

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CONTAINING INTELLIGENCE AT LARGE OF THE

Proceedings and Operations

OF THE

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CCV.

JANUARY, 1836.

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.

JAMAICA.

Late arrivals from this island have brought a variety of communications respecting the progress of our mission there. The intelligence from our brethren Burchell and Knibb will conveniently form distinct articles; the principal facts narrated from other statements we shall present in a combined view.

The health of Mr. Gardner has been so much affected as to render it necessary for him to retire from Kingston for a season to a cooler residence in the interior. He has, accordingly, paid a visit to Mr. Clarke, at Jericho, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, and derived benefit from the change. Though the church under Mr. Gardner's care has not been altogether free from causes of disquietude, he gratefully reports that he is not without encouragement. "On the first Sabbath in August," he writes, "I had the happiness of baptizing fifty-three persons, who, by their previous conduct, and the relation of their experience, gave me reason to hope that they were truly the disciples of Jesus. Do pray for me, that wisdom to direct and grace to support may be given me, and that in the last day I may rejoice that I have not run in vain, nor laboured in vain."

With the zealous and persevering exertions of Mr. Phillippo in the cause of Negro education, our readers have long been acquainted. His schools at Spanish Town, commenced several

years ago, and carried forward by his generous and self-exhausting efforts, when there was little around to encourage him, have lately been remodelled in a form more adapted to the present circumstances of the island, and have been honoured with the patronage of the Governor and the Marchioness of Sligo. The "school-rooms," he writes, under date of October 30th, "have been tardily advancing to completion; but very little now remains except the fitting up. They are noble buildings; and the institutions connected with them, I have no doubt, with the blessing of God, will answer in an eminent degree the object of their establishment." We learn, with satisfaction, that Government have made a grant of £500 towards defraying the balance due on these useful and much-needed erections. In Mr. Shotten, Mr. Phillippo has found an assistant well qualified to co-operate in his benevolent labours. Soon after entering upon his duties, he was attacked by fever, so that, for a season, his life appeared in danger, but we rejoice to perceive, by the last accounts, that his health has been restored.

The building of the chapel at Passage Fort is advancing steadily and well, and the proprietors in that neighbourhood manifest very friendly feelings towards the undertaking, several having spontaneously offered either to supply a part of the materials gratis, to give a fortnight's labour of their apprentices, or to contribute a considerable sum in waggons. We shall be happy to hear of similar

proofs of kindness in other quarters, as the principal impediment to the progress of the gospel, as ministered by our brethren in various parts of the island, arises from the difficulty in providing places of worship for the members who are disposed to attend them.

Under date of September 24, Mr. Taylor gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a liberal supply of elementary books from the Sunday-school Union, and adds, "I have recently had a baptism at Old Harbour, when sixty were added to the church; and among the rest, a man of colour, well known to our missionaries in that quarter, who has long been engaged, with much acceptance, as a preacher of the gospel in connexion with another body of our fellow Christians. Of the two chapels now building under Mr. Taylor's direction, each of which measures 50 feet by 60, with provision for enlargement, that in Vere is roofed in, and has been used for public worship, though not finished, for several months; and that in Clarendon, it was expected, would be covered in by the end of the year.

At *Morant Bay*, Mr. Kingdon laments that the place in which he preaches is much too small to receive the numbers who wish to attend. The church at *Mount Charles* has required the exercise of faithful discipline; but its pastor expected, soon after the date of his letter (Sep. 1), to baptize a few individuals of whom he hoped well.

A letter from Mr. Clarke, dated Jericho, September 12, in addition to other very pleasing intelligence, affords another proof of the diligence with which our dear missionary brethren are exerting themselves to promote the cause of Negro education. He writes as follows:—

I have made some progress in chapel building; and, though loaded with care, that I am reconciled to only because it is necessary for the glory of God; yet baving the presence of my Divine Master, I am happy, and see all things relating to my building business progressing as pleasantly and speedily as I have a right to expect. The foundations of both chapels have been levelled (both with stone); and the materials for completing the buildings are in a state of forwardness, such as to

give the hope that, if we have favourable weather, in six months from this, if my unworthy life be spared, I may be preaching in them the word of life. The other two chapels I shall proceed with as soon after these now in hand are completed as I possibly can.

