

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CXCII.

DECEMBER, 1834.

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.

Death of Dr. Carey.

Although, at the present date (Nov. 21), we are not aware that any direct intelligence has reached England of the decease of that venerable and much honoured servant of God, Dr. Carey; there can, we apprehend, be no doubt of the fact. We have seen the "Bengal Herald," of June 29, in which it was stated that a funeral sermon on the mournful occasion was preached on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Mack, at Union Chapel, Calcutta, from Acts xiii. 36, "For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption."

Dr. Carey had nearly completed his seventy-third year, and had been a resident in India exactly forty-one years, having arrived at Calcutta in June, 1793. His

state of health for some months previous to his decease had been greatly impaired, so that the mournful intelligence has not come upon us by surprise. We shall lose no time in communicating further particulars, as soon as they may reach us; well knowing what a deep and affectionate interest is felt by the whole Christian community in this great and good man. It may not be amiss to add, that materials for a Memoir of Dr. Carey, are in the possession of some of his friends; and we may be able, in the course of another month, to announce that some publication of that nature is in a course of preparation.

CALCUTTA.

The following extracts are taken from a letter of Mr. W. H. Pearce, dated April 14 last. The subject so earnestly recommended to attention by the benevolent

and much esteemed writer, is of the greatest importance; and we shall be much gratified if the publication of this article should induce any suitably-qualified individuals to devote themselves to the sphere of service thus providentially opening before them.

I am happy to report, that the lives of all our Missionary circle have been spared, and that their health generally is as little impaired as in any former years. Mrs. Yates is the only exception, and she is decidedly better than she has been for some weeks.

To-morrow is the meeting of the Calcutta Bible Society's Committee. It is possible that the subject of Baptist Translations may be referred to. Brother Yates and myself propose to attend.

It is gratifying to report, that although, through prejudice against our sentiments, we have hitherto received no countenance from the Bible Society; yet that our version has been adopted as the text-book in their schools by our Independent brethren, and a benevolent gentleman, desirous of introducing the Roman character, has generously offered to defray the expense of an edition of it, as well as of Mr. Martyn's Hindoostanee version, in that type. Brother Yates is now prosecuting a new version of the Old Testament. In this, through my having almost forgotten what Hebrew I acquired at Bristol, I can lend him but very limited aid. I shall, however, do what I can in this, as it regards the idiom, and lend my chief attention to the further improvement of the Testament. We propose immediately to commence a 4to. edition of the whole Bible, with heads of chapters; to be followed, if our lives are spared, by a Testament with marginal readings. Both these publications will be very acceptable, and we humbly trust very useful, to the increasing number of native Christians and inquirers.

In a late letter I particularly called your attention to the openings now presenting themselves in every direction for the employment of well educated competent schoolmasters and private teachers. I again entreat you, that if you know of any single men of religious character, well qualified for the work of tuition, and willing to proceed on their own resources to India, to urge them to proceed here. They may be sure of employment in a few weeks or months, and when employed, may be as useful as Missionaries. We sadly want men of high moral and reli-

gious principle to set the tone in the native states, from which applications are every month received for private secretaries and English teachers. In most, if not all these cases, the Raja himself wishes to be the first pupil, unless he thinks himself too old, in which case he desires his son to be instructed. The beneficial influence which Swartz obtained over the Raja of Tanjore, may now be acquired by many others over the various princes in the British territories, or under the British Government. It is well known too, that a general system of education, on a comprehensive, unshackled scale, is now on the eve of establishment by Lord W. Bentinck, which also will open numerous situations for persons disposed to do good as schoolmasters.

I can only add, that in case of any young men of piety and talents coming out as proposed, Mrs. Pearce and myself shall be most happy to receive them into our family for a few weeks at least; and if my life be spared, I entertain little doubt, through the exertion of that influence which God in his providence has been pleased to grant the friends of religion, that by the end of that time their services will be engaged. Providence appears to be preparing the way for the progress of education in this country; and I earnestly hope that under such favourable circumstances we may be permitted to effect all the good to which they so remarkably invite us.

We subjoin, from a letter of Mr. Ellis, dated about a month earlier, a pleasing view of the progress of education at Chitpore, and some considerations deserving attention on the subject of Missionary operations and their results more generally.

