

[THE MISSIONARY HERALD,
MARCH 1, 1890.



GROUP OF CONGO MISSIONARIES.—(From a Photograph.)

THE MISSIONARY HERALD

OF THE

Baptist Missionary Society.

Our Financial Prospect.

WITH the end of the present month will nominally close the financial year of the Society for 1889-90, and as soon as the few subsequent days of grace have run their course the accounts will be duly balanced; and what, as we go to press in the middle of February, is the outlook? Is there the prospect of a debt? Yes! and a very considerable debt. In last December HERALD we compared the income and expenditure of the Society on October 31st with what they respectively were on the corresponding period of the previous year, and showed a decrease in the income of £4,800, and an increase in the expenditure of nearly £1,200. After the lapse of three months we make another comparison and with this serious result, to discover a still greater disparity between the incomings and outgoings. These are the figures:—

INCOME FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

January 31st, 1889, £23,144
 „ „ 1890, 17,738

Decrease, £5,406

GROSS INCOME.

£30,996
 24,626

Decrease, £6,375

EXPENDITURE.

January 31st, 1890, £56,071
 „ „ 1889, 54,090

Increase £1,981

To these two totals of £6,375 and £1,981 we must add the amount of the debt of last year—viz., £2,862, which we are thankful to say has been reduced to £500, but it is obvious with an undiminished expenditure and decreasing receipts the old debt must recur, forecasting a possible

deficiency of **£11,218**. Whilst it is only right we should remember that in the receipts of last year there was the large gift of £3,297 from a generous friend of the Mission, who preferred to give in his lifetime rather than by legacy, so saving for the Society the 10 per cent. duty, the remembrance will not lessen our liabilities.

In considering the possibility of preventing this prospective deficiency we may very properly take into account such measure of relief as may be afforded by unusually large legacies which have come into the Society's Funds. It must, however, be clearly understood that whatever help can be secured from this source would still, unless other means are forthcoming, leave the Society burdened with a very heavy debt. The only deliverance from this possible incubus lies in new subscriptions, increased contributions, and special donations.

During the few weeks that yet remain numerous meetings will be held throughout the country. We respectfully, but very earnestly, ask the pastors and officers of the churches to be visited by our deputations to do their best to make the most of these opportunities, and together with this request we are disposed to make a special appeal on behalf of donations, not as we have sometimes done in the past *to remove a debt*, but in this instance *to prevent a debt*.

We present this appeal pre-eminently and almost exclusively upon the ground of the nature of the work in which the Society is engaged. There can be no motives in connection with this missionary enterprise more powerful to move the hearts of those who love the Saviour than the Saviour's own emphatic command to make known His Gospel and the sad and hopeless condition of the world without that Gospel. Will our readers ponder, ponder much upon the obligations which the Saviour's love to them creates, and upon the urgent needs of their heathen fellow-creatures? Out of such pondering we think a practical response will come.

But there are other grounds, though secondary, upon which we may make this appeal.

There is the important fact that the opportunities of the Society for larger service have grown remarkably in recent years. The pioneer work on the Congo is coming to an end; several stations are now in a fully organised condition, other stations are waiting to be established. In China the operations of the Society have extended greatly, and the recent tidings of the readiness of the people in that land to hear the Gospel are full of hope and promise. In India, our oldest mission-field, the social changes that are transpiring make the presence and labours of Christian missionaries more than ever needful. It is assuredly not the time now, either in the

history of our Society or in the state of the world, to be hindered in our efforts and discouraged in our spirits by diminished resources.

The improvement which has taken place of late in the commercial condition of the country affords a further reason for seeking increased aid. In our own churches there must be many who in common with others have shared in this prosperity. Will not such recognise a kind Providence by an appropriation of some proportion of their gains to the cause of the God of Missions? Are not God's servants His stewards, and does He not expect them to honour Him with their substance?

In the Home losses by death the Society has recently sustained we may find another plea. Our pages during the last two or three years have recorded the departure to their heavenly rest of many warm friends of the Mission, upon whose sympathy the Committee could ever depend. The present number of the HERALD is no exception, as our readers will regretfully notice. The places of the sainted dead must need be supplied. Nothing but progress, advance beyond present attainments, should or can satisfy; but this means not merely compensation for loss, but ampler resources than have ever yet been possessed.

One other plea we venture to use. It is personal to the esteemed General Secretary of the Society, but we do not withhold it. Mr. Baynes, it is expected, will return from his responsible and arduous visitation of the mission-field in India some time next month. In this connection we will only say this one word. What untold relief would the announcement of a full treasury afford to our friend's heart! May this be our welcome!

It is hoped that, by the time we go to press for our next issue of the HERALD, many kind friends will communicate their desire to contribute to *a special fund for prevention of the expected debt*. The acknowledgment of such generous gifts may stimulate others; and so, before the accounts actually close, the required sum may be forthcoming.

THE ANNUAL SERVICES.

AT the moment of going to press, the arrangements for the Anniversary Services are approaching completion, and next month we shall doubtless be able to publish the full programme. In announcing the following particulars, we would very earnestly express the prayerful hope that the ninety-eighth anniversary of the Society's existence may be marked by unusual blessing.

The meetings will begin with

A PRAYER MEETING,

which will be held in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE on THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24th, and will be conducted by the Rev. J. T. BRISCOE, of Rye Lane Church, Peckham.

On the following evening, FRIDAY, the 25th, the Annual Meeting of the

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

will take place in the MISSION HOUSE, the President, H. M. BOMPAS, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Bristol, being in the chair. Speakers: the Revs. T. H. BARNETT, of India; J. J. FULLER, of Africa, and one other.

On the following Sunday, APRIL 27th, the Missionary Services will be held in the chapels throughout the metropolis.

THE ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING

takes place on TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29TH, in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE, under the presidency of CHARLES FINCH FOSTER, Esq., of Cambridge. In the evening of the same date

THE PUBLIC MISSIONARY SOIREE,

in the LARGE HALL of the CANNON STREET HOTEL. It is with much pleasure we announce as Chairman Sir FRANCIS WALTER DE WINTON, K.C.M.G., who, by the eminent position he occupied in connection with the Congo Free State, is qualified to bear testimony to the work of the Society in Central Africa—a work with which he has ever been in deep sympathy. The speakers at this meeting will be the Revs. WILLIAM STEWART CHEDBURN, of Aberdeen; C. SPURGEON MEDHURST, of China; and the Rev. H. ROSS PHILLIPS, of the Congo, who with Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. A. Fuller, son of the Rev. J. J. Fuller, and Miss Smith, of Camden Town, will be leaving for Central Africa.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30TH, the

ANNUAL BREAKFAST OF THE ZENANA SOCIETY

will be held in the LARGE HALL, CANNON STREET HOTEL. CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq., of Bristol, will preside, and other speakers will be duly announced.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERMON

will be preached on the same day, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH, at noon, in BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL.

We are pleased to intimate that the preacher on this occasion will be

our esteemed friend, the Rev. T. VINCENT TYMMS, of the Downs Chapel, Clapton.

THE BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY

will hold its annual meeting in BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL in the evening of the same date. The Chairman will be ARTHUR BRIGGS, Esq., of Rawdon, whose personal knowledge of India well fits him for such a position. We expect to announce other speakers in our next issue.

On THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1ST,

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING,

in EXETER HALL. We are gratified to be able to state that Sir RIVERS THOMPSON, K.C.S.I., will preside, and that the speakers will be the Rev. A. T. PIERSON, D.D., of America; the Rev. J. J. TURNER, of China; and Rev. J. T. FORBES, M.A., of Newcastle.

THE MISSIONARY BREAKFAST CONFERENCE

is fixed for FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2ND, in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL. The Chairman will be our Treasurer, W. R. RICKETT, Esq. A short Paper, to introduce the Conference, will be read by the Rev. EDWARD MEDLEY, B.A., of Nottingham.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ANNUAL MEETING

will take place in EXETER HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2ND. The Rev. S. G. GREEN, D.D., who is so well known as a speaker to the young, has kindly consented to preside. The Revs. J. R. ELLISON, of India; the Rev. ROBERT D. DARBY, of the Congo; and Mr. DAVID FREEMAN, of Clapton, will address the meeting.

Decease of Mr. Jacob Perkins Bacon.

IT is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. Bacon, which took place on the 30th January, at Leytonstone, after a few days' illness. In the resolution given below, and which was passed at their last monthly meeting, the Committee express their high sense of the character and abilities of their lamented colleague. No presence was more familiar at the Mission House than that of Mr. Bacon; and ever was he ready to place his services at the disposal of the Society. We sincerely mourn his loss.

"The Committee record with very great sorrow the decease of their highly esteemed colleague, Mr. Jacob Perkins Bacon.

"He was elected a member of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society in the year 1868, and from that time was annually re-elected. In 188 he became Chairman of the Finance Committee, which office he filled till the day of his decease. Few members of the Committee have been so punctual and

assiduous in their attendance at the meetings of the Committee, or have given to its business a more devoted and conscientious attention. He always displayed the deepest interest in the affairs of the Society, giving special attention to its accounts, expressing freely the views he entertained, the fruit of thought and conviction, and winning respect and regard from both those who agreed with him and those from whom he differed. He was a man of deep piety and true Christian spirit, drawing largely and generously on his means for the support of the cause he loved. He will be greatly missed from our counsels, and it will be most difficult to repair the loss.

"To his bereaved family he has left a name honourable in every department of life, and the Committee cordially offer to them their respectful sympathy in the sorrow his departure occasions."

Death of the Rev. H. Heinig.

THE tidings have reached us of the death, on the 13th Jan., of our venerable missionary, Mr. Heinig. It is 45 years since our esteemed brother, who had formerly been a German missionary, entered into the services of our Society. For a short time he was stationed at Patna, after which he removed to Benares. The latter city and neighbourhood have been the scene of his long years of devoted labour. To his zeal as an earnest itinerant preacher the HERALD has often borne witness. In the year 1882, he retired from active missionary toil, removing to Allahabad, where he has engaged in such service as his failing strength would permit.

Group of Congo Missionaries.

OUR frontispiece this month is an engraving, from a photograph, of the Congo missionaries, whose safe arrival at Underhill Station we announced in our last issue. In the centre is Mr. Philip Davies, with his boy Lo in front of him; on his right, in the back, Mr. W. F. Wilkinson; and in the foreground, Mr. R. Glennie; whilst on his left is Mr. J. L. Forfeitt. The photograph was taken by Mr. Weedon, the brother of Mrs. Morgan, of Shansi, China, at Mr. Smart's house in Madeira. We should like here to bear our testimony to the kind services rendered by Mr. Smart to our missionaries whilst transshipping on their way to and from the Congo. He is himself engaged in mission work, more particularly amongst the sailors, and so is fully sympathetic. By his forethought in preparing for their arrival when they have been expected, and by his fraternal attention to them whilst detained in the island, he has relieved our brethren from much anxiety and trouble. Our Congo missionaries will warmly join in this grateful recognition of Mr. Smart's geniality and ready helpfulness.

Sad Tidings.

SINCE penning the foregoing the Congo mail has arrived, bringing very sad tidings of one of this group. We regret to announce the death by fever, at San Salvador, of our devoted brother, Mr. W. F. Wilkinson. The following letter has been sent by Mr. F. R. Oram, the missionary at the station, giving full particulars of this distressing event:—

“San Salvador,

“December 31st, 1889.

“MY DEAR DR. UNDERHILL,—It grieves me much that my first letter to you should have to be a report of such sad news as I have now to write.

“Our brother, William F. Wilkinson, arrived here on the 14th of this month to assist during the absence of Mr. Lewis, and it was hoped that on the return to this station of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham, he and I would have the pleasure of travelling to Wathen together.

“For the first week our brother had capital health, and he was rejoicing to think that he had escaped fevers for so long a time. He had his first experience of African fever when I myself had a slight touch of it, which kept me in bed on the 23rd inst., during which day he conducted the business of the station. The following morning I was up to breakfast, but Mr. Wilkinson complained of headache and a poor night, so after a slight breakfast returned for a rest to his bedroom. At noon, I went in to take his temperature, and found he was in fever. He was rolled up in blankets, and perspired, but the temperature could not be brought low enough to take quinine effectually till the following morning, when I administered about 20 grains while a chance was offered. It was well that I did so, for his temperature did not decline below 103 during the rest of this and the following day.

