Baynes, -In accordance with my intention, of which you are already aware, I have visited this river; and now that we are approaching Kwa Mouth Station, I must write a short letter, telling you something about the journey, so as to leave it, awaiting an opportunity for its being sent down to the Pool, in case I pursue my way to Stanley Falls.

## "Tee Kasai River.

"The Kasai, which, as you know, falls into the Congo at Kwe Mouth, we have traversed for 500 miles, reaching a point where the rocky
rivers, Lulus and Luebo, unite to form a navigable stream. Here, at the close of lest year, the State established a station at what was then thought to be the eastern extremity of the available waterway, at about $21^{\circ}$ Eest Longitude; but, a few days before we reached Luebo Station, Dr. Wolff, of the King's Special Expedition, returned from exploring the Sankuru, which falls into the Kasai a little lower down, and reported it as narigable to the 25 th meridian of East Longitude, and to within eight or nine days' land travel from Nyangwe. This is a most important discovery, showing, as
it does, that the river which at firgt was thought to be the Quango from the Bouth, brings to the Congo not only the waters from that stream, but also furnishes an outlet for rivers from the Bouth-East and East, which altogether afford not less than 1,500 miles of navigable channels. The great value of this discovery is found in the fact that a good waterway is proved to exist across nine degrees of longitude, and to a point already 'in touch' with the East coast; for Dr. Wolff found several natives who could speak Kiswaheli, and who had been to Nyangwe, as well as many not altogether gratifying evidences of commercial relationship with the Arab slave raiders.
" Had my way been plain I should have visited the Sankuru, so as to have been able to give you some idea of the prospect it affords for mission work; but, es several things conspired to prevent me, I must be content with telling you what I learned from Dr. Wolff, that the country is populous and fertile, and that its resources are such as will speedily attract the commercial world.

## "Commerotal Prospects.

"From facts that came to my knowledge at Luebo Station, I have no doubt that the Kasai system of waterways will prove of more immediate importance to the State than even the Congo river itself; for it hes a ready-made commerce waiting for an outlet. Signor Saturnino de Souza, Machado-one of several Portuguese who know this part of the country well, and who have been in the habit of making long overland marches to and from Loandu-arrived at Luebo during my short stay there, and set out again to bring in the remaining portion of the 300 tusks of ivory he has purchased, and which the Stanley
will take down to the Pool for him on her next trip. I also saw a small tusk of ivory worth $£ 3$, bought for two necksets of beads which certainly did not cost a shilling. I mention these facts, as I think they will indicate to you where we may first expect the centralisation of European commercial enterprise.
" The Bakutu.
"You will remember, perhaps, that in the account of the first journey of the Peace sent home by Mr. Comber and myself, that we told you something of the character of the first hundred miles of the Qwa-that is, as far as the junction of the Qwango with the Kasai, which latter we then mistook for the Lake Leopold river. It now appears that on crossing the river from Mushie, we missed, by reason of the many low islands, the Lake Leopold river, and journeyed up the Kesai withoat knowing it. Beyond the Kwango, the Kasai loses its wide lacustrine character, and is content with a channel of half-a-mile or so, instead of one of two or three miles, where it disports itself among numberless islands and sandbanks for some forty miles beyond Mushie. Grasscovered hills bound the river, both right and left, for about a hundred miles beyond the Kwango, and, although they have mostly a narrow margin of forest where they touch the river, fuel for the steamer is a serious difficulty till after we have passed the Poggeberg, in $17^{\circ}$ E.L. During this hundred miles, too, the villeges are very small and poor, though the people are friendly. Beyond the Poggeberg we enter upon the country of the Balrutu, who were so hostile to Lieut. Wissmann's expedition lest year. They have, however, apparently learnt better manners; for the only signs of hostility we encountered were
manifested by a couple of men who drew their bows at us; but who, in this case, cowered away before a shaken finger. These Bakutu are the warriors of the river, and have hitherto sufficed to stop all communication between its upper and lower stretches. However, we were not long before we had passed the forty or fifty miles they inhabit, and among the friendly Bangodi, whose towns sre on the hills a little distance from the river. These people have no canoes. They are afraid of their Bakutu neighbours, from whom, in disposition, they are very different. In the morning time we found them aecent folk enough, but by the afternoon they had partaken so freely of the ever-abundant palm wine, as to have become, I'm sorry to say, noisy dranken people. I may also say that this is not peculiarly the case of the Bangodi. It is a very far-reaching evil. By the time we had entered apon our fourth hundred miles tirom the Congo, we had reached the Badinga country, and were able to buy food and firewood very cheaply and in great plenty. A goat cost us two handkerchiefs, a small pig one; firewood we bought with beads and cowries.

## 'LLleda and Luebo.

"Just previous to entering upon the fifth hundred miles we came to the junction of the Sankuru, and made our way up its atream for a couple of hours or so before continuing our journey up the Kasai. The people, Baileo, were very friendly; though here as elsewhere (excepting between the Congo and the Quango) we could only communicate by signs, and the information thus gained was, necessarily, of the scantiest. At the point where the course of the Kasai changes from the north, to north-west, and
about thirty miles before we came to the end of our voyage, it receives the Lulua, up which stream we proceeded as far as its junction with the Luebo, where the Station is situated. The country in this neighbourhood is densely forested, and very hilly, but the character changes to rolling grass land when one passes some twenty miles to the south. Though not immediately surrounded by a densè population the Station is within easy reach of several villages which are remarkable for their well-built houses and larger plantations. In fact, the whole country, so far as one might judge from the river banks, seemed to be sprinkled with villages and planta-tions, though nowhere did we see à village of more than seventy or eighty houses. The people are evidently more industrious than on the Congo; and their handicraft is of a much higher class-their cloth is a really marvellous production. Lieutenant Wissmann told me too that the men do the lion's share of the plantation work. This is so generally left entirely to the women, that it is a fact to be specially noted. At the interior Station established at Luluaborg, a hundred miles south-east from Luebo, the State has a herd of thirty or forty cattle, and fine flocks of sheep and goats, which thrive very encouragingly. Their riee plantations are also a great success, as is evidenced by the fine quality of the bag of that cereal which Lieut. Wissmann very kindly gave us for use on our voyage down.

## "Tife PEACE.

"Of the 5,000 miles of navigable waterway accessible from Stanley Pool, the Peace has now traversed 3,400 . Of the remaining 1,600 , the Sankuru and other streams which flow into the Kasai furnish fully a 1,000 , leaving a
balance of about 600 for the Congo affluents, which as yet, we have not visited.
"I am hoping that when we reach Kwa there will be news waiting for us that we are strong enough to make a move forward and occupy one or other of the up-river sites, to which we have been looking so long and so wistfully. If, however, I am again dissappointed, and the hoped-for news is still deferred, the Peace, after a day or so's delay, will proceed to Stanley Falls, instead of to Arthington, to transport the Station impedimenta,
which have been waiting so long for the arrival of missionaries.
"If we go to the Falls, and if all goes well, we may be expected back at the Pool before midsummer, and though, in that case, I cannot give you the welcome information of the establishment of a new Station, I hope I shall be able to give you reports of good receptions every where and good tidings concerning the prospects of our work.
"George Grenfell.
"A. H. Baynes, Esq."

It will help our readers to further understand Mr. Grenfell's letters if they will refer to the map of the royages of the s.s. Peace, published in the March number of the "Missionart Herald."

## The Peril of the "Peace."

$T$ HE Rev. Geo. Grenfell dates the following letter from the s.s. Peace on a sandbank ten miles beyond Stanley Pool, March 4th, 1886 :-
"My dear Mr. Bayneg,-You will be surprised to find me dating from a 'sandbank.' The fact is, it is an exceptional sandabank, never known to us before, and not one of the crowd we have previously made acquaintance with. We have been on it just a week!
"In accordance with the letter I wrote just before leaving the Pool, we started up river on the 24th of last February. We camped in the evening near 'Dover Cliff', and by noon the next day were within six or seven miles of our present position. I was not well when I started, and did not get better as I went further, and by this time I had begun to feel that I must lie down. However, I held on till 12.50, and then lay down on the top of the cabin. But it seemel to me that I had no sooner dozed off than I
was a wakened by a terrific crash, and a series of biting, scrunching, leaps worse than a nightmare.

