

MISSIONARY HERALD.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of this Society will be thankfully received at the Baptist Mission House, No. 6, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, London: or by any of the Ministers and Friends whose names are inserted in the Cover of the Annual Report.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

JAMAICA.

Recent arrivals from Jamaica have furnished new proofs of the outrageous animosity which continues to prevail in that island against our Missionaries, and all who in any way favour or protect them. A most flagrant instance of this occurred, in July and August last, at Savanna-la-Mar, of which full particulars will be found, in letters from Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon, in a following page. It has become quite evident, that unless strong and decisive measures are adopted by the local government to put down the Colonial Union, all Missionary operations beyond the precincts of Kingston and Spanish Town must be suspended. It will shortly be seen whether the new governor is disposed to act as the urgency of the case requires.

Shortly after Earl Mulgrave had entered on his office, he was waited on with addresses of congratulation by various bodies of the white and coloured inhabitants. Among the rest a deputation from our Missionary brethren presented an address which, with his Excellency's answer, we subjoin.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Constantine Henry, Earl of Mulgrave, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this the Island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Baptist Missionaries, connected with the Baptist Missionary Society in England, while desiring to secure ourselves from the charge of intrusion, deem it an act of duty and respect to our Sovereign, as well as to your Excellency, as his chosen Representative in this colony, to approach your Excellency on the present occasion.

We beg permission to present our humble, yet cordial congratulations to your Excellency, on your safe arrival in Jamaica. We believe that none have greater cause for offering congratulations, and that for the opportunity of offering them, few are more thankful to God than ourselves. We have had peculiar reason to look forward to this event with much anxiety and hope; and now it is our ardent desire and prayer, that as much as possible of prosperity, and as little as possible of disquietude, may attend your Excellency's administration.

We cannot but regret that the present state of society affords little prospect of freedom from solicitude, and evinces the difficulties, as clearly as the importance, of your Excellency's high and responsible situation as the representative of our King. While, therefore, it will be our constant care to guard against increasing the difficulties of your Excellency's government, we fully anticipate the absolute necessity of an early representation to your Excellency of our many and great grievances, yet unredressed, and of an application for protection, in the discharge of our sacred duties; and for the security of those privileges which have been graciously confirmed unto Protestant Dissenters, by the successive Kings and Parliaments of Great Britain. For whatever mental annoyances we may be constrained to endure, we feel ourselves bound to the Society which sent us out, to abide at our posts, unless, as already threatened, expelled from the island by violence—an event which must involve an acknowledgment, that Britain's authority is inadequate to the protection of her loyal subjects, while peaceably and honourably pursuing the duties of their calling.

Circumstanced as the Island now is, we rejoice in the selection of a Nobleman of your Excellency's acknowledged reputation for the government of this valuable portion of his Majesty's dominions, and we trust that the health of your Excellency, and that of your amiable Countess, may be long continued in the enjoyment of much happiness—that your administration may restore peace to this distracted colony, and that while the welfare of all classes of his Majesty's subjects is promoted under the influence of your Excellency's government, the invaluable blessings of the Gospel may be widely and uninterruptedly diffused.

Signed, on behalf of the Baptist Missionaries, in the Island of Jamaica, the 8d August, 1832, by

JOSHUA TYNON,
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
WM. WHITEHORN.

TO WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY WAS GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my best thanks for the expression of your cordial congratulations upon my arrival in this island.

I have always advocated the perfect freedom of religious opinion, and therefore I shall not be misunderstood when, in reference to your assurance that it will be your constant care to guard against increasing the difficulties of my government, I remind you, that, as religious toleration has ever been most secure in seasons of political tranquillity, none can be expected to feel more strongly than yourselves, that, as preachers of the Gospel of peace, all topics had best be avoided which might have the effect of aggravating civil discord, or of propagating ideas tending to disorganise the established frame of society.