At the different stations I occupy, the work of God still appears to prosper greatly. Soon after my last baptism, I received the names of ninety-seven new inquirers on one evening, most of whom came from the St. John's mountains, which lie about five miles behind my dwelling, and are nearer to this station than to the one in St. John's. Since, a number more have joined as inquirers at all my four regular stations; and almost every week some come to be examined preparatory to baptism.

In June last I commenced an evening school in my house here, and am happy to say that it succeeds beyond my expectations, and continues to increase. There are now 103 males, and 60 females, of all ages, from six to sixty; and often more than 100 attend together on the same evening. They are kept at their lessons for about an hour, on the monitorial plan, and after that I teach them hymns, portions of Scripture, &c., asking questions, and giving explanations, as appears suitable; a hymn or two is then sung, and we conclude, about 9 o'clock, with prayer. Many can already read easy lessons; and a few, who knew their letters before, are reading in the Testament. I attend to this school three evenings each week; and the day-school, kept by Miss Merrick, is attended to six days in the week, and some of the scholars attend also at both evening and Sabbath schools. I have lately had a grant of £10 for my schools from the Ladies' Society, and am applying the money to give instruction to some orphan and other poor children. I am in great need of school requisites, and have written for some to Mr. Daun, of the Borough Road School, and shall thank you to pay for what is sent, should payment be required, and include all sums paid for me in a letter, that I may draw for so much the less in some of my bills.

Our young friend, Mr John Clark, who embarked for St. Ann's in July, arrived safely at that port in the beginning of September, after a very favourable passage of seven weeks and two days. He was permitted to hold divine worship during the voyage, and was induced to hope, from the deep attention and evident concern

occasionally visible among his auditors, that his efforts to promote their spiritual welfare were not wholly in vain. On his landing at the Bay, he was welcomed in a most friendly manner by the members of the church there, and also by Messrs. Whitehouse and Bird, Wesleyan missionaries, the former of whom very kindly conveyed him in his own chaise to Tydenham, the residence of Mr. Coultart. Mr. Clark has begun his labours in a spirit of humility, affection, and diligence, which we trust may be regarded as an earnest of the divine blessing; and our highly esteemed brother Coultart is greatly refreshed and encouraged by the aid thus furnished him in the cultivation of his wide and important sphere of exertion.

A severe attack of bilious fever, for a season, laid aside Mr. Hutchins, of Savanna la Mar, from his public engagements; but he was soon, through the mercy of God, permitted to resume them, and states, in a letter, written August 25, "We had delightful days on the first and second of this month, when many flocked to the house of God to thank him for his goodness. I baptized twenty-one on the morning of the Sabbath, which, with the eleven baptized four weeks before, have made a considerable addition to our small church. We had from a thousand to eleven hundred present at the services; and never was such a day known before in this town. Persecution and tyranny prevail to a great extent; but, thanks be to God, it turns out for the furtherance of the gospel. Let me entreat you to pray for me, that I may be blessed and made a blessing, that my life may be spared, and that the glory of God may continue in our midst."

At both the stations under the care of Mr. Dendy, Salter's Hill and Endeavour, the work of the Lord appears to be advancing in a very pleasing manner. The new chapel at the former, measuring 80 feet by 50, is nearly covered in, so as to admit of worship being conducted within its walls. The members of the church, on the 13th of August, were 660, of inquirers 490, and the usual attendance 1500, which is expected greatly to increase when the chapel is com-

pleted. In the months of September and October, two baptisms took place, at which fifty-six persons were admitted to church fellowship, and several others had been examined and approved at the date of Mr. Dendy's last letter. At Endeavour, the number of members has been increased, by a recent addition, to 221; the inquirers are 240; and the congregation includes about as many more, belonging to neither class; and yet at present the only accommodation for these 900 individuals is a small house, for which we are compelled to pay a high rent, and which will accommodate only about fifty persons! "All above this number," says Mr. Dendy, "being exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, or having merely some branches of trees thrown over a slight bamboo erection as a shade—or, in case of a shower, to the rain from above, or the wet ground under feet, all of which are much more dangerous to health here than in a northern climate."

