

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CCXXIII.

JULY, 1837.

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.

CHITPUR.

The Secretary has much pleasure in publishing the following letter, which he lately received from a highly respected friend, conducting a seminary for young ladies in the neighbourhood of London. He cannot but hope that others may be disposed to follow so excellent an example.

We have thought the Chitpur Christian boarding-school a suitable object of interest to those who are likewise receiving a course of instruction in a Christian boarding-school; and herewith we transmit to you the sum of £1. 5s., being the amount of one quarter's collection, in small monthly sums, of 2d. 3d. and 6d. per month, contributed, for the most part, by the children and young people of this school.

The object we propose to ourselves is, to support *one* boy at the institution referred to, whose name we should like to know: we do so in the prospective hope, that he may become a Missionary to his countrymen, to turn them from idols, to the living and true God. Believing that one of the most effectual modes of serving the cause of Christ abroad, is to promote the instruction of the natives themselves, with a view to their becoming preachers of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, we desire to identify ourselves with the spiritual interests of the boy whom we support; that we may remember him in our petitions at the throne of the heavenly grace, in the earnest hope, that he may not only be saved himself, but subsequently become the means of saving others also.

DIGAH.

From Mr. Lawrence to a Member of the Committee.

As it respects missionary efforts in this

neighbourhood, things remain much the same as they have been for some time past. There has been preaching in the bazaars and chapels as formerly, excepting that I have been occasionally interrupted during the past month by domestic affliction. Nothing, whatever, of an encouraging nature, has transpired amongst the natives; I have, therefore, concerning them, no pleasing intelligence to communicate. The gospel meets with their malignant opposition and ridicule, or is heard with stoical apathy. The prince of darkness sits enthroned in the hearts of all around us, and exerts his destructive influence almost as much upon the Europeans as upon the heathen. With a few exceptions, the words of the apostle are literally true of all classes of the inhabitants of this station. "There is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way. There is no fear of God before their eyes."

Nov. 11th. I have not yet been able to procure a boat to go up the river as I intended, and I fear I shall not obtain one before the latter end of this month. Hadjipore fair is now approaching, and Europeans keep their heathen neighbours in countenance, by getting up horse-races, balls, &c. on the occasion; in consequence of which all the boats are hired or engaged for their accommodation. I did intend to visit another fair this year of a similar description, held at the same time, near Buxar, but I think I must now make up my mind to go and take my old standing at Hadjipore. On the 14th and 15th, the Kartik Puja, as it is called, will take place. Kartik is the son of Shib and Durga, and god of war. He is represented as a handsome young man riding on a peacock, holding in his right hand an arrow, and in his left, a bow. A clay image of this god is worshipped on the 14th at night, once at every watch, and the following day it is thrown into the river. No bloody sacrifices are of-

ferred to it. Married persons desirous of offspring, are amongst the principal worshippers of Kartik, whose power is believed to be unlimited in conferring that boon. The beauty of Kartik is quite proverbial amongst the Hindoos, who, when they wish to describe a handsome man or boy, generally say, "he is Kartik personified."

The foul blot of the English government, in giving open encouragement to the rites and ceremonies of idolatry and Mahometanism is not yet wiped away. The Christian servants of government, both civil and military, are required to attend these abominable festivals, with a view of showing them respect! And in some instances, they are actually required to present offerings and do homage to idols!

In August last, a number of gentlemen in the ecclesiastical, medical, civil, and military branches of the service united with the "free merchants" in presenting a petition to the governor of Madras, beseeching him to use his influence with the supreme government, to enforce the injunctions of the court of directors to withdraw the influence of government from the support of idolatry, and to grant relief to tender consciences of the public functionaries, who, in despite of these orders, are still constrained to assist at the performance of these idolatrous rites. Strange to say, the governor, so far from concurring in the prayer of the petitioners, is understood to have refused it, and to have referred the matter to Calcutta in dudgeon. When will the governors of this world learn wisdom, and rule in righteousness?

Yesterday I baptized three soldiers,

making six altogether, of the 31st regiment. We have now a church of fourteen members, not all Baptists, but I have reason to believe, all sincere followers of the Lord Jesus Christ; and it is probable that more will join us shortly. The society which was in the regiment when it came to Dinapore, has recently, through internal contentions and want of proper discipline, been entirely dissolved. Previous to its dissolution many of the more pious and devoted members were so disgusted that they withdrew, and a few came to me and begged that I would consent to become their pastor, "for they were like sheep without a shepherd, and were afraid that, if left to themselves much longer, they should soon be devoured by the wolves, who had entered in amongst them in sheep's clothing." Some of those who wished to unite in church-fellowship were not Baptists, but having seen the baneful influence which names and distinctions of sects have upon soldiers, and the great improbability of their remaining steadfast in their profession and walking worthy of the gospel without some one to guide them, for they are almost all like children, I determined to form a church into which all should be admitted, without distinction of name or sect, who should give satisfactory evidence of repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and to call it the church of Christ in his majesty's 31st. regiment. Greater responsibility will now devolve upon me, and more of my time and energy will be required, if I continue at this station. O! that I may have grace to discharge my engagements conscientiously and efficiently.

JAMAICA.

The Annual Association of our Churches, in this Island, was held at Savanna-la Mar, on the 14th of March. Particulars of the Meetings have not yet reached us, but the following Tabular Statement, exhibiting the progress of the Mission during the year then closing, ought surely to excite lively thanksgivings to the God of all grace. An addition of *three thousand* members, in one year, is such a rate of increase as we have not yet seen in our native land. May the time soon arrive, when the whole church of the Redeemer shall enlarge itself in an equal, or even superior degree!

TABULAR VIEW

OF THE

Churches, Stations, Schools, &c., in connexion with the Baptist Mission in the Island of Jamaica.