“He was watched carefully by senior lads, besides my own attendance, who did for him all that a sick man requires. Nlekai, our assistant schoolmaster, stayed awake with him on alternate nights, but would frequently come in during the day also.

“On Saturday, the fever seemed to abate somewhat, and then he, for the first time, felt the quinine at work by the usual humming in the ears. We all entertained great hopes for the Sunday, especially as in the evening he felt a desire to sleep. I had just gone to bed, when the boy who was with him came in to tell me that Mr. Wilkinson had seen a snake on his bed. I went in to find him in a great state of alarm, and out of bed. I searched, but as I expected, found no snake; he then told me of strange dreams he had dreamed. He became quieter and I returned to my bed (because for my own health I knew I must not stay up night and day), leaving him with his attendant. At midnight Mr. Wilkinson awoke again and sent in for me. He told me of other dreams, which showed that his mind was wandering. I then sat with him a while, and read some favourite hymns for him to fix his thoughts upon; he then repeated one of his favourites.

“Before leaving I sent for Nlekai, who remained with him through the night. The Portuguese doctor was in attendance.

“But in spite of all, the temperature continued to rise and the delirium

accordingly with extreme violence. Once he spoke of his desire to be engaged in the work at Bolobo, and his sorrow that now he could not go there; at another time he offered aloud a long earnest prayer for the work, quite intelligible although it was in delirium. But later on the mind became confused. The doctor and an English-speaking gentleman came in three or four times and showed very great sympathy and kindness, but when the fever mounted up to 106, and finally to 107·8, the doctor saw it was a bad case.

At 9.30 delirium suddenly ceased, coma set in, and the breathing became harder and more gasping, and finally ceased at ten o'clock.

"The end was a wonderful contrast to the wild delirium of the whole Sunday. The boys were all present when they knew that the end was nigh, and over the bed we joined in prayer before we parted for the night. But though we went to bed, there was little sleep for some of us. To say I am sorry he is gone is saying little. I miss him intensely. For fifteen days only we were together. He was very earnest in seeking souls, and in the work he undertook found much delight. The blank his death has made causes much loneliness. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will, I trust, be here by the end of next week, as also Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and probably they will write to you further and also to the friends of Mr. Wilkinson. A very full account of the fever has been recorded, which by next mail shall be sent for Dr. Roberts' inspection.

"The chapel was filled with Congo friends at the funeral yesterday. The Resident and Commandant, also the Dutch and Portuguese traders (who displayed the warmest sympathy), were present at the grave.

"With kindest regards to yourself and deepest sympathy with the bereaved friends at home, and not least with the work which calls for men and help,

"I am, my dear Dr. Underhill,

"Yours very faithfully,

"FREDERIC R. ORAM.

Nlekai, the native referred to by Mr. Oram, also writes, and we feel sure our readers will be deeply impressed with the tone and intelligence of his letter. The writer is Mr. Weeks's personal boy, and accompanied Mr. Weeks for a short time to this country; he is a lad about eighteen years of age, and has been taught in the school at San Salvador. We cannot but feel thankful for the striking evidence the communication conveys of the genuine and hopeful nature of the work in which our Mission is engaged; and some mitigation to the pain which these repeated losses occasion cannot but arise as we read the following letter, the lad's own composition, so full of tender Christian sympathy and so pathetic with his appeal, that we may not be discouraged to send more missionaries:—

"San Salvador Station, B.M.S., S W. Africa,

"December 31st, 1889.

"DEAR SIR,—I have no doubt that the people in England will be very much grieved to hear that our friend Mr. Wilkinson has been called away to the better land last Sunday evening, December 29th, and now he is at rest with the Lord in glory. I am very sorry to write you such sad news, but I cannot help doing

so. He caught a little fever last Tuesday and he went to bed directly, but the fever grew higher. Sometimes the temperature came lower, sometimes higher, and it went on for the whole week. He did not perspire much, except last Saturday night he perspired a little; it was really a burning fever. I sat up with him three nights taking his temperature and looking after him, and every thing he took; but last Saturday, as I sat up with him, he was very delirious, and began talking in delirium, saying different things, and how he went to college, and why he came to Congo, and that he loved the Congo people, so he came out here to teach them the way of salvation and to love Jesus as he himself loved Him. After that he slept for a while, and when he woke he jumped out of bed and I put him in again. Then I took his temperature. It went a little higher (to 102.2) before next morning, that is, on Sunday. Then about 8.30 he began to wrestle very hard. He wanted to go out of the room, but we did not let him because we knew he was delirious. So Mr. Oram sent me to call the Portuguese doctor, and the doctor came in to see how he was, and asked several questions; then afterwards he gave him some medicine, but all was in vain. In the morning on the same day, about ten o'clock, he prayed very earnestly, thanking God for sending Jesus Christ into the world to die for the sins of the whole world and for his own forgiveness. He prayed to God to bless the work out here and also for the brethren that are labouring in this land. We all did the best we could to help him, but all was in vain. God chose what is best for him, so He called him away to Himself. He died peacefully and quietly, and also full of hope in the Lord and Saviour whom he had trusted and served. We hope you will not be discouraged to send us more missionaries to teach us about Jesus Christ because of his death. Yesterday, we had the burial service in the afternoon, and many people came to his funeral showing their sorrow for their loss. Mr. Oram spoke to them about Jesus and of His great love; He came into the world to save sinners, and that He has the power to raise them that are dead.

"Mr. Oram will tell you more about Mr. Wilkinson's death.—Believe me,

"Yours very faithfully,

"NTONI NLEKAI."

New Boat for Congo.

ON Mr. Harrison's arrival from the Congo, by Mr. Grenfell's urgent request he called attention to the dilapidated condition of the lighter *Plymouth*, a boat which has been of immense service in the conveyance of freight on the Congo River, and pleaded that a new boat might be secured. It is with deepest thankfulness we are able to report that the same generous friend who supplied the first cargo boat desires to provide the second; but requests that his name may not appear.

The cost will be **£245.**

We are sure the friends of the Congo Mission will be especially thankful for this expression of interest, at a time when there has been so much occasion for sadness.

A Baptism in China.

THIS picture, writes the Rev. C. Spurgeon Medhurst, represents a baptism in South China, and is an exact representation of our baptismal scenes in North China. The baptisteries are generally tanks in the open air, built for the purpose, in the court-yards of our native Christians' houses. All baptisms are conducted by the native pastor, Mr. Cheng, who was himself baptized as long ago as 1861. We thus avoid the unhealthy excitement which the presence of a European on such occasions would inevitably produce.

We are pleased to quote the following extract from a letter lately received from the Rev. A. Sowerby:—

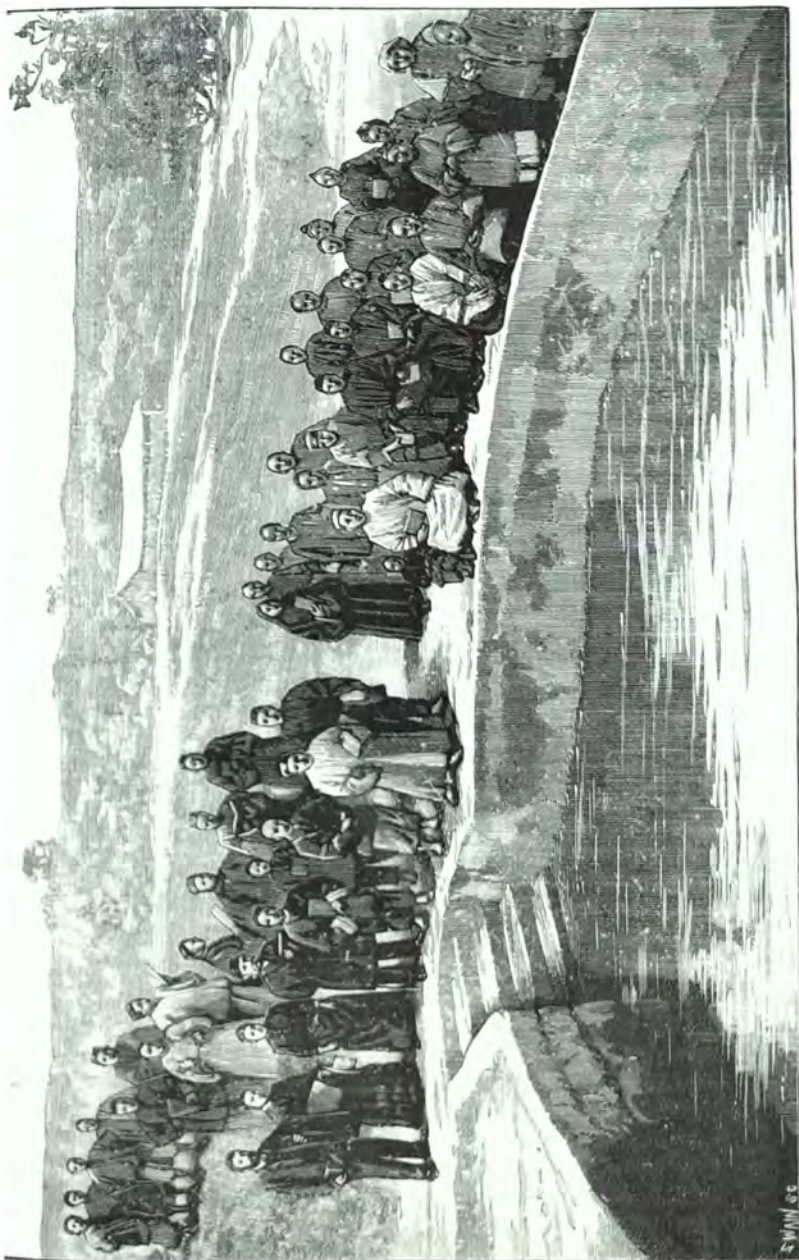
"You will be glad to hear of the baptism, in the spring, of three more men at Hsiao Tsin Tzu. One is an old man named Li, who, although over seventy years, has constantly walked twenty li (nearly seven English miles) on the Sunday to be present at the services. This year he and his old wife told me, with glad faces, that they had given up their idols, and the blank space on the wall where the picture of the god had hung for many years bore witness to the truth of their words. Another man, Kuo, has been opium-smoker, gambler, and cheat, and has had a most terrible reputation. After several years' waiting he has been baptized, a changed life being the witness to the changed heart. The third man, Wa, is a bachelor, and in the employment of the Government, who use him

to beat up the students from distant places to appear for examination. In 1887 he first commenced to attend our services. Shortly afterwards he discarded his idols and the opium pipe. He has read many of our books, and has, as far as I can judge, a heart-knowledge of the truth. The native brethren have gladly welcomed him to the church.

"Among other interesting things I have had lately presented to me by one of the inquirers, at Hsiao Tsin Tzu, is a coloured board with four characters engraved on it—viz, 'Ai Chu teh fu,' which mean, 'Love the Lord and you will receive blessing.' This is placed outside our shop, and is intended to attract the attention of the inhabitants to the claims of the Lord Jesus."

Tidings from the Rev. W. L. Forfeitt, of the Congo.

IT may be remembered that Mr. Forfeitt left this country in May last to join the Congo band. On arrival he at once proceeded up river; and the following communication, describing his first impressions, and giving many interesting details of the people and of the work, has just come to hand:—



A BAPTISM IN CHINA.—(From a Photograph.)

W. H. W. & C.

THE MISSIONARY HERALD,
MARCH 1, 1880.

" B.M.S. Station,

" Bolobo,

" October 21st, 1889.

" DEAR MR. BAYNES,—I am afraid I have been somewhat remiss in not writing you since my arrival at Tunduwa, but my life since that time has been chiefly one of travel, and therefore facilities for writing have not always been present. The journey up country was accomplished with comfort and much enjoyment; but as you have so often heard of the nature of that tramp, I need not repeat it. After spending a few days at Wathen, and six weeks at the Pool—from which latter place I was relieved by the arrival of Mr. Roger—I came on here to Bolobo. The river trip on board the *Peace* I specially enjoyed. The Congo may well be called mighty, for it broadens out so tremendously above the Pool, that it is impossible to realise how all the water can pass between the comparatively narrow gorges of the Lower River. Steamer life on the river affords plenty of interest to the newcomer. Early in the morning many kinds of animals are to be seen on the banks taking their morning meal, ranging in size from the elephant downwards, and in the water herds of from twenty to thirty hippos, with their huge heads just above the surface, narrowly watching one's movements; and as the day wears on, the crocodile may be seen basking in the sun on some sandbank. Guinea fowl, wild ducks, and other large birds are also very plentiful, these all forming good objects for the sportsman. These things, however, though interesting, are of small moment compared with the interest excited by the sight of the towns which line the banks of this great waterway, from which the people emerge in great numbers, scantily clothed, and with spear in hand, straining every visual

nerve to catch a glimpse of the passing steamer. People there are down country, but here they increase tenfold, and one rejoices to have come direct to the Upper River work.