With respect to the apprehensions you express of personal violence, it will be my duty, in the exercise of that power entrusted to me, and which I have no doubt will be adequate to its objects, to protect alike from outrage, all classes of his Majesty's subjects, who will best merit that protection by an implicit obedience to the laws; and with regard to any regulation limiting the exercise of your sacred calling, which the constitution may have reserved, I cannot too strongly recommend on your parts submissive deference, in the first instance, to the decisions of those authorities to whom the administration of the laws is entrusted, and who are themselves responsible for the due exercise of the functions committed to their charge.

At the same time I need not assure you, that it will ever be my wish, that the invaluable blessings of the Gospel may be widely and uninterruptedly diffused throughout the island, which is under my government.

We inserted in our last, a statement of the Meeting of the Colonial Union held at Falmouth on the 28th July last. We are now enabled to add the document which was drawn up at that Meeting, and afterwards published in the island newspapers. It is entitled—

“The solemn declaration of the Committee and Members of the Colonial Union for the parishes of St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawney, St. James, and Hanover, at a general Meeting held at the Court House, in the town of Falmouth, on Saturday the 28th July, 1832.—James L. Hylton, Esq. in the Chair.

We, the undersigned, most solemnly declare that we are resolved at the hazard of our lives not to suffer any Baptist or other sectarian preacher or teacher, or any person professedly belonging to those sects to preach, or to teach in any house in towns, or in any districts of the country where the influence of the Colonial Union extends: and this we do maintaining the purest loyalty to his Majesty, King William the Fourth, as well as the highest veneration for the established religion, in defence of social order, and in strict conformity with the laws, for the preservation of the public peace, to shield this portion of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica against insurrection and future destruction, and these are our reasons:—

1. Because we have the most undeniable and unequivocal proofs that the Baptists and other sectarians have instilled into the minds of our hitherto contented and happy slave population, opinions that they are and have been an oppressed and injured people.
2. Because they have falsely propagated among our slaves an opinion that the King of England had made them free, which so bewildered their minds as utterly to destroy every tie of affection for their masters and owners.
3. Because the chief and principal ring-leaders in the recent rebellion were mostly class leaders of the sect called Baptists, who not only preached sedition but enforced rebellion on the properties which were destroyed by fire.
4. Because sectarians generally have under the guise of religion taught the slaves to throw off all political restraint, and to assert their independence, which they attempted by rebellion, murder, rape, and arson.
5. Because we wish to maintain, and preserve from falling into the hands of other nations, or into the hands of a demi-barbarous people this fair portion of his Majesty's dominions, which, by allowing the sectarians to propagate their dangerous an

insidious doctrines, will, ere long, be effected with the most fearful consequences.

6. Although in this solemn declaration we disclaim being actuated by any spirit of intolerance in respect of the religious sentiments of our fellow-subjects, yet we are determined to discountenance all those who profess and disseminate doctrines so pernicious and so decidedly subversive of all order and subordination, and confide in the cordial co-operation of the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the established churches of England and Scotland.

7. Because it is necessary that a stop should be put to the further propagation of the pernicious doctrines of these sectarians, we consider it necessary to withdraw all support and intercourse whatever from any who may either adopt the destructive principles of the Baptist or other sectarian preachers in this island, or countenance them or their followers in any degree, and pledged as the members of the Colonial Union are to stand by each other from a due regard to public welfare, the fullest reliance is entertained that they will hold the observance of these and every other obligation of the Union under all circumstances paramount to every other consideration, and will use every exertion to insure their fulfilment.

8. That a book be kept in each parish in which the resolutions of the Union shall be entered, and that every member of the Union be required to affix his signature to them, and by doing so, acknowledge without any reservation, that he is bound by the most solemn pledge which he can offer to preserve them inviolate.

9. That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and such Members of the Union as are present at the Meeting."