Since the date of my last letter, I have devoted most of my time to the schools under our care, occasionally going into the neighbouring villages in company with a native assistant. Toward the end of last year, I accompanied brother Pearce on a visit to the villages south of Calcutta. We were deeply pained by many sad exhibitions of idolatry, but at the same time our hearts were gladdened by the progress of the gospel, and an evident increase in the number of believers. The interesting statements of two or three who in old age had been led to abandon heathen vanities and become the servants of the living God, particularly affected us.

The schools at this station continue to give us much pleasure. They are of three kinds. That for giving native

youths instruction in English is well attended, and promises much good to the respectable and middling classes of society. The daily number in this school is nearly ninety, of whom about forty are capable of reading the Scriptures. Their improvement is pleasing, both as it regards their acquaintance with divine truth, and their attainments in useful knowledge. Mrs. E's female school is prosperous. Of one hundred in daily attendance, thirty read the New Testament or extracts from it. The most successful, and consequently the most pleasing part of our duty, however, is the institution for the children of the native Christians. The six elder youths, of whose baptism I wrote you, and the four others who have since been proposed for that ordinance, continue to walk worthy their profession; and I trust most of them will become instruments of much good to their countrymen, when the period of their studies shall have terminated. The last annual examination of this institution, gave high satisfaction.* The number belonging to it has been increased to fifty-four; thirty-two of whom are boys, and twenty-two girls. The boys have the advantage of an education in English and Bengalee; but the girls have attended to their native language only. The girls are for the future, however, to receive the same education as the boys, through the kindness of a gentleman who called on us a few weeks ago, and offered to furnish us with all the means necessary to instruct them in English as well as Bengalee. For this purpose he has given a monthly subscription of thirty rupees (upwards of thirty pounds a year), a sum more than sufficient to defray the increase of expense. Our friends in England have heard much of the Native Christian Boarding School, but perhaps not more than its importance demands. And could they see for themselves the piety and intelligence of the scholars, I am sure it would secure the fullest success to that appeal for benevolent aid, which we shall very soon be obliged to make for the future support of this promising institution. †

As to the general progress of the gospel in India, while there is much, very much to encourage, there is, I think, much that should excite serious inquiry both as to the nature and the amount of the means used for the conversion of the people. We must believe, that if we did our duty to the whole heathen world, God would certainly fulfil his promises of universal blessing. The pouring out of the Divine Spirit may be delayed until our piety and

devotedness is much higher than it is at present. The want of very extensive success may be—because “we are not yet able to bear it.” Why India has not yet been favoured with an ample effusion of the Spirit in the way of conversion, may be also attributed to the small amount of means which has been here employed. We know the Divine Being is not restricted to the use of means at all. The Lord can “save by many or by few,” as it pleaseth him; but we almost invariably see that the means used are in some degree commensurate with the end to be attained. That the means hitherto employed for the evangelization of Hindoostan, have been very inadequate, will not admit of a doubt. Your servants in the East must rejoice (they are filled with joy and gratitude to the Father of mercies) at the signal success which has attended pious efforts in many other parts of the world. If any well informed person, however, were to compare those highly favoured spots with Hindoostan, I think it would be found that ten times more labour had been bestowed on them, with perhaps not more than a fourth of the difficulties which are here to be overcome. You will pardon me, my dear Sir, if I am wrong in these remarks, but I fear our views of India are much too limited. We look at it as traced out on the map, without reflecting on its real magnitude, without considering it as the dwelling place of one hundred millions,—more than an eighth of the population of the whole world. I trust that soon the benevolence of our beloved friends at home, and the devotedness of such young men as can give themselves personally to the heathen, will unite in supplying India with heralds of mercy to go through the land in its length and breadth. God forbid that at the last day, any who profess attachment to Christ and his cause, should be found involved in the curse of the inhabitants of Meroz, who “came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.”

DIGAH.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Dyer, dated Digah, January 11, 1834.

During the past year, beside improving myself in the language, I have regularly preached in English twice a week to the soldiers and others in the cantonments at Dinapore. A portion of most days, Sabbaths excepted, has been devoted to the examination of native schools, and visiting the bazars and villages. Two services

* See Missionary Herald for October last.

have been kept up on the Sabbath in Hindoostance, one at Digah, and the other at Dinapore. We have also maintained two prayer-meetings during the week in the native language.

