

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CLXXVII.

SEPTEMBER, 1833.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MONGHYR.

Towards the close of last year Mr. Leslie spent two months at Calcutta, exchanging for that period with Mr. Yates, whose health required some intermission from his usual labours. While there, Mr. L., under date of Oct. 25th, gave the following account of his own station:—

The work of God at Monghyr still prospers, though slowly. The hill-man, of whom I wrote you in my last letter, goes on well. Indeed he affords every evidence of having been made a partaker of converting grace. He has, for the last four months, been anxious for baptism; but, wishing to give him a fair trial, I have not yet complied with his request. I intend, however, to do so on my return to Monghyr in December. I have brought him here with me, with the double object of pursuing my studies in his language, and of being the better acquainted with him. As the hills lie between Calcutta and Monghyr, I intend, on my return from this, to leave the boat at a place called Rajmahal, and proceed through the hills for the space of about 100 miles, and meet my boat again at a

place called Bbanganpore, about 36 miles from Monghyr. In this way I shall lose comparatively little time. I have some hopes of being able to hire a poney at Rajmahal; but if not, I think I shall be able, the season being cold, to accomplish the journey on foot. The way is entirely unknown to Europeans, but my hill-man is well fitted to be a guide. He tells me that he is sure the people will give me places to sleep in, as well as every thing they can supply in the way of food. My object in such a visit is merely to spy out the land, to see where the people are most thickly congregated, and to ascertain what places will be best for future operations. Having ascertained these, I intend to send the hill-man (who has good abilities for public speaking) accompanied by a native Christian, to preach occasionally among his countrymen; and when the season will admit, I will endeavour to accompany them myself. The hills lie at the distance of sixty miles from Monghyr; but they cannot be ascended, except at certain seasons, on account of the jungles that extend a long way from their base. A person entering is liable to be seized with the jungle fever. The late Mr. Christian, a Missionary of the Propagation Society, attempted to enter them earlier than was proper, and the consequence was, he, his wife, and I think thirteen servants, all fell victims to the dreadful pestilence.

Since I last wrote, we have had another open renunciation of caste in the town.

A man of the writer caste deliberately and against all the entreaties of his friends, declared himself a Christian, and separated from them. He has a tolerably good knowledge of Christianity, and is a pretty fair native scholar. He supports himself by letting out for hire carriages and bullocks; and declares that his espousal of Christianity is from a pure conviction of its truth, and not from any hope of being benefited in a temporal way. Indeed he can have no hope of this kind. We have not baptized him; but he regularly attends chapel, and is not ashamed to own himself a Christian in the face of all men.

We have likewise had two European additions to our church. One of them, an excellent young man well known to us all; and the other a Mr. Magrath, who was employed at Gorruckpore as a catechist by the Church Missionary Society. He is a young man of decided piety, and very considerable talents and acquirements. He came to this country as a private soldier, but is of a very respectable family at home. He was brought to the knowledge of the truth while in the army, by the simple reading of the Scriptures.

A subsequent letter, dated Jan. 30 last, gives the very affecting sequel of the history of this individual.

You will recollect that I gave you an account, in my last letter, of the baptism of a young man of the name of Magrath; and I think I told you also of his singular mode of proceeding in going from place to place preaching the gospel of Christ, and living on such things only as the natives were pleased gratuitously to give him. He believed that he was under an obligation to pursue this course; and, although we all attempted to persuade him that he would unquestionably shorten his days by such a mode of life, yet we could make no impression. In vain did we tell him that Paul received support from the Macedonian church; and that the churches were obligated, by a divine command, to minister of their temporal things to those who dispensed the word of life, and that consequently it was no sin to take as much as was necessary for our support in a common way. To him it was enough that Christ had said, "Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses," &c. He had already indeed, from the privations he had endured, greatly injured his constitution. And it was impossible not to grieve over the state of mind which was leading a young man of the finest talents

and the deepest piety to put an end to his existence.