| STATIONS. In what County and Parish Situated. | Ministers. | Station commenced. | Church formed. | Increase from Mar. 1. | | | | | | Decrease 1836 to 1837. | Number of Members. | Number of Inquirers. | SCHOOLS | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | | Baptized. | Received. | Restored. | Died. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | | | | Excluded. | Teachers. | No Scholars. | | | Lies of Marrages. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Day. | Evening. | Sunday. | |
| SURRY COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belle Castle, St. Thos. East | J. Kingdon | 1831 | 1831 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| Morant Bay | | 1831 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| *Long Bay | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| East Queen Street, Kingston | F. Gardner | 1816 | 1816 | 73 | 17 | 54 | 42 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 2911 | 1453 | Whitehorne | 289 | 111 | 34 | | |
| Port Royal, Port Royal | | 1822 | 1826 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Clifton, St. David's | | 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Hanover Street, Kingston | J. Tinson | 1826 | 1826 | 30 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 540 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | | | |
| Yallahs, St. David's | | 1830 | 1830 | 52 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 348 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Mout Charles, St. Andrew's | Whitehorne | 1824 | 1827 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Braudon Hill | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| *Scott's Hall, St. Mary's | | 1834 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| MIDDLESEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish Town, St. Cath. | J. Phillippo | 1819 | 1820 | 244 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 1901 | 600 | { J. Kirby | 203 | 16 | 422 | 77 | | |
| Passage Port | | .. | .. | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | { E. Newell | .. | .. | 156 | .. | | |
| *Sligo Ville | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 | M. Mc Vicar | 31 | 64 | 65 | .. | | |
| *Kitsondale | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | et alii | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Jericho, St. Thomas | J. Clarke | 1824 | 1830 | 292 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 49 | 1081 | 874 | .. | .. | 18 | 171 | 66 | | |
| Mount Hermon | | 1834 | 1834 | 124 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 230 | 422 | .. | .. | 18 | 67 | 140 | | |
| Springfield, St. John's | | 1834 | 1834 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 195 | .. | 7 | 10 | 100 | | |
| Guy's Hill, St. Thomas | | 1834 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Moneague, St. Ann's | | 1834 | 1835 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Old Harbour, St. Dorothy | H. C. Taylor | 1824 | 1825 | 363 | 3 | 7 | 15 | .. | 8 | 10 | 785 | 210 | F. Mosely | 50 | .. | .. | | |
| Ebony Chapel, Vere | | 1829 | 1829 | 81 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 320 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Four Paths, Clarendon | | 1834 | 1834 | 323 | 11 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 519 | 580 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Port Maria, St. Mary's | Vacant by the death of E. Baylis. | 1827 | 1828 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 521 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Oracabessa | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 336 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| *Bagnal's Vale | E. Baylis. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Saint Ann's Bay, St. Ann's | T. F. Abbott | 1829 | 1830 | 10 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 570 | .. | .. | 164 | 3 | | |
| Ocho Rios | | 1829 | 1830 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 455 | .. | .. | 130 | .. | | |
| *Coulart's Grove | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Brown's Town | J. Clark | 1830 | 1831 | 78 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 117 | 605 | .. | .. | 211 | 64 | | |
| *Bethany | | 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240 | .. | .. | 56 | .. | | |
| CORNWALL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stewart Town, Trelawny | B. B. Dexter | 1829 | 1829 | 48 | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | 9 | 329 | 520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Rio Bueno | | 1829 | 1829 | 31 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 9 | 320 | 486 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Falmouth | Wm. Knibb | 1829 | 1827 | 228 | 3 | 13 | 19 | .. | 22 | 1402 | 812 | T. E. Ward | 198 | .. | 515 | .. | | |
| *Refuge | | 1831 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213 | J. M. Lachlan | 99 | .. | 251 | .. | | |
| *Waldensia | | 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | T. Levermore | 54 | 112 | .. | | |
| Montego Bay, St. James | T. Burchell | 1824 | 1824 | 418 | 23 | 41 | 37 | .. | 23 | 2432 | 1311 | F. Andrews | 221 | .. | 712 | 69 | | |
| *Shortwood | | 1830 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 610 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| *Mount Carey, Hanover | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 506 | I. C. Hayles | 110 | 93 | 617 | .. | | |
| *Bethel Hill, Westmorland | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 492 | Misses Reid | 35 | .. | 221 | 12 | | |
| Gurney's Mount, Hanover | | 1829 | 1829 | 110 | 11 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 360 | 503 | .. | .. | .. | 259 | 33 | | |
| *Fletcher's Grove | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Salter's Hill, St. James | W. Dendy | 1824 | 1825 | 174 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 939 | 990 | W. Dendy | 237 | .. | 336 | 90 | | |
| Bethephil | | 1835 | 1835 | 42 | 2 | 5 | 6 | .. | 7 | 306 | 346 | W. P. Russell | 52 | 30 | 251 | 43 | | |
| *Greenwich Hill | | 1834 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| *Marion Town | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Sav-la-mar, Westmorland | J. Hutchins | 1829 | 1829 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 238 | 450 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Fuller's Field | | 1827 | 1828 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| *Mountain Side | | 1836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Lucea, Hanover | Vacant by removal of | 1831 | 1830 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 401 | 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Green Island | T. F. Abbott | 1831 | 1835 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | 312 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| *Mount Zion | | 1835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | | | | 2950 | 160 | 205 | 212 | 44 | 46 | 213 | 16820 | 16146 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1622 | 451 | 1549 | 1881 | | |

N.B. Those marked with an asterisk * are Preaching places, at most of which Churches will be formed during the present year; the others are Churches.

The Evening Schools consist chiefly of Adults; and the Sunday Schools also include classes of Adults.

No return has yet been received from St. Thomas in the East, Mount Charles, or Port Maria, though one is expected from the former place.

† This number includes Apprenticed Children, who attend irregularly, as they can find time.

ferred to it. Married persons desirous of offspring, are amongst the principal worshippers of Kartik, whose power is believed to be unlimited in conferring that boon. The beauty of Kartik is quite proverbial amongst the Hindoos, who, when they wish to describe a handsome man or boy, generally say, "he is Kartik personified."