Our English congregation in the cantonments continues small. Some who attended with us have left us, being removed from the station; and others, like Demas, having loved this world have forsaken us. Their places, however, have been supplied by new comers, from among whom there are a few whose hearts, I trust, the Lord has touched, and taught them to know themselves, and the way of his salvation. Since I wrote last, I have baptized two soldiers, and we entertain hopes of one or two more who regularly attend. I have also baptized another Portuguese aged woman, who has been inquiring for the way of salvation [for more than twelve months past, and at last come to the decision of publicly renouncing the errors of popery, and casting in her lot with us.

Our Hindoostanee Society has sustained a considerable loss by the removal of the second regiment of native infantry. In that regiment we have five members, who are now marching to Saugor. Bastian and Harris, whom I mentioned in my last, we particularly esteemed, and very much regretted their leaving.

In November, brother Beddy, myself, and native assistants, visited the annual fair at Hajipore, where we had opportunities of speaking to many hundreds who had never before heard the Gospel, and of distributing a few books. But the eagerness to receive books, I think, was not so great as last year, and very many who would gladly have received them could not read. We were encouraged by meeting with two individuals who were inquiring about salvation by the Lord Jesus Christ. They had heard something of the Saviour by means of books distributed at the above place three years ago, and came there in November last to make further inquiry. They listened to the instructions given them with great attention, and appeared earnest in seeking for the truth. When we left the fair they accompanied us home, and spent some time with brother Beddy at Patna, and some time with me at Digah. They declared their firm belief in the New Testament. On the whole, we were much pleased with them. Should they be decided, they will have to make no small sacrifices, as they are both of respectable connexions. Brother Beddy and Hurree'das, have since visited them at their own village, to the north east of Patna, and found them in the same mind,

notwithstanding they were much opposed by some of their relatives. A few days ago they again visited Patna, and staid a short time, when one of them declared his readiness to follow Christ, even though it should cost him his all in this world; but the other seemed to be not quite so decided. He is a Brahmin, and lives on the charity of his people. If he professes Christianity, he will, of course, be immediately cast off by them, and in that case he is fearful lest he should come to want. We hope, however, it will please the Lord to strengthen his faith, and to give him and his fellow-inquirer the courage and fortitude to declare themselves on the Lord's side.

In December, accompanied by Pyhah, I visited several villages and cities to the west of Dinapore. In some places the message of salvation was listened to with great attention, and our books received with an evident desire to learn their contents. But in other places we met with proud and haughty scoffers, who neither wished to enter the kingdom of heaven themselves, or to suffer others to enter therein. There is, however, this encouragement for the Missionary to go about preaching the word, that, wherever there is a bazar, he may be sure to obtain hearers; and while he is sowing the good seed, he may indulge the hope that some may fall upon good ground, and bring forth fruit. Could I have procured a suitable tent, it was my intention to have made a much more extended journey inland; to villages which have yet never been visited by any Missionary. Should it please the Lord to spare my life, I hope, however, soon to preach the gospel in these places also.

My schools, on the whole, continue to afford me satisfaction. Mrs. Lawrence's girls' school is going on prosperously, and I hope, by the divine blessing, good will be effected by it.

JAMAICA.

Several communications have reached us lately from this island, the substance of which we hope to give in our next number. Mr. Coultart, at St. Ann's Bay, had sustained considerable annoyance; and some of the overseers had gone so far as to pull down a temporary shed which the negroes at Pedro Plains had erected to

shelter them from the burning sun while attending divine worship. At Brown's Town, also, the temporary building, used as a chapel, had been destroyed by the torch of some midnight incendiary. The magistrates, however, had instantly met to inquire into this disgraceful outrage; and, in concert with the worthy custos of the parish, S. M. Barrett, Esq., had offered a handsome reward for the discovery of the perpetrator.

The system of apprenticeship appears to be embarrassing and unsatisfactory both to the planters and their labourers; but our brethren do not anticipate any disturbances, unless they should be provoked, in any instance, by the want of prudence and right feeling on the part of the colonists.

BAHAMAS.