## "On the Rocks.

"I found we had pulled up on a reef of rock, and in three minutes -it was 1.25 when we struckthe whole of the forepart of the steamer as far as the engine-room was full of water up to the level of the river outside; for all three of the water-tight compartments were 'bilged' by a series of holes not far from the keel. The first boat took off my wife and child, and two or three of our school children ; the second took instruments, bedding, and our alrealy soaked clothing. Another boat-load took our fool stores; a couple of tons of firewood we threw overboard, and so lightened the steamer-her port gunwale forward
being at the water's edge, her starboard propeller aft was out of the waterthat she righted $a$ bit, and swung round broadside; but, unfortunately, she 'jammed' between two great hidden spurs of rock, and remained imınovable, notwithstanding that we ran out a couple of anchors and pulled our bardest.

## " A Tornado.

"A tornado was looming in the distance, and a sorry fate awaited the poor Peace if we failed to get her off her hard bed. Happily, we had a couple of boats with us, and we determined to try to turn them to account by throwing the weight of the forward part of the steamer on to them) by means of ropes, making the ropes fast round the boats, and passing them under the keel of the steamer and hauling them tight, we found we were gradually able to raise the bows of the Peace off the rocks; and, after half-anhour's hard palling, we were quite free and floating down river. The signal, 'Go ahead, full speed!' was soon responded to; and a few minutes later we were safely ashore al a point some taree handred yards below. Happily for us our engine-room was clear of water and we were able to keep steam up; if the last hole had been two feet nearer the stern, we should, indeed, have been in a sorry plight. We had not been ashore five minutes before the wind came sweeping down loetween the hills which bound the gorge through which the Congo runs for the last hundred miles before reaching the Pool ; and then the rainsuch rain, and such torrents of it! But we did not mind the wind or rain; we were off the rocks and safe ashore, and great was our gratitude.

## "The Damage done.

"The next morning we carefully
stopped the holes with cloth and cotton waste, and then baled out the water. We then proceeded to get up steam, and to run the steamer ashore. Our second attempt was so successful, that the last hole, twenty-four feet from the stern, and only three inches from the keel, was high and dry, with an inch or two of working space between it and the sand, which we soon increased by digging out. Three days later the eleven patches, some of them two feet long, were rivetted up, and we were watertight once more. Tuesday morning came, and the order was given to load up the boats and make ready for a start. Surely, we thought, we shall be able to put the Peace in the water again, and be ready for a start by noon. But noon came, and we had not moved an inch; night came, and we were still in the same place. We had pushed and pulled with all our might, and we had tried to dig the sand away from under the steamer and let her down into the water, and all without success; but seeing that we only had one fire shovel, and a couple of dozen tin plates to dig with, it is not very surprising that we failed to dig her out. There was nothing for it but to send to Arthington for shovels and help.

## "Getting Afloat.

"Happily; the Henry Reed, of the American Baptist Mission, and our brethren, Billington and Glenesk, were on the spot, and ready to come to our assistance ; and, bringing Whitley and Biggs with them, by seven o'clock this (Thursday) morning they were in sight. Now, of course, there can be no difficulty, we thought. We shall soon be off. But the rope, though it was six inches in circumference, broke as the Henry Reed tried to pull the Peace into the water. We tried again, and yet again ; and, after
all, had to give up the idea of towing her off, and revert to the old plan of digging her out. We-a dozen shovels now and a lot more men-by noon had a channel dug alongside, and a few minutes later we had pushed her sideways into it, and she was afloat again. It needed only an hour to make it iust a week since we struck. It is now five o'clock, and we have nearly finished loading up our rain and water-damaged belongings; but, with the additional supplies the Henry Reed has so kindly brought ue, we intend to follow our journey up river. At daybreak to-
morrow the Henry Reed goes down river ; we go up. May God go with us all, and keep us even, as He has kept us, safely through all!
"Georae Grenfell.
" P.S.—This has been a much heavier accident than that we met in the Mobargi ; bat throagh all the work it has involved I have had Mr. Charter's help-in fact, upon him the burden or the work has fallen; buthe 'thrives' on it, for he is much better than when we left Arthington. I am, indeed, glad of such a colleague.-G. G."

## Extracts from Congo Letters.

## FIROM San Salvador, April 29th, Mr. Weeks reports:-

"Since I last wrote my wife and I have had fever, on and off, for about fifteen days. My wife had no complications that gave me any fear-indeed, she stood a high temperature better than I did.
"At present ohe is very well, but I have a little fever.

Mr. Cameron writes :
" The news of Mantu's baptism will, I am sure, be a cause of rejoicing to many in Britain who are praying for the work out here. Let them add praises to their prayers, and go on praying that the workers may be endued with power from on high, and that much people may be added to the Lord. We are not without many encouragements. We know of one or two who have endared
"We cherish large expectations from our schools, which we hope to increase as opportunities present themselves.
"We have now fifty-two boys in regular attendance. We have in attendance on Sunday from thirty-fire to forty-five adults. These are regular, and most eagerly attentive."
both reproach and positive loss for righteousness' sake, if not indeed, as we would fain hope, for the sake of Him who is the Lord our righteousness. We are hopeful, but we feel that the more eyes of those who sympathise with us are turned from us and directed to God, whose right arm alone can give the victory, the sooner will our desires be realised."

Mr. Samuel Silvey, formerly stationed at the Cameroons, writes from San Salvador:-

[^0]"We arrived at Vendembo, about three miles from San Salvador, at 10 a.m., on the 27 th, and we had to wait there until afternoon, as the son was very hot. The people at San Salvador heard we were there, and several came out to meet us, and to give us a hearty welcome. We started from San Salvador at 3.30 in the afternoon. All along the road we met groups of schoolboys coming to welcome their old teacher, Mr. Weeks. When we reached the Mission premises, we found it crowded with men and women, who seemed to go wild with delight at the sight of Mr. Comber and Mr. Weeks. Guns were fired in all directions. The noise was something fearful. Everybody anxious to shake hands, and the women pusbing one another to get a good look at Mrs Weeks.
"Sunday morning, the 28th, Mr. Comber took the service. There were about 150 present. The next morning I had great pleasure in being present at the first baptism on the Congo. The stream was about a mile from San Salvador, and the pool selected was at the foot of a beautiful waterfall. The candidate was Mr. Comber's boy Mantu, who is well known to you. Mr. Comber baptised him. We hope and pray that soon many more of our elder boys will give their hearts to the Saviour, and publicly profess Him as Mantu has done.
"We paid a visit to the King and found him sitting in state to receive us with his Queen by his side. 'The next day he sent us two goats and a sheep for a present. The Queen also sent us a goat."

From Underhill Station Mr. A. Scrivener reports (April 13th):
"I have been here now some six weeks, and, with the exception of a slight rise in the temperature on one occasion only, have enjoyed most excellent health.
"Every morning I have many sick folk to attend to. School has been commenced, and it is hoped that this branch will speedily develep. A room in our spare house has been set apart as 'printing office' (pending the erection of a separate building), and I have been
able to do a little preparatory work, such as erecting press, arranging type, $\& c$., and I hope, when the remainder of the plant, so kindly given us by Mr. Wade, has come to hand, to make a start, printing lesson-books for the use of the boys on our stations.
" Glad to report that 'all along the line' the brethren are well. May God preserve our health, so that His work may go on unhindered!"

A later letter, May 8th, reports his having "well got over his firs ${ }_{t}$ fever. I am strong and well again now," he writes, " and looking forward with great hope and brightexpectation to the future." He has successfully set up the "Edwin Wade printing press," and longs to be at work, " printing copies of the Scriptures, school books, and tracts."