" BOLOBO.

" On reaching Bolobo,—August 12th—we received a hearty welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell and Miss Silvey, who were in good health, and I have since been very happy here in my new African home. How long I shall remain here I do not know, but on the arrival of reinforcements I am hoping to go forward to assist in the planting of a new station. I had heard much about Bolobo, of its fine situation, its close proximity to the towns, and of the grand opportunities it afforded for real mission work, that I was expecting great things, nor was I disappointed. It is by far the finest place I have seen in the country as yet for a mission station. The towns extend on either side of the station for miles, the people which, though terribly heathen, are very friendly disposed towards us, and we can go anywhere without danger. As yet a great deal has not been done amongst the people, as much time has of necessity been given to buildings, &c., still good work is going on. Miss Silvey has a capital school of between thirty and forty children, and we scarcely like to anticipate her leaving in a few months for England. At noon quite a number of our workmen come to me for instruction, giving up nearly the whole of their dinner time for that purpose. I make a point, too, of spending a good deal of time in the towns, making friends with the natives, especially with the children if possible, here and there telling as best I can the Gospel of the grace of God. On Sunday morning one of us goes into the towns ringing a bell to remind the people that it is

God's day, and inviting them to the services at the station. In this way we get quite large audiences, our school-house often being too small to seat all comers, and we confidently hope and look for the blessing of our Heavenly Father. My letter is already getting long, but I should like to give you a brief account of

" A TRIP TO BANGALA,

taken soon after my arrival here. The trip was occasioned by the necessity of taking back to Bangala, the country in the vicinity of the Ngala River, some thirty men who had been working on our various stations for the past two years. It was on Wednesday morning, the 21st of August, that we started, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Harrison, and myself on board, with a crew and passengers numbering about fifty. Our little steamer was therefore well loaded, and we had to fasten two boats to the *Peace*, filled partly with firewood, men, and their personal belongings. On the evening of the second day we reached our station at Lukolela. Messrs. Scrivener and Clarke were glad to see us. Our stay here was prolonged from one night to five days through sickness. The station is prettily situated on a high bank, well wooded, and of easy gradient. A half-moon-shaped clearance has been made, in the centre of which stands a very comfortable dwelling. There is a fine stretch of towns here within five minutes' walk of the station, and it is certainly a fine field in which to labour. Messrs. Scrivener and Clarke are evidently getting on well with the people.

" On Wednesday, the 28th, we were able to proceed, and at 7 a.m. we steamed away from the Lukolela beach. We had good day's run. The scenery was very fine, the river being studded with islands covered with tropical vegetation, mantled with beautiful creepers,

The next day brought us to the mouth of the Mobangi, a very large tributary of the Congo, and as we steamed through the delta which it forms we passed through some beautiful channels. In the afternoon a heavy storm overtook us; the thunder and lightning were very severe, and the water became very rough and sealike. We cast anchor for the night off the south bank, getting away again at daybreak the next morning. At 2 p.m. we reached Equator Station of the A.B.M.U., and spent the remainder of the day there with Messrs. Banks and Murphy, with whom we had a pleasant time. Having made known to the natives that we wanted firewood and food, we were well supplied in the afternoon by the women, who came with heavy loads of wood on their backs, also with kwanga, eggs and fowls, &c. These we purchased with brass rods, beads, and cloth. The women seem to do all the work that is done in this land, and many of them work hard, but the men are lazy in the extreme.

" RUNNING AGROUND.

" At 6 a.m. on the 31st, we were leaving Equator behind us and passing through a region beautiful for tropical growth. When opposite the mouth of the Ikuru River we came suddenly to a dead stop, and we soon discovered that we had run on to a sandbank. Our strong Bangalas, however, soon pushed us off this, and we were thankful that it was sand and not rock that we had struck. Soon after this a steamer came in sight, which in a few minutes proved to be the *Ville de Bruxelles*, the largest steamer on the river, and belonging to the State. She was on her way down to bring up the Governor-General. We arrived at the Dutch Trading House in the evening, at the mouth of the Lulanga River. It is this river up which Mr. McKittrick

and his party have gone to establish the Bololo Mission. We anchored there for Sunday, and were entertained by the two white men in charge of the Trading House. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Harrison and I took a long walk through the towns at the mouth of the river. As we proceeded the people became more and more excited at our presence, until at length we deemed it advisable to retrace our steps. In one town there was a crowd of people surrounding one woman, who was most oddly dressed in feathers, skins, rattles, and bells, dancing before the chief to the music of native instruments and drums. The people get very excited over their dancing palavers. You see them sometimes rushing about in a most wild fashion, brandishing their spears and knives, often under the influence of palm wine. There is much need of a mission station at Lulanga.

"On Monday morning we were off at 6 a.m. Rain was falling heavily, but it cleared up a few hours later, the heat becoming intense, and the reflection of the sun upon the water very dazzling. In *ascending* the river the breeze is always behind you, and therefore you feel no benefit from it, but in *descending* the question is how to keep warm enough.

"We cast anchor at 4 p.m. at one of the towns on the north bank. Our firewood having finished, the men were at once put on to cut up some dead trees near with cross-cut saws and axes, and before sunset we were well supplied for the next day's steaming. The people in the town were curious as to our intentions; we found them, however, very quiet, but they said that if we white men wanted to sleep in their town, they could not allow it. We had no wish to do that, as we had more comfortable quarters on board; a night

in a native shanty, too, would be too stifling. A low hut with a fire in the centre, and no window or chimney, you may imagine would not be very inviting to us.

"NUMEROUS TOWNS.

"On Tuesday the 3rd, we started off at 5 a.m. in the hope of reaching the State Station at Bangala before sunset, thirteen hours' good steaming. On the way we passed a great many towns, the people all turning out to look at us. Many of them were frantic with excitement at our steamer as we passed through narrow channels, not usually traversed by other steamers, in order for Mr. Grenfell to fill in some details of his map. The river is so wide that you can seldom see both banks at the same time, and the islands are so large that I have often been deceived by them, supposing them to be the mainland.

"We reached the State Station at 5.45, and were received by the Commissaire of the district and six or seven other Europeans, with whom we dined in the evening. One only of these gentlemen was a British subject, the doctor, and he an Irishman.

"It is a very fine station, built of red brick, and we were much astonished to find such a place in the heart of Africa. A number of soldiers are stationed here, whose services have been more than once needed in dealing with rebellious natives.

"The next morning came the paying off of the Bangalas, and, as they had been engaged through the State, this was done under the superintendence of the Commissaire. Each man received 1,080 brass rods, his two years' pay (a rod is about fifteen inches long and about the size of a slate pencil), in addition to which each had received a weekly allowance for food. Though now paid, our connection with

the men had not ceased, as the towns from which they came were some six hours further upriver. The whistle blew for starting, and we pushed off. We had not gone many yards, however, before we discovered that quite a number of men were not on board, as they appeared on the beach, shouting, and in great fear of being left behind. They were too excited to give us time to put back, and at once plunged into the water to swim for us. Most of them had their hands full of new cloth, which they were anxious not to get spoiled; and it was surprising how they swam to us with both hands, full of cloth, stretched out above the water, their head and body being totally submerged, and travelling through the water at wonderful speed. I never such swimming before, and the whole circumstance was highly amusing. These people are such adepts at swimming that there was no need whatever to fear for them. Of course, the engines were at once stopped, and they were soon all on board, not hanging their *clothes*, but *themselves* out to dry! This amusing sight soon gave place to one that filled us with feelings indescribable.

“REVOLTING SIGHT.

“We saw floating past us a few minutes later the body of a human being tied to a log of wood. We subsequently came to the town to which the man belonged, and saw the people at whose hands he had suffered such a fate. Such sights are not uncommon here. On our way up we had also seen a number of slave-trading canoes filled with victims—sights which made us long for the time when the State, or some other Power, should take such steps as are necessary for the repelling of the Arabs, who are extending their raids

further and further down the Congo. Much excitement prevailed as we steamed past town after town, our passengers apparently being known to the townspeople. In two or three hours we came to a town at which we had to leave three men. News had doubtless travelled faster than we had, for the whole town was on the beach awaiting our arrival; and as friend caught a glimpse of friend each danced for joy, and the loving embraces which ensued were even more demonstrative than those of the Portuguese, and much more so than those of the English.

“Owing to a break in one of the engines we could not reach the next place of disembarkation the same night, and we therefore had to cast anchor and wait for the morning. We left about 7 a.m. and reached the town at 11, where we left all the Bangalas. Canoes full of friends were out to meet us several miles down the river, and there were some eight or nine of these all clinging to our boats at one time, being towed back. The excitement of meeting was very great, and it seemed as if the boats must be capsized. On reaching the town the excitement increased; most knew not how to rejoice enough, but, on the other hand, some wept bitterly to hear that their friends had died down country. We stayed here about an hour and then passed on up river on our way to Mobeka, as we were anxious to ascertain what likelihood there was of our being able to plant a mission station there at some future time. (This was the town from which the man had been thrown into the river.) We were somewhat disappointed in the place, that is, as a probable site, as the people were not so numerous as we expected, and the land was rather low lying.

"RETURN JOURNEY.

"We arrived there at noon on Friday, the 6th September, and after two hours' stay at the Dutch Trading House we started down stream. This was a different experience to that of going up stream, the one slow and very hot, the other quick and facing the breeze. The next day we reached the State Station, and were much pressed to stay there over Sunday, which we decided to do.

Mr. Van Kerkhoven, the Commissaire of the district, was most kind to us, and our stay was a very pleasant one. On Tuesday we called at the mouth of the Lulanga River, where we had stayed a Sunday on our way up, and Wednesday brought us to Equator Station of the A.B.M.U. Here we found the steamer *Henry Re d* on the beach on its way down after having taken Mr. McKittrick and his party up the Lulanga. Messrs. Billington, Murphy, and Banks were well, but Mr. Howells, one of Mr. McKittrick's party who was taking the *Reed* in charge, was sick. We stayed the night with them, and when we left the next morning Mr. Howells was about the same.

"Our original intention was to go up the Mobangi on our way back with a view to extending our work in that direction. We made an attempt, but found the current too strong, having only one engine working instead of two. The idea was therefore abandoned until after the steamer had been overhauled, our time also having been much shortened by delays. The helm was turned and we were again spinning down stream. We ran until seven o'clock that night in order to reach Bolobo, if possible, by Saturday. It was nearly dark before we stopped, which, by-the-bye, was suddenly on a sandbank, and from which we were two hours in getting clear.

"On Friday morning we arrived at

"LOKOLELA

about 9.30 a.m., and found Messrs Scrivener and Clarke well. We stayed with them until four o'clock, and then proceeded down river, casting anchor for the night on a sandbank at 6.30. We were up early the next morning, for we had a long day before us, hoping of course to reach Bolobo at night. This we accomplished, not however until 8.30 p.m. We were not expected for six or seven days, and consequently all were surprised when they heard the whistle. We found the State steamer *Stanley* on our beach, and were much rejoiced to learn that it had brought our June mails. Letters were most welcome, just two months having elapsed since the last mail arrived. It was rather late when I was ready to put them away, only, however, to be re-read the next day.

"Thus closed a trip that has been of untold interest to me, and one I shall never forget. Not many have seen so much of the mighty Congo as I have in so short a time, having been about 1,000 miles inland, and steamed over 600 of the 1,000 miles of navigable waterway. I am exceedingly thankful to have come on to the Upper River so soon. This is the place certainly where our borders need extending, the people being so numerous and the climate much more healthy. I am longing to get permanently settled somewhere, and therefore hope that the new brethren who are on their way out will be able to come straight to the front. Others are going forward with fewer facilities for doing so than ourselves, and why cannot we?

"IMPORTUNITY OF THE NATIVES.