We find it stated in the "Watchman" of September 1, that this same Hylton, at a late muster of the St. Ann's Western interior regiment of militia, of which he is Colonel, required the men to sign a scroll, enrolling themselves in the Colonial Union, when such as had virtue and independence enough to refuse were immediately deprived of their arms. If this statement be correct, the fact will surely arouse the island authorities from the supineness they appear hitherto to have indulged in.

The transactions at Savanna la Mar are of such a description as to require full narration. We add, therefore, the various letters which

have reached us on the subject, without weakening their effect by any comment of our own. We only beg our readers to remember that, in a few days after this Herald leaves the press, our much injured brother Kingdon will be put on his trial at Montego Bay! When we think of the materials which will most probably compose the jury, we are constrained to feel that our hope must be in the Lord alone. He interfered, however, wonderfully to rescue the innocent in the case of our much esteemed brethren Burchell, Knibb, and Gardner, and we trust he will again mercifully appear to shield a defenceless missionary from the cruel rage of those who thirst for his blood. Prayer will doubtless be offered by many on his behalf.

From Mr. Kingdon.

July 30, 1832.

In my last, I mentioned that the brethren who could conveniently meet in Kingston after the General Meeting thought we might attempt to re-occupy this station. It is painful to me to state that though we have been here nearly two months, we have been unable to do much for the cause of God, owing to the dreadful hostility which still exists against our denomination here.

We arrived on the 4th June, and were immediately threatened with "tarring and feathering," and even death if I held any meetings. It was very providential that Mr. John Deleon (an Episcopalian) became our determined friend, and used all his influence to prevent any injury being done us; and yet I was several times grossly abused while walking the streets, though never fallen upon. As soon as I arrived, one of our members kindly offered her house for public worship, although threatened to have it destroyed; and I procured its registration in the Bishop's Court. Before the licence arrived, I held no meetings; and even afterwards I did nothing further than hold prayer meetings and teach the people to read, in consequence of a magistrate's saying the licence was not sufficient. On the 17th ult. we were not interrupted; but the next sabbath, 24th, during morning service we were informed that Thomas Mit-chener, one of the chapel breakers, was collecting a force to pull down the house we were in and assault us; we learnt, after the prayer meeting was over, that he could not succeed in persuading his friends. The next

day the Custos and five other magistrates bound me over to take my trial, under 43 Geo. 3, at the Cornwall Assizes, held at Montego Bay, 2d instant; but the matter was not brought forward there, though the Deputy Attorney General had an interview with the witnesses: the law was never sanctioned by the king.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Robe, the owner of the house, was tried at the Quarter Sessions for this parish, first, for having suffered an unlawful assembly of slaves at her house, and, secondly, for having attended the same, pursuant to the 65th and 84th clauses respectively of the late slave code. She was found guilty of both charges; and fined £25 and £5 currency to the Deputy Marshal. But it is the most flagrant abuse of power that has been employed in the matter; for the former clause does not specify what is an unlawful assembly, but it means in other clauses a riotous assemblage of them using martial music: and the latter was expressly enacted to prevent nightly and other private meetings of them. Had I not promised to pay the fine for her, this elderly and infirm Christian would have been plunged into gaol, for she is quite poor.

After the trial was over, I applied to the bench to licence the house, but they refused on the ground that it would be dangerous to grant one to me. And when I reminded them of its being a lawful request, the Custos replied, "We take the responsibility on ourselves; we *must sometimes act without law*, under peculiar circumstances." So then, they will neither admit the legality of the bishop's licence, nor grant one themselves, and they will not allow slaves to attend even prayer-meetings. It is painful beyond expression to be thus prevented preaching when there are multitudes in the country and on the bays wishing to hear the Gospel, for other brethren have been stopped too, as you are aware.