Mr. Philip ${ }_{\text {in }}^{-}$Davies, B.A., writes from on board the s.s. Portugal, off Novo Redondo, May 11th :
"I am now on my way back from Mossamedes. When I land again at Banana, I shall be in splendid health. Mr. Comber thought it well I
should get to sea for a few days after my altack of fever, so I went to Mossamedes. As soon as I get back to Underhill, I go up to Stanley Pool."

From Wathen Station Mr. Michael Richards writes :-
"Here at Wathen there is a vast field, quite sufficient work for three missionaries: the daily school, visitation of towns, medical work, building, transport-all needing constant attention.
"I am exceedingly happy in the work, and $I$ feel sure $I$ am in my right place. We have constant medical work here, and a thoroughly good school. Some of our boys make rapid progress. The boys and the people in the district listen most attentively to the Word of God, and long to hear more.
"You would, my dear Mr. Baynes, most thoroughly enjoy the sight of a Sunday service in Congo. You would none the less delight to see the eagerness of the boys as they every Sunday afternoon listen to some Bible story.
"I am teaching the boys some easy English hymns, and they take great delight in singing them.
"Every branch of our work is progressing. Our ory is Congo for Christ, and it brings us much joy and
encouragement to see the dark veil lifting and letting in a gleam of light, even if it be ever so small. Certainly there is already some little improve-ment-some of the people beginning to question their old creeds and superstitions and to cast them away.
"'Africa for Christ!' Is that not an achievement worthy of the best efforts of the Church, and of the noblest powers of the most richly endowed? In the words of Grifith John I would say: 'Young men, think of the unspeakable privilege and honour of having a share in a work which is destined to have such a glorious issue. Young men, think of it, dwell upon it ; and if you hear the voice of God bid you go, manfully take up your cross, and go ; and you will never cease to thank Christ our Lord for counting you worthy to be called missionaries.'
"Mr. Percy Comber is in excellent health, and joins me in Christian love to you."

Mr. John E. Biggs reports from the new station of Nshasa, Stanley Pool (29th April) :
"When the Peace left for the Falls at the request of my colleagues, I came orer here to live and to superintend the building of our new station.

- "A large house is in course of construction for Mr. Grenfell and Mrs.

Grenfell's school. I, myself, have just got into a comfortable two-roomel grass house.
"Our biggest job is the Dry Dock for the Peace, which I think will give every satisfaction when completed."

Mr. Biggs is also giving himself to the education and training of native boys, and is very hopeful with regard to this important work.

## Death of Mrs. Daniel Jones, of Agra, N.W.P.

THE following letter from the Rev. Daniel Jones, dated Landour Mussorie, May 18th, tells the sad tale of his heavg bereavement. Only those who had the privilege of knowing Mrs. Jones can at all understand what a sore loss has fallen upon not only the sorrow-stricken
husband and family, but upon the whole Agra Mission circle. With rare self-forgetfulness and unobtrusive self-sacrifice, Mrs. Jones lived to make others happy, and by a life of affectionate solicitude for all needing help or sympathy, endeared herself to all classes of the community. Well might Mr. Potter writo-" A heary sorrow has fallen upon us all, how heary only those who have worked with our sister can at all understand." Very earnestly do we commend our bereaved brother to the special prayers and sjmpathy of all our readers.
"My dear Mr. Batnes-Time after time in the Heratd have I read of the deep sorrow of one brother and another who had been called to part with a dear wife. It is my turn today to write and tell you of the departare of my dear devoted wife. I scarcely know what to call it. I am sure that it is her gain-but ought I to call it my loss, or even my children's? Would a loving Father do that which could be called my loss? I am bound to believe that it will be for 'our good.' How, I cannot say, but I can trust the guiding hand. Sad and sore at heart I am trusting. A loving wifea patient devoted mother-has been taken away, and I am cart down, but not destroyed. I feel too in the midst of my sorrow that when God brings us down it is that He may raise us to a higher height than we have yet attained. The loss of companionship I shall feel-the word of aympathy when cast down-the encouraging word often needed in a heathen land. I shall miss-the loving welcome to our home in Agra, whenever returning from work, will not be mine-butit is not good for me to dwell on this aspect of the matter. There is very much more to be said on that side, but the Master's approval, and His sympathy, His presence ever with me is what I must entirely rely on. I cannot but praise Him in the midst of the storm, because I know He does not afflict willingly. He does all things well, and chastens whom He
loves. And, though for the present grievous, yet afterwards there will be blessed fruit, if at present I am rightly exercised. I pray I may not grieve my loving Father just now, but that I may glorify Him in the day of deep sorrow.

## " Her Love for India.

"Many will recall how weak my dear one appeared when at home, but to all I would say that she was delighted to be back again in India. It was a real joy to her. And she was so well up to the time she left for 'the hills.' She did not want to leave Agra to come up here. She always maintained that she could endure the great heat, which I greatly doubted, but for the sake of the little ones-four in number, one a baby five months-she felt it was her duty, and so she came. The journey is a very trying one for those not strong, and she was greatly tried by it, and was not very well for some days after she came up. She was getting better though, and I was feeling thankful that she was so, and that they were all safe out of the great heat of Agra. Up here though it was very cold, and she caught a chill, and on Sunday, May 9th, I had a telegram from Mr. Gregson-at whose house they were to stay for the seasonsaying that my dear one was suffering from erysipelas in the face. My heart sank within me at this news. I knew what it meant. Once before, just a fortnight after we were married, was

juggernaut can festifal (see page 311.)
she thus ill ; and it was terrible suffering for her. And I knew too that she was weaker much now than then. I left as soon as possible and reached Landour Tuesday morning to find my dear one just able to recognise me. She smiled a welcome, and I understood that she knew me, but she could not converse. For six days was she thas unconscious, and what I felt during this time the Lord only knows.

## "The Sabbath Rest.

"Sabbath morning, very early, at dawn of day, the change came that had all along been coming, and without a moan or struggle the redeemed spirit flew away to that blessed land where there is no more pain, no one is ever weary or tired. Forgetting myself and my children for the time, I praise God that one so near and dear to me has gained the peace and rest for which we all long and pray, and another of the Saviour's dear ones safe with Him where He is. Monday morning, May 17th, a little company wended their way up the steep side of the Himalaya, and on one of its heights, there laid we to rest, ' in sure and certain hope,' until the great trumpet sounds forth, the mortal remains, in sight of the 'everlasting snows.' It was a delightful morning, and the great monntains of snow looked glorious in the morning sun. Cold in themselves, and at times so ready to melt away, there they stand on the towering heights, in dazzling brightness, and unmelting. I could not but look upon this as a picture of the Christian, in himself so weak, so ready to pass away; so cold, so lifeless, yet how glorious, law-abiding, when raised to the everlasting hills of heaven, and dwelling in the full light of the Sun of Righteousness.
"Evening and Morning.
"Six years ago my dear wife
and I had a beautiful view together of these snows near to where she now lies. It was evening then, and the sun was setting. As I looked upon them yesterday it was morning, and I took this to refer to my loved one, for whom the morning had dawned, which has no evening to follow, in that land where there is no setting sun. Our day will come, until then, oh!for a full surrender of self to God. This is the blessing I am now intent upon. Full surrender to the will of God. I am arranging for the dear children thus, and God has led us and will continue to do so. Edith will go to Woodstock School, the principal of which is the widow of a missionary; the staff of ladies there are earnest Christian workers, and the school is a most desirable one. Lewis and Gwennie will live with Mrs. Parsons, widow of the late Rev. Josiah Parsons, at one time of our mission. In both these places $I$ feel that the children will be well cared for. For the future I have no plans. God will tell me what to do as the necessity arises. I leave that wilh Bim. The wee baby, Nellie, I shall take back to Agra, and have written Mrs. Wilson asking her to get a nurse. In this way I am trying to do my duty. I go back to God's work in Agra, and I beseech you in all the churches to plead with God for special blessing upon our work there. Seeing that the Lord has visited us in that station with tears, we may be permitted great joy in seeing His cause prosper abundantly. I wish praise to be offered up to a gracious Father for sustaining grace. Already many have prayed to God for me, and He has heard. Let His name be praised for His mercy and goodness to us in this our time of great need.