"We were several times in our journey begged by the natives to come

and build in their towns, and one canoe followed us for some distance, and on slackening speed to know the reason, we found that it was a chief who wanted us to build in his town. There is no difficulty then in the way of going forward if only men and means are forthcoming, and we cannot think that the churches at home will withhold either of these.

"You will be glad to know that I had wonderfully good health so far. I have had but one fever since coming out nearly five months ago, and that was but slight.

"Changes come suddenly here; for since commencing this letter it has been decided for Miss Silvey to go home at once, and that Mr. Harrison should accompany her, and all being well they will arrive in England by the same mail as this letter. Mr. White is expected at the Pool when the *Peace*

goes down, and it is hoped that he will take to the steamer, work during Mr. Harrison's absence. Miss Silvey will be specially missed in the school, but while here I hope to be able to carry things on as best I can.

"The length of my letter almost needs an apology. Much of the trip is, I fear, very uninterestingly described, but I hope you will kindly excuse it. I have been much hurried owing to the speedy departure of Miss Silvey and Mr. Harrison.

"I wish you every blessing in your visit to India, and look forward to the time, when the railway to Stanley Pool is an established fact, of seeing you yet in the heart of Africa.

"Trusting you are well, and with the season's greeting,

"Believe me, yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM L. FORFEIT.

"A. H. Baynes, Esq."

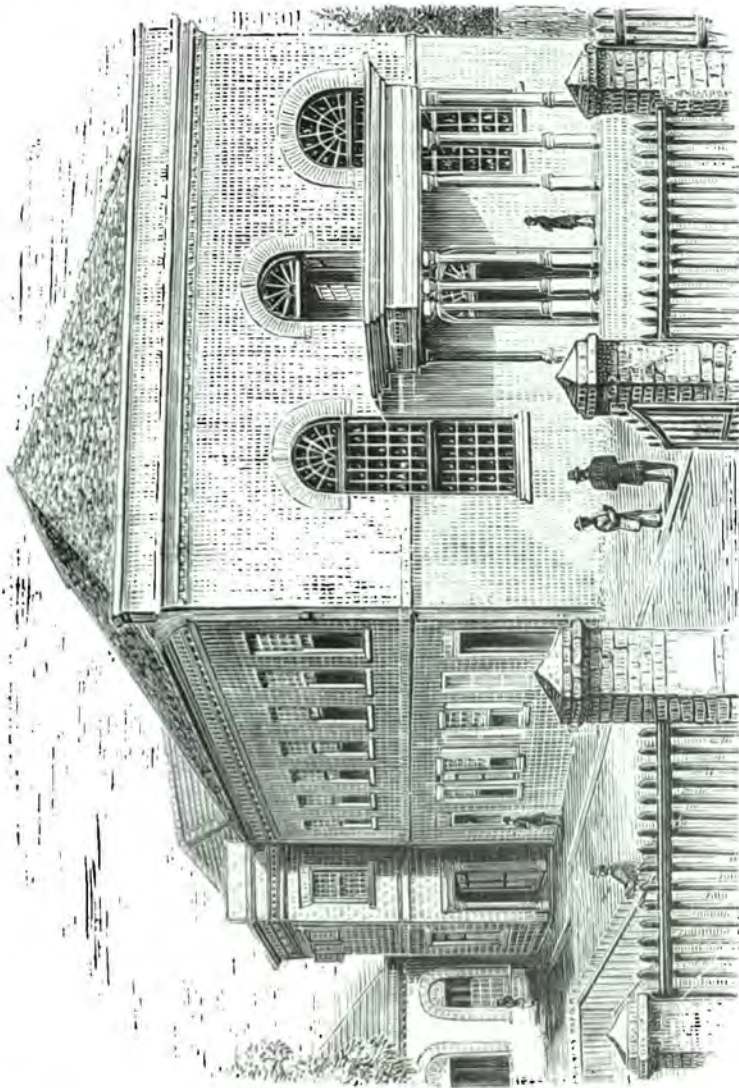
East Queen Street Baptist Chapel, Kingston, Jamaica.

WE are indebted to the Rev. J. East for the following particulars of this Baptist chapel in Kingston, Jamaica. On the retirement of Mr. East from the pastorate (whose most valuable services cannot be too highly appraised) and the settlement of the Rev. W. Pratt, a graduate of Oxford University, and for some time minister of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, as his successor, it will not be inappropriate if we present an engraving of the chapel, the scene of so much Divine blessing in the past, and still, we trust, to be for many years in the future.

It is a substantial brick building, capable of seating about 2,000 people; originally built by Mr. Coultart, and subsequently enlarged by Mr. Oughton.

When Calabar College was removed from the Northside to Kingston, the Rev. D. J. East, the President, became also pastor of the church which at one time was reported to number over 3,000 members, but could then only produce a roll of a little above fifty. The buildings, comprising two large schoolrooms, besides the chapel, were in a state of

dilapidation, so that, while temporary repairs were done, they had to be closed for several months. In connection with these some needed alterations were effected. A large flight of brick steps at the front, giving



EAST QUEEN STREET CHAPEL, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—(From a Photograph.)

access to the galleries, was removed, and to save the inconvenience of baptisms in the sea, a baptistery was built in the platform of the chapel in front of the pulpit. The lower area of the building had been paved with

brick, which had worn into holes, and the seating, by the wear and tear of so many years, had become unsightly and unstable. The whole was on a deadlock, so that those who occupied the remote end could hardly see or be seen in the dimly lighted building. It was therefore determined to reseat the whole on a boarded floor upon inclined planes, both from the middle area and on either side. The front of the galleries was so high that the congregation occupying them could neither see nor be seen by that seated below. This was lowered; and the seating was constructed on inclined planes similar to those on the ground floor. The organ, which had been out of repair for many years, was replaced by a new one; and the transept of the building, no longer needed by the congregation, was partitioned off and utilised for other purposes. In after years the roof of the entire building was re-shingled, and on three several occasions painting and colouring has been done throughout, both inside and out. As soon as practicable after gasworks were established in the city, a service of gas-lights gave place to kerosene lamps, so that the interior is now as effectively lighted as could be desired. *The whole cost of these repairs and improvements has been met by the people themselves, without extraneous aid, amounting to considerably over £1,000.*

Under the pastorate of Mr. East, with Mr. Roberts, the Normal School tutor of the College, as his assistant, aided also by the theological students, the church has grown from a membership of fifty to that of 500 persons, with a Sunday-school of over two hundred boys and girls, of which the College schoolmaster is superintendent. The labour and responsibilities of so large a community in so important a city as Kingston have given Mr. East to feel that it is no longer possible for him to bear the burden of them conjointly with the presidency of the College. Before returning to England for rest and change, he therefore felt it to be his duty to intimate that as soon as a suitable successor could be found he should be compelled to resign the charge. The needed provision is now happily made. The Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A., of Liverpool, has consented to become the pastor of the East Queen Street Church, and expects to embark with his family for Jamaica towards the end of the month. The prospects before him are hopeful, while his well-known character and antecedents give every assurance of his fitness for the important position he is about to occupy. The Church and the College are now independent of each other, and the people will welcome Mr. Pratt with the utmost cordiality as their future pastor. Our readers will not fail to commend him to the God of all grace, and pray that his ministry in this new and distant sphere of labour may be crowned with richest blessing.

Itinerant Preaching in Congo.

IT is with much thankfulness we record, from time to time, the accounts sent home by our Congo missionaries of their evangelistic efforts. It is evident our brethren are able to give themselves more fully to the great work for which they have been primarily sent forth, and in which it is their earnest desire especially to engage. We publish this letter from Mr. Cameron, of Wathen, with great pleasure:—

“Wathen,

“Congo Free State,

“November 21st, 1889.

“DEAR MR. BAYNES,—I have lately returned from a little trip a few miles to the south and west of this station, and think you might like to hear of it.

“Accompanied by a few men and boys, carrying my bed, cooking pots, &c., I left on the 9th inst. at eight a.m. Passing by one or two towns which can be easily reached from the station, we came on to Mpete, and thought of trying to gather the people together there. We had passed on the way, however, a large number of the townsfolk going to market, and were scarcely surprised to find the town almost deserted. The sun, too, was getting very strong, so we thought it best to push on, hoping that it would not be market-day next time we called.

“A few miles further on we halted at a town called Nlamu. Here we found that there had been a funeral the day before, and the people who came to it were not all scattered, so we had a larger meeting than we expected. The people were

“VERY ATTENTIVE,

and it was a great privilege to explain somewhat of the mystery of death, and to preach eternal life through Jesus Christ, the conqueror of death. These poor people are utterly hopeless as to the future. A vague notion that the spirits

of the dead continue to live in some dark, shadowy way in Mfinda (the forest), or, worse still, are deported to the white men's country to work as slaves, is the only conception of a future life.

“Leaving Nlamu and passing through several villages, and seeing others on either hand, we came on to the Kimpete towns, and begged the use of a house in the Mbanza, or chief town. Here we had no service except evening prayers, at which some of the townspeople joined us; but we announced that next day the Gospel would be preached in several of the near towns in the morning, and in the Mbanza in the afternoon. It was very hot next morning, but guided by Mr. H. G. Whitley's old boy, Mvwala, who is settled here, we started off. The people were much slower in coming together than I expected, and the heat was very great, so we were only able to hold meetings in two villages. The audiences, however, were large and attentive, and we were greatly encouraged. I did not mention the Lord's-day at all, but at the close of each service there was someone ready to explain that henceforth no work must be done on that day. Here, as in other countries, it is much easier to get sinners to think of forms and observances than to convince them of sin, and lead them to true faith in the Lord Jesus.

“DESIRE FOR A MISSIONARY.

“Returning to the Mbanza, we had a

good service in the afternoon, though the attendance was not so large as I had hoped for, and we had some conversation afterwards. The people of these towns would gladly welcome a resident missionary.

"Next morning we left about eight o'clock, passed through one or two villages, and, in an hour or more, arrived at a large town called Mbanza Mputu. Our guide had been warned that white men must not come to this town; so, as we approached, he shouted that we were only going to pass through. We saw only a few people about, and after exchanging friendly greetings with them, passed on. A few miles further on we arrived at a market-place, where the people were beginning to assemble, and decided to lunch there. Many of those who came to the market were old friends, but many others who did not know the white man were a little excited by his presence.

"Early in the afternoon we came on to Nzundu, and were hospitably received by Nsala Njimbu, one of its chiefs. Nzundu is a large town, as towns go in this part of Africa, and its people are rich and influential. It was arranged that a meeting be held next day. In the evening I walked through part of the town and chatted with some of the people. They are afraid of the State Government, and very much resent its interference with their affairs. They did not get much sympathy from me, however, for I told them plainly that God had permitted the State authorities to take possession of their country because they could not rule themselves. They were always fighting and killing one another, besides constantly murdering their best men on foolish charges of witchcraft, as often as not trumped up through envy or spite. This they could not deny, and it seemed to touch their conscience, for

I was reminded that I was not to preach till next day.

"My kind host wanted to know whether it was true that we white men kept back the rain, and he and others asked me several questions about the manufacture of cloth, showing their belief that it is made by fairies, or by spirits kept in slavery for the purpose. Foolish notions die hard! Nsala Njimbu mentioned eight places at or near the coast where he had gone to trade. He had come much more in contact with the outer world than most of his countrymen, but was as superstitious as any of them.

"Next day, after a delay of two or three hours, caused by the hostility of one of the chiefs, we assembled in the public square,

"A MOTLEY CROWD,

of one hundred and fifty men, women, and children; the chiefs on mats, and ordinary folks on the ground. Right in front was a man busily engaged in carving a fetish image, an operation he did not stop even when I was speaking. Thankful for the opportunity, I told as simply as I could of the havoc wrought by sin, charged my hearers with being sinners against God, and preached Jesus Christ, the sinner's Saviour. They listened with great attention, but how much of the good seed was retained in their hearts who can tell? Some appeared desirous of being visited another time, others said they did not want to see a white man in their town again. These first visits are usually awkward. The people suspect all sorts of underhand political or other hidden motives on the part of the visitor. It is not usually long, however, before they get accustomed to a missionary's visits.