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|---|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|-------------------|----|------|-----|-----|------|
| | | | | Baptized. | Received. | Restored. | Died. | Dismissed. | Withdrawn. | Excluded. | Teachers. | | | No. Scholars. | | | Lies of Marriages | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Day. | Evening. | Sunday. | | | | | | |
| SURRY COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helle Castle, St. Thos. East | J. Kingdon | 1831 | 1831 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morant Bay | | 1831 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Long Bay | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Queen Street, Kingston | F. Gardner | 1816 | 1816 | 73 | 17 | 54 | 42 | 5 | 25 | 17 | 2911 | 1453 | Whitehorne | 289 | 16 | 111 | 34 | | | | | |
| Port Royal, Port Royal | | 1822 | 1826 | | | | | | | | 150 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Clifton, St. David's | | 1836 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hanover Street, Kingston | J. Tinson | 1826 | 1826 | 30 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 540 | | | | | | | 40 | 0 | | | |
| Yallahs, St. David's | | 1830 | 1830 | 52 | 16 | 5 | 7 | | 5 | 5 | 348 | | | | | | | | 7 | | | |
| Mount Charles, St. Andrews | Whitehorne | 1824 | 1827 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Brandon Hill | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Scott's Hall, St. Mary's | | 1834 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIDDLESEX COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish Town, St. Cath. | J. Phillippo | 1819 | 1820 | 244 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 7 | | 13 | 1901 | 600 | J. Kirby | 293 | 16 | 422 | 77 | | | | | |
| Passage Fort | | | | 62 | | | | | | | | 500 | E. Newell | | | 125 | | | | | | |
| *Sigo Ville | | | | | | | | | | | | 350 | M. Mc Vicar | 31 | 64 | 65 | | | | | | |
| *Kisondale | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 | <i>et alii</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Jericho, St. Thomas | J. Clarke | 1824 | 1830 | 299 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 1 | | 49 | 1051 | 874 | | | | | | 18 | 171 | | | |
| Mount Hermon | | 1834 | 1834 | 143 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 6 | 230 | | | | | | | 18 | 67 | | | |
| Springfield, St. John's | | 1834 | 1834 | 32 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 60 | 195 | | | | | | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Guy's Hill, St. Thomas | | 1834 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moneague, St. Ann's | | 1834 | 1835 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | | 5 | 34 | 147 | | | | | | | | | |
| Old Harbour, St. Dorothy | H. C. Taylor | 1824 | 1825 | 363 | 3 | 7 | 15 | | 8 | 10 | 785 | 210 | F. Mosely | 50 | | | | | 20 | | | |
| Ebony Chapel, Vere | | 1829 | 1829 | 81 | | 20 | 9 | | | 12 | 320 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Four Paths, Clarendon | | 1834 | 1834 | 323 | 11 | 4 | 1 | | | | 519 | 583 | | | | | | | 18 | | | |
| Port Maria, St. Mary's | Vacant by the death of E. Baylis. | 1827 | 1828 | | | | | | | | | 521 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oracabessa | | | | | | | | | | | | 336 | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bagnal's Vale | E. Baylis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Ann's Bay, St. Ann's | F. F. Abbott | 1829 | 1830 | 19 | 12 | | | | | | 50 | 570 | | | | | | | 164 | | | |
| Ocho Rios | | 1829 | 1830 | | 14 | | | | | | 74 | 455 | | | | | | | 130 | | | |
| *Coulart's Grove | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | 152 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brown's Town | J. Clark | 1830 | 1831 | 78 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 117 | 605 | | | | | | | 211 | | | |
| *Bethany | | 1836 | | | | | | | | | | 246 | | | | | | | 56 | | | |
| CORNWALL COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stewart Town, Trelawny | B. B. Dexter | 1829 | 1829 | 48 | | 1 | 7 | | | 9 | 329 | 520 | | | | | | | 80 | | | |
| Rio Bueno | | 1829 | 1829 | 34 | | 2 | 5 | | | 9 | 320 | 486 | | | | | | | 50 | | | |
| Falmouth | Wm. Knibb | 1820 | 1827 | 228 | 3 | 13 | 19 | | | 22 | 1402 | 812 | T. E. Ward | 198 | | 515 | | | | | | |
| *Refuge | | 1831 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | J. M. Lachlan | 99 | | 231 | | | | | | |
| *Waldensia | | 1830 | | | | | | | | | | | 160 | T. Levermore | 54 | | 112 | | | | | |
| Montego Bay, St. James | T. Burchell | 1824 | 1824 | 418 | 23 | 41 | 37 | | | 23 | 2432 | 1311 | F. Andrews | 221 | | 712 | | | 60 | | | |
| *Shortwood | | 1830 | | | | | | | 4 | | | 610 | | | | 205 | | | 22 | | | |
| *Mount Carey, Hanover | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | 506 | F. C. Hayles | 110 | 93 | 617 | | | 6 | | | |
| *Bethel Hill, Westmorland | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | 493 | Misses Reid | 35 | | 221 | | | 12 | | | |
| Gurney's Mount, Hanover | | 1829 | 1829 | 110 | 11 | | 3 | | | 1 | 360 | 503 | | | | 259 | | | 35 | | | |
| *Fletcher's Grove | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 | | | |
| Salter's Hill, St. James | W. Dendy | 1824 | 1825 | 174 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 6 | | 9 | 939 | 990 | W. Dendy | 237 | | 336 | | | 01 | | | |
| Bethphill | | 1835 | 1835 | 42 | 2 | 5 | 6 | | | 7 | 306 | 346 | W. P. Russell | 52 | 30 | 251 | | | 40 | | | |
| *Greenwich Hill | | 1834 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 84 | | | |
| *Marion Town | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sav-la-mar, Westmorland | J. Hutchins | 1829 | 1829 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 238 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuller's Field | | 1827 | 1828 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | 22 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mountain Side | | 1836 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucea, Hanover | Vacant by removal of T. F. Abbott | 1831 | 1830 | 84 | | | | | | | | 491 | 490 | | | | | | | | | |
| Green Island | | 1831 | 1835 | 12 | | | | | | | | 71 | 312 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mount Zion | | 1835 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2950 | 160 | 205 | 212 | 41 | 46 | 213 | 16820 | 16146 | | | | | | | 1622 | 471 | 549 | 1880 |

N.B. Those marked with an asterisk * are Preaching places, at most of which Churches will be formed during the present year; the others are Churches.

The Evening Schools consist chiefly of Adults; and the Sunday Schools also include classes of Adults.

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† This number includes Apprenticed Children, who attend irregularly, as they can find time.

ST. ANNS.

Our readers may remember that Mr. Abbott, formerly of Lucea, removed to this more easterly part of the island, on the decease of our lamented friend, Mr. Coulart. On arriving at his new station, he writes as follows, under date Oct. 12.

St. Ann's Bay, Oct. 12th, 1836.

I arrived here with Mrs. Abbott and child, on the 6th instant, and preached at Ocho Rios, last Sabbath. I expect to go to the Pedro mountains to-morrow, to purchase some land, on which I hope, at no very distant period, to erect a plain substantial chapel, though at present, for want of funds, we must be content with a shed.

The claims of St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios churches being great, I shall not be able to visit the Pedros so frequently as is desirable; yet it is highly necessary to pay some attention to our numerous friends in that district, many of whom reside 18 or 20 miles hence, and cannot, therefore, often come to the Bay.

Our temporary place of worship in this town, and the one at Ocho Rios, are crowded to excess, whenever we have public service in them, and prospects of usefulness at each place are truly encouraging.

If it please my heavenly Father to continue to bless me with health and strength, I pray that I may be more than ever disposed to devote myself unreservedly to his service, and that I may daily live under a deep sense of the awful responsibility of having the care of souls.

Death has this year entered our mission circle, and taken away two eminently holy and devoted men, and a most interesting child, who were loved by all who knew them. O that we who are still spared, may be as ready as the dear departed, to meet the king of terrors; then living or dying we shall be the Lord's.

On the death of Mr. Baylis, Mr. Abbott went over to Port Maria, to visit the bereaved flock. Of his journey he gives the following account.

St. Ann's Bay, Jan, 30th, 1837.

I have just returned from St. Mary's, and hasten to address you respecting the interesting churches in that parish, now destitute of a spiritual instructor, by the removal of our lamented brother Baylis. Yesterday, at 7, A. M., I conducted a prayer-meeting at Port Maria. Immediately after breakfast I proceeded to Oracabessa, Mrs. Baylis accompanying me, and preached at 11, A. M. to not less than 900 persons, from Ps. xxiii. 4; and at 2, P. M., from 2 Cor. v. 1; the feeling manifested by the church and people, was solemn and deeply affecting.

They mourn over the loss of their faithful and now-sainted pastor, not as those without hope, but as a mother over the corpse of her first-born; and their unaffected expressions of grief, convinced me how greatly they loved him. One said to me, "We feel, Sir, not only that we have lost a minister, but a father, for he did more than preach the gospel to us; he gave us advice in all seasons of perplexity, and strove to promote our domestic peace, and temporal welfare;" others, in their peculiar dialect, exclaimed, "him too good to we,—him labour too hard for we," and their appearance, and that of the chapel, all clad in decent mourning, showed how highly they respected his memory. They entreated me to request you to send a minister for them as soon as possible, and, my dear sir, I do sincerely trust you will speedily comply with this request. I urged on them the necessity of continuing to render pecuniary aid to the mission cause, by laying by a sum weekly, as God prospers them, so as to liquidate the debt on their chapel, and, that being accomplished, to aid their sister churches in supporting a minister, and this they expressed the utmost readiness to do.