He had intentionally devoted himself as a Missionary to the people of the hills; and had, with my hill-teacher, acquired a great deal of the language. A week or two after my departure to Calcutta, he (although strongly urged to the contrary), went to go alone among the people. He reached the base of the hills, but it is uncertain whether he ever ascended any of them or not. The fatal jungle fever seized him. He, as is supposed, began then to make a retreat to Monghyr; but, unable to proceed above a few miles, he took refuge in a native hut, not far from the banks of the Ganges, where he died, we know not how. I was at the place where he died, and where he lies in a solitary grave; but all I could learn from the natives was, that he had been seven days ill, and the last two speechless. His death having been made known to some European gentlemen who were then in the neighbourhood, they kindly came, took him up, and buried him. From the state in which they found him, one of them says, that it is highly probable he died from the mere want of sustenance. Thus ended the brief career of a young man of the most ardent piety and devotedness. He had not completed his twenty-fifth year. I have no hesitation in saying that he fell a martyr to his own mistaken imprudence. No European can possibly long exist in this country, sustaining the privations to which Magrath voluntarily subjected himself. He would sleep on the bare ground, live for days and weeks on the uncooked grain which the horses in this country eat, and refuse every thing in the way of cordials or supports to his system. It was with difficulty I could get him to accept of fifty rupees to provide himself with clothes, or any other little thing he might need.

The circumstance of his death alarmed all respecting me; and led several to endeavour to persuade me not to enter the hills. I was distressed at the thought of being diverted from a purpose on which I had set my heart; but having learned that the jungle was not then in a fit state to be passed through, I thought it my duty not to enter. The rains had continued longer than usual, and the ground was consequently not sufficiently dry; and when this is the case, it is almost certain death to enter. The leaves of the jungle falling into the water, rot, and cause the air around to become infected; and it is the inhaling of this air that produces the deadly fever.

Having visited some villages by the way, and preached, and dispersed tracts,

I returned to Monghyr, Jan. 3. Here I found things going on as usual. One or two stand as candidates for admission into the English church, and we expect soon to baptize the hill-man, and perhaps another native for the Hindoosthane church. At present the hill-man, with one of the native preachers, is gone to declare the word of salvation to his benighted countrymen. May the Lord preserve him and his fellow-labourer! Though I cannot go this year, yet, if the Lord will, I hope to go next.

I have broken up all my schools. My principal reason for doing so is, that though the children did learn to read the Scriptures, &c., yet the influence of the heathen teachers was such, that I saw no good of a spiritual kind arising, and could hope for none. I have all along seen this, but knew not how to remedy the evil. I could not be with the children myself, and they would not attend upon the native Christians. The thought, however, occurred, that as I knew there were many children who had expressed a desire to learn English, they might probably be induced to come to me if I would undertake this. Accordingly, I intimated to them that I would attend daily at the native chapel, and teach both English and Hindoosthane to as many as would come. My old native teachers have, of course, opposed this attempt. They have circulated through the town that I have adopted this plan for the purpose of making the children Christians, and of destroying their caste. And they have gained the ears of the people. I calculated, however, on this opposition (for the teachers have never failed to oppose me in every new measure with the children), and have not been discouraged. I have attended regularly at the chapel for the last seventeen days, and have already the pleasure of seeing sixteen or eighteen children regularly assembling for instruction. These are very few to what I expect; but they are quite as many as I hoped to see in such a few days, and amidst the clamour that has been raised, and the suspicions that have been excited. I have engaged an English teacher at a small salary to assist me; and I have always in attendance a native Christian, who is a good Hindoosthane scholar, to teach his own language. The results of this plan will, I trust, be beneficial. The advantages are obvious: 1st. I get rid of the heathen influence of the old teachers; 2nd. I have all the children under my own eye; and 3rd. They will now become accustomed to Christian instructors—a class to whom they have always been opposed. The labour is and

will be to me very great; but I trust God will help me through.

A circumstance of a somewhat pleasing nature has occurred in the station, which I think deserves to be mentioned. A few families of Portuguese extraction reside here—some of them professing themselves to be Protestants, and some of them Roman Catholics. They live all in one neighbourhood. A few months ago they united together and contributed and collected for the erection of a small chapel for themselves near their own dwellings. I contributed my mite; but the whole plan was of their own originating. They have built their chapel, and have, of their own accord, put it under our care, and invited us to conduct worship for them. We have, of course, acceded to this, though it adds to our labours. We trust that good will be done.