The enemies positively declare I shall not stay; and last muster day, 14th instant, as many whites were on the bay, they determined to get rid of me: but God was our "refuge and shield," so that their efforts proved abortive. A little before noon, a number of these militia officers came into the shop and hall below our apartments; and but for the resolute conduct of Miss Deleon they would have come up stairs, and fallen upon me. She kept them below, till her brother, our kind friend Mr. John Deleon, arrived; in the meantime, Dr. Harvey, a magistrate, came up from them to me: he stated that he came as delegate to state that there was a very strong feeling existing against me as a Baptist, in consequence of recent events, and

that it would be better for me to leave. I told him that the charges against the Missionaries had not been verified, and that they could not be; that I had an indisputable right to live here, being a British subject; and that the magistrates must protect me, if in danger. Finding he could not prevail, he left, saying, "I have done my duty;" and on his comrades hearing my reply, they would certainly have rushed up and butchered me, if Mr. John Deleon had not arrived a few moments before, and questioned them below as to the object of their coming hither, and compelled Dr. Harvey, as a magistrate, to disperse the mob. A number of Mr. Deleon's friends soon rallied about us, and the party who were to renew the visit at night were thus induced to lay aside the plan for a future time. They have not troubled us since; but their threats are perpetually renewed: next muster day is appointed by them for wreaking their wrath on both Mr. Deleon and me: but we do not fear them at all, "greater is He that is for us than all they that are against us." We hope yet to see the Gospel flourish throughout this island, and to see the broken-hearted slave hearing it every Sunday. 'Tis enough to move any one but a monster, to see how bitterly the religious negroes are persecuted; but I trust the reign of atheism and petty despotism is near its termination. It gladdens our hearts to find that the governor, Lord Mulgrave, has at length arrived; we shall now anxiously memorialize him: and we rejoice to hear that the free coloured population will address him, expressing their determination to support his measures. Through the state of feeling here, we have been unable to do more than converse with individuals as they called on us from the country, and the few on the bay; this they tell us is their only outward consolation. Mrs. Kingdon has occupied her mornings in teaching a few children to read, but I trust we shall from this time have more facilities afforded us.

Savanna-la-Mar, Aug. 17, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,

Since we came down from Kingston, June 4th, threats and insults have been dealt out against me with an unsparing hand, on the ground of my being a Baptist: sometimes it has been only said, I should be sent a-board ship and sent off; sometimes, tarred and feathered; sometimes, murdered; Messrs. John and Aaron Deleon too have been perpetually told their houses should be pulled down, &c., &c., because I lodged in a house of the latter, and have received innumerable kind attentions from them both. These threats have been, in most instances, made by

those who broke down the chapel here. Last Tuesday evening, the 7th, my dear wife and I took a walk up the Bay, and as we passed a few young men, they said, "He may well walk the streets to-night, for tomorrow we will make him walk the decks." Being familiarized to such menaces, we took no particular care about it. On the morning of the 8th, a meeting of the Colonial Church Union was held at the Court House on the Bay; the Custos did not preside at it, nor would he give up the papers received from the other parishes' meetings (possibly in consequence of my having claimed his protection from "a faction, whose avowed purpose is the expulsion of dissenting missionaries," and Mr. A. Deleon's having mentioned to him that his houses were likely to be pulled down). At this meeting, it was proposed by Mr. Whitelock, a magistrate, and seconded by Mr. Vickers, an overseer of a pen, that they should expel all sectarians, *i. e.*, missionaries and their friends. It was also proposed by Mr. W., that a resolution be adopted expressive of contempt for the Custos, because he did not attend the meeting, &c. On a person's refusing to sign these resolutions, some one proposed to tar and feather him; but it was replied, "No, let him alone, the Baptist parson is the man; and have him we will this day." The whites, for the most part, went away as if to the country, soon after the meeting; but it was rumoured that they were gone to the barracks (about a mile and a quarter from the Bay), and were to come down in the evening. Though we hoped this would prove false, we thought it right to be on the look out, and have our friends about us; this did, on a former occasion, prevent the attack, *viz.*, on the evening of the 14th ult. About 7 P. M. there appeared a party in the street who walked up and down at considerable intervals; finding their numbers to increase, I sent a letter to the Custos (carried by mistake to his brother William, a magistrate), and another to Dr. Distin, a magistrate, requesting them to come down to us, as a mob were assembling to injure me. Mr. W. Williams was unfortunately not at home, came afterwards, but too late; Dr. Distin, though at home, refused, on the ground of his wife's indisposition. About nine o'clock, the party, in disguise and armed, to the number of perhaps fifty or sixty, marched up the street, crying out, "Union for ever," "Go it, go it," &c.; and, wheeling about in front of our lodgings, they commenced a most furious attack on the front door and windows. Some females in our apartments, in the front room of the upper story, threw out upon them boiling water, which, by the kind interposition of God our heavenly Father, put out an ignited rocket