[^1]
## Satisfied.

"He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfed."-Issiar iii.

D
OST Thou look from Thy travail sore, Lord Jesua, all the ages down, Expectant, till there wants no more One jewel to complete Thy crown? When the grand issue Thou shalt see, And " satisfied" for ever be!

The righteous servant, yet the Son,
Thy merit must be spoken wide;
That many a wanderer may be won,
And by Thy knowledge justified!
Our's the high honour to proclaim
That Thou hast borne his guilt and shame.
Didst not Thou come the lost to save?
Life of our life, to Faith revealed;
For this endure the Cross-the Grave-
And show us Mercy's fount unsealed?
" Declared the Son of God with power,"
In Resurrection's glorious hour.
Thou didst our sin upon Thee take,
And bear it to the land remote; *
Didst lofty intercession make,
Whose gracious accents softly float
Around us still, divinely free,
For all, who come to God by Thee.
O Lamb, for sinners slain, we share
Thy wealth of sacrificial worth :
And fain would lovingly declare
Such grace throughout the ransomed earth,
Whilst Thou wilt Thy good Spirit give,
That souls may hear, believe, and live.
Haste the glad day, when with the strong
Thy portion shall divided be;
And in Redemption's swelling song
All lands shall lift the voice to Thee;
A spoil of infinite renown,
It's joy-thine everlasting crown!
J. Trition.

## Zenana Mission.

DEAR MR. BAYNES,-May I ask the favour from you of insertion in the July Herald the following paragraph, prepared for our July magazine, but which will reach the eyes, and hearts I trust, of many friends not otherwise accessible if inserted in the Herald. You will, I am sure, much benefit our Mission work by so doing, and oblige, yours very sincerely, Ameita Angus.
"Our Christmas Gifts. Before the next number of our Magazine is out we shall hope to have received from our kind friends a good supply of gifts to send out as Christmas gifts to the pupils in the zenanas and schools. We believe that in most cases, if not all, those friends have received letters from our lady workers who received the gifts last year, and have heard of the warm welcome and exceeding pleasure with which they have been greeted by the women and children. We can only say, by way of adding force to any plea for their recurrence, that it wolld be, we feel sure, a very bitter disappointment to both teachers and pupils if the supply were not forthcoming and were inadequate to the needs of the various stations. The universal testimony is this: ' If only the kind donors could see the delight they give, they would feel sufficiently rewarded.'
"AtBarisal, Mrs. Anderson specially asks for jackets, for the school children and native Christian women, of long cloth or coloured flannel, or remnants of print, \&c., that will make them. Also fitted work bags and all kinds of working material, knitting needles and wool for knitting comforters, \&c.
"At Delhi, Miss Thornaske for some epecially wide and large skirts, four
or five yards wide, not put into band, but a piece sent for bard and pockets. The Chumani schools, too, in this place need special mention and special gifts ; the girls are all very poor, and articles of clothing or for use in daily life are the most suitable presente. Scarlet flannel to be made up into courtas, would be most welcome; or thin long cloth, for chuddahs. Perhaps there may be some friends who have no time for needleworl, who would kindly send gitts of money for buying material of this sort; or buying brass plates or cups, or even shoes for these children. Such gifts, if sent to Mrs. Angus, at The College, Regent's Park, shall be put to these uses in the best way possible. One lady, much interested in this work in Delhi, would gladly make up any flannel for courtas contributed in this way.
"At all pleces, dressed dolls, scrap books, work boxes, knives, pencils, thimbles, book bags, courtas, jackets, skirts, tops and other toys, remnants of prints or flannel, coloured pictures, Scripture pictures, and illuminated text cards in Hindustani, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, or Telugu would be very welcome. Any boxes or parcels, if sent to the Baptist Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, addressed to Mrs. Angus or Mrs. F. Smith, by the end of September, will be gladly received and carefully packed and sent to India. It is most desirable that each box or parcel shall contain a list of contents, with the value; and if the articles are designed for some particular lady or station, that should be clearly indicated."


## Bengali Village Grog-shop.

T१HE English rule confers, undoubtedly, great blessings upon India, yet in one respect, at least, it brings a great curse with it there as in almost all lands where it has influence-I allude to the spread of strong drink. Before we went to India, some of the lowest castes used to drink, but no respectable people did so. Now, however, thousands of the educated and intelligent classes indulge in strong drink; wretched grog-shops are to be seen in abundance in the Calcutta streets, and within the last few years drinking habits have greatly increased among the villagers-at least, in Bengal. This increase is to be largely traced to the introduction, a few years ago, of what is called the " outstill" system. Formerly liquor could be prepared only at what may be called the "county town," the sudder station of the zillah; but a few years ago Sir Ashley Eden introduced the plan of outstills-that is, people were allowed to make the liquor in country places. The result was that the revenue improved at the cost of the morals of the people. Drink was brought close to the people, and wretched adulterated stuff was sold at a much cheaper rate than the liquor which used to be supplied from the sudder station. For this double reason thousands learned to drink who, otherwise, would have remained sober. Missionarics who knew the country protested long and loudly against the new system, especially our missionary, Mr. Evans, of Monghyr, and the American Baptist, Dr. Phillips, of Midnapore. The Brahmo Samaj and
other individual natives joined in the appeal, and at length the prosent Lieut.-Gorernor, Sir Rivers Thompson, appointed a Commission to inquire into the facts. The Commission substantially corroborated the statements of the missionaries; and a scheme has been proposed which, if adopted, will obriate many, though not all, of the objections felt against the outstill system. I am not sure whether the scheme has been adopted; it had to be considered by the Board of Revenue, and, as the adoption of the scheme would lead to some diminution in the Excise receipts, there is always danger that it may be shelved. That the spread of strong drink is a growing curse among the people of India cannot be doubted.

G. H. Rouse.

## The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver.

Ware thankful to report the receipt of numerous gifts indicative of deepest interest in the work of the Society, and revealing the fact that in the hearts of rich and poor alike the work of the Mission is loved and prayed for.

Mr. J. B. Mead, of New Cross, writes: "A few weeks ago I sent you $£ 1$ from a rillage shopkeeper who previously sent ten shillings, proceeds of his farthing collection, for the Mission. He now forwards the following :-
" ' Enclosed is order for ten shillings, the farthing contribution, for the Congo; the other $£ 1$ is altogether extra, and, if you will bear with me a few moments, I will explain how I was led to send it. Last summer, after having sent you the farthing contribution, an earnest desire possessed me to offer the Lord something better than farthings. I prayed earnestly to the Lord to permit me to send some gold for His spiritual temple, and most graciously He answered my prayers, for last antumn my competitor in business in this village failed, and since that time $I$ have had all the trade myself, as far as my village hop is concerned. I am now sixty years of age. I rise and commence business every morning at about half-past six, and more or less, continue till half-past nine p.m., and till eleven on Saturday; and yet, after so many hours all the week, a fortnight since I walked sixteen miles on the Lord's' day, preached two sermons-one at $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. , the other at $6.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .-r e t u r n i n g$ bome in the evening none the worse, but rejoicing in spirit. Of course, my services were free. The other Lord's-day, lately, I went about twenty miles for the same purpose. So you see the seed you liberally and kindly sowed in this business eight years since has borne fruit in many ways, to the honour and glory of our gracions God.'"