"Being anxious to get back to Wathen, we packed up and left as soon as pos-

sible. After a walk of over two hours, during which we passed many towns, we reached Kingombe-ngombe. Our reception here was cold. The people had been drinking and were in a talkative state. Next morning few were to be seen. The chief and his brother had gone to the wood to fetch palm wine. They were in a chronic state of drunkenness, we were told. We waited till a few more people came together, then had our meeting; telling here, as everywhere, the story of the Lord Jesus

Christ, and inviting sinners to trust in Him.

"From this place we returned to the station, and were thankful to find all well.

"Begging your own and all our friends' continued prayers on behalf of our work, and especially that the seed sown in these itinerations may be fruitful to the glory of God,

"Yours affectionately in Christ,

"GEORGE CAMERON.

"A. H. Baynes, Esq."

Letter from the Rev. W. A. Wills, of Tsing Chou Fu, Shantung, China.

THE following communication from Mr. Wills, describing his visit to the famine-stricken districts in China, will be read with deep interest. We have no doubt the letters from Mr. Harmon, published last month, will have excited a desire for the fullest information of the spiritual results which appear to be following upon the physical calamities the people have suffered:—

"Tsing Chou Fu,

"November 1st, 1889.

"MY DEAR MR. BAYNES,—Having just returned from visiting several of the places where relief was given during the recent famine, I thought a short account of some of the blessings resulting from that distribution, together with a little description of their fresh troubles, might be of interest to some of our many friends who so liberally helped us by their gifts, and might stir up their hearts to continue earnest in prayer on behalf of these much afflicted people.

"The spring wheat harvest was fairly good, and by the end of May all our brethren had returned to their usual duties. The summer being also good, the autumn crops promised well, when, alas, about the end of July,

these poor unfortunate people, already extremely reduced, had another sad calamity fall upon them by a fresh outbreak of the Yellow River, causing great destruction of house property, and, what was far worse, almost the universal destruction of their crops. Of all the various kinds of produce that promised abundance to all before the floods came nothing is now left besides the Kaoliang. This grain grows about ten feet high, so that the people were able to gather the tops, thus saving about a fifth or sixth of the crop; of course, it is very inferior in quality, having to be ripened by exposure to the sun's rays after it was cut.

"On the 5th of September I left this city, accompanied by my native helper, for

“A PREACHING TOUR

to these districts, taking with me a good supply of medicines, as is my wont, in order to try and relieve the sufferings and thus open the hearts of the people to receive the message we proclaim.

“It was just after the summer rains, so the roads were in a bad state, in places almost impassable, making travelling on barrows both difficult and slow; in fact, we were obliged to walk most of the way.

“On arriving at the inundated district everything seemed so strange and changed, for the whole country had become one enormous lake, with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. At the time of the outbreak it was much deeper, but it has now decreased considerably, and has become stationary, or nearly so. As I looked upon the vast expanse of water which laid before me, generally speaking indefinite in extent, it was hard to realise that only a few weeks before the same had been then cultivated fields green with its vegetables, millet, &c.

“We hired a boat and crossed over to the other side, over twenty miles, taking us from sunrise till sunset.

“It was indeed a strange and depressing journey, as we passed by the tops of shrubs, fallen trees, graves with the coffins exposed, and here and there the remains of a village on a ridge of land, with heaps of bricks and tiles, the people busy seeking to secure what was left of the timber and furniture out of the ruins of their old homes.

“We had scarcely seated ourselves at the inn before we found we were in the midst of an epidemic of ague. Men, women, and children crowded the room, begging for medicine. Presently some gentlemen came, and earnestly begged me to go back with them to their village close by. Although very tired, I could not resist their entreaties,

so off we started. The floods had separated the villages; they had a boat ready to take me across, and then I was carried on a man's back through the streets, which were still under water.

“WAITING FOR THE MISSIONARY.

“I found a large room crowded with people waiting to receive me. After refreshing myself with some of their tea and cakes, I preached, and, considering the crowds outside unable to get admittance, and having to content themselves by climbing up on the window sills, &c., the people were very quiet and attentive. Afterwards I examined twenty inquirers, or ‘learners of the doctrine,’ as they call themselves. These men were able to readily answer questions from our little catechism, which gives a clear outline of Gospel truths; they also repeated several hymns; and the register showed these, with many others, attended the Sunday services. Their leader, a young man at whose house they met for worship, seemed to be an earnest and true Christian. I had several other opportunities of meeting and holding conversations with him.

“Before the famine relief commenced, these people had never heard the ‘glad tidings of salvation,’ and hardly any had seen a missionary, perhaps none. The famine brought the missionary to their villages, and, while saving their bodies from starvation, the ‘Bread of Life’ was offered them for their souls. The native helpers frequently went to preach to them, always leaving behind suitable books, tracts, &c. From this seed-sowing there now appears what we earnestly pray and sincerely trust will be an abundant harvest.

“REMARKABLE SPIRIT OF INQUIRY.

“One of our evangelists remained after the missionaries left, and has

since been faithfully working among the people. It was with pleasure I accompanied him to the ten different villages (in a circumference of about ten miles), where the people had opened places for worship, had their leaders, and were learning to sing our Christian hymns, and pray to the true living God. It was, indeed, wonderful to witness the spirit of inquiry which has evidently been poured out upon them. We could only, with thankful hearts, exclaim, 'This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.'

"During my stay of ten days, I received several deputations, some from long distances, coming to invite us to visit their villages, reporting that many were anxious to hear more about the Gospel of which they first heard and received books during the famine distribution. While my heart rejoiced over so many seeking to know more of the truth as it is in Jesus, I was sad to have to send back these people alone, of course doing all in my power to tell them something of the Gospel story, and supplying them with books and tracts, promising as soon as possible their places should be visited. 'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labourers into His harvest.'

"Besides the thousands affected with ague, who, when they hear of the powerful effects of quinine apply for it in crowds, there is much suffering among the people caused by their long privations, so that in the medical work alone I found my hands very full, often having nearly one hundred patients, besides the hundreds that were daily sent from our doors, being unable to see all. The evangelist spoke to the people one by one. when

they came for their tickets, also gave an address in the court while I saw the patients, so that none went away without hearing of the 'Great Physician.' Wolves abound in this part of the country, and we had several bad cases to treat. One, a little girl of nine years, her face was completely torn off, one of the saddest and sickening sights I ever saw.

"Every evening we held a Gospel meeting in a house lent by one of the learners. Nearly one hundred people crowded in each night. After the preaching we held a conversation with those wishing to remain, questioning them about the subject of the discourse.

"Our next centre was thirty miles north, the other side of the Yellow River. While crossing it a storm came on, nearly capsizing our boat. One man was knocked overboard, and was with great difficulty rescued from the strong current.

"This district was also worked by the famine relief distributors, and with similar happy spiritual results. In seven villages, stations have been opened, and over three hundred names entered on the roll of inquirers. The services were crowded with attentive hearers.

"CHILDREN SINGING HYMNS IN THE STREETS.

"These people seemed especially fond of singing. Even the children on the streets and in the fields would be singing, 'What a Friend we have in Jesus,' and other hymns, which sounded sweetly strange to us in this barren wilderness part of a heathen land.

"While busy at work seeing patients a special messenger arrived bringing me a fresh supply of quinine, with the news that a very large quantity was coming from Shanghai, given us by the Committee there for the ague suf-

ferers. I was able to send out notices that during the next month I would visit the villages and towns to preach and see ague cases only. This would have given me splendid opportunities for reaching all classes, the old and the young, men and women. But man proposes, and God disposes; 'For My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord.'

"MR. WILLS FALLS SICK.

"Just as all was ready for this campaign I fell sick with ague myself, which was followed by a very serious attack of dysentery. After three days I sent for help, but owing to the difficulties and delays caused by crossing the flooded country, it was five days before Mr. Smyth (our medical brother) arrived. He found me very low and in an almost hopeless condition. Doubtless the bad water of these parts had brought it on. Although we sent nearly two miles we could get no water really fit to drink. God answered our prayers and spared my life, and after four days the doctor felt able to take the risk of having me carried on a bed by men to the city of Chou-p'ing, which took four days. The journey was, of course, trying, and I was very weak on arriving, but with the careful nursing of our friends, Mr. and Mr. Nickalls, who kindly received me, strength gradually returned; and after sixteen days' rest I was able to bear the remaining three days' journey to my home at Tsing Chou Fu, and begin now to look forward to future opportunities of work among these people.

"PRAY FOR US.

"And now, my [dear Mr. Baynes, my principal object in writing this

little account—which is done in great weakness of body—is to seek for united and earnest prayer on behalf of these hundreds of new inquirers after the 'truth'; and even if now many are prompted by 'pecuniary expectations,' they may, on hearing the story of the Cross, be led to cast all such false motives aside and enter into the fold through the only door, Jesus Christ.

"By the time this reaches you these poor homeless creatures, now taking refuge in wretched mat huts on the outer bank of the river, will be exposed to the awful suffering from cold and hunger, and this extending over an area of about 23,000 square miles and the sufferers over 350,000. One hardly dares to think what it will be. Hundreds of villages have been submerged until the door lintels were not visible—their all was swept away. But the most terrible fact is that over by far the greater portion of the flooded country no wheat can be sown this autumn. We cannot, we dare not, withhold our pity and help from these hopeless multitudes, but intend, by a surplus from the last Famine Fund, as far as possible to obey our Master's command: "Give them to eat." We cannot help all with the very limited funds at our command, but we rejoice to hear the Emperor has ordered grain to be sent; the amount he is sending, we reckon, will about feed one out of the six counties more or less flooded. Our little will enable us to save the lives of some in these districts where the Imperial grant will not reach.

"Trusting we shall have the continued sympathy and prayers of yourself, together with all our churches at home, believe me to remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"WM. A. WILLS.

"A. H. Baynes, Esq."

Ndombi: an African Chief.

THE principal man in an African village is the chief. He is supposed to be the wealthiest in money and slaves. He presides over the palavers of the people. He is called in to settle any differences among his people. In many places, however, his power is only nominal. It is



NDOMBI.—(From a Photograph.)

not often—if ever—that we Congo missionaries meet or hear of an Mtesa or Mwangi. Despots are seldom found as rulers of our Congo tribes.

Now the above picture represents a chief of the Bobangi tribe in the Lokolele district. The name of the particular town over which he rules

is Mokandayeka. When we established a station at Lokolele in November, 1886, the name of the above gentleman was Eyokakoli. He had not then attained to the rank and dignity of a Mokonji (or chief), but was simply an Mpomba (or elder). About two years ago he—having become possessed of the required number of slaves—was crowned (!) chief, and was invested with the “hat.” This hat is of native manufacture, and is only worn by the Bakonji (or chiefs). This is a great ceremony, and there is feasting and dancing for twenty or thirty days. At the end of that time the dog—which is a royal dish—is brought forth and killed, and eaten. The man is then invested with the hat and elephant’s tail (which is his sceptre), and receives a new name. The name that was given to our friend is Ndombi, and by this name is he now known.

Ndombi is an old friend of Stanley’s, and when the latter was going up the Congo in 1887, on his expedition to relieve Emin, he stayed at Lokolele three days, and one of the first to visit him was his old friend Ndombi.

He is not very amiable looking. He is as greedy as possible, as cunning as a fox, and a very big coward. I have seen him hurrying his men off to fight, and hiding himself behind a house at the first report of a gun. He has between twenty and thirty wives. The principal of these is an oldish woman named Munyankutu. She has great power over him, for she happens to be free born, while he is not.

The dress in which he is represented in the photo is his robe of state. The hat on his head is shaped something like a policeman’s, and is covered with cowries. Bracelets and leglets are made of cloth, covered with cowries. His belt is made of native grass, and is a very elaborate affair indeed. His large cloth is native made, and is covered with camwood powder to dye it red. In his hand he holds his sceptre—an elephant’s tail—without which he would scarcely be seen.

Even when drinking palm wine—and he is very fond of it—he has it lying close by his side. He is very superstitious, and has always a charm tied round one of his fingers.

R. D. DARBY.

The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver.