We are truly happy to learn, that Mr. Abbott has recovered, in a great degree, from his late illness, so that he is expected to be able to resume his public services by the end of the year. His place, both at Lucea and Green Island, has been supplied, principally, by Mr. T. E. Ward, formerly of the Wesleyan connexion, but lately united to the church at Falmouth, under the care of brother Knibb. But Mr. Abbott also is greatly at a loss for means to build chapels at each of his stations, the present means of accommodation being altogether inadequate.

While the proofs afforded, in the simple statements of fact now given, of the continued blessing of the Lord on the labours of our dear brethren, will be grateful to many a Christian heart; it is earnestly hoped, that the great and pressing need of pecuniary help for the erection of places of worship, will be seriously taken into consideration. It is believed, that the sum provided for that purpose in 1834, has been more than expended; though, as payments have been made from that fund, both in Jamaica and at home, it is impossible to ascertain, at present, precisely how it stands.

Hence the care of providing plain and substantial buildings, in which the negroes, attached to our mission, may hear the word of God, devolves upon their Christian friends in this country. When this work is once accomplished, there is every reason to believe, that the congregations thus formed would, in a very little while, understand the duty, and claim the privilege, of providing for the ministry among themselves, and thus, releasing the funds now employed for their benefit, to accomplish similar good elsewhere. Ten thousand pounds would, probably, be adequate for this purpose, and ought there to be any difficulty in finding such a sum to meet the exigency?

It is not improbable that this paper will find its way to the hands of some, by whom the amount we have mentioned could be devoted at once, without suffering the slightest inconvenience themselves, or encroaching in the least on the just expectations of others. Nor can we conceive, that it would occasion any remorse, either in the hour of death, or when the account of every talent is given up to the Supreme Proprietor of all, that such a portion of one of the meanest of those talents should have been so employed. The wise, to whom we speak, will judge what we say.

MONTEGO BAY.

In a letter dated 22nd of September, Mr. Burchell gives the following account of the manner in which his people observed the

Anniversary of Negro Emancipation.

On Sunday, the 2nd of August, we had the largest congregation that was ever known in Montego Bay. We had full four thousand persons present at our prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock; and at the lowest estimate we had seven thousand at our morning service. The house we occupy as our chapel; the shed in the chapel-yard, measuring 70 feet by 35; indeed, every part of the chapel-yard, which is large, were all crowded; the streets also, the yard opposite the chapel-house, the new chapel, and the yard in which it stands, which is also large, were thickly occupied. Mr. Ward preached in the chapel-house, and I preached in the new chapel, standing upon one of the large joists. After the service, the church

assembled to commemorate the death of Christ, when I had the pleasure of giving the right hand of fellowship to about a hundred and seventy new members, most of whom had been baptized in the river adjoining the town on the preceding morning, Aug. 1st. The scene was impressive and delightful; every part of the chapel-house was crowded with communicants, and hundreds also were obliged to be in the yard: there were present not less than fifteen or sixteen hundred members. We had no public collection, but I recommended all who were sensible of God's mercies in their emancipation, and who were of a willing mind, to come with a thank-offering, however small, and present it as a token of their gratitude to God; and they came in crowds—young and old came. Mothers bringing their one, two, and three children, who were under six years of age when the Bill came into operation, and their little infants in arms, to present their mite; and many a tear of joy was shed as they cast it into the treasury of the Lord. It was interesting and deeply affecting to witness the scene; and it is with much pleasure and with sincere gratitude to God I am enabled to inform you, that this church came forward with its former liberality, and has taken the lead of all the churches in the amount raised, although no public collection was made.