Mr. A. Walker, of Manchester, sends a skin carriage rug for the Congo Mission. "A Working Man and Friend, Dumfries," sends $£ 1$ for Congo Mission and $£ 1$ for China, and writes: "I send you also a few articles of jewellery for the Congo Mission-a ring I got as a keepsake ; also a pin. My wife sends also her marriage ring; a friend sends two rings and a pair of ear-rings. I only wish they were of more value; but, such as they are, I gladly and thankfully send them for the blessed work of the Mission." "W., South Hants," sends a small gift of jewellery

Cor the Mission, only deeply regretting "she has not better to give." "A Friend, Alnwick," per Rev. D. Ross, sends a few articles of jewellery for the Mission. "A young Christian, who has but recently put on Christ," sends, per Rev. A. Gibb, of Aberdeen, a silver bangle and two lockets for the Lord's work in distant lands." "B., Soho, Liverpool," sends a ring for the China Mission, "a thankoffering to the Lord for recovery from long illness.' "A little girl, to whom Jesus has been very good, sends two shillings, a present to her, for His sake, to send a Bible to the heathen." "A Schoolboy" sends a pencilcase and"one shilling" to help clear off the debt." "E. C. and A. R., Harrow," send a pickle cruet-stand for the Congo Mission, and ten shillings towards debt liquidation. £1 from "Johannes" for the Mission. "E. W." sends six silver spoons for the Congo Mission, "with an earnest prayer that a still further blessing may rest upon the Society." A. E. and R. Reynolds send several rings for the funds of the Mission. M. J. B. Redlynch, Downton, sends half-a-guinea, proceeds of sale of brooch, for the Congo Mission. The Rev. D.:Howell, of Glasbury, writes: "I herewith send yon three shillings and sixpence for the Mission debt, being one day's wages of a working-man, a member of my church, who greatly delights in reading month by month the Missionary Herald, and who says he cannot help giving to such a blessed work." "A Friend at City Road Chapel, Bristol," $£ 10$ : "in loving memory of a precious mother to whom the missionary enterprise was ever dear." "A Friend, Exodus xxv. 2," sends a locket, brooch, and chain, for Missions on the Congo and in India. Mrs. Bloodworth, of Bays Hill, Cheltenham, sends, per Mrs. Wilkinson, a Communion cup for the Congo Mission. To the following friends, also, the most cordial thanks of the Committee are given for welcome and much-needed help:Mr. G. F. Muntz, Umberslade, £100; "Anonymous," per Bankers, £50; Mrs. Kemp, Rochdale, for Congo, £50; "Zaccheus," Bradford, £20; "Twickenham," for Congo, £25; Baroness Solvyns, for Congo, $£ 10$; "Scotland," per Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, £10; St. Paul's Missionary Society, $£ 10$; J. W. A., $£ 10$; M. G. (£ธَ for Congo), $£ 10$.

## The Debt.

THE following letter from the Rev. Richard Glover reports cheering and generous action on the part of Bristol and Weston friends, for which we feel most grateful :-
"Dear Mr. Baynes,-At our recent Missionary meetings, a generous friend brought me $£ 100$ for the debt ; another gives $£ 50$; another $£ 25$; three persons gave $£ 10$ eaclı; and others smaller amounts, making a total of $£ 30110$ s.
"The friends at Weston-super-Mare also lave set on foot a subscription witl a view of raising, if possible, $£ 100$ for the same purpose.
"I trust these gifts will help to secure the snall remainder still necessary to clear the Society of obligations, so that we may "go forward."

> "I am, dear Mr. Baynes,
"Yours sincerely,
"Bristol, June 21st, 1886."
"Richard Glover.
Since the publication of the June Heraid, we have also received the following contributions:-
Bristol :-Mr. A. Robinson, £100; Sir S. Morton and Lady Peto, £25; Mr. C.

Townsend, £10; Mr. J. A. Rose, £5 5e, Mr. A. Darby, £5; Mr. E. G. Field, £5 ; Mr. H. Ashman, £5; Mr. R. R. Glover, £5; Mr. Thos. Morris, £5; Mr. F L. Smith, £5; Mr. J. Thompson, £5; smaller sums, $£ 1614 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. ; total, £191 19s. 6d. "Cannot go, but can send," £20; Edinburgh, per Dr. Landels, £11; E. P., £5 ; Miss Dixon, $£ 5$; Mr. F. Gardiner, Wisbech, $£ 5$; Mr. R. Hellier, $£ 5$; Miss Hayes, $£ 5$; smaller_sums, $£ 169 \mathrm{~s}$.

The Debt now stands at-

## £933 17s. 6d.

A small contribution from each reader of the Missionaby Heraid would, without difficulty, and immediately, remove this burden; or perhaps some of our more wealthy friends would prefer to secure this most desirable result by larger gifts, setting free further help for the increasing work of the new jear.

Respectfully 'and earnestly we plead with our friends to take up the matter and achieve this result.

## 3ecent Intelligentre.

AT the last meeting of the Mission Committee two candidates were accepted for the Congo Mission-viz., Messrs. Graham and Phillips, of the Pastors' College; two for the Chine Mission-viz., Messra. Drake and Shorrock; and one for the Indian Mission-viz., Mr. Herbert Anderson, of Rawdon College, son of the Rev. J. H. Anderson, of Barisal.

Mr. and 'Mrs. Drake have 'had seven years' experience of mission work in North China in essociation with the Chine Inland Mission in Shansi Province, they will now take up work in Shantung Province, returning to China most probably toward the close of the current year.

Mr. Shorrock, of Regent's Park College, and Mr. Herbert Anderson, of Rawdon College, will remain in this country for a year longer with a view to prosecute specisl studies.

Our readers will be thankful to learn that Dr. Tweedy "confidently anticipates" that Mr. Bentley will be in a position to return to the Congo in July or August-" should he continue to make satisfactory progress." Should this be so, he will most probably leave for Africa early next month, taking with him Mrs. Bentley, Mr. Shindler, of Bristol College, Mr. Darby, of Ellenborough, and Messrs. Graham and Phillipa, of the Pastors' College, as colleagues.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Holliday, the energetic Secretary of the Young Men's Missionary Association, has in preparation a lecture on Chine for the coming season, and that the Young Men's Association has undertaken to provide an exceptionally fine set of illustrations. The Rev. T. Richard is giving valuable help and information, so that this lecture should be at least as popular and useful to young men as the carlier ones on the Congo and India.

We are given to understand that the new Missionary Journal of the Young Men's Missionary Association, containing a missionary letter and other
information suitable for young men's classes and senior scholars, can now be had by country schools and associations on their subscribing five shillings per annum, for which twelve copies monthly will be sent post free. Address: The Secretary, Young Men's Association, Baptist Mission House.

The Mission at Tsing Cheu Fu, North China, begs gra, efnlly to acknowledge having received from C. A. Rose, Esq., of Glasgow, the gift of a cask of cod liver oil for the use of the dispensary patients there, value $£ 10$.

We are glad to announce the arrival in England of the Rev. F. D. Waldock, of Colombo, Ceylon, in вomewhat better health than when he left Colombo.

Miss Pitt, from the Congo, has also returned to England, and, through the Lindness of Mr. Charlesworth, has secured congenial work at Mr. Spurgeon's Stockwell Orphanage as Assistant Matron.

The Rev. Robert and Mrs. Walker, from Genoa, Italy, have just reached London, they will remain in this country for a few months taking much-needed rest and change.

The Rev. J. J. Fullar, of the Cameroons, has been suffering very severely from a very obstinate attack of coast fever. He writes under date of "Bethel Station, May 4th ${ }^{4}$ :-
"I do not remember to have had so bad an attack for ten jears. This morning, although very weak, I am just able to ait up and write these few lines."

We earnestly commend our brother to the prayers and sympathies of our readers.

Friends of the Congo Missionaries will please note that all letters to Congo should in future be addressed thus :-

Rev.
Baptist Missionary Society, Tunduwa, or Underhill, Congo River, S.W. Africa, otherwise extra postage between Banana and Underhill will be charged.

With regard to the forthcoming Autumnal Meetings, it may be well to remind our readers that they wil ' $e$ beid in the city of Bristol during the week commencing Monday, October the 4th; the Missionary Day being Tuesday, October the 5th. We hop, next month to give full particulars of these gatherings. Will our friends plens make a note of the date and try to be present?