placed beneath to blow us up. Immediately after, the assailants opened a fire into the windows of the front and side rooms in the upper story, which they kept up for some minutes, during which, some shots were fired on them by our party, but not till we had been fired on first. Three of them were wounded, but none of us; though shots came into both windows of the small study Mrs. K. and I were in, we were mercifully preserved. While in that room, certainly no shots were fired from thence, but plenty into it. Before the firing was over, our friends advised my dear wife and me to escape, if possible, as my murder was plainly designed. Here the enemies went away for the cannon at the Court House, but they could not get it out of the yard. This we did, running first to some negro houses behind, and thence to another house that was unfinished; while here, Mr. Williams, the said magistrate, arrived at our lodgings with a Mr. Evelyn, who both attempted to pacify the mob who beat to arms to increase their numbers after the first volley; the mob promised to desist, if Messrs. A. and J. Deleon and I would leave the house. As Messrs. D. were leaving, and our other friends dispersing, the treacherous mob fired upon all, the former in particular; through mercy they did not shoot any, but one of their own blood-thirsty party, and him not mortally, I hope. Again we had to flee, and our friends, to places of concealment; and, as the foes were too intent on finding me in the house, and on breaking every thing to pieces, we escaped being pursued, under a heavy fire however. The next morning they declared they would have down every house on the Bay but they would have Messrs. D. and me. About two P. M. the Custos sent his brother for me, having exacted a promise from the people to allow me to come to the Court House unmolested; and, for that purpose, sent the ringleader with his brother (for, there being no regular soldiers here, he had not power beyond his personal influence) to escort me thither. Under these circumstances, and seeing many foes on every hand, I did not expect to reach the Court House; but Mr. W. using his best exertions, they did not attack me. The Custos, surrounded by a dozen magistrates, or more, and many of the assailants, requested me to make any deposition I chose on the matter. Remembering how great the prejudice was against Baptist missionaries, I stated that my object in coming to this part of the island was to preach the gospel, enjoining on slaves, as opportunity offered, the duty of obedience to masters, as well as other duties; that since my arrival I had been exposed to insults and threats, but had not replied; that, while my friends