Communications of a later date give various particulars respecting his

Subordinate Stations.

I. GURNEY'S MOUNT. The people in connexion with this church have been neglected most of all, and have enjoyed fewer means of grace than the people of any other of our churches. They have attended principally at Fletcher's Grove, and frequently at Montego Bay. Their anxiety to enjoy the public means of grace has been very great, and their entreaties frequent and affecting. At Hillington, I have built out-offices, which I am fitting up to serve as a residence for the Missionary, till the chapel building expenses are met. I have made a road up to the premises; have cleared off about fifteen acres of land; and am now building a tank for water, as sometimes we have to send four or five miles for water; so that I have not been inactive for the station. I expect to commence preaching in our old chapel-house in a fortnight.

II. FLETCHER'S GROVE, fourteen miles from Montego Bay, and seven from Gurney's Mount. A large and commodious house was offered at this place a little after my return to the Island. We took a part of it for six months, agreeing to hire the whole for one or two years after-

wards, if the prospects became sufficiently encouraging. We commenced in February. I have preached there as often as was in my power on the Sabbath, and on Friday evenings; indeed, there has been public service at least once a month on the Sabbath, and once a fortnight in the week. Our Sabbath congregation has varied from five hundred to a thousand persons, and on the week evening it has averaged about a hundred and twenty, sometimes more, sometimes less. I have purchased an acre and a half of land, delightfully situate, with a small residence upon it, which I am repairing and fitting up for the missionary who supplies the station, and have hired the whole of the chapel-house for one or two years as may be required. This I shall fit up for the accommodation of the people; hundreds of whom now sit in the yard, without any shelter from the sun. I hope to build a chapel on the premises during the period we occupy the hired house. At this station, Mr. Andrews has commenced a Sabbath-school, and we have already above one hundred children.

III. SHORTWOOD, seventeen miles from Montego Bay, and eighteen from Gurney's Mount. I have recommenced my labours at this station since the 1st of May, and now supply it one Sabbath per month; the attendance is delightful, from six to twelve hundred. I preached standing at the window of a house belonging to one of our members. The house is fully occupied, but the mass of the people is in the yard, sitting upon benches made of a pole fastened on others which are driven into the ground. It is delightful to witness this assembly, in the midst of an amphitheatre of mountains, worshipping their Maker under the canopy of heaven; rudely provided for, but neatly clad, and conducting themselves with the greatest propriety. And it is gratifying to witness so many of them with the New Testaments which they received from the Bible Society under their arms carefully folded up in their handkerchiefs. The pleasure, however, of this scene is often interrupted, as I witness the poor people endeavouring to protect their heads from the piercing rays of the sun, by placing a book or a large leaf upon their heads, and putting their handkerchiefs loosely on them; and by seeing them sometimes looking up to this great luminary travelling in the full splendour and strength of his majesty, as though they besought his compassion. Mr. Andrews has commenced a Sabbath-school at this station also, and there are already nearly a hundred children under instruction. I have succeeded in purchasing a few acres of land, most plea-

santly and healthfully situated, and am now making preparations to build a small house as a temporary residence for a missionary, and am about to take up the tent for the accommodation of the people till we can build a chapel.

IV. BETHEL HILL.—Eighteen miles from Montego Bay; nine from Mount Carey; nine from Shortwood; and twelve or more from Gurney's Mount. It is situated on the great interior road from Montego Bay to St. Elizabeth; is about twenty three miles from Savanna la Mar, and thirty-two from Black River. At this place I have rented a large house for three years, where I have service on week evenings, and where I am about to establish a school. My prospects here are very encouraging, but as I have not had possession many weeks, I will defer any farther statements, as my time is so fully occupied with work that I have no time to write in anticipation. I have purchased a few acres of land adjoining the place I have rented, and hope to get a chapel built by the time the lease expires.*

Perhaps you will ask what induces me to undertake so many new stations, and at such distances which necessarily occasion so much travelling, &c. I will tell you. The motto of our Society is, "Attempt great things for God—expect great things from God." In the spirit of this motto I hope to live, labour, and die.