You will admit, dear Sir, that 800 hearers at Oracabessa, as many at Port Maria, and, I believe, more than half that number at Bagnalls, who annually raise a sum that would, were they out of debt, be sufficient to support a minister, and defray contingent expenses, deserve a minister. Port Maria is 30, and Oracabessa, 23 miles hence, and the roads are exceedingly had, it will therefore be impossible for me, having three stations in this parish to attend to, to go thither as frequently as the people wish, or as I could desire.

I cannot omit mentioning a pleasing incident that occurred during my journey. There not being any accommodations for sleeping on the mission premises, at Oracabessa, brother Baylis usually returned to Port Maria, after the services of the Sabbath. I, however, had on my way, to and from Port Maria, to spend a night, and part of two days at a lodging house, where I met with much kindness, and all the supplies for myself and horses that I needed. On asking the landlady, a member of brother Baylis's church, for her bill, which, according to the usual rate of charging in Jamaica, would have been something considerable, she replied, as nearly as my memory serves me, to the following effect: "No, my minister, after the good word I have heard, I could not charge you any thing," and clasping her hands, added with great energy, "O no, I should be a very wicked woman to make

any charge." I interrupted her by saying, that although I had to incur extra expenses in travelling so far from home, yet I could not expect that she should bear them, as I had no doubt she contributed as much in proportion to her circumstances as the other members of the church; to which she replied with a warmth of feeling that I shall not soon forget. "My minister, though I am an ignorant person, and cannot read much, yet I can read enough to know, that if we are Christians, we ought to entertain even strangers, and much more the ministers of Christ—I feel more than rewarded in the pleasure of serving you, and know that I have not done, cannot do enough for the servants of that Saviour who has done so much for me." Much more of the same import fell from her lips, during a half-hour's conversation, and I parted with her fully satisfied of this, that however much I might be disposed to shrink from applying her commendations to myself, I could not err in believing, that she had given all she could, or was required, to a professed disciple, in the name of a disciple, and that she will not lose her reward.

Feb. 1st. Just as I had written the foregoing, I was attacked with a fever, and compelled to take to my bed, from which, the fever having abated, I now rise to close this for the post. I cannot add more at present, than earnestly to implore you to remember *Lucea*, and *Port Maria*. Do not abandon these flourishing stations. If you do not speedily send us help, you must expect to hear shortly, that some of us are laid aside through over exertion, or perhaps numbered with the dead.

More recently still, we have received the following intelligence from one of our valuable female missionaries, Mrs. Clark of Brown's Town, which has hitherto been in connexion with St. Ann's Bay. We insert this the more readily, because it supplies useful information, such as is frequently called for by the Christian ladies, who so materially help the cause of negro education, by preparing articles to be sold abroad, for the benefit of the schools.

Brown's Town, May 8th, 1837.

As Mr. Clarke is at present more than usually engaged, he has wished me to acknowledge the receipt of a case containing lamps, and sacrament cups. Also a small box of articles, specified to be for the benefit of the St. Ann's schools. We have accordingly divided them between the various St. Ann's stations, those now under the care of Mr. Abbott, as well as

our own, for which please to return our warmest thanks to the friends of Badcox-lane, Frome, who have thus kindly assisted us in the cause of education.

It has been intimated to me, that our good friends at home wish to know what kind of articles meet with the most ready sale. Our congregations principally consist of plain, working people, who have little or no time to make apparel for themselves or their children to appear on the Sabbath in the house of God. Any kind of plain clothing they would be glad to purchase. Such as children's frocks, chiefly with *long sleeves*, (as most of them wear only this one garment) and some of the commonest kind of cloaks, such as the charity cloaks worn in England. They have here seldom anything of this kind to shelter them from heavy rain and dew: little check shirts for boys, would also sell, and coloured cotton handkerchiefs, which the women tie round their head instead of a cap or bonnet. There were a few of these in a box which I brought out from Miss Hanson, for Mrs. Coulart, which I sold immediately. I feel much more pleasure in selling the people these kind of things, than in tempting them to lay out their money for little fancy articles, which can be of very little or no service to them.

We do not feel it our duty to establish a day school at Brown's Town, as there is a Mico school already in the town, which is very judiciously conducted. We wish rather to commence one in the mountains, where there is an immense population, without the means of obtaining instruction at any other time, than the short period which we can spend with them every alternate sabbath when there is preaching there, or by sending them to Brown's town, which is more than 12 miles from the Booth, and a great many of the people live several miles beyond that, so that we feel deeply the importance of doing something for them. It would be painful to see them brought up in sin and ignorance as their parents have been; if the parents had the time, they are not able to instruct their offspring. We are stationed where we have them within our reach, and must we pass by on the other side, and leave them to themselves for want of means to help them? I hope this will not be the case.

We have been trying for some time to obtain a little house, but cannot succeed. There is no alternative but having a small place put up, on part of the land on which the booth is erected: we want to be a place suitable for a school; at which we could spend part of our time in

attending to the people, and occasionally have evening service. If we could possibly raise the means to do this it would be of material advantage. We know of a pious female who would be competent to teach and take charge of the children, and also, of a young man, a member of the church, who would go to assist two or three days in the week; both are persons of colour: Mr. and Mrs. Coultart entertained a high opinion of the female we have in view. She has an afflicted mother, who would rejoice to see her only child thus engaged. The poor mother is not likely (to all appearance) to survive long and I do feel desirous of engaging one under such circumstances, who is herself anxious to be preserved from the strong temptations to evil, to which an unprotected female is in this country awfully exposed, and which, if some of our English friends could but witness, would melt their hearts to pity and relieve.

Our mountain station is, indeed, an interesting one: but our accommodations are so rough, that our health is at risk. On the last Sabbath we were in the mountains, the rain descended in torrents; I was three times compelled to break up a Testament class, of about 20, or 25 males and females, whom I was endeavouring to instruct. The slight thatch which covers the booth, shelters us from the sun, but is no protection from the heavy rain which falls in the mountains. Although I had a thick travelling cloak and umbrella, they did not preserve me from getting wet. As soon as I could get to the little room under the booth, I found it somewhat better, but the rain penetrating in many places. We have no place near that we can go to change our raiment, or to sleep; whatever the weather may be, we must go in the morning and return in the afternoon of the day. The people are very anxious to receive instruction, and we both feel deeply interested in them.

At Brown's Town we have much to encourage us to further activity in the Redeemer's cause. Our Sabbath school continues to increase, and among the adults there appears to be considerable progress made in reading. I devote as much of my time as I possibly can, and feel it to be a great privilege to be thus employed.