and I were convinced these threats would be fulfilled if I had no friends about me, we believed the opposed party would be deterred if friends did rally about me; that had I really believed the attack would be made, I would (after the example of the apostles) have fled to another place, and that I deeply deplored what had taken place; that, while in my study, no firing from thence occurred, but many shots were fired into it, and that I was convinced the firing was commenced from without, though, from being in that room, I was prevented speaking positively. After this, the Custos asked me if I were willing to leave the Bay, as a riot would take place if I did not; I consented to do so. But the people, and some of the magistrates, would not be pacified without a promise from me not to return to this parish again; this, too, I promised, under the conviction that I should be butchered even in the Court House if I refused, and being assured you would send another missionary here to the poor people, and knowing there were 21 parishes besides, in one of which I might be usefully employed. This was not enough, but they would not have me stay a night on the Bay; and the Custos, kindly saying Mrs. K. and I should remain at his house at Anglesa if we pleased, requested his brother to take me thither at once, he himself guarding me to the gig, and sending a friend for Mrs. K. We had enjoyed but a few hours comparative ease, when the constable came with a warrant from Mr. Whitelock (who on the former day proposed the said resolutions). As Mr. W. Williams (the Custos's brother) seemed apprehensive I might be intercepted and murdered, he detained me for a few hours and then brought me down to the Court House, from whence I was brought here to gaol with my kind friends Messrs. A. and J. Deleon, who with many others had been sent hither the night before. The rioters renewed their work of destruction, Thursday night, and wholly destroyed the house we had lodged in, and nearly destroyed that of Mr. John Deleon,—and this, in the presence of, and in spite of every exertion made by, the Custos and others. Friday night too, was spent in destroying the houses of Sam Swiney (whom you redeemed) and Cornelius Gammon, one of the friends who came to my help. As the head gaolers are our mortal enemies (one, Dawson, assisted lately in destroying the chapel; the other, Burlton, assisted in demolishing Mr. J. Deleon's house) and as reports of our being attacked in gaol and murdered reached us, we were every night, till the last two, on the watch and much alarmed; but now a company of regulars have reached us, and we need not therefore fear this. Our enemies, who

are at large still, are making the most false affidavits; but we expect that the Attorney General will, on seeing our affidavits, decide on prosecuting our foes and releasing us. We have the most full and distinct testimonies that can be desired; and, if justice prevail, we shall be cleared, and our enemies severely punished. In our present circumstances, we cannot fail to remember how God appeared on behalf of dear brother Burchell and the other brethren; nor can we doubt that God will appear for us too, confounding the counsels of the wicked: already he has, in many ways interposed between us and our persecutors in the most wonderful manner, and He will, we believe, do yet more for us. The Assizes next occur early in November, at Montego Bay, for this county, Cornwall.

From Mrs. Kingdon.

Savanna la Mar Prison,
August 21, 1832.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I hope you have received Mr. Kingdon's last letter, dated July 31, as that contained some particulars of our recent trials. He has written you a short letter, by this packet, but he had not time to give you any account of our present situation. On the 8th instant a Meeting of the Colonial Church Union took place, at which it was proposed by Mr. Whitelock, a magistrate, seconded by a man named Vickers, that they should expel all sectarians. One of them wished to prevent an attack on a person who refused to sign these resolutions, when some of them cried out, "Let him alone, 'tis the Baptist person we want, and have him we will this day." Then Mr. Whitelock said, "The Custos has not only absented himself from the Meeting, but kept back the papers received from other branches of the Union." He therefore proposed a resolution expressive of their contempt of the Custos. After the Meeting we heard that the Unionists had gone to the barracks and would come in the evening to pull down the house in which we lodged and drive us away. In consequence of the above resolution (corresponding with what has been adopted by other parishes), we assembled a few friends with the view of preventing an attack being made on us, as we had done before. Seeing a number of the Colonial Church Union men with others parading the streets, during the evening, Mr. K. wrote to Dr. Distin, a magistrate, residing near the Bay, for him to come down to us, as a mob was collecting to do us injury; he was at home and might have come down in time (as the messenger returned before the attack commenced), but he declined on account of his wife's indisposition. The other magistrate, to whom application was made at the