WE very thankfully acknowledge the following gifts:—One pound from a Contributor who writes: “I am sorry I am not able to send £2 as before, as I am out of work, but should I get a situation I hope to send the other pound”; £2 2s. from Miss Poole, of Stoke Newington; £5 from E. G. on behalf of the Congo Mission, “who has but limited power, but wishes to help all she can, and to express thankfulness to God for His great

goodness in time of need"; £1 6s. from a Servant, who writes: "It is only a mite, but it is given heartily and with the sincere wish that it were a great deal more. It's for Jesus' sake only, and He can use even the mites for His own glory. I hope this year may be a year of much blessing and encouragement to all who are engaged in what, I think, is the most glorious work on earth"; £2 from Donald Paterson, of Ontario; £5, Mr. Max Schulze, who writes from Rastatt as under: "In thankful remembrance of the great kindness of your magnanimous Society in helping me to erect a memory tablet on the grave of my dear brother, late of San Salvador. I am very grieved not to be a rich or powerful person to express my thankfulness as I wish to do. May a Higher Power do that which I cannot, and bless your noble work"; half a crown from W. Benwell, of Ipswich, for the Congo, "and for the love of Jesus towards me"; £3 from A. E. C., "as a thankoffering to God for mercies received, and who trusts it will receive the Divine blessing and be the means of blessing others"; a guinea from "A Musician"; £2 10s. from N. E. W., who, "by the help of his God, sends a small tribute to the Baptist Missionary Society"; £1 from a friend in Liverpool for the Congo Mission; £5 from "A Friend, for debt"; five shillings from one who is "desirous that the heathen may be brought to Christ"; for watch put into the collection at annual meeting in Guildford, and for gold earrings put into the collection at missionary meeting at Romford.

The Committee also beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following timely contributions:—Mr. J. Cameron, for *Congo*, £60; "Meg," for *China*, £25; Mrs. G. Curson, in memory of her husband, for *Congo*, £25; G. W. R., £20 13s. 5d.; Mr. D. Rees, £20; Mr. Joseph Wates, £20; A Friend, per do., £10; Mr. J. Short MacMaster, £15; Mr. Huntington Stone, £10.

Recent Intelligence.

ACCORDING to the most recent news Mr. Baynes has finally left Calcutta, and is now visiting the stations in the North-West Provinces, Simla being his most northerly point, thence going down to Ceylon with the intention of returning to England so as to arrive home about the middle of April.

The Rev. H. K. Moolenaar, and Mrs. Moolenaar, have been compelled to return to this country in consequence of the serious illness of the latter. We are pleased, however, to report improvement in health.

Miss Lister, of Leslie, Fife, sailed on the 6th ult., in the s.s. *Bengal*, for China, to be married to our missionary, the Rev. Moir Duncan, M.A.

Mrs. Medhurst requests us to express her most hearty thanks to those friends who so generously responded to her letter in last month's *HERALD*, and to request those who have promised garments kindly to send them addressed to her at the Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London.

If our kind friend, signing himself "NEW," whose further contribution we acknowledge in this *HERALD* will turn to the number for October last, he will see under Monmouthshire the acknowledgment of the former gifts.

Contributions

From January 13th to February 12th, 1890.

When contributions 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 P*, for *Native Preachers*; *W & O*, for *Widows and Orphans*.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Widows and Orphans.		DONATIONS.		Brixton, Kenyon Ch.,	
Aldis, Mrs. Jas. A., Wall-sall	2 2 0	Wilson, Mr. and Mrs., Stroud Green	0 11 6	A Friend	100 0 0	for <i>W & O</i>	6 6 0
Baldwin, Mrs. A. O., High Wycombe	0 10 0	Woodson, Mr. R.	1 0 0	A Friend, for <i>China</i>	1 0 0	Do, do, Sunday-school	2 16 0
Billing, Mr. Jos., Guildford	3 0 0	Under 10s.	0 10 0	A Friend, for <i>Debt</i>	5 0 0	Do, Wynne-road	2 0 0
Brain, Mr. H., Brymbo	1 0 0	Do, for <i>Congo</i>	0 2 6	A Friend, Liverpool, for <i>Congo</i>	1 0 0	Brixton-hill, New Park-road, for <i>W & O</i>	2 10 6
Butterworth, Rev. J. C., M.A.	2 5 0					Brondesbury	34 6 0
Butterworth, Mr. R. H.	1 1 0					Do, for support of <i>Congo boy, Lugemba</i>	10 0 0
Do, for <i>Congo</i>	1 1 0					Camberwell, Mansion House Chapel	0 12 0
Chapman, Mr. Jno., Harrow	3 3 0					Chaik Farm, Berkeley-road, for <i>W & O</i>	1 8 6
Collins, Miss M. A.	1 1 0					Child's-hill Sunday-sch., for <i>Congo</i>	0 5 6
Cowdy, Rev. S., L.L.D.	1 0 0					Do, for <i>Italy</i>	0 5 0
Crowther, Mr. J.	0 10 6					Chiswick, Annandale-road, for <i>W & O</i>	0 13 0
Davison, Mr. J.	1 0 0					Clapton, Downs Chapel	52 8 2
Dawbarn, Mrs.	0 10 0					Do, for <i>Congo</i>	47 14 6
Dowson, Mr. J.	2 2 0					Ealing Dean Sunday-school, for <i>China</i>	5 0 0
Farley, Miss	0 10 0					Do, for <i>Congo</i>	5 0 0
Foster, Misses, Sabden	8 0 0					Enfield	14 14 1
Fraser, Mrs., Edinburgh	1 1 0					Do, for <i>W & O</i>	2 10 2
French, Mrs.	0 10 6					Do, for support of <i>Congo boy</i>	1 5 0
Gibbons, Miss C. A.	0 10 0					Forest Gate, Wood-grange Chapel	7 2 8
Gissing, Mr. S.	0 10 6					Do, for support of "Mansfield," <i>Congo boy</i>	1 4 0
Griggs, Mr. B.	0 10 6					Grove Road Ch., Victoria Park	26 10 0
Gould, Mr. per Mr. Willis	1 4 0					Gunnersbury Sunday-school	0 7 0
Hammond, Mr. N.	1 0 0					Hackney, Marc-street, for <i>Madripore</i> , per Y.M.C.A.	1 0 0
Hawkes, Mr. W., for <i>Congo</i>	1 0 0					Do, Hampden Chapel	6 5 3
Haynes, Messrs. R. and S.	1 0 0					Hammersmith, Y.M.C.A.	0 6 6
Handford, Mr. E.	2 2 0					Hampstead	50 0 0
Hudson, Mr. H., Upton-on-Severn	1 1 0					Do, for <i>W & O</i>	18 10 0
Irish, Mr. F.	1 5 0					Harrowing, for <i>W & O</i>	1 10 0
Jones, Mr. J., Flley	1 2 6					Do, Sunday-school	1 15 6
Johnson, Mr. W., Kingsland	1 0 0					Hendon	20 18 9
Johnston, Mrs., coll. by Curwen, Mrs. S.	0 10 6					Do, for <i>W & O</i>	2 6 1
Freeman, Mrs.	1 1 0					Islington, Salter's Hall Ch., for <i>W & O</i>	4 0 0
Under 10s.	2 0 0					James-street, for <i>W & O</i>	1 2 0
Lincoln, Mr. H.	1 0 0					Kingsgate-street, for <i>W & O</i>	1 1 0
Luckham, Mr. J., for <i>Congo</i>	1 0 0					Maze Pond	14 2 0
McMaster, Mr. J. S.	15 0 0					Do, for <i>W & O</i>	5 0 0
Noel, Rev. Horace, M.A.	5 0 0					North Finchley	14 5 5
Parkinson, Mrs., Skipton	2 2 0					Do, for <i>W & O</i>	1 16 9
Pierce, Mr. J. J.	5 0 0					Notting-hill, Ladbroke-grove, for <i>W & O</i>	4 16 2
Pontifex, Rev. W.	0 10 6					Peckham, Park-road Chapel	12 2 3
Poole, Miss	0 12 0					Do, Norfolk-street, for <i>W & O</i>	0 9 6
Do, for <i>Congo</i>	0 10 0					Do, East Surrey-grove Sunday-school	0 7 6
Do, for <i>Naples</i>	0 10 0					Putney, Werton-road Sun-sch., for support of <i>Indian boy</i>	5 0 0
Do, for <i>China</i>	0 10 0					Rotherhithe New-road Sunday-school, per Y.M.C.A.	1 0 0
Reichell, Mrs.	1 0 0					South London Tabernacle Sunday-school	2 16 0
Renard, Mrs.	1 0 0						
Sargent, Mr. E. G.	1 1 0						
Smith, Miss S.	0 10 6						
Smith, Mrs., Yonge Park	5 0 0						
Tatton, Mrs. E., for <i>Congo</i>	0 10 6						
Turley, Mrs.	1 0 0						
Walduck, Mr. T. H.	2 0 0						
Do, for <i>Congo</i>	2 0 0						
Wicks, Mr. Thos.	1 0 0						

Spencer-place Ch. Sunday-school	1	1	6
Stockwell, for W & O	2	12	5
Stoke Newington, Devonshire-square Ch., for W & O	18	14	10
Tottenham, for W & O	7	7	0
Twickenham	2	2	0
Do., for W & O	1	5	0
Do., Sunday-school	3	3	9
Do., St. Margaret's Sunday-school	3	17	0
Upper Holloway, for W & O	8	8	6
Do., Y.M.E.C., for Congo	5	0	0
Vernon Ch., for Congo	1	5	0
Victoria Ch., Wandsworth-road	21	0	0
Walworth-road, Young Women's B.C., for Congo	2	0	0
Wandsworth, East-hill	19	2	3
Westbourne-grove, for W & O	4	8	5
Willesden Green Sunday-school	1	8	7
Wood Green (addl.), for W & O	0	10	3
Do., Sunday-school, for China	0	12	0
Do., for Congo	1	0	0
Do., for support of Congo boys	3	14	5
Do., for Benyal School	1	10	0

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Amphill	4	14	10
Do., for W & O	0	14	0
Do., for N P	0	11	2
Cranfield	2	11	8
Riseley, for W & O	0	11	6
Stevington, for W & O	0	4	3
Stotfold, for W & O	0	9	6
Do., for N P	0	17	1
Toddington, for W & O	0	8	6
Wootton	2	10	0

BERKSHIRE.

Beuch Hill, for W & O	0	7	0
Do., for N P	1	3	0
Bracknell Sunday-sch.	0	2	0
East Ilsley, for N P	0	14	0
Maldenhead Sunday-school	15	11	8
Do., for support of Congo boy under Mr. Davies	10	0	0
Newbury, for W & O	3	3	0
Reading, King's-road	11	13	5
Do., do., for W & O	10	10	0
Do., do., for Africa	1	9	0
Do., Carey Chapel	20	0	0
Do., do., Juvenile	3	4	6
Do., Wycliffe Chapel, for W & O	5	0	0
Do., do., Sunday-school, for N P	2	1	4
Sunningdale, for W & O	0	13	6

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Amersham Lower Chapel, for W & O	1	5	0
Chesham, for W & O	1	5	0
Haddenham, for W & O	0	10	0
Long Crendon, for W & O	1	0	0
Princes Risboro', for W & O	1	0	0

Quanton, for W & O	0	7	6
Towersey, for W & O	0	5	2
Winslow	2	2	0
Do., for Congo	1	1	0
Wraysbury	26	10	8

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Burwell	2	19	0
Do., for W & O	0	13	3
Do., for N P	1	4	9
Cherryhinton Sunday-school, for N P	0	17	0
Mildenhall	7	15	0
Do., for W & O	0	12	6
Prickwillow, for W & O	0	5	0
Do., for N P	0	18	0
Swavesey, for W & O	0	12	0
Wilburton, for W & O	0	10	0

CHESHIRE.

Birkenhead, Jackson-st.	1	7	9
Do., for N P	1	3	0
Chester	2	12	0
Do., Hamilton-place, for W & O	0	12	0
Egremont	9	13	9
Do., for W & O, 1888	1	0	0
Do., for do., 1889	2	5	2
Do., for do., 1890	1	18	6
Frodsham, Union Ch.	7	1	0
Hyde, for W & O	0	13	0
Seacombe Sunday-sch.	1	7	6

CORNWALL.

Redruth	2	4	3
Do., for W & O	0	7	0
Do., for N P	0	11	9
St. Austell	0	19	9
Truro, for W & O	0	10	0

DERBYSHIRE.

Chesterfield	0	10	10
Dorby, Trinity Ch., for W & O	4	0	0
Do., do., for Congo	6	0	0

DEVONSHIRE.