On the Sabbath day, after the morning service, I meet a great number of females, many of whom are too old to learn to read, and some who can attend at no other time. I read Watts's Catechism to them, which they repeat after me, and from frequently questioning them, many have a good knowledge of it: I am also endeavouring to teach them some hymns

in the same way. On Monday evening I have about ten who can read in the Testament, and are anxious to understand what they read. On Wednesday evening I have a larger class to read the Scriptures to, and to try to instruct in the way of salvation. I have 62 on my list for this class, but all cannot regularly attend. I commenced this class with only four, meeting them in my bed-room, having at that time no other place, but increasing numbers have now obliged me to occupy the school room: here we meet in peace, shut up from the gaze and interference of the world; they are happy meetings, and I trust that they have the approbation of the Most High, and will be followed with his divine blessing.

If I had not already taken up so much of this letter, I should have felt much pleasure in making known to you, several things of an interesting nature. I may, I think, venture to mention one: it left an impression on my own mind, which cannot be easily effaced. A few weeks since, two black women, who are field negroes, came, and asked to see me. I enquired of them what they wanted; they replied, 'we come to beg Missis to talk to we about we poor souls. I asked if they had been at chapel on the past Sabbath, and had heard what the minister said to them? The tears rolling down their black faces, they said, yes, Mrs. it be that make we come: Massa say, if we don't have new heart we can't go heaven, and Mrs., we know we don't have new heart, we come to ask Mrs. how to get; we try to pray for it same as Minister tell we, but we heart so dead, so bad, wont let we pray to Jesus: we want the new heart, Mistress. After talking to them and reading a few passages of Scripture, I told them to come again soon—they have been; they appear to act consistently: at the last interview, one of them told me, 'her tongue very hard, trouble her very much, it make her go and try to pray to God to make it soft, that she may not again speak hard words to her children, or any person.' I cannot now mention any other case, but beg to be forgiven for writing so long a letter.

DESIGNATION OF A MISSIONARY.

OUR appeal for help to send an additional missionary to the Bahamas having been kindly answered, the committee have appointed Mr. Thomas Applegate to these islands. Mr. A. was educated at Stepney College, and has subsequently been exercising his ministry, with acceptance and success, in connexion with a recently formed church at Shefford, Bedford.

The designation took place at Westbury Leigh, Mr. Applegate's birth-place, on

Thursday, May 18, on which occasion the Rev. — Harris, Independent minister of Westbury, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. Mr. Winter, of Bristol, delivered the introductory discourse, and Mr. Walton, of Trowbridge, asked the questions, which were answered in a very concise and satisfactory manner. Mr. Russell, of Melksham, offered the ordination prayer, and Mr. Gough, of Westbury Leigh, the missionary's former pastor, delivered the charge. Mr. Ross, a missionary lately returned and from Berbice, concluded the impressive interesting services of the day by prayer.

The congregation was very large, and a liberal collection was made at the doors in aid of the funds of the mission.

EAST KENT AUXILIARY.

The Annual Meeting of the East Kent Auxiliary was held at Folkestone, on Wednesday, May 31, Mr. Parnell, of Ashford, the treasurer, in the chair. The attendance was good, and a spirit of Christian zeal appeared to animate the brethren assembled. A statement of the operations and necessities of the mission

was made by the Secretary, who alluded to the returns of the number of members as given in the letters from the associated churches read in the course of the day, and suggested whether the Society might not hope, in future, to receive from the district a sum equal to a penny a week from each member. The proposition was received with much cordiality, and the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. J. M. Cramp, of St. Peter's, and seconded by his worthy father, the Rev. T. Cramp, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the contributions of this Auxiliary shall, by the blessing of God on our endeavours during the ensuing year, be raised to an amount at least equal to one penny per week from each of the members of the churches belonging to the East Kent Baptist Association.

We shall be rejoiced and encouraged to find this example taken up and acted upon throughout the kingdom. The plan has one great advantage—it is simple and definite. Were it universally adopted, the committee would be enabled very considerably to extend their exertions both in the East and in the West.

LIST OF LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES.—Rev. W. Yates, Calcutta, Oct. 29; W. H. Pearce, Feb. 13, April 27; G. Pearce, Dec. 23; J. Thomas, Jan. 25; E. Daniel, Colombo, Jan. 23; Rev. H. Bedy, Patna, Oct. 3; J. Williamson, Sewry, Oct. 19.

WEST INDIEE.—Rev. J. Clarke, Jericho, February 22, April 13; J. M. Philippo, Feb. 25, Mar. 14, J. Tinson, Feb. 25, May 2; B. B. Dexter, Feb. 21, Mar. 14; Mrs. Baylis, Jan. 30, Mar. 15; W. Knibb, Feb. 3, Mar. 20, April 21; H. C. Taylor, Feb. 20, Mar. 20, April 5; J. Rcid, Mar. 28; J. Hutchins, April 4; T. F. Abbott, Jan. 30, Mar. 14; J. Kingdon, March 28; Mrs. Coultart, Feb. 23, April 1; W. Whitehorne, April 7; W. Dendy, Feb. 7, May 5; T. Burchell, Feb. 20, 21, April 24, 25, May 2; Mrs. Clark, May 8; S. Oughton, Feb. 21; J. Clark, Feb. 21;

J. Burton, Jan. 12, Feb. 11, Mar. 8, 15, April 29, May 3; E. Quant, Feb. 19, April 6.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Rev. W. Davis, Dec. 14.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society from May 20, to June 20, 1837, not including individual subscriptions.

| | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Liverpool, Auxiliary Society by Wm. Rushton, Esq. | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Clipston, Collection, &c. by Rev. T. Gough..... | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemel Hempsted, Collections, &c. by Rev. T. Hopley | 22 | 3 | 0 |
| Kenninghall, Friends, by Mr. Roper..... | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Northamptonshire, Sundries, by Rev. W. Gray | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Gravensend, Friends, by Mr. Mills | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| Leicester, Charles Street, by Mr. Garryer | 18 | 18 | 6 |
| East Kent, Auxiliary, by Rev. J. M. Cramp | 37 | 12 | 0 |
| Canterbury, Collection, by Rev. J. Dyer | 5 | 12 | 9 |
| Eythorne, ditto, ditto | 3 | 12 | 9 |
| Lutterworth, Friends, by Rev. J. G. Hewlett..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Broughton and Wallop, by Rev. H. Russell | 21 | 1 | 11 |
| Baptist Free School, Took's Court, by Mr. Kendrick | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Bessel's Green, Subscriptions, by Mr. Knott..... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Rye, Friends, by Rev. A. Smith | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bucks Association, by Rev. P. Tyler | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Trowbridge, Subscriptions, by Mr. Wearing | 19 | 14 | 0 |
| Westbury Leigh, Collected at Mr. Applegate's designation | 14 | 16 | 0 |
| Bath, Subscriptions, by Rev. O. Clarke | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Watford, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Young | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Hackney, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Luntley | 34 | 9 | 10 |

DONATIONS.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| Gurney, Thomas, Esq..... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Alliquis, for a Missionary to Ceylon..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Southwark, Negroes' Friend Sec. by Mrs. Kitson, For Falmouth | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Montego Bay | 5 | 0 | 0 |

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|---|----|----|---|
| Mr. Ward, <i>Greenon</i> , for a Missionary to <i>Ceylon</i>2nd. don.... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Friend, by Mrs. Kitson | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Paxton, Mr. John, <i>Berwick</i> | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Z. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. Richard Knill, for <i>Ceylon</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Proceeds of various articles of Jewellery | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Cason, Mr. W., <i>Eye</i> , for <i>Piedmont Chapel</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Turks' Island ditto</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Risdon, Benjamin, Esq. <i>Bislingham</i> | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Watkins, Mr. | 0 | 10 | 0 |

LEGACY.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| Harris, Mrs. Jane, late of <i>Wars</i> | 45 | 0 | 0 |
|--|----|---|---|

(Executors Messrs. John Radmall, and Wm. Meeres.)