JAMAICA.

The intelligence received from this island by the last mail is, on the whole, more favourable than we have had generally to report of late. The fact that decisive measures were in progress at home, for the extinction of slavery, appears to have abated, in some degree, the violence of our opposers, although it is very far from having ceased.

In addition to the regular continuance of his public labours at Kingston, Mr. Tinson has recommenced preaching at the out station of Yallahs, which had been suspended for several months. He was welcomed by the poor people with much gladness, and encouraged by finding, after a careful examination into the moral conduct of the members, during the interval in which he could exercise no pastoral inspection over them, that they had, as far as he could discover, walked in a manner becoming the gospel.

It has been already stated that a daring attempt was made, some time in April, to burn down the place of worship at Constant Spring, in the parish of St.

Thomas-in-the-Vale. The circumstances attending this event so clearly prove a providential interposition, that we give them in Mr. Clarke's own words, under date of May 11 :—

Last month, when I was here, the hut in which we meet was fired about 5 o'clock on the Sabbath morning ; but God did not permit the destruction of our little meeting house. A good old Christian slave, belonging to an adjoining estate, had come off before day to attend the prayer meeting we hold early each Sabbath I am here. She entered the place and knelt down ; but before she could begin her secret devotion, she saw the fire shining through the thatch, and heard a crackling noise. She ran to the back of the house, and saw the flames arising with great rapidity. She then gave the alarm, and my servant and another of our members started from their beds, and succeeded in putting out the flames before much injury was done. We saw the hand of God in this, and joined together in offering him heartfelt thanks for his great goodness towards us. Ten overseers and book-keepers came to mid-day worship, and continued to behave in a quiet and becoming manner. One overseer had been heard to say, that when he came to the chapel he would bring a fire-stick with him ; but I attach blame to no particular person. We pray that the person or persons may be forgiven, and are truly thankful the flames did not remain for any length of time unperceived : had they done so, many poor people, whose houses are close to the chapel, might have awaked surrounded by the devouring element, as the houses here are composed of such inflammable materials, and all was so excessively dry from the long drought.

In the same letter Mr. C. remarks :—

The trials our people are called upon to endure are fearfully great. One of Mr. Taylor's members died a few days ago from the effects of a severe flogging : one belonging to Spanish Town church was nearly flogged to death soon after martial law ; and again, about two weeks ago, she had received another from her cruel driver—all this because she prays to God, and has induced some of the estates' people to come to chapel. Mrs. Clarke examined her wounds on the fourth day after she received her flogging ; the sight of them was indeed revolting. I am,

however, able to say in this latter case, no blame could be attached to the attorney or overseer ; both were angry with the driver, and broke him for his conduct. One of our people in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale has been eleven days in the stocks, because, from a sore hand, she is unable to perform her work, and because she is known to come and hear me preach. I could mention many more heartrending cases, but these may suffice.

Mr. Taylor has had not only to witness the cruel injuries inflicted on several of his unoffending people, but personally to sustain a large share of annoyance and insult. On the evening of Thursday, the 23rd of May, when retiring from the chapel at Old Harbour, in which he had been conducting divine worship, he was brutally attacked by a well-known adversary, residing in the neighbourhood, and had not a few friends hastened to his help, the consequences might have been fatal. The perpetrator of this base and unmanly assault is a Jew, and secretary to the local Colonial Church Union ! Mr. Taylor has resorted to legal measures for protection, but it appears somewhat strange that this spirit of malignant outrage should not, before now, have been effectually put down.

At *Mount Charles*, Mr. White-horne is considerably encouraged by the increase of attendance at public worship. He hopes soon to commence two auxiliary stations in populous districts, each about eight or ten miles distant in opposite directions. Mr. Kingdon has been for several weeks residing at Kingston, the animosity shown by a few leading men around his station at Man-chioneal being so violent as to lead him to entertain apprehensions for his personal safety. He has, however, recently visited his suffering flock, who received him with the utmost joy. The trial of

the Messrs. Deleon had not commenced when the last packet sailed. Mr. Barlow, who, it will be remembered, has occupied *Anotta Bay*, as a substitute for Mr. Flood, and had to endure no small measure of suffering for the sake of the gospel, has returned to this country, bringing the most honourable testimonials to his character and conduct. At the request of the church, Mr. Dendy has undertaken to supply them for the present.