Bovey Tracey, for N P	0	10	0
Brayford, for N P	1	6	0
Do., for Congo	0	10	0
Devonport, Morrice-sq. Sunday-school	1	6	0
Kingsbridge, for W & O	2	0	0
Newton Abbott	8	12	4
Do., for W & O	1	1	0
Do., for N P	1	14	4
Paignton	2	4	4
Do., for N P	0	13	9
Plymouth, George-street	8	10	3
Do., do., for Mrs. Morgan's Orphan Home China	2	7	0
Do., Mutley Chapel, for Congo	25	0	0
Thorverton, for W & O	0	10	0
Torquay, for N P, Dacca	18	0	0
Totnes, for W & O	3	0	0

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorchester, for W & O	0	10	0
Piddletrenthide Sunday-school, for N P	0	4	6
Wimborne Sunday-sch., for N P	0	10	0

DURHAM.

Bishop Auckland	2	16	0
Do., for W & O	0	5	0
Do., for N P	1	0	0
Hamsterley, for W & O	0	5	0
Jarrow, for W & O	1	6	3
Do., for N P	1	18	2
Spennymoor Welsh Ch.	0	5	0
Stockton-on-Tees, Wellington-street	31	4	7
Do., Northcote-street	4	16	11

ESSEX.

Ashdon	2	18	8
Do., for W & O	0	18	4
Barking, Queen's Road	10	10	0
Do., Sunday-school	1	8	0
Colchester	3	0	0
Do., for W & O	2	0	0
Great Sampford	1	5	0
Do., for W & O	0	5	0
Harlow, for W & O	2	0	0
Langham Sunday-sch.	0	12	0
Langley, for W & O	0	5	0
Leyton, for W & O	2	2	9
Leytonstone Sunday-school	11	1	10
Maldon, for W & O	0	16	6
Rayleigh, for W & O	1	3	3
Romford	3	11	0
Do., for W & O	1	18	0
Saffron Walden	2	2	0
Southend Tabernacle, for W & O	1	3	0
Do., Clarendon-road, Sunday-school, for Congo	1	6	0
Theydin Bois, for N P	0	14	7
Victoria Docks, Union Ch., for W & O	1	9	9

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Arlington, for W & O	0	9	0
Bourton-on-the-Water, for W & O	3	1	0
Burford, for W & O	0	10	0
Choltenham, Salem	13	0	0
Do., for W & O	0	10	5
Chipping Sodbury	7	13	7
Cinderford	2	11	11
Fairford, for W & O	1	0	0
Hillsley	0	17	0
Do., for W & O	0	12	0
Shortwood	0	3	0
Do., for W & O	2	10	0
Stow-on-the-Wold, for W & O	2	5	0

HAMPSHIRE.

Andover	14	14	4
Do., for W & O	1	0	0
Blackfield	0	8	0
Bournemouth, Lamsdowne Sunday-school, for N P	1	12	1
Brookhurst, for W & O	0	11	0
Brookhurst, for W & O	0	10	0
Eastleigh	1	2	9
Fleet	1	3	5
Do., for W & O	1	7	0
Lyndhurst	2	3	6
Mottisfont Sunday-sch.	4	12	9
Poulner Ringwood, for N P	1	7	3
Shirley	8	17	7
Do., for W & O	0	10	0
Southampton, East-st., for W & O	1	1	0

Southampton, Portland	
Ch.....	17 18 8
Less District and De-	
putation Expenses.....	1 18 4
<hr/>	<hr/>
16 0 4	
Southampton, East-st.	
Sunday-school, for	
support of N P, <i>Kati</i>	
<i>Charan</i>	6 0 0
Spolling.....	0 14 6
Sway.....	1 3 11
Waterlooville.....	8 16 9
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 12 6
Whitchurch, for <i>W & O</i>	0 15 0

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Ryde, George-street, for	
<i>W & O</i>	4 0 0
Ventnor Sunday-school,	
for N P.....	1 4 0

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lydbrook Sunday-sch.	2 1 8
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HERTFORDSHIRE.

Chippierfield.....	19 3 1
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 11 1
Hemel Hempstead.....	0 2 2
Do., for N P.....	2 13 10
Markyat-street, for	
<i>W & O</i>	0 11 3
Northchurch, for <i>W</i>	
<i>& O</i>	0 13 6
Do., for N P.....	0 8 4
Mill End, for <i>W & O</i>	0 7 0
Kickmansworth, for <i>W</i>	
<i>& O</i>	2 0 0
Do., for N P.....	1 0 0
St. Albans, Dagnall-st.,	
for <i>W & O</i>	7 7 3
Do., Tabernacle, for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 4 6
Tring, New Mill, for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 9 7

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Little Houghton, for	
N P.....	0 2 6
Woodhurst.....	0 7 0

KEST.

Beckenham.....	42 17 1
Bessell's Green, for <i>W</i>	
<i>& O</i>	1 7 0
Do., for N P.....	1 18 0
Brockley-road.....	48 7 8
Do., Sunday-school,	
balance.....	0 19 11
Do., do., for <i>Congo</i>	
<i>boy</i> , "Vita".....	6 0 0
Bromley Sunday-school	10 4 0
Do., Y. M. B. C.....	1 1 0
Canterbury.....	17 15 10
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2 8 6
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	5 0 0
Catford-hill.....	23 8 4
Deal.....	46 0 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2 10 0
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	25 0 0
Eynsford, for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0
Eythorne, for <i>W & O</i>	2 6 6
East Plumstead, for	
<i>W & O</i>	0 4 0
Faversham.....	0 10 0
Folkstone.....	9 4 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	4 16 6
Herne Bay, for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 0

Kingsdown, for N P.....	0 11 2
Lee, for <i>W & O</i>	4 0 0
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	1 0 0
Do., per Y. M. M. A., for	
<i>Bengali sch.</i>	6 0 0
Lewisham-road, for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 10 0
New Brompton, for N P	1 6 0
Pembury, Union Ch., for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 8 6
Plumstead, Conduit-rd.	7 13 8
Sevenoaks, for <i>W & O</i>	1 9 8
Sheerness.....	2 6 8
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 0
Do., for N P.....	0 12 3
Sandhurst, for <i>W & O</i>	2 0 0
Do., for N P.....	1 10 9
Sidcup.....	1 10 0
Sittingbourne, for <i>W & O</i>	2 0 6
Sutton-at-Hone.....	5 15 7
West Malling, for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0
Do., for N P.....	3 3 8

LANCASHIRE.

Accrington.....	26 0 6
Do., Willow-street and	
Woodnook.....	10 7 3
Astley Bridge.....	15 12 6
Bacup, Ebenezer, for	
<i>W & O</i>	4 0 0
Do., for N P.....	5 17 0
Do., Irwell-terrace,	
for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0
Do., for N P.....	0 16 5
Blackburn, Montague-	
street, for <i>W & O</i>	1 15 0
Boole, Derby-road.....	12 14 4
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 3 8
Do., Welsh Ch.....	5 11 0
Burnley, Ebenezer, for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 6 2
Do., Mount Pleasant,	
for <i>W & O</i>	1 6 2
Do., do., for N P.....	2 12 0
Do., Zion, Yorkshir-	
street, for <i>W & O</i>	2 0 0
Doals, Ebenezer.....	1 10 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 0
Do., for N P.....	0 7 0
Haslingden, Trinity Ch.	
for <i>W & O</i>	2 10 0
Hill Cliffe.....	3 8 10
Inskip.....	4 3 10
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 0
Do., for N P.....	1 16 6
Liverpool, Pembroke	
Chapel.....	9 13 3
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	3 3 11
Do., Richmond Chapel	0 17 1
Do., Prince's Gate, for	
<i>W & O</i>	6 16 3
Do., Fau us Chapel.....	3 11 9
Do., do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 17 3
Do., Empire-street.....	4 3 5
Manchester, on account,	
p r Mr. T. Spencer,	
Treasurer.....	137 0 0
Do., Brighton-grove,	
for N P.....	1 6 6
Do., Rusholme-road	
Cong. Ch., for sup-	
port of <i>Miss Silvey</i>	
Do., do., for support of	
<i>Lubakki and Di-</i>	
<i>pola, Congo</i>	10 0 0
Manchester, Coupland-	
street, for <i>W & O</i>	2 0 0
Oswaldtwistle.....	4 5 5
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 18 9
Padliham, Burnley-road	0 6 0
Preston, Fishergate, for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 9 0

Ramsbottom.....	32 9 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	3 7 9
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	5 0 0
Do., for <i>Rome</i>	6 0 0
Do., for <i>Bengali sch.</i>	6 0 0
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.....	2 3 0
Ulverston, for <i>W & O</i>	0 5 4
Do., Sunday-school,	
for N P.....	1 9 9
Warrington, Golborne-	
street, for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0
Waterfoot, Bethel, for	
<i>W & O</i>	1 0 0

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Arnsby, for <i>W & O</i>	1 5 0
Blaby and Whetstone,	
for <i>W & O</i>	1 10 2
Husbands Bosworth and	
Walton.....	7 3 10
Leicester, Belvoir-street	10 0 0
Do., Charles-street.....	1 3 10
Do., do., for <i>W & O</i>	3 0 0
Do., Abbey Gate Sun-	
day-school.....	2 18 0
Do., Meibourne Hall,	
for <i>W & O</i>	2 10 0
Do., do., Oxford-street	
Sunday-school, for	
support of Mr.	
<i>Rogers</i>	10 8 0
Do., Victoria Ch., for	
<i>W & O</i>	10 0 0
Monks Kirby and	
Pallton.....	1 1 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 11 0
Oadby.....	1 9 10
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 13 0
Do., for N P.....	2 1 2
Sutton and Cosby.....	4 0 0

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Grantham.....	9 0 6
Grimsby Tabernacle.....	36 16 2
Do., for N P.....	0 17 5
Holbeach, for N P.....	1 1 5

NORFOLK.

Bacton.....	2 4 0
Buxton, for <i>W & O</i>	
(2 years).....	1 7 6
Cossey, for N P.....	0 9 6
East Dereham, for <i>W &</i>	
<i>O</i>	0 18 0
Fakenham, for <i>W & O</i>	0 13 6
Do., for N P.....	0 19 8
Kirby Bedon, for <i>W & O</i>	0 5 6
Lynn, Stepney Chapel,	
for <i>W & O</i>	2 10 0
Neeton, for <i>W & O</i>	0 5 8
Norwich, Unthanks-rd.,	
for <i>W & O</i>	4 0 0
Pulham St. Mary, for	
<i>Congo</i>	0 5 0
Shelfanger, for <i>W & O</i>	0 11 0
Worstead, for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0
Do., for N P.....	5 4 3

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Aldwinkle, for N P.....	0 9 10
Braunston Sunday-sch.,	
for N P.....	0 15 11
Cilpstone, for <i>W & O</i>	1 5 0
Do., for N P.....	1 4 6
Ketterling, for N P.....	0 5 2
Kings Sutton, for N P	0 15 4
Milton, for <i>W & O</i>	0 11 0

Northampton, College-street	0	6	0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	10	10	0
Do., Grafton-street	1	10	0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Pattlahall	3	15	0
Bingstead, for <i>W & O</i>	0	15	0
Roade, for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Rushden, for <i>W & O</i>	2	0	0
Stanwick, for <i>W & O</i>	0	6	0
Woodcote, for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	0
Woodford, for <i>W & O</i>	0	6	0

NORTHUMBRELAND.

Berwick-on-Tweed	32	13	0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2	17	0
Fenwick Steads	8	12	3
Newcastle, Jesmond, for <i>N P</i>	1	1	0
North Shields, for <i>W & O</i>	0	8	2

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Collingham	0	7	7
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	6	0
Nottingham, Derby-rd.	5	13	7
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	6	4	8
Do., Juvenile	5	13	5
Do., George-street	0	10	6
Do., Bentinck-road			
Juv.	6	9	4

OXFORDSHIRE.

Banbury, for <i>W & O</i>	10	0	0
Caversham	5	0	0
Do., W. B. C., for <i>Congo</i>	1	0	0
Chipping Norton, for <i>W & O</i>	3	11	5
Great Tew, for <i>W & O</i>	0	12	0
Henley-on-Thames, for <i>W & O</i>	0	13	0
Hook Norton	0	14	2

RUTLAND.

Langham Sunday-sch., for <i>N P</i>	0	12	0
Oakham, for <i>W & O</i>	0	13	0

SHROPSHIRE.