The kind friend who forwarded the contributions from Kenninghall, (a village in Norfolk), acknowledged in the above list, sent with them the following letter. We publish it, in the hope that others may "go, and do likewise."

"Being, a short time since, presented with 5s. by a female friend, to forward to you to aid the foreign mission. I thought it good to detain it in my own possession for a time. At a convenient season I named it in public (though I was forbidden to mention the name) and I continued to speak of it, in season and out of season, till the 5s. increased to £5, which you will receive with this note. I am, at this moment of writing, interrupted by a friend coming in (knowing I was going to write you), with half a crown to add to the above-named sum; we are a poor people, and our prayers are upon it, and following it."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is earnestly requested that the Treasurers of our Auxiliary Societies, and other friends who may have received money for the mission, will forward the same to Fen Court without delay.

We have much reason to be thankful for the many valuable contributions of useful and ornamental articles, for various foreign stations, from our female friends, since our last announcement; viz.

Two boxes from Mrs. Edwards, and friends, Nottingham, for Mrs. Burchell; one box from Camberwell, for Mrs. Knibb; one ditto from Mrs. and Miss Grey, Jersey, for Mr. Phillippo; one ditto from Mrs. Clements, and Miss Sarjeant, Leytonstone, for Mr. Burton; one ditto, from ditto for Mr. Henderson; a parcel, for Mr. Henderson, from M. K. W., Camberwell; a box from Mr. Middleditch and friends, Ipswich, for Mr. Hutchins; a parcel from Mrs. Pritchard, of Deal, for Mr. Knibb; a box, for ditto, from the Ladies of Mr. Innes's Congregation, Edinburgh; two boxes from Mr. Adey and friends, Leighton Buzzard, for Mr. Burchell and Mr. Knibb; a box from Mrs. Williams and friends, Reading, for Mr. Phillippo; another from the same friends, for Mr. Dendy; and a box from friends at Dunstable, by Mr. Gould, for Mr. Burchell.

Parcels of Magazines, Reports, &c., have been received from Samuel Jackson, Esq. Dorking; Mrs. M. Thomas; and Miss Huntley. A parcel of elementary books for Canada has also been received from Mr. J. F. Winks, of Leicester.

"Please acknowledge for me, in the Herald, the receipt of a box of fancy articles from Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Weymouth, and friends at Plymouth, and two boxes from Watford; (will write them early.) Please also express my sincere thanks to the friends at Birmingham, for their pecuniary aid. I was not aware who were the donors till about ten days ago; would write them immediately, but I hope to see Mr. Sturge before long; they will, I trust, excuse the delay. Be kind enough also to correct a very false impression that has been made and circulated by some, 'That we are overstocked with the articles, and are not in need of more.' The wreck of the Etheldred was a great loss to us last year; and my annual responsibilities, on account of day schools, exceed £500 currency, for which I receive no assistance from the Society. My application to friends at home, has been for help by presents of fancy and useful articles, (which have been very productive) so as not to divert the pecuniary means from the funds of the Society. I feel sincerely thankful to any friend who has so kindly assisted us; nor could I continue my present operations, much less extend them, were such aid withdrawn."

From Mr. Burchell.

Our kind friends at Swansea are referred to the letter of Mrs. Clark, inserted in our present number.

Mr. Dyer begs to state to his ministering brethren through the country, that he has no share in the management of the Aged Ministers' Society. He merely, for the sake of convenience, receives and transmits the subscriptions of the members. Those, therefore, who have questions to ask, or suggestions to offer, will be pleased to communicate directly with the secretary, Mr. Edward Thomas, St. James's Parade, Bath.

To the Committee and Friends of the Baptist Missionary Society.

HONOURED FATHERS AND BRETHREN,

Spared by a gracious Providence to reach the land of my fathers, after a residence of nineteen years in India, my first duty is to call your attention to the present state and prospects of the vast British possessions in Hindustan, and to the necessity of making, without delay, such extended efforts for the conversion of its inhabitants as their present new and interesting circumstances urgently demand.

It may appear scarcely necessary to remind you, that the population of India, subject to British influence, is at least *one hundred and thirty-four millions*—a number more than five times the total amount of inhabitants in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and all the neighbouring islands;—that this vast mass of human beings has been for many ages immersed in the grossest intellectual darkness and the deepest moral depravity;—that while all are in some sense dependent upon our Government, by far the greater part are our fellow subjects, and have therefore a peculiar claim on our benevolent regard;—that the missionary may travel among them with perfect safety, making known in any way he thinks proper the glorious news of redemption by Christ;—and that, in proportion as prayerful and persevering efforts have been made for their salvation, God has granted his effectual blessing. These facts you all know, and it may therefore appear superfluous to allude to them particularly; I will therefore only dwell a little on the last remark, that in proportion to the amount of persevering and prayerful effort already made, has *positive success* been realized in India.

It is true that India has not been so productive as some other parts of the heathen world. This, however, is easily accounted for. If you advert to the system of idolatry which there prevails; if you recollect that it is

supported by an educated and numerous priesthood—is rendered attractive by elegant temples and gaudy festivals—is made venerable by sacred books, and by a faith too ancient for its introduction to be calculated—is fortified by prejudices so powerful, by the common belief of multitudes so countless, and by excommunication from social intercourse so dreadful,—you need not have wondered if to the present day scarcely any extensive and decided effects had been discernible. The gospel was preached for fifteen years to the inhabitants of Tahiti by many Missionaries, ere one person professed himself a disciple of Christ; but since then how great has been the progress! In a country like India, where the obstacles are so much more formidable, it would have been no matter of surprise, had the diligent exertions of those who have yet laboured in the field been useful only in the preparatory work,—that of communicating a general knowledge respecting the Gospel among its inhabitants. Had no converts yet been furnished, the delay would only call for more fervent prayer and more strenuous endeavour.