The cordial thanks of the Committee are given to the following friends for welcome and useful gifts :-

To a Friend, per Mrs. Moore, of Kennington, for work Lags for the Zenana Miseion.

To Miss Jenkins and the members of the Girls' Sewing Class, Carey Chapel, Tondu, for a parcel of shirts and caps for the Congo Mission.

To Niss Hope and friends at Red Hill and Reigate for a parcel of jackets for the Congo Mission.

# Contributions 

## From 30th March to end of financial year, 1886.

When contribations are given for special objects, they are denoted as follows:-The letter $T$ is placed before the sum when it is intended for Translations; $N$, for $S$ shools; $N P$, for Native Preachers; W O, for Widows and Orphans.

| -dal Subsceiptions. | Wright, Mr. Henry ... 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adshead, Mr, Stochport | ...... 050 |  |
| Air, Dr. A. G. ........... 1100 |  | 10 |
| A Regular Subscriber 10 |  | Proverbs iii., v. 9, for |
| Arlom, Mr J. H. . ..... 010 |  |  |
| Arery, Rev. W. J....... 010 | A. C. S. .................. 50 |  |
|  | A Friend, Salisbury ... 0150 |  |
| Betts, Mr Jno. ........... $\mathrm{S}^{5} \mathrm{5}$ | Do., for Congo ......... 0100 Friend, Manchester, | Nors, Mies M. S., <br> Nottingham |
| trcher, Miss Edith ... 10 |  | Scr |
| Do., for W \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$..... 010 |  | for Congo ............... 010 |
| Carter, Mr T. C. ......... 11 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | Thank Offering .......... 1010 |
| s, Mr |  | Tritton, Mr Jos........... 250 |
| avey, Mr | 0 | Trophimus .............. 010 |
| worth .................... 119 | Bomford, Henning(box) 0100 |  |
| Davies, Mrs, Bromyard 20 | Canham, Mr and Mrs | Wates, Mr R. L. ........ 5 |
| Dennington, Mr J. P., 010 | 100 | Weymonth, Misses...... 1 White, Miss ............. 1 |
| rmingham ........ 010 |  | W iliams, M |
| M, \& A. ................ 2 | Child, Mr T. S............... 10000 |  |
| dwards, Masters E. | Christian, Mise J. ....... 1110 |  |
| W. | Collier, Mr S., Ealing 500 |  |
| arren, Miss ........... 1110 | Cowe, Mr W., for Congo 1 I 50 |  |
| (ibson, Mrs .............. 010 | E. B. ...................... 010 |  |
| lover, Mr T. ............ 010 | E. H. ...................... 300 |  |
| 10 | E. E. L. .................... 0100 |  |
| reen, Mrs, Leicester 1000 | E. M. .-.................... 1000 | Lamdels, For Pal |
| Haddon, Mr J............ 010 | E. M. H. .................... 100 |  |
| Haggis, Mr A. | Do., for Congo......... 100 | Berwiek-on-Tweed...... 115 |
| Howe, Rev. G-.......... 110 | Elven, Mr C. W., | Birmingham |
| adson, Mrsa | Liverpool, for Mr | Briton Fer |
| Walthemstow ......... 200 | all, for placards | Edin |
| \& C., Essex ........... 220 | for walls at Rome... 20 | Kirkcaldy |
| ohnson,MrG.W.,M.A. 100 | Evans, Mr H. K., for | London .................... B 16 |
| wis, Rev. C. B. ...... 550 |  |  |
| Lloyd, Mr D. H., Brid- <br> gend. <br> d........................ 22 | F. M. P. Foster, |  |
| aroham, Mr J., for |  | Londos and Middleabi, Abbey hoad ............ 684 |
| Congo Missionary (quarterly) ............ 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foster, Mr G. E., Cam } \\ & \text { bridge } \end{aligned}$ | Abbey Road $\qquad$ 664 Arthur Streat, Camber- |
| arsden, Mr.............. 100 | Friends, for China ... 300 |  |
| arshman, Mrs J. C... 110 | Godwin, Mr J. P., Poole 110 | Arthur Street, King's |
| artin Mr E | Goodman, Mr. R., 50 | Cross, Sun. Sch |
| Landport, for Congo $1 \times 110$ | Ampthill.......... .650 | atte |
| Mills, Mr G. M. W...... 2220 | Gough, Mrs (Bunday | Do., for W \& 0 ...... 2 |
| M. G. | morning box) ........ 278 | Belle Isle ................. 10 |
| Oldring, Mr G. W., 010 | Gourlay, Mr A.; St. | Bermondeey, Little |
| Burnley ................ $0^{0} 10$ | Andrews, for Congo 0100 | George Street, Sun. |
| Olney, | ammond | Sch. ......................... 216 |
| Olney, Mr T. |  | Bloomsbury ............. 3112 |
| Pedder,Miss, | Hi¢ks, Mr C. R. ......... 01000 | Do., for Sun. Sch. ... 888 |
| for Congo ............. 1 |  | Do., for Congo ......... 110 |
| Roberts, Mr | Hope N........... 0100 | Brixton Hill, New Park |
| obinson (the late) | Houghton, Mrs (Family | Road Ch. ............. 3616 |
| E. S., Brist | box) ................. 5100 | Brixton, Kenyon Ch.... 010 |
| Serpenti Statio | untley, Mr | Do., for Sun. Sch.... 871 |
| Rome (half year) ... 50 | go ............. 210 | Brompton, Onslow Cb. 27511 , |
| Scorey, Rev. P. G...... 10 | Hutchins, Mr C. F., | Do., for China........ 315 |
| cudamore, Rev. G. ... $010{ }^{6}$ | r Congo ............. 10 | Do., for Spacial N P 36 |
| udamore, Mrs ........ 010 e | J. C., in memory of a | Camberwell, Demmark |
| naw, Mr Jno., Salen- dine Nook | departed hushand ... 2176 | Place Ch. ............. 3611181818180 |
| dine Nook ............. $10{ }^{10} 00$ | J. T. H., for Congo ... 010 | Came, for W \& O......... 11150 |
| Smitb, Mr A., Gurney 220 | J. M. ..................... 10 | Do., Sun. Sch. ......... 38 |
| Sueveus, Miss L. ...... 010 | Kirtland, Miss Ada | Do., for $N$ |
| Do., for NP........... 0100 | (box) ................ 11 | for Mr |
| Oll, Rev. J.............. 010 日 |  | for Support of |
| $\begin{array}{llll} \text { ritton, Mr Jos. } \\ \text { (monuly) } \end{array}$ | passage and out/it | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Congo boy } \\ & \text { o.,forMissThomas's } \end{aligned}$ |
| lcker, Mrs ............ 22 | of Congodfissionary 120 | Sch., Cumeroo |
| Cong | M. B. ..................... 1000 | Do., for Italy ......... 510 |
| illiams, Mrs, Swansea | 010 | Castle St., Welsh Ch... 250 |