Efforts for the Instruction of the Young.

During my stay in England, and especially during the latter few months, all parties were inquiring why we did not direct more of our efforts to the instruction of the young. I replied by stating our numerous difficulties during the reign of slavery, and our determination to act as soon as it was in our power; this was my own determination, and I believed it to be that of my brethren. Immediately, therefore, on my return, I began to direct my attention to this important part of missionary operations, more especially important at the present crisis. Early in this year I heard that Mr. J. R. Andrews, a member of the church in Spanish Town, who has been engaged for some years in this department, was anxious to obtain a situation as master of a Lancasterian school in connexion with some one of our stations; and being strongly recommended to me by several of my brethren who knew him well, I engaged him. He, with his wife and family, came to Montego Bay in March, and commenced the school on the 1st of April. Though we have hitherto been in want of a suitable school-

* Want of room compels us to defer the account of a fifth station, *Mount Carey*, till next month.

room, still our success has much exceeded our expectations. We have nearly 150 scholars on the list, and the daily attendance is fully equal to our present accommodations. About three months ago, I purchased a large house and yard for the school: the house is now undergoing the necessary alterations and repairs to receive the children, and we have every prospect of increasing encouragement. The expense of the school is very great; having a schoolmaster and family to support. Still, as this is the first Lancasterian school in the county of Cornwall, and as it is intended to train up teachers to superintend other schools, I have not hesitated to incur the expense, believing that you will cheerfully present its claims before the Christian public, from whom I confidently anticipate some assistance. Already I have two young men under instruction, for schoolmasters; one of whom is sent by brother Knibb, for a school he contemplates at Falmouth. Other persons are making application for instruction and situations; but it is utterly impossible for me as an individual to undertake more than I have done. I have now above one thousand children under instruction at Montego Bay, and at part of my out-stations. At the rest of my stations I am about to commence schools; and I could enlarge at all, had I the means. I have stations situated in the most important districts of the country for the establishment of Lancasterian day-schools; and I would most cheerfully undertake them, could I but procure some pecuniary assistance. I feel intensely anxious for the rising generation, now growing up to be a free people; and I feel deeply interested in their prosperity and welfare. At present I have strength, and I think I have a disposition equal to my strength, to work: all I need is help—pecuniary help.

I have undertaken the Lancasterian and Sabbath-schools, encouraged by the assistance rendered by a few kind ladies connected with some of our churches in England. To Mrs. Wilcocks and the ladies associated with her, at Devonport, I am under the greatest obligations—the flourishing church at Gurney's Mount (for it is still flourishing in the midst of all its difficulties) was commenced in consequence of an unexpected but liberal present of fancy articles sent by them previous to the disturbances. And their present of fancy articles, with others from Ladies' Associations at Stonehouse and Kingsbridge, and from Mrs. Hawkins and friends at Derby, and a few of less value from other friends, induced me to

undertake the Lancasterian school at Montego Bay, and other schools in the country, which afford us so much encouragement. I do hope that these friends will continue to render us their aid, more especially at present, while we have to direct our most strenuous efforts to liquidate our chapel debt, and whilst, at the same time, so many additional schools are needed. The aid afforded by their presents, on my leaving England, has been of most essential service. Indeed, the Lancasterian school, which is likely to prove of vast importance to the next and future generations, is chiefly indebted to them. And I do most earnestly invite the ladies of other congregations to imitate the generous and praiseworthy example of the aforementioned disinterested friends, by which they can most effectually assist us, and the rising free Negro people, without diverting their means from the general funds of the Society. And I will pledge myself to establish schools, and to have 1000 children of apprentices under daily instruction, as soon as they will give me the necessary pecuniary aid.