But the result of missionary labour in India, though it has confessedly been trying to the faith of the church, has *by no means been so discouraging as is frequently supposed*. The apparent as well as the real success has been increasing every year. Not to travel out of your own operations, and instance Tinnevely, Travancore, and Ceylon, encouraging stations of other denominations, I may refer in illustration of this remark, to the experience of my missionary associates in Calcutta. In the year 1817, you will recollect that five European brethren, (whom I joined in 1818,) formed a union for the more effectual prosecution of their important duties in that city and neighbourhood. From that time to the present, other associates have joined us; but never more than sufficient to make up our previous

losses by death or other causes. The number of European Missionaries has been equal ; but has their success during the same period been always the same ? Far from it. If we divide the years which elapsed from December, 1817, to December, 1836, into three equal periods, we find the following result :—Up to the middle of the year 1824, when our beloved fellow-labourer, Mr. E. Carey, was compelled through ill-health to leave India, we were privileged to baptize only *four* natives, and including their families, and enquirers, the total number of professing Christians in connexion with us, was but *ten*. During the next period, the number baptized was increased to *thirty-six*, and of professing Christians to *one hundred and eighty* ; while from 1831 to December, 1836, when I left India, the number baptized was *one hundred and twenty*, and of those who had renounced idolatry, and regularly attended Christian worship, nearly *five hundred* : several of whom stood proposed for baptism. Adding all together, you will find that the “little one” has almost literally become “a thousand.” The apparently unsuccessful labours of the first period produced fruit in the second, while they also continued to increase the amount of usefulness in the third. The increase each year is now equal to what it was during the first ten or twelve, and through the ripening influence of past labours, as well as of present efforts, and above all, the increasing number and higher qualifications of the native preachers who are rising around us, there is every reason to hope that the progress of the Mission, with the same number of European labourers, will very soon be equal in one year to what it now is in ten or twelve. Let not then the Christian church allow itself for one moment to despair of the conversion of India. In so large a country, extensive and lengthened labour will of course be necessary in laying the foundation of the Christian temple ; but in due time it certainly will arise, and then the grandeur of its dimensions, and the number of its worshippers, will amply repay every sacrifice which it may have required.

I am constrained to mention two other con-

siderations, which urge the necessity of acting *without delay*. These are, first, the present circumstances of the brethren now labouring in India, especially in Calcutta and its neighbourhood ; and secondly, the interesting yet critical state in which, at the present moment, the people you wish to benefit are placed.

I mention, first, the peculiar circumstances of your Indian Missionaries, especially the “Calcutta Brethren.” The brethren designated by the latter term, you are well aware, do not all reside in Calcutta, nor are their exertions at all confined to that vast metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood. Messrs. Yates, Penney, and myself resided to the South East of the city ; Mr. Carapiet one mile, and Mr. Ellis four miles distant to the North, all on the same side of the river Hughli ; while Mr. G. Pearce occupied a station at Sibpur, two miles to the West of us, and Mr. Thomas another* at Salkiya, further distant from us to the North West. Besides this, the exertions of the brethren have been long extended to the stations of Lakhyantipur and Khari, thirty-five and fifty miles to the South of the city, where one of them would gladly reside, did not experience and medical advice lead to the conclusion that such a step would soon be fatal to European health. Now if I mention the various duties devolving on the brethren I have left, you will readily perceive that they are far too numerous and important for their limited strength, even when that is increased by the valuable aid of Mr. De Monte and several native assistants.

Not to dwell on the pastoral duties of the English Church in the Circular Road—the daily superintendence of the numerous pupils in the Benevolent Institution—and other engagements which bear indirectly, though very sensibly, on the conversion of the natives, and require all the strength of two brethren ; even

* Other changes, in addition to the removal of Mr. Thomas to Calcutta, to superintend the Press during my absence, have probably taken place ere now ; but as they were not completed when Mrs. P. and myself left, I prefer describing the state of things before our departure.

the direct Missionary labours to which they are called are far beyond their ability.

At the end of last year they had under their pastoral care distinct *churches of native brethren* in Calcutta, Chitpur, and Haurah, as well as at Lakhyantipur and Khari.

They were occupied in *daily services to the heathen* in the native languages, in Calcutta and its vicinity, as well as at fairs, markets, and other assemblies, held at numerous villages near our distant country stations.

They had under their care two most promising *boarding schools*, on the plan of the American brethren at Ceylon, containing respectively nearly fifty boys and forty girls, all the children of native Christians, who are boarded and clothed, as well as educated, at the Institution.

They superintended a very flourishing *seminary for Hindu youth*, in which there were no less than two hundred and fifty boys and young men, receiving an excellent education in English, as well as Bengali.

They had also under instruction two distinct classes of catechists, *as students for the native ministry*: some, converted in middle life, who are diligently instructed in their own language; and others, pious youths who have been educated at the Boarding School in English, and are afterwards supplied with additional instruction on theological subjects. The first class are designed for usefulness in villages, and among the great mass of the population; while the latter will be prepared to labour, and defend the truth, if necessary, in the city, among the better educated part of their countrymen. Both classes, of course, are instructed to preach fluently in Bengali.

The efforts of the brethren in the *translation of the Scriptures* are important and responsible. Missionaries of all denominations have adopted their version of the Bengali Testament, and have affectionately urged them to further exertions in this department; and they have now to carry through the press a new version of the Old Testament, just translated, and are pledged to the publication, as soon as possible, of the whole Scriptures, with marginal refer-

ences, in the same language. They are also preparing a version of the New Testament in Sanskrit, the learned language of the Hindus, and in Hindustani, the dialect most extensively spoken by the Mohammedans, throughout Hindustan.

Anxious to aid the usefulness of the Religious Tract Society, and the American Sunday School Union, they are engaged in *translating and carrying through the press various Tracts and larger religious works*, to be printed at the expense of those excellent institutions.

In addition to the above, the brethren have the management of a large *Printing Office*, in which upwards of a hundred persons are employed in casting types, and in printing and binding useful and religious works, in various languages. At this establishment thousands of Gospels, and above two hundred thousand Tracts and School Books, have been lately printed every year; and by means of its labours considerable pecuniary aid is afforded to the benevolent operations of the Mission.

No one but those who have nursed all these undertakings from their infancy, and have seen their happy influence on the progress of the Gospel in India, can conceive the bitter regret with which the brethren contemplate the possibility of any of them being interrupted or discontinued. I am sure, however, that all of you would be deeply grieved to see efforts the most promising relinquished, and the anxious endeavours of many years abandoned just at the moment when they are attaining evident usefulness. Yet it is my duty to inform you, that *each engagement hangs merely on the life and health of a single individual*; so that, should it please God to remove any one of the brethren from his post by sickness or death, that department of labour for which he is chiefly responsible must, in all cases, be lamentably crippled in its efficiency, and in most cases entirely abandoned. To carry on the present exertions of your Calcutta Missionaries, several of whom you are aware, have passed the meridian of life, or are considerably debilitated by the influence of the climate, additional labourers must be sent *without delay*.

But the support of present engagements only will not satisfy my brethren or myself. We earnestly long to have the scale of our exertions greatly enlarged. More preaching to the heathen is required, and should be supplied. Intelligent native youth flock to receive Christian instruction, and ought to be educated. The preparation, constant revision, and gradual improvement of biblical translations, demand redoubled assiduity. Existing native churches and professing Christians require constant care, to secure their moral and spiritual improvement, and should receive more unremitting attention. Branch stations in other villages must be established, and further exertions for the scriptural and general education of native preachers are of paramount importance. For all these purposes additional Missionaries from Europe are urgently required, and cannot surely be denied us!