From *Port Maria*, under date of June 5, Mr. Baylis writes :

“ In my last I informed you that I had re-commenced my labours, and that I was expecting to be sent to jail for so doing. This however did not take place, for I have gone on preaching both here and at Oracabessa ever since without any interruption ; and I am happy to say that the work appears to be prospering at both places, though we have many adversaries, and many of the poor people have great difficulties to contend with in attending on the word of life. Yet the congregations are increasing, and I have a prospect of baptizing a pretty good number in a few weeks.”

Were it not that the period is rapidly approaching when an end must be put to the base and cowardly attempts to justify persecution under the pretext of administering the law, we should feel it our duty to give an account of the vexatious proceedings which have recently taken place at Montego Bay and Falmouth, with a view to prevent our brethren Nichols and Abbott from exercising their ministry among the multitudes who are eagerly panting again to enjoy their long suspended Christian privileges. These proceedings bear a very close resemblance to those in the same district, which have lately been detailed at length in our pages. We lament to perceive some parties implicated in these doings

from whom better things were expected, and who, we trust, for their own sakes, will pause and retrace their footsteps. The missionaries have acted throughout with a firmness honourable to their character as men, combined with a meekness well becoming their profession as Christian ministers ; and we rejoice in the thought that they and their brethren will soon be relieved from the shackles which it is now attempted to fasten upon them, and be sanctioned by human laws, as they are enjoined by the Divine, to preach the gospel to every creature.

BAHAMAS.

The several communications which have reached us from Mr. Burton excite the pleasing hope that much good will result from his occupation of this interesting, but long-neglected field. Mr. B. had visited several of the smaller islands, and been received every where very kindly by all classes of the inhabitants. Ignorance prevails to a very affecting degree, even among those who bear the name of Christ, but they gratefully welcome the voice of instruction, and seek it indeed so earnestly that Mr. Burton is generally engaged in preaching eight times a week. At Nassau, a number of the members of the Baptist churches have united with our Missionary brother in holding a weekly prayer meeting, for the special purpose of imploring the Divine blessing on the islands generally, and on the inhabitants of that town in particular ; and a consciousness of sin, an acquaintance with the Saviour, and a spirit of prayer appear to be generally on the increase. Mr. Burton has commenced an indi-

vidual examination of all who have been baptized, with a view to a thorough reformation of the churches, and anticipates the most desirable results from this plan. We rejoice to add that Mr. Balfour, the newly appointed governor, appears fully disposed to second every prudent attempt to promote the cause of religion in the islands under his care, and has kindly intimated his willingness to facilitate Mr. Burton's operations.

Our readers will not wonder that, for a sphere at once so promising, so extensive, and so laborious, additional help should be most earnestly implored; nor that the Committee have resolved to answer the call, although, in doing so, they anticipate the liberality of their friends, the resources of the Society being previously more than exhausted. Mr. Kilner Pearson, whose excellent brother lately finished an honourable Missionary course at Chinsurah, near Calcutta, and who has himself been preaching with acceptance for some time in and near London, has been appointed to this station, and will probably take his departure, with Mrs. P., in the course of the present month.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A letter has been received from Mr. Davies, dated Graham's Town, Feb. 9. They had been favoured with a comfortable voyage from Cape Town to Algoa Bay, and were received at the latter port with much Christian kindness by the Rev. Mr. Robson, an Independent minister settled there. Two of the deacons of the church at Graham's Town, Messrs. Nelson

and Kidwell, had travelled as far as the Bay, more than a hundred miles, to meet our friends, to whom this mark of considerate attention was not a little cheering. After remaining a few days at Algoa Bay, they departed, travelling according to the fashion of the country, in a heavy waggon, drawn by twelve oxen. They passed through Bethelsdorp and Uitenhage, and, after a journey of five days, reached Graham's Town in safety.