Our readers will peruse with interest the following accounts, by Mr. Pearson, of his visit to the island of Exuma. We trust, that when a third Missionary shall have reached Nassau, our brethren will be able to lay down a regular plan for visiting these long neglected portions of the British territory. The letter is dated, Nassau, July 14, 1834.

My last to you was dated May 3rd, since which, I have spent seven weeks on a Missionary visit to Exuma, an island containing about 1000 inhabitants, distant from New Providence 150 miles. I arrived once more, in health and peace, at home on the 4th of this month, and found my dear wife in a delicate state of health, induced by the heat of the weather, and her maternal attentions to our dear little girl, who thus far thrives exceedingly. I have been compelled to obtain a nurse, and now hope that my dear wife will quickly recruit. Our dear brother Burton has left us for Harbour Island, and Eleuthera, distant sixty miles. He sailed last Friday for the first mentioned place. It seems a duty we owe to the station, that one of us should be among

the out islands while the other is at New Providence.

I experienced much boisterous weather on my passage to Exuma, and was twelve days ere we reached our destination, but I would fain hope, my feeble labours among the seamen may be found to the praise and glory of God. I have many opportunities of pleading with seamen. I can never forget to care for them until I forget to love the Saviour. Arrived at Exuma, I found a most interesting field for exertions, a field hitherto almost utterly neglected. There were indeed to be seen some fragment ruins of a church; where, many years ago, the Word of God was published; but the ignorance and immorality of the people were deeply affecting, while their earnestness to hear the Word of God was no less so. Many said to me, "We thought we were given up as incurable, or considered to be creatures without souls." I travelled through the length and breadth of the land, from settlement to settlement, sometimes literally dragged through the bushes, by the horse on which I rode, where the pathway was entirely overgrown with them; and wherever I went, endeavoured to proclaim the necessity of repentance and faith in Jesus Christ. Every door was thrown open to me; the planters treated me with cordial kindness and hospitality, and afforded every facility for the preaching of the Gospel: my recollections of their kindness can never be effaced. I married eighty-five couples, who had been living together, severally, in fornication. At Stephen Town, the estate of Lord Rolle, I remained three weeks; I baptized five persons, and formed a church; most of these were, I think, devout persons before I saw them, though they confessed they never understood before the way of salvation through faith in the atonement. One of them who could read a little, had acted as a preacher among the others; and when I conversed with him, I was powerfully reminded of Cornelius. At this place I met 150 persons, and preached to them almost every evening. On the Sabbath days between 200 and 300 would assemble, in and about a large empty cotton-house, and heard with much feeling the Word of God. My mornings were frequently occupied in endeavouring to teach the children to read. Frequent inquiry meetings were held among the negro houses, and there is reason to hope that several were the subjects of deep conviction, who yet did not evidence a saving change. I cannot fail to mention to you Bella, a poor blind woman, apparently about eighty years of age. Permit me to insert an extract from my journal.

June 5. Sailing among the Kays (little islands which guard the coast) on our way to Exuma Harbour, at nine o'clock we arrived off a small settlement where a free black woman resided, and here I determined to stop. No sooner was our boat discovered, than I heard the people on shore exclaiming, "Thank God, parson da come!" Upon landing, my luggage was speedily conveyed to the top of the hill, and when I attained the summit, I gazed with admiration upon the scenery, grand and picturesque beyond description. Numbers of little islands hid the ocean from my sight, and the clear, transparent waters within, seemed to form one magnificent lake, interspersed with many a rugged rock, from which the sea-fowl were issuing in vast numbers. On shore the rugged, rocky ascents, as well as the marshy vallies, were all covered with trees and shrubs, from which many a song of praise was hymned to the Creator by their feathered inhabitants. My attention was soon arrested by an old blind woman, who was led to me and introduced by the name of Bella; when this conversation ensued: Myself, "Well, Bella, minister come to see you." B. "Thank God! bless you, my massa!" M. "Will you be glad to hear the word of God, Bella?" B. "You see me, me hab no husband, no family, no massa, no misses; Nanny (the woman mentioned above), give me a piece of bread, and a drink of water,—thank God! and me, single one, and Jesus in above. What me do but think upon him, and him word?" M. "Do you then love Jesus Christ, Bella?" B. "Ah, massa, him die for we, me must love him." M. "And do you hope to be saved through him?" B. "Massa, me not worthy, not for my prayers, not for my praise, not for any thing me can do, but if it please him to pardon me. Me cry to him night and day, for pardon, pardon for my sin." M. "And where do you hope to go to when you die?" B. "Me waiting every day, and every night, and every hour, to fall into my grave, and den me hope to go to heaven. *Heaven!* my massa, no pain dere! no sorrow dere! no night dere! Oh, if it been please God, me could have been glad to go dere now—to be with my Saviour, my soul waiting to be dere."