same time, came as soon as possible afterwards, though not till the affray had begun. During the evening, they passed, and repassed several times; once they stopped near the house. Mr. Rickets, a friend, attempted to pacify them, when they stabbed at him without any provocation, for our friends were all on the premises belonging to the house. They commenced a furious attack on the house where we lodged, occupied by Miss Mahone. It belonged to Mr. A. Deleon, jun., they endeavoured to break open the front door and to break in the windows. On this attack being made some females, who were in our apartments, threw out some boiling water upon the assailants, which not only happily extinguished an explosive rocket placed underneath the house to blow us up, but also drove them back a moment. They then fired in at the windows. Mr. K. and I had just retired to the study, to commit ourselves into the hands of God, as our whole dependance was on Him alone—we had no other refuge—we earnestly sought Divine aid and support, and our prayers were graciously heard and answered. I think not less than ten or twelve shots were fired in at the windows. In my fright, I endeavoured to jump out of window: I was prevented by my servant, who took me by the waist and dragged me from the window. Almost at the same moment a shot came through the window, which would have struck my face had I remained a minute longer. Mr. K. stepped towards the table—I called to him to stoop; while he was stooping, a shot passed over his head. Their determination was to murder Mr. K. and Messrs. Deleon. We were then advised to make our escape—it was in vain to resist them much longer. We accordingly escaped in disguise to a negro hut. We had not long been there when we were told we were not safe, we therefore fled to another place for safety. By this time the magistrate arrived, but the civil power was of no use. They cursed the king, and said that they were fighting under America. During the attack the rebels sent for the cannon from the Court House, but the gates were too strong for them; it was to blow up the house, as many of the foes thought we were still there. A friend came to our place of refuge and told us that some of the rebels thought we were in that direction. The magistrates thought they had prevailed on the mob to let the Messrs. Deleon pass with them, and that they could take them away—but they had not advanced more than four steps each, taking hold of the magistrates' arm, when the Unionists fired upon them, and they and the magistrate were obliged to escape for their life. At this time Mr. K. and I were just leaving our second

hiding-place, when the shots came flying in all directions. I now began to feel almost exhausted with fatigue and fright; I scarcely knew where I stood. The drum was beating, the guns firing, the females screaming. In my fright I lost Mr. K. as I took a different path; I also lost my shoes, and was obliged to pass through bush and water bare-foot, as some of our poor Baptist friends took me to a place of safety at some distance. After the second firing they began to break down the house. They entered it, and broke and destroyed all the furniture. The house was too strong for them without axes, so they left it till the next night. I cannot express, my dear friend, the anguish of my mind for some hours. I thought in all probability my husband had been taken and murdered by his enemies. About two or three o'clock two females, my own servant and another black woman, found me and told me that my dear Mr. K. was safe. They took me away and led me to a negro hut, when I was given to the care of another negress who conducted me to Mr. Deleon's, sen. where we soon found ourselves in each other's society. Thankful indeed were we to that gracious God who had so mercifully delivered us so far from the hands of blood-thirsty men. He was evidently with us in all our distress and strengthened and supported us during all the danger we were in. His countenance cheered us even in the darkest moment. He alone was all our trust. I felt that I could die in the cause of my Redeemer, but to see my husband put to an ignominious death in my presence seemed insupportable, and this was what I expected every moment. I can now sing of mercy and goodness; they have surely followed me all the days of my life. We remained in a state of great anxiety lest we should be discovered. Mr. A. Deleon and his wife were concealed with us. They threatened to pull down all the houses in the Bay in order to find Messrs. Deleon and Mr. K. The Custos knew where they were, and knowing that their lives were in imminent danger, sent for Mr. K. to the Court House; he got the ringleader to pledge his word that the mob should not hurt him. This Walter Young accompanied Mr. Williaus, the Custos's brother, a magistrate, and took Mr. K. to the Court House. It was with the greatest difficulty they could keep the mob from falling on him. The Custos seeing our danger, kindly offered Mr. K. protection in his house, a distance of six miles from the Bay, and that Mr. Eveling should fetch me in his gig and take me after him. I had indeed taken my leave of my husband thinking it almost impossible he should escape with his life. In less than