We feel it altogether superfluous to subjoin a word by way of enforcing these appeals, or of recommending the laborious missionary who makes them to the sympathy and affectionate co-operation of our Christian friends. His statements speak for themselves, and demand our thankful acknowledgments to that God who has opened before him such extensive scenes of labour, and given him faith to enter upon them.

It must be evident to all, that further assistance is indispensably necessary; and under that conviction, the Committee have resolved to send him out a coadjutor by the first opportunity, notwithstanding the funds of the Society are unequal to its present expenditure. They wish, also, to exemplify the Society's motto: "Attempt great things, and expect great things."

FALMOUTH.

Our readers will learn from the following extract, that Mr. Knibb emulates his brother Burchell in zealous efforts to promote the cause of Negro education. His letter is dated Falmouth, October 1, 1835:

I inclose you an account of the laying of the corner-stone of the Lancasterian school room in this town; and beg leave to direct your attention to the subject. I am very desirous to obtain help to enable me to complete the building, and earnestly hope, that you will assist me in obtaining this, by any means you may possess. It is the first school-room in the parish, commenced on this plan. I am building it capable of holding from 200 to 250 children, with a sliding partition to separate the girls from the boys. There will be two play-grounds, totally distinct from each other. I expect the whole purchase, school erection, with out-offices and fences, will cost about £900 currency.

For about three months I have had a school about ten miles in the country; one of the deacons, Mr. Lovemore, keeps it. He has about thirty day scholars, about one hundred Sabbath scholars, and he conducts worship on Lord's-day in a house built for the purpose by the poor people themselves. The expense of this establishment is about forty pounds sterling per year. I hope to visit it once a month, to see all is right. Will any kind friend take it under his fostering care?

I have a very interesting young man now training at Montego Bay, for another school, at the Refuge, which I hope to commence by Christmas; and others I have, whom I could employ, if I had but the means. Think, my dear Sir, 1200 children present, their parents all belonging to my church, at the laying of the corner-stone! full 700 of them quite free! no school, no kind instructor! when I saw them my heart leaped for joy! But sad is the reflection, for want of a few pounds, they must perish in ignorance!

In the procession were about one hundred mothers with infants in their arms, all born free, but yet the slaves of Satan. Many of the parents had brought their children fourteen or fifteen miles to be present. We made a thousand cakes, that each might have one; and sadly was I disappointed, that I had not enough. Well, my heavenly Father knows that I would instruct them if I could: may He, in infinite mercy, provide that knowledge they are anxious to obtain!

The account in the Falmouth Post, to which Mr. Knibb refers in the beginning of his letter, is substantially as follows:

The foundation stone of the first Lancasterian school in this parish was laid in this town on Saturday last (26th Sept.). The number of persons assembled, both patrons of the institution, and those for

whom the institution was designed to prove a blessing, was immense; the children alone being about 1200. Previous to the time at which the ceremony was to begin, the children proceeded to the spot in procession, with banners bearing the clauses of the abolition law which had emancipated them from slavery. The service was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Vine, Independent minister of Arcadia, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Woolridge, of Clarendon, who read the portions of Scripture selected for the ceremony. The verses of Deuteronomy, in which the children of Israel delivered from bondage, were called upon to remember the mercy of God, in the fidelity with which they should serve him, and the zeal with which they should bring up their children in the remembrance of Him, their deliverer, were strikingly appropriate for the occasion. The foundation stone was laid by John Kelly and T. R. Vermont, Esqrs., magistrates of the parish, and bore the following inscription:

"Falmouth, Trelawny—Jamaica, ss.

"This corner-stone of a building intended for the purpose of Education on the liberal and comprehensive plan adopted by the British and Foreign School Society, was laid by JOHN KELLY and THOMAS R. VERMONT, Esquires, on the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, being the second year of African Freedom, and the sixth year of the reign of William the Fourth, HOWE PETER, Marquis of SLIGO, being the Governor of this Colony, and the Honourable WILLIAM FRATER the Custos of this Parish.