| lk Farm, Berkley | ham,Jarnes'Grove 713 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Road Ch. ............ 2100 | , Gordon Road, |
| o., Aun. Sch. ......... 1100 | $0 . . . . . . . . .10106$ |
| ChanesStreet,Camber- <br> well New Roarl ...... 3008 | Poplar, Cotton Street <br> Bun. Bch. <br> 312 |
| Ohelsea .................... 36 6 6 | Putney, Union Ch. ... 22120 |
| hild's Hill .............. 3138 | Regent's Park ........... 1711610 |
| Chiswick Son. Soh. ... 0120 | Regent's St., Lambeth 486 |
| Clapham, Grafton Sq. 5 ¢ 10 | Rotherhithe, New Rd. |
| Clapton, Down's Ch. ... 1121110 | Sun. Sch. .............. 650 |
| Do., for Congo ......... 43480 | Spencer Place Ch. ...... 500 |
| rouch Bill .............. 14 50 | Stoke Newington, |
| Dalston Junction ...... 27 4 | Bouverie Rload Ch . |
| Do., Sun. Sch......... 8188 | Sun. Sch. ........... 0196 |
| eptford, Octavie St., | Do., Devonshire Sq |
| San Sch. ............... 1110 o | Ch. B lance ........ <br> Stratford, Major Hoad <br> 12 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{f}$ | tratford, <br> Sun. Sch. <br> jor Hoad 170 |
| Do., San. Sch......... 133 | Teddington, for Congo 0100 |
| Eldon St., Welsh Ch. 100 | Tottenhem .............. 32116 |
| Enfield | Do., Sun. Sch: ......... 18167 |
| Do., for Congo boy.. 15 | Twickenbam ........... 110 |
| rove Rd. Ch., Victoria <br> Park $\qquad$ 618 | Upper Holloway Sun. <br> Sch. ........................ 118 4 |
| Do., Sun. Sch. .......... 2700 | Upton Chapel ........... 56153 |
| Hammersmith, West | Do., for W \& $O$..... 81710 |
| End Ch. ............. 27111 | Vernon Ch., for W \& $\boldsymbol{O}$ 5 00 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$........... 0100 | VictoriaChspel, Wands- |
| Hampstead, Heath St., 58118 | worth Road ........ 3208 |
| Harrow Son. Sch., for <br> $\boldsymbol{N} P$ $\qquad$ | Walthamstow, Wood Street ................ 1619 B |
| Highbury Hill ............ 30688 | Do., for W $W$ |
| Lo., Bun. Sch. ....... ${ }^{0} 6$ | (moiety) ............ 2127 |
| Do., do., for Congo... 15187 | Walworth, East Street |
| Highgrte Road ....... 4512 | Sua. Sch, for Mr |
| Do., for W \& $O$...... 108 | Heinig's Orphanage 400 |
| Do., for China ......... 421 | Wandsworth, East Hill 3130 |
| Do., for Congo ......... 19190 | Weatbourne Grove ...... 14098 |
| Do., for Mr Comber, |  |
| for Congo boy ..... 30 | $\begin{array}{rlrll}\text { Do., for } N \\ \text { W P............ } & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 79 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Congo ................ 3 7 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wood berry Down ...... } & 70 \\ 8 & 8 \\ \text { Wood Green .............. } & 17 \\ 2 & 10\end{array}$ |
| Highgrate, Southwood | Do., for $\boldsymbol{N}$ P............ 118 |

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| Chbairir. |  |
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| Birkenhead, Grange <br> Lane Sun. Sch. |  |
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| Do., do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$, |  |
| Do., Jackeon Street | 3103 |
| Do., Welsh Ch | 631 |
| Do.,do., for Brittan | 110 |
| Do., do., for Italy... | 0186 |
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| Chester, Grosveno | 200 |
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## Comberlatid.

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| Do., Tabernacle |  |  |

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Gloucratershifar.
Blakeney .................. 415
Cheltenham, Salem Ch. 5617

Do., for Girls' Sch.,
Colombo................
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Sun. Sch. ................ 1100
Coleford ......................... 26120
Do., for $W \& 0 . . . . . . . .200$
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Do., for $W \notin O$...... 1 1 0 o
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Winchcombe

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## Hatipghire.

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downCh.,forCongo 0.130 Do., Westbournc......
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Do., for China .........
Do., for Japan …... 22 2 $0<0$

## Emsworth .................

per MrJ. A. Byerles,
Treasurer


## Huntinadonemibe.



For $W$ \& $O$ Fund.

[^2]

Woodhurst ...............
Yelling $\qquad$

Moiety to London Missionary Society...

Huntingdonshire, per
Mre BatemanBrown,
for Italian Mission 40 -

## Kbinz.

| AB | ) ............. 14 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Broadstairs ................ 14 | Do., do., for $N P$ |
| romley ................... 7 6 | Do., do., for Ilaly |
| antham ................. 285 |  |
| Canterbury ............. 31 |  |
| Do., for W \& $\mathrm{O}^{\text {O }}$..... 218 |  |
| $\begin{array}{rlll} \text { Do., for } \boldsymbol{N P} \boldsymbol{P} & . . . . . . . . & 0 & \mathbf{5} \\ \text { Dartford } \end{array}$ |  |
| Do., |  |
| 3710 |  |
| aver, Salem Ch. ...... 6211 |  |
| Do., for W \& O ...... 8 9 11 | Do., for $W$ \& $0 . . . . . . .$. <br> Do..for NP, Shrinath, |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$............ 017817 | DO. |
| Edenbridge -............ 1117 | Boat .............. 27 |
| o., for W $W^{\&} 0$ | Do., Wilmot Street |
| Eest Plumetead .......... $0_{0}{ }_{6}$ |  |
| Eyethorns ................ 3011 | Do., West Gorton |
| Do., for W \& O ...... 10 | Branch Moss Side |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P} \ldots . . . . . . . .$. , | Do., for $\dddot{W}$ \& 0 ....... 44 |
| Do., for Congo ......... 48 | Grosvenor Street ...... 7619 |
| versham …........7 1300 | Do., for W \& $O$...... 30 |
|  | Brig |
| oudhurst................... 6811 | Do., for Congo........ 21212 |
| Gravesend, San. Bch... 0177 |  |
| eadcorn ................ 01000 |  |
| ewisham Hoad ........ 182 | Salford, Gt. George St. 2217 |
| Do., for Cameroons 4 | Do.,for $W 40$ |
| o., for China........ 4 <br> o., for Mr Ander. | Stretford, Edge |
|  | n Ch. ............. 2018 |
| ee ....................... 597 | Upper Medlock Street 1615 |
| Do., for China ......... 1 |  |
| Do., for Congo........ 111 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do., for W\& } \begin{array}{l} \text { \& } O \\ \text { Do., for. for Congo....... } \end{array} \text { 0 } 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Do., for India Do, dor It.... Italy | Harpurhay,Quean's ${ }^{\text {Pre. }} 1118$ |
| Do., for Italy ......... ${ }^{0} 10$ | Gorton, Ainsworth St. 4 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{O}$ | Do., Wellington St. 012 |
| ew Brompton ......... 40 |  |
| Do., for $N P$ Pran. 01140 | Sch., for Congo ... |
| umstead, ': for Congo 10 0 0 |  |
| amsgate, Cave Ch. | 789 |

## St. Peters

Do., for W\& 0
Sheerness
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Sutton-at-Hone, Sun.
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Do., for $\bar{W} \boldsymbol{*} 0$ o........
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Bolton.
Bary, Knowsley street
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Lancester
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Liverpool, Pembroko
Cn., for Mr Wall's
Do., Richmond Ch.....................
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| Do., Fablus Ch. ..... 61811 |  |
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| Do., do., for W \& 0 . | 0 |
| Do., do., for Mr |  |
|  |  |
| o., Prioce's Ga | 213 |
| Do., do., for Congo | 5 |
| Do., do., for Mr |  |
| Liverpool, Soho St., forDelhi |  |
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| Cameroons | 2 |
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| Windsor street |  |
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| Burnley Zion ........... 12151 |  |
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| Do., for Congo | , 0 |
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| Chunde |  |
| Colne ..... | 1410 |
| Cloughfold | 27 |
| Darwen | 22 |
| Do., for | 110 |
| Haslingden, TrinityCh.Do., for $W 8$O |  |
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| Millgate................ ${ }^{3} 810$ |  |
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| Ramsbottom............. 39 |  |
| Do., for W \& 0 ...... | 27 |
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Less previous remit-
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## Leichstbesifrer.