On the Sabbath after his arrival (Mr. Davies has omitted to specify the date), the chapel was re-opened for divine worship. Sermons were preached by Mr. Monro, the Independent minister, and Mr. Satchel, the Wesleyan, as well as by Mr. Davies, and a collection was made, amounting to £21. The church was subsequently re-organized and found to consist of thirty members. The attendance on public worship was encouraging, especially at the prayer-meetings held on Monday evening. On the whole, there seems much reason to hope that a blessing will attend this infant cause.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

CORNWALL.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of this Auxiliary was held in July, on which occasion the district was favoured with the services of Mr. Mason of Exeter, and Mr. Burchell of Jamaica; whose able and efficient advocacy of the cause, in connexion with numerous brethren of our own and other denominations, produced a most powerful impression, which cannot soon be forgotten.

Twenty-five sermons were preached on behalf of the Mission; eleven by Mr. Mason, at Truro, Redruth, Chacewater (Wesleyan Chapel), St. Austell, Falmouth, Helston, Porthleven, and Penzance; five by Mr. Burchell, at Falmouth, Penryn (Independent Chapel), and Penzance;

two by Mr. Flood, supplying at St. Austell, at Redruth and Truro; one by Mr. Clarke, at Flushing; two by Mr. W. F. Burchell, at St. Austell; one by Mr. Steadman, at St. Day; one by Mr. Spasshatt, at Chacewater; one by Mr. Fuller, at Marazion; and one by Mr. Trestrail of Clipston, at Mawnan.

Public Meetings of the Branch Societies were held at Grampound, on 19th; St. Austell, 22nd; Truro, 23rd; Falmouth, 24th; Redruth, 25th; Helston, 26th; Penzance, 29th; and Marazion, 30th July.

The Annual Meeting of the County Auxiliary was held at Penzance, in connexion with the Meeting of the Branch Society in that town, Mr. Clarke in the chair. After the business of the Penzance Society had been attended to, the Thirteenth Report of the Auxiliary was read, from which it appeared that its receipts for the year ending July, 1832, amounted to £170 18s. 6d. making a total in twelve years of £2295 3s. 3d., and that there was every reason to anticipate an increase this year on the amount of the last. The various resolutions were proposed, seconded, and supported by brethren Beddow, Spasshatt, W. F. Burchell, Mason, Foxell (Independent), Pope (Primitive Methodist), Davis (Wesleyan), Steadman, and Burchell.

The attendance at this, and the other Public Meetings, was very crowded. Much interest was excited by the presence of our valued brother, Mr. Burchell, whose details of facts connected with the

persecutions in Jamaica, and eloquent appeals on behalf of the oppressed negroes, produced a most thrilling effect throughout every assembly. The pending Bill for the Abolition of Slavery was adverted to, and the apprenticeship clause strongly condemned as unjust and impracticable; but the hope was generally entertained, that, by the blessing of a righteous God on the energetic instrumentality of the Christian public, the Bill would be rendered less exceptionable in its arrangements, and finally pass the British Senate as a complete measure of immediate and total abolition.

“The certain annihilation of slavery in a few years, and the anxious, and perhaps sanguinary, intervals which may precede it, together with the brightening prospects of the eastern world, impose new obligations on the Christian public, to supply a ten-fold Missionary agency without delay; so that past efforts may be duly improved, wrongs be soothed, excesses be prevented, and newly gained freedom be rightly directed, by the all-powerful influences of the gospel of Christ. The income of the Baptist Missions ought to be doubled or trebled; and this might be accomplished with the utmost ease, provided our churches, throughout the kingdom, were properly organized in more numerous and effective Auxiliaries to the Parent Society; and each were influenced more abundantly by the love and zeal of the early disciples of the Lord Jesus. Acts iv. 32.

E. CLARKE.

August 3, 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

WEST INDIES...	Rev. Joshua Tinson	Kingston	May 30.
	Do.	Do.	June 10.
	W. Whitehorne	Do.	June 6.
	John Kingdon	Do.	June 8.
	H. C. Taylor	Spanish Town	June 10.
	J. Nichols & T. F. Abbott	Montego Bay	June 7.
	W. Dendy	Anotta Bay	June 8.
	Edward Baylis	Port Maria	June 5.
	Messrs. Davis, & others	Anotta Bay	June
	Rev. Joseph Burton	Nassau, N. Providence	June 5.
	Do.	Do.	July 3.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from July 20, to August 20, 1833, not including individual subscriptions.