"The Building to be erected under the superintendance of the Reverend WILLIAM KNIBB, Baptist Missionary, and the advantages of the institution to be available to all Children, irrespective of the Religious denomination of their Parents."

Mr. Kelly, in a persuasive address, reminded the people of the great purposes of instruction, that it was the means of increasing their utility to themselves and to their country; that while the duties of order and of industry remained as paramount in a state of freedom as of bondage, liberty had but imperfectly conferred its blessing on them, if they did not provide for their children that degree of instruction requisite to render them in all respects fitted for the better condition of freemen, which was now their inheritance; for it had been truly said, that the first country in the world could not be ma-

naged by savages, and that it required but a very slight effort indeed of reason to discover that the produce of the land, and security of property, depended principally upon the human animal; for, if he be idle, vicious, and dishonest, the soil would be barren, and the products would be plundered.

The Rev. Mr. Knibb, after mentioning the sources from which the first funds, £300 sterling, were obtained towards the institution, that they were contributions placed in his hands when in England he pleaded their cause, and the cause of moral and religious instruction, that it should be appropriated to build a school on the spot in which Providence should assign him the duties of a Christian minister,—proceeded to enforce the duties of the parents and the children, in relation to one another—in relation to society—in relation to their country—and in relation to the Being, whose deliverance of them from slavery they had been called upon to remember in a faithful and zealous discharge of all their duties. God, who was no respecter of persons, while he disregarded the colour of the skin, yet looked to the complexion of the heart. The impressions which it received in the period of life when instruction stamped its character, and knowledge gave it its befitting excellence, were the source of all that respect among men, which made some qualified to govern, others to administer the law. There were others, whose duty it was, to be obedient and serve; but all were alike to be esteemed for public and private usefulness, and to be respected for their public and private conduct. It was the peculiar distinction of the king upon the throne, that he reigned a king of freemen; other kings, his predecessors, great and glorious as their reigns may have been, reigned and died kings of slaves; but William the Fourth, though he ascended the throne like them, having slaves for his subjects, would close his life with the glory of being served only by a free people. The administration of justice, the protection of property, and the defence of every member of the community from violence and outrage; for which, under the wise ordinances of Providence, all governments were instituted, gave to the magistrate power and authority, that he might be a terror to evil doers, but it was precisely

so, that the good might enjoy in security all the blessings that were their own by their acquisition or their inheritance. No man was raised above another for the sake of oppression; no man was exalted that others might be debased; one of the most important lessons they would acquire by increased knowledge, would be duly to estimate their relations in this state of social order, and by a proper zeal for the government that watched over them, protected them, and upheld them in the exercise of their rights, to maintain that government in peace, strength, and security. His influence, if he could best any among them, apart from the faithfulness with which he ministered to them as a Christian teacher, would be to keep them steadfast in the path of duty, not merely for the sake of that duty in its general sense, but for the particular respect they owed to the magistrates of the parish, who so conscientiously discharged the functions of their office, that the poor felt that in them they had sure friends and protectors. This was not the language of adulation. They were around him on the present occasion, some aiding in the ceremonies of the day, others countenancing their labours by their presence and approbation, and testifying by that presence and approbation the liberality which animated all their actions, and influenced all their sentiments. The Rev. gentleman finally closed his eloquent address, by a fervent hope, that the cornerstone of the temple which they had now laid, would be the means of enabling them abundantly to convince the world, that knowledge and virtue were not foreign to the African; that ignorance too gross to be eradicated, and dispositions too depraved to be corrected, had not justified the harsh dispensation that had for centuries degraded them as slaves.

We were much gratified to notice among the company present, the Rev. Messrs. Griffith and Panton, of the established church, who had that morning arrived in the parish on a missionary excursion, and who, consistent with the pious zeal by which they have been ever animated, were present on this occasion of public usefulness and benevolence.

The school is to be called *Suffield School*, in honour of the late excellent Lord Suffield.

(The list of contributions, &c., is unavoidably postponed to our next number.)