Leicester, Belvoir St.

| Abbey Gate School $21 \pm 7$ |  |
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| Do., Charles Street.. |  |
| Do., do., for W\& 0 . | 3 |
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| Do., Victoria Rd.Ch. 1011 |  |
| Do., Melbourne Hall 110 |  |
|  |  |
| Do., do., for Congo.. 34 1011 |  |
| Do., for $\bar{W} \&{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Satton and Cosby ...... 18 |  |
| Less expenses | 12219 |
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## Lincolmsithe.

| Boston | 3149 |
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| Do., for W\& 0 ... | $0 \pm$ |
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| Northempton, College |  |  |  |
| Street ...................... | 010 | 0 |  |

## Nortionerimhand.

Berwick-on-Tweed...... $0 \quad 0 \quad 0$ Newcastle, First Ch.... 10520

Do., for W\&O (add.) 026
Do., Rye Hill ......... 29136
Do., do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P} \ldots 65$
Do., do., for T......... 100
North Shields 11156

## Notis.

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## Otpordertri.

Chipping Norton 1250
Oxford, New Hoad, \&c. 58124 Do. for $W \& O$ 4149 Do., for Congo 312 Do., for Mutlah Mis. sion. Do., Commercial Rd, 48310

HUTLATD.
Oakham 81611

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## BoMengeterirz.

| Bath........................ | 32 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do., for Congo | Б 10 0 |
| Do., Menvers Street |  |
| (balance) | 71310 |
| Do., Twerton | 5110 |
| Do., Hey Hill | $30 \quad 38$ |
| Do., do., for W \& O... | 110 |
| Do., Bethford | 017 |
| Do., Duukerton | 013 |
| Beckington | 815 |
| Boronghbridge | 89 |

Bridgwater ............... 141110

| Do., for w $\%$ O | 1163 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$. | 3156 |
| Bristol | 8612 |
| Do., for outfit and |  |
| passage to China. | 500 |
| Corsham | 1310 |


| Stafford ................... 412 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do., for W de 0 | 015 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$ | 16 |
| Wolverhampton | 2413 |
| Efrpolim. |  |
| Aldborough | 118 |
| Bury St. Edmunds. | 440 |
| Do., for W \& O | 20 |
| Do., for Congo. | 012 |
| Eye ........................ 315 |  |
| Ipswich, United Services(less expenses) | $411$ |
| Do., BurlingtonChape | 98 |
| Do., do., for W\& 0 . | 50 |
| Do., do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$. | 216 |
| Do., Stoke Green. | 365 |
| Do., do., for $W$ \& 0 | 11 |
| Do., Turret Green ... | 497 |
| Do., do., for WV \& 0 | 44 |
| Do., do., for Congo. | 50 |
| Do., do., for China... | 40 |
| Do., do., for India. | 30 |
| Lowestoft | 918 |
| Somerleyton | 41 |
| Do., for W $\mathcal{G}$ O $\ldots$... | 10 |
| Sudbury | 87 |
| Walton | 05 |
| Do., for W \& 0 ... | 1 |

## Norbir.

## Addleatone $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . .16 \quad 0 \quad 7$

Do., for $W$ \& $O$...... 18
$\begin{array}{rl}\text { Do., for } N P \text { P........... } 114 & 11 \\ \text { Balham, Ramsden Rd. } 2219 & 7\end{array}$
Barnes …............... 77
Do., for Congo ...... 010
Do., Sun. Sch.......... 010 4
Do., do., for support
of native girl.
Intally Sch. .......... 480
Croydon..................... 322
Dulwich, LordshipLane 272
Gaildford, Commercial

| Road $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 3218 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Do., do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P} . . . .$. | 17 |

Do., do., for W O. 110
Kingston-on-Thames... 20 8 8
Do., for W \& $O$...... 300
Do., for $N P$, under
Mr Anderson.
500
Merstham, Sun. Sch. 1220
Penge .......................... 352

Streatham ............... 9 3 3
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Surbiton Hill ............ } 24 & 4 & 0 \\ \text { Do., for Congo........ } 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Sutton......................... 10 8 6

Upper Norwood .......... 20180
West Norwood, Chats-


## Stossix.

Battle ....................... 2182
Do., for $N P$
Brighton, Qucen's Sq.... 28 4
Do., for China......... 20
Do., for Congo......... 0150
Do., Sussex Strcet... 12143
Do., do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P} . . .$. l 1 ?



## WAZWIOESBIRy.

Birmingham, on acct.
per Mr. T. Adaman,
Treasurer ............
Birmingham, WYclifie
Cb., Y. M. B. C.,
for Debt ..............
Ch. …................
000
Do., do., for Congo... $0 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 8\end{aligned}$
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Do., Warwick Street $45 \quad 3 \quad 1$
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Umberslade ............... 161711
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Kington Langley …... 7787
North Bradley............ 28 71
Do, for $W$ \& $O$....... $\begin{gathered}0 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ \text { Swindon................... } \\ 10 \\ 16\end{gathered}$

Do., for $N$ P Po...........
Miss Wells' Sch., Delhi
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Westbury Penknap .... 714
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Do., WestEndChapei
Westbury Leigh .........
Do., for $W$ \& $O$
Do., for $N P$
Winterslow

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| Atch, Lench and Dunnington ................ 1718 |  |
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Mission and ex-
penses.................. 64010
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WALES.

## From lath March to ond of

 Financial Year.Angibaba.

| Aino | 0130 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amluch | 2711 |
| Do., for Congo | 015 |
| Do.,Salem, for $W$ \& 0 | 0 |
| Benumaris................ | 4110 |
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| Bodedera | 5105 |
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| Do., for Italy | 0100 |
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Mold
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Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} P$
Rhyl, Wels
St. Asseph $\qquad$ 227 176 012

## Merionethshire.

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bermonth and Arthog. } & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ \text { Corwen, Cynnydd and } & & & 19 \\ \text { Tre-r-ddol ............. } & 3 & 19 & 6\end{array}$ Dolgelley 9170
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| Llanfair, Crerainon | 558 |
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| Brecon, Kensington | $13 \quad 8 \quad 8$ |
| Do., Watergate ..... | 1167 |
| Do., do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$... | 01011 |
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Blaenwenen ................. 1143
Cardigen, Mount Zion $17 \quad 38$ Do., for $N P$............ 419


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Do., Grangetown,
Sun. Sch. …........ 5150
Do., Long Oross ....... 1000
Do., Woodville Rd.... 2016
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Clydach, Calvary ....... } & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ \text { Corntown ............... } & 1 & 17 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Corntown } \\ \text { Do., for } \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 1 & 17 & 0 \\ \text { D } & 0\end{array}$
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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Do., for } N P \text { P........... } 212 & 2 \\ \text { Cwmavon } & 19 \\ \text { D }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Do., for } \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P} . . . . . . . . . . & 1 & 0 & 9 \\ \text { Cwntwrch, Beulah } & \text {... } & 1 & 9 & 0\end{array}$
Cwo., for $N P$ P........... $22_{1}$ 3 0
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Cwmparc, Bethel } & \text {....... } & 1 & 16 & 2 \\ \text { Deri, Tabernacle...... } & 7 & 0\end{array}$

| Deri, Tabernacle......... |
| :--- |
| Dinas, Zoar |
| 7 |
| 7 |
| 6 |

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Dinas, Zoar } \\ \text { Do., for Italy } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \text { Do, for Congo } & 1 & 6 & 16 & 4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Do., for Congo.......... } & 616 & 16 \\ 0 & 4 \\ \text { Dowlais, Beulah ....... } & 2\end{array}$

| Dowlais, Beulah ......... | 2 |
| ---: | :--- |
| Do., Hebron ........... | 9 |

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| Ferndale, |
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| Newydd.............$~$ |

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$N P$.................... 0119
Gelligaer ................... 1100
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Glyn Neath, Bethel } . . . & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ \text { Hengoed.................... } & 12 & 1 & 0\end{array}$

| Hengoed,................... 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hirwain, Remoth | 7 | 1 |  |

## Glamorgangifibe.

Aberdare, Calvary ...... 3712
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Do., Mill Street ....... 18 4 7
Do.,CwmbachDeth'y. 7 18 0

Landore, Dinas ......... 12120
Lantwit Mujor, for
Mr Jones, Agra ... 1
Lisvane ..................... 017
Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$............ 15
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[^2]:    Dean
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    Huntingaon ................ 2 3 0
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