Bridgnorth	16	19	2
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	13	0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	2	9	1
Lord's Hill	0	10	4
Do., Sunday-school	1	0	0
Whitchurch, for <i>N P</i>	1	6	0

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Boro'bridge, for <i>W & O</i>	0	11	0
Bristol, on account, per Mr. G. H. Leonard, Treasurer	40	0	0
Do., Buckingham Ch., for <i>W & O</i>	4	16	3
Do., Old King-street, for <i>W & O</i>	1	3	10
Do., Cotham-grove, for <i>W & O</i>	6	17	0
Do., City-road, for <i>W & O</i>	3	3	0
Do., Tyndale Ch., for <i>W & O</i>	10	18	5
Do., Fishponds, for <i>W & O</i>	4	0	0
Do., Totterdown, for <i>W & O</i>	1	10	10
Do., Keynasham, for <i>W & O</i>	0	16	3
Do., do., for <i>N P</i>	1	14	0

Crewkerne	4	1	10
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	7	6
Hatch Beauchamp, for <i>W & O</i>	0	12	6
Frome, Badcox-lane, for <i>W & O</i>	2	2	6
Do., Sheppards Barton, for <i>W & O</i>	4	0	0
North Curry and Stoke St. Gregory	3	0	0
Shepton Mallet	2	0	0
Stogumber, for <i>W & O</i>	0	8	6
Taunton, Silver-street	47	16	9
Wedmore	14	3	4
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	4	0
Wells, for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	0
Weston-super-Mare			
Bristol-road, for <i>W & O</i>	2	2	0
Willton	1	0	0
Wincanton, for <i>W & O</i>	1	6	1
Do., for <i>N P</i>	2	11	8

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Bilston, for <i>N P</i>	1	5	0
Brierley Hill, for <i>W & O</i>	0	18	0
Burslem, for <i>W & O</i>	0	11	0
Cosley, Providence Sunday-school	0	6	0

SUFFOLK.

Bardwell	1	8	0
Beccles	0	2	9
Bradfield St. George, for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	6
Brandon, for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Gorleston	3	10	6
Ipswich, Stoke Green	1	4	0
Rattlesden	3	12	2
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	15	0
Walton, for <i>W & O</i>	1	1	0

SURREY.

Cheam, for <i>W & O</i>	0	17	0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	2	14	9
Dorking, for <i>W & O</i>	0	18	6
Dulwich, Lordship-lane Sunday-school, for <i>Congo</i>	10	0	0
Do., for <i>China</i>	5	0	0
Godalming	2	12	6
Guildford, Commercial-road	13	3	2
Lower Tooting Sunday-school, for <i>N P</i>	0	1	6
Norwood, Gipsy-road	6	10	0
Penge	5	18	11
Redhill	5	0	0
Richmond, Dnke-street, for <i>W & O</i>	0	13	2
Sutton	13	6	0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	10	0	0
Do., for <i>N P, Delhi</i>	1	4	5
Streatham	9	17	4
Do., Sunday-school, for <i>Bengali School</i> , per Y.M.M.A.	1	7	0
Thornton Heath Sunday-school	2	2	10
Wallington	7	1	5
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2	2	0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	0	7	4
York Town, for <i>W & O</i>	1	2	0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	1	18	6

SUSSEX.

Crawley	3	4	1
Forest Row, for <i>N P</i>	0	10	6
Petworth Sunday-sch.	1	4	0

WARWICKSHIRE.

Alcester	18	10	0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	0
Attleboro', Nuneaton, for <i>W & O</i>	0	13	3
Coventry, Queen's-road	0	10	0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	8	0	0
Henley-in-Arden, for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	1	3	0
Stratford-on-Avon, for <i>W & O</i>	1	5	4
Stundley	3	18	5
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	9
Do., for <i>N P</i>	1	4	10

WILTSHIRE.

Bradford-on-Avon, for <i>W & O</i>	1	12	0
Calne, for <i>W & O</i>	3	0	6
Do., for <i>N P</i>	3	0	11
Devizes	0	15	8
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2	9	8
Downton, for <i>W & O</i>	0	12	6
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	0	17	0
Trowbridge, Back-street, for <i>W & O</i>	5	0	0
Do., Bethesda	14	6	0
Do., do., for <i>W & O</i>	1	1	0

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Evesham	1	1	0
Kings Norton	1	2	3
Perthore	15	6	7
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	1	17	8
Do., for <i>Mr. Comber</i>	1	15	0
Redditch, for <i>W & O</i>	0	15	0
Shipston-on-Stour Sunday-school, for <i>N P</i>	0	13	5

YORKSHIRE.

Batley, for <i>W & O</i>	0	8	0
Bradford, for <i>W & O</i>	14	11	0
Do., Slon Chapel, for <i>W & O</i>	5	9	2
Do., Leeds-road, Juv.	23	0	0
Bramley, Salem Ch.	5	12	8
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	0
Brearley, Laidenden Foot, for <i>W & O</i>	1	2	0
Cowling Hill, for <i>N P</i>	0	10	6
Driffild and Granswick	5	17	6
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Farsley, for <i>W & O</i>	4	0	0
Halifax, one-third of United coll., for <i>W & O</i>	3	4	10
Do., Trinity-road Sunday-school	30	17	6
Harrogate Juv., for <i>Congo</i>	3	4	6
Heaton, for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Huddersfield, New North-road, for <i>W & O</i>	3	11	3
Hull, George-street, for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Do., South-street, for <i>W & O</i>	1	0	6
Idle, for <i>N P</i>	1	2	2
Leeds, United Com-munion Service, for <i>W & O</i>	14	0	6
Do., South Parade	30	8	7
Do., Blenheim Ch.	36	14	0
Do., York-road	8	2	8
Do., Beeston-hill	13	0	10
Do., Staincliffe	1	16	8
Lindley Oakes	4	9	0
Do., Sunday-school	1	8	11
Meltham, for <i>W & O</i>	1	15	4

Middlesboro', Welsh Ch. Sunday-school, for <i>N P</i>	0 5 0	Cardiff, Salem, Gwacloody-gaith	0 8 0	Elgin	0 15 0
Milnsbridge, for <i>W & O</i>	2 0 0	Do., Long Cross, for <i>W & O</i>	2 4	Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 10 8
Morley, for <i>W & O</i>	1 1 0	Do., Ebenezer, Pearl-street	0 10 0	Do., for <i>N P</i>	3 11 1
Ossett, for <i>Congo</i>	0 5 0	Merthyr, High-street, for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0	Do., for <i>Congo</i>	4 10 7
Rawdon, for <i>W & O</i>	6 10 8	Penarth, Tabernacle	5 13 2	Forras, for <i>N P</i>	0 18 0
Rishworth	9 8 6	Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 5	Frascrburgh	7 8 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 19 6	Do., Stanwell-road Sunday-school	7 12 6	Do., for <i>N P</i>	0 16 0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	1 16 1	Pontyeymmer, Zion Ch. Mount	2 0 0	Galashields, Stirling-street, for <i>N P</i>	1 1 7
Rotherham	6 17 6	Pleasant, for <i>W & O</i>	4 13 0	Glasgow, for <i>Italy</i>	40 0 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 0	Do., for <i>Congo</i>	9 4 6	Do., Adelaide-place	64 2 0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	0 14 7	MONMOUTHSHIRE.		Do., Hillhead, for <i>W & O</i>	25 7 10
Scarboro' Sunday-sch., for <i>N P</i>	1 0 0	Abergavenny, Bethany, for <i>W & O</i>	1 5 0	Do., Queen's Park Sunday-school	4 2 0
Sheffield, on account	80 1 1	Llanfihangel, Crucorney Newport, Commercial-street, for <i>W & O</i>	5 0 0	Greenock, George-square	1 0 0
Do., Glossop road, for <i>W & O</i>	8 15 2	Do., Duckpool-road, for <i>India</i>	1 0 0	Do., for <i>Congo</i>	2 0 0
Shipley, Bethel, for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 6	Do., for <i>W & O</i>	0 14 9	Do., for <i>China</i>	0 10 0
South Stockton, for <i>N P</i>	3 0 0	Do., for <i>Congo</i>	1 10 9	Do., for <i>India</i>	1 17 3
Sutton-in-Craven Sunday-school, for <i>Mission boat</i> , "Sutton-in-Craven," for <i>Madri-pore</i>	60 0 0	Raglan	5 7 8	Do., for <i>N P</i>	2 12 9
Todmorden, Roomfield, for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 0	Redwick, for <i>W & O</i>	0 9 2	Helensburgh Sunday-school	0 14 6
Waingate, for <i>W & O</i>	0 14 0	PEMBROKESHIRE.		Kelso, for <i>N P</i>	3 10 6
York, for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 6	Bethlehem	5 12 1	Kilmarnock, for <i>N P</i>	0 16 3
Do., for <i>Mr. Jones, Agra</i>	1 0 0	Cold Inn, Ebenezer	1 17 0	Leith	0 11 0
NORTH WALES.		Creswell Quay, Plogah Flahguard, Hermon, for <i>N P</i>	1 0 0	Do., for <i>N P</i>	0 12 0
ANGLESEA.		Martletwy	3 12 0	Palsley, Victoria-place, for <i>W & O</i>	2 5 6
Caerwen, for <i>N P</i>	0 9 5	Millford Haven	13 1 0	Pitlochrie, for <i>Congo</i>	0 10 0
DENBIGHSHIRE.		PRESTONSHIRE.		Selkirk, for <i>W & O</i>	0 14 0
Wrexham	6 11 2	Prestelgn, for <i>W & O</i>	0 12 6	Do., for <i>N P</i>	3 0 11
FLINTSHIRE.		SCOTLAND.		CHANNEL ISLANDS.	
Flint, for <i>N P</i>	0 11 4	Abercldir	5 0 0	Jersey, St. Heliers	7 11 4
Tryddyn, for <i>N P</i>	0 8 0	Aberdeen, Crown-terrace	1 0 0	Do., for <i>N P</i>	6 12 0
MERIONETHSHIRE.		Do., for <i>N P</i>	10 13 0	EUROPE.	
Blaenau Ffestiniog, for <i>N P</i>	0 4 0	Do., Academy-street Sun-sch., for <i>N P</i>	2 5 2	BRUSSELS.	
Tanygrissiau, for <i>N P</i>	0 0 1	Aberdeen, George-street Sunday-school, for <i>N P</i>	2 17 2	Bruzmann, Mr. G.	7 17 5
SOUTH WALES.		Aldrie, for <i>W & O</i>	1 10 0	CONSTANTINOPLE.	
CARDIGANSHIRE.		Do., for <i>N P</i>	4 0 10	Bebek Sunday-school, for <i>Congo</i>	6 18 4
Swyddfynon, Bethel ..	0 14 3	Do., for <i>Congo</i>	1 12 1	Sellar, Mr. W.	1 1 0
CARMARTHENSHIRE.		Alexandria, for <i>W & O</i>	0 11 0	RASTATT.	
Rwlchyrhlw, for <i>N P</i> ..	0 17 10	Ayr, for <i>W & O</i>	0 5 0	Schulze, Mr. Max	5 0 0
Fellingwm, Sittin, for <i>N P</i>	0 10 4	Broughty Ferry, for <i>W & O</i>	0 10 6	FOREIGN.	
Talybont	0 14 0	Burray Sunday-school Dundee, Longwynd, for <i>N P</i>	4 2 7	CANADA.	
GLAMORGANSHIRE.		Dunfermline, for <i>W & O</i> ..	8 10 6	Ontario, Paterson, Mr. Donald	2 0 0
Briton Ferry, Jerusalem ..	2 8	Do., Sunday-school, for <i>Congo</i>	12 15 0	WEST INDIES.	
Cardiff, Bethany	2 2 0	Do., do., for <i>N P</i> , Joseph	20 0 0	Bahamas, per Rev. D. Withere, for <i>W & O</i> ..	1 5 6
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	2 2 0	Edinburgh, Dublin-st., for <i>W & O</i>	17 10 1	Do., for <i>China</i>	1 4 9
Do., for <i>Mr. Wall's work</i>	1 1 0	Do., Charlotte Ch., for <i>W & O</i>	1 18 7	Do., for <i>Congo</i>	31 15 5
				Do., for support of <i>Congo boy</i>	3 0 0
				SPECIAL DONATIONS TO CHINA FAMINE FUND.	
				Mrs. Harly, Hampstead ..	1 0 0
				Rev. R. F. Knowles, Bahamas	1 4 0

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