I admired the sovereignty of grace that reigned in the heart of this poor blind old woman—and perfected praise from so frail and feeble an instrument, and had ordained one to glorify him upon these rocks, among these wilds.

June 6th. Bella requested me to baptize her; I said, "Bella, you are too old

and infirm, you cannot get down to the sea." She replied, "Me no too old for die, me no too old for do the will of God." I said, "The Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." She replied again, "Massa, me willing, me able." I could not resist Bella's mode of reasoning.

June 8th, Sabbath. Before breakfast, administered the ordinance of baptism to Bella. It was solemn and affecting to see this aged disciple following the example of her Redeemer; the fervour of her spirit seemed to light up with fresh energy the almost dying embers of mortality. She walked into the sea, leaning on my arm, submitted to immersion, and came up out of the water with as much composure as she would manifest in eating her daily bread.

June 9th. B. "Ah massa! me heary dem say, you go! and when you go, who go tell me again dese things? Well, you go, but you leave the comfort here. You go, but I must look and cry to my God, *he no go!* You go to work for your God and for your soul." I replied, "Yes; and for the souls of my fellow-sinners."

B. "Yes; and I will pray God night and day to bless you. I will cry to him to make all my broders and sisters believe, for he that believeth hath everlasting life; no so, massa!" I replied, "Yes; he that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life." B. "Thank God!" Her hands were clasped and raised towards heaven, and her feelings overpowered her poor debilitated body.

This poor woman dates her conversion from hearing the Word of God in the Episcopal church, when it stood on Exuma. Who would not run from one end of the earth to the other to be the messenger of peace to such souls as these? But I must forbear. I am now again endeavouring to supply at New Providence, during Mr. B.'s absence. We have preaching in some place or other nearly every evening. Our Sabbath days are wholly occupied in public exercises. I never was so unceasingly or so pleasantly engaged in my life. And with such a Saviour as Jesus, and such a work as the Mission, and such a help as my dear Mary, I am inexpressibly happy. There are two questions which for several years have occupied many anxious thoughts, and many anxious hours. The first related to the reality of my conversion; the second, to the will of God respecting my call to the ministry. I hope on both these points God has set my mind at rest. Oh, that I may be kept from presumption!

"Weaker than a bruised reed,
Help I every moment need."

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

NORWICH AND NORFOLK.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. William Brock, dated November 5.

On Lord's day, October the 19th, sermons were preached in Norwich by Messrs. Stovel and Sprigg, and in a neighbouring village by Mr. Puntis and myself. On Monday evening we held our public meeting. As large an audience as we have ever had, filled our largest chapel. Chairman, Mr. James Cozens; Speakers, Rev. Messrs. Porter, Dryden, and Innes (Independents), Holroyd (Wesleyan), Stovel, and Mr. Brightwell. It was my unpleasant task to announce to the meeting that Mr. Sprigg was unable, from indisposition, to attend. On Tuesday evening our friends at Ingham held their meeting; on Wednesday, those at Dere-

ham; on Thursday, those at Lynn; at each of which meetings, Messrs. Stovel and Puntis attended. We have also had collections from other places, at which we hope, on the return of our Anniversary, to hold public meetings, or to obtain sermons. Taking all things into the account, the contributions from Norfolk will be much better than we feared; though not so large as on some former occasions. I should have stated that, during the past year, arrangements have been made to bring the greater part of the churches in the county into an Auxiliary. As yet, our Auxiliary, in its new form, is quite in its infancy; hardly, in fact, in existence. Still, we have begun; and we will do our best to continue until we bring the whole county into operation, which, by division of labour, and unity of purpose, we hope to effect by another year. We very much regret Mr. Sprigg's indisposition. The loss of his wife quite overpowered him, and rendered it impossible for him, with any comfort at all, to pursue his labours.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from Oct. 20, to Nov. 20, 1834, not including individual subscriptions.