two hours, however, I found myself within the peaceful walls of Anglesea. Worn down with anxiety and fatigue we retired early to rest—we had just fallen asleep when some one came to the bed-room door and said that Mr. Grant, the magistrate, wished to see Mr. K.: he dressed and went down. This gentleman said that Mr. Whitelock, the person I have before mentioned, had issued a warrant for Mr. K.'s apprehension, and that the mob said, that if he was not brought and put into prison they would come and pull down the Custos' house. The Custos himself was on the Bay with other magistrates, and the mob was employed destroying the house of our friends. Mr. Grant kindly told Mr. K. to keep his clothes on. The watch was set, and when the alarm was given he was to escape. About two o'clock the alarm was given, a negro then took Mr. K. to a place of safety: I expected every moment they would come to the room to search. I was soon relieved by finding it to be only the constable come to take my dear husband to prison: Whitelock, who issued the warrant against Mr. K., was, at this time, assisting the mob to pull down the houses. Mr. K. left me, I intended to follow him at day break. They met Mr. W. Williams and Mr. Evening, who brought Mr. K. back with them, and said that Mr. K. was in their custody first: by this time the Messrs. Deleon were lodged in prison by this same Whitelock. In the morning Mr. K. was taken to prison. I left half an hour after, and we have been here ever since. The first four or five nights we were every moment in danger of the rebels pulling down the prison, such was their thirst for blood: all they wanted was the life of the Messrs. Deleon and Mr. K.—a plan was, I believe, laid for that purpose. There were no militia here—I believe there were none nearer than fifty miles. They are now come and our fears are greatly relieved. The prison has been full of poor Baptists, who were obliged to come for protection. The Messrs. Deleon are here, it is a most miserable place. We sleep sometimes twelve in one room. The gentlemen are obliged to do the best they can, there are twenty-four men with Mr. K. and the Messrs. Deleon of our party; three or four poor slaves are in irons. We have to keep four poor men

that have no other resource. I cannot tell one half we have endured.

Pray remember me very affectionately to all my dear friends at Camberwell. We need their prayers, this is indeed a great source of encouragement to us to know that we are not forgotten by our friends at home. I trust the time will soon arrive when the Gospel of Christ will be preached all over this benighted island. It is truly distressing to see thousands of poor slaves hungering and thirsting for the Word of life. They are persecuted, and many imprisoned, only for the sake of their attachment to their Saviour. My heart aches from morning till night on account of their sufferings. This letter, my dear friend, is merely intended to give you an account of what has taken place, I am not able to say anything respecting my own state of mind; only I desire to bless God that he has brought me to this place and given me to feel more and more my dependance upon him. May I never lose sight for one moment of his great and unmerited mercies to one so unworthy. May I live nearer to that God who has so wonderfully delivered me from the lion's mouth. It is still my earnest desire to spend and be spent in his service, and to know nothing short of Christ and him crucified. I remain, my dear friend,

Yours very sincerely, M. A. KINGDON.

P. S. —The members of the Baptist churches are persecuted very much. I will give you one instance:—A good man, a leader, belonging to the Baptist church, on his return from a prayer meeting on the 2d of January last, was taken up and thrown into prison, where he has been ever since, solely on account of his religious principles. When he was taken up it was said that he was suspected of being connected with the rebels, but that was only an excuse; he is a man remarkable for his piety though a slave. He has never been tried nor any notice taken of him, only his owner or the attorney of the estate he belongs to, who sent him to prison, says, that if he will abandon his religion and deny being a Baptist, he shall come out, but if he will not he shall be shipped off the island, that is, transported for life. But the poor soul says that if they kill him he will not deny his Saviour. I understand he is quite cheerful though in irons.

* * We have been again compelled by the length and importance of the news from Jamaica to defer several articles of Domestic Intelligence, together with the List of Lettes and Contributions for the past month. We have just heard that a Public Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 30th instant (October) at the Town Hall, Devizes, to petition the throne on the subject of the continued persecutions in Jamaica. We add, with much pleasure, that several of the neighbouring Magistrates and Clergy have united in the requisition calling this meeting, and that several Members of Parliament are expected to be present.