Liverpool Auxiliary Society, by W. Rushton, Esq.	100	0	0	Kenchester.	3	2	6		
Darlington, (for <i>Jamaica</i>), Friends, by Rev. Mr. Gibbs.	2	0	0	Kidderminster.	5	5	0		
Sherborne, Subscriptions by B. Chandler, Esq.	3	3	0	Kington.	13	6	8		
Harpden School, Ceylon, Friends, by Mrs. Leonard.	16	0	0	Leominster.	3	7	7		
Newcastle, New Court, Auxiliary, by Mr. Henry Angus.	5	13	4	Netherton.	4	0	0		
Bristol Auxiliary, on Account, by Mr. J. G. Fuller.	68	3	0	Pershore.	2	6	7		
Friends, for <i>Spanish Town</i> School, by Miss C. Hepburn.	5	15	0	Providence Chapel.	2	7	4		
Brighton and Uckfield, Collections by Rev. J. M. Phillippo.	27	19	4	Ross.	2	0	10		
Sevenoaks, Collection and Subscriptions, by Rev. T. Shirley.	64	11	10	Stratford on Avon.	1	3	6		
Glamorganshire, by Mr. T. Hopkins.	10	0	3	Tamworth.	1	10	0		
Haverfordwest, Collection and Subscriptions, by Mr. W. Rees.	50	0	0	Tenbury.	2	9	4		
Birmingham Auxiliary Society, by Mr. B. Lepard, Birmingham, Subscriptions.	15	10	0	Tewkesbury.	63	0	1		
Cannon Street.	93	14	6	Upton on Severn.	5	10	0		
Bond Street.	79	0	2	West Bromwich.	2	13	0		
Mount Zion, Collections.	50	12	6	Wolverhampton.	0	18	5		
Bilston.	8	7	6	Worcester.	54	0	0		
Bridgnorth.	30	10	10		578	1	2		
Bromsgrove.	6	5	6	Previously acknowledged.	273	0	4		
Coppice.	1	11	9				305	0	10
Coseley.	7	0	0						
Coventry.	58	13	0						
Cradley.	5	15	1						
Dudley.	20	18	10						
Evesham.	27	13	6						
Healey in Arden.	2	6	8						
Kenilworth.	3	0	6						

DONATIONS.

Ward, Rev. Edward, <i>Iver</i>	0	10	0
Burls, William, Esq. <i>Ednonton</i>	5	0	0
T. F.	60	0	0
Biddle, Mr. by Rev. James Upton.	2	0	0

LEGACIES.

King, Mr. Thomas, late of Birmingham, by Mrs. Mary Mumford, Administratrix, (Balance)	45	0	0
Shoveller, Rev. John, late of Kingston, Jamaica, by Messrs. William Ellis, Jun., and Samuel Horsey, Executors	220	8	6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are returned to Mrs. Samuel Collier, of Witney; Mrs. Hobson, of Camberwell; and Mr W. Stuckey, of Bristol, for sundry Magazines, &c.

Mr. Philippo wishes to present his thanks to the Sunday School Teachers and Children at Howarth, Great Missenden, Rehoboth Chapel (Norwich), and Silver Street (London), for some very appropriate testimonies of their regard to the Sunday School children at Spanish Town.

It is earnestly requested that those friends, throughout the country, to whom parcels of the Annual Report have been forwarded during the month, will be kind enough to ensure their prompt distribution; and that wherever moneys have been received on behalf of the Society, they may be remitted without delay to Fen Court.

P.S. While the Herald was at press, the Editor was favoured with a letter from an esteemed friend at Worcester, supplying some additional information respecting the amount kindly contributed for the discharge of the fine imposed on Mrs. Renwick. It appears that, out of the sum acknowledged as "Friends, by Mr. Knibb, £20. 12s. 4d.," the good friends at Worcester liberally raised £13. 8s. 9d., making, with the sum of £6. 11s. 3d., also acknowledged in our last, £20. from that city. This sum was raised at the close of the last Missionary Meeting there; and, in addition to the usual contributions, as a mark of respect for "that Christian heroine, Mrs. Renwick," and in the hope of stimulating friends elsewhere to do likewise.