Bristol Auxiliary Society, by Robert Leonard, Esq.	337	6	2
Haverfordwest, Subscriptions, by William Rees, Esq.	50	0	8
Bethlehem and Salem, by ditto	1	10	7
Abingdon, Collection and Subscriptions ..	18	0	9
North Wales, &c. by Rev. James Flood:—			
Newtown	42	16	0
Llanfaircaereinion	2	5	6
Welchpool	2	9	0
Llanidloes	2	3	0
New Chapel and Nantgwyn	2	14	9
Bwlch Sarnan	1	18	7
Rock	2	19	0
Dolau	2	2	1
Newbridge	4	1	6
Maesyrhelem	2	10	7
Builth	5	0	0
Newcastle, Staffordshire	3	1	0
Hanley	4	10	0
Wolverhampton	2	14	4
	81	5	4
Dalkeith, proportion Collection, Aug. 1. by Mr. Gray			
	9	0	3
Towcester, by Rev. J. Barker	2	0	0
Wantage, by Rev. W. Glanvill	2	14	9
Chatham, Juvenile Society, by Rev. R. May	2	2	6
Great Brickhill, Sunday School, by Mr. Harris, for Schools	5	0	0

Westmancote, by Rev. W. Liddell	2	10	0
Sevenoaks, Subscriptions and part collection, by Rev. T. Shirley	35	3	10
Stepney, Collected by Mary Davis	1	15	2
Southampton, Ladies' Negro Friend Society, by Miss Maurice, for Mrs. Coultart's Infant School	5	0	0
Leicestershire Auxiliary, by Mr. Collier			
Leicester	26	17	8
Husbands Bosworth	2	4	9
Sutton in Elms	5	0	0
Arnsby	8	0	0
Monks Kirby	3	8	7
Blaby	3	16	0
Sheepshead	5	16	2
Lutterworth	5	0	0
Loughborough	0	15	8
Oadby	3	0	0
	72	18	10
Hull and East Riding Auxiliary on Account, by John Thornton, Esq.	100	0	0
Nottingham, Collections and Subscriptions, by Mr. Lomax	76	11	0
North of England Auxiliary, by Rev. R. Pengilly:—			
Two thirds Subscriptions at Hamsterly, Workington, Broughton, Wolsingham, and Newcastle	20	0	0
Cornwall, Auxiliary, on Account, by Rev. J. Spasshatt	40	0	0
Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Auxiliary, on Account, by Mr. Hinton	100	0	0

DONATIONS.

Mr. Benj. Nice, Colchester	200	0	0
Lady in Scotland		10	0
A. B. C.	20	0	0
Friend, for <i>Spanish Town</i> School, by Mrs. Kitson	1	0	0

LEGACIES.

Mr. John Williams, late of Redditch, Worcestershire, (Executors, Rev. J. A. James and James Smith, and Messrs. Edward Hemming, William Hemming, James Williams, and William Horton).....	999	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Greaves, late of Nottingham (Executors, Messrs. W. Soars and Sampson Biddulph).....	100	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge, late of Long Ashton, near Bristol, (Executors, Dr. Hodge and W. H. Baily, Esq.).....	19	19	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are returned to the Rev. C. Larom and friends, Sheffield, for a box of books for the Jamaica Mission; also, to Mr. Castle, Jun., for several volumes of Magazines; and to Mrs. Barber, Enfield, for 500 Tracts.

Any friends who may have in hand back numbers of the Reports, Heralds, or Quarterly Papers, are requested to forward them to Fen Court by the first gratuitous conveyance, which may present itself.

The Editor has reason to think that, notwithstanding his efforts to ascertain and supply the requisite number of Jubilee Hymn Books for the kind friends who collected for the Chapels, there may be some parties entitled to them to whom they have not yet been sent. He has to request, therefore, that any such friends, who may not receive their Hymn Books by this month's parcels, will write by post, without delay, specifying by what means they may be furnished. It is hoped that attention to this notice will entirely supersede the necessity of any further publication on the subject.

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