Nor do the Calcutta brethren alone require assistance. Mr. Leslie, your devoted Missionary at Monghyr, is very anxious for the conversion of the people inhabiting the Bbagalpur Hills, and is desirous to have an associate at Monghyr, who, during his visits to these people, may pay attention to his native church. This would allow Mr. Leslie to spend the cold season among the Hill people, whom he considers, like the Karens of Burmah, "a people prepared for the Lord;" and furnish the means of instructing at Monghyr some of their youth, who might as school masters (and native preachers if converted) be diffusing a knowledge of the Gospel among their countrymen during the other parts of the year, when their climate would be fatal to a European.

It is also highly important for the Society to establish a well-supported station in the *upper provinces of India*. It has, throughout this vast district, only three Missionaries, each occupying a distinct station, and having, therefore, little or no support from his brethren. Each one has also the care of an English church and congregation, which however contributive to general usefulness, must necessarily divert much time and attention from native work. The light diffused among the heathen by a sin-

gle Missionary in such circumstances is almost lost in the surrounding darkness, and on his death or removal by sickness is often entirely extinguished. It is surely time that after so many years the Society should have *one* station at least in Upper India, in which preaching to the heathen, efficient day schools for their youth, boarding schools for the children of native Christians, and systematic exertions to prepare for future usefulness a body of native preachers and catechists, should all be attended to and from whence, as is the case at Calcutta in the *lower provinces*, branch stations at convenient distances might be established and efficiently superintended. You will not wonder that for this purpose we ask three or four Missionaries. Our blessed Lord always sent *two* of his disciples together, even into Judea, where the inhabitants spoke the same language, believed in the same scriptures, and were expecting everlasting life through a promised Saviour. Surely where a language is to be acquired, the divine authority of our scriptures to be proved, and the very idea of *eternal* life to be first introduced to the attention of a people, three or four Missionaries cannot be deemed too many. I may mention too, that the *success* of such a combination of effort in different parts of India; as well as reason and scripture, show its expediency, and call upon you without delay to avail yourselves of it.

I must add, secondly, that the *peculiar circumstances in which the native population are at this moment placed*, demand prompt and extended efforts for their salvation.

It is evident to all acquainted with the state of Native Society in Calcutta, that a great and interesting change in the Hindu mind has been long going on; but it has been lately far more clearly and rapidly developed than before, and now requires corresponding exertions on the part of Christians to give it a right direction. A new era, it is evident, is now bursting on India. The labours of former years are producing an extensive and beneficial influence; and an impetus has been communicated to the native mind which can never be repressed. In some places, the institutions

of caste are generally, though not openly violated; and in others, they have already fallen into contempt. A taste for European science and literature has been excited, which in its influence promises to be most important. Such ridiculous statements with regard to geographical and astronomical facts are given in the sacred books of the Hindus, that every youth who acquires only elementary scientific knowledge, soon suspects them to be false; his religious opinions being derived from the *same works*, doubt is gradually excited, which the increasing knowledge of every day tends to strengthen, till before his education is completed, Hinduism is discovered to be utterly an imposture. Hence the pupils who receive an English education are all becoming, or have already become, complete unbelievers in the popular religion, and must either settle down as Atheists and Deists on the one side, or as Christians on the other. Many thousands of youth are taught at the expense of different Missionary institutions: these are all instructed in the great principles of Christianity, and some almost every month acknowledge the Saviour. But many young people are in very different circumstances. Four colleges in Calcutta, and twenty-three colleges and superior schools in other large cities, have been established at the expense of government, in twenty-three of which, at least *five thousand* native youths are now receiving an English education of a superior order. No instruction in the principles of Christianity, however, is afforded in these institutions; so that, as they begin to see the folly of Hinduism, they become acquainted with no better system of religion, and are thus exposed to the influence of infidelity and vice. Among the youth of this class, the writings of Paine and Voltaire have been diligently circulated by sceptical Europeans, and works of the most licentious character have been sold by unprincipled natives. Rejecting, with its puerile mythology, the moral precepts of Hinduism; uninfluenced by the truths of Christianity, and led to deny even those of natural religion, these young men are in a most dangerous state; and on the efforts

of the Christian church at the present moment must depend, under God, whether they shall pass from the darkness of heathenism into the light of Christian truth and holiness, or be precipitated into the gloomier depths of infidelity, sensuality, and eternal death.

I may add, that their salvation or destruction will not take place *alone*—it must involve that of many others. The late Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, and his successor Lord Auckland, having very judiciously encouraged the English language, in preference to the Persian, in public business, the desire for education in this language throughout India is greater than was ever known before. As an illustration, I may mention, that at the latter end of last year, when a new college was opened at Hughly, a few miles above Calcutta, *fourteen hundred* native youths enrolled their names as English students within a few days. Several native princes, with their chief officers, are already learning our language, and are frequently applying to Calcutta for instructors. To supply the demand from all quarters, numerous teachers are required; and the pupils who are now under instruction in Calcutta, in the government, as well as the Mission schools, being the most advanced, will without doubt be engaged, and in a few years be scattered over all the country as instructors of their countrymen. Even now, almost every boy who receives instruction in English in the day time, communicates it to a class of his relations, or acquaintance, at night; and several advanced pupils, who are still pursuing their studies, unite in superintending a large free school for the benefit of their countrymen. How lamentable will it be, if these young men, becoming infidels, should proselyte their pupils, as they emerge from heathenism, into the same destructive sentiments! How delightful will it be, if through the active exertions of your Missionaries many of them should now be brought to God, and in various situations of influence, which from their superior information they must occupy, should widely diffuse among their countrymen a saving knowledge of the blessed Redeemer! To se-

cure the latter object, no expense, or labour should be spared. A commodious chapel, conveniently situated for their attendance, should be immediately erected, and lectures and sermons in English and Bengali should be delivered by one or more Missionaries, with express reference to their feelings and circumstances. Efforts of this kind have before been tried by some Missionaries with encouraging success; and now that the number acquainted with English is vastly increased and daily increases, far more abundant success may, under the divine blessing, be confidently anticipated from such exertions.

To supply the immediate wants of Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, you see, respected brethren, that we require eight Missionaries, independent of two others, greatly needed to aid our valuable brother, Mr. Daniel, of Colombo, in his multiplied labours. We beg, therefore, a reinforcement of TEN for India. You surely will not wonder at this request. Since the formation of our Calcutta Union, in 1817, you have sent *twenty-eight* brethren to the West Indies, while only *ten* have proceeded to India, making, with four brethren engaged in the country, a total increase of *fourteen*. During this period *sixteen* who laboured in India have died, or been otherwise removed; so that there are now in India *two less* than there were at the commencement of that period, while in Jamaica there is an increase of *seventeen*. India was the first scene of your Missionary labour—it is immeasurably the largest field of action, and its circumstances are peculiarly critical. I feel persuaded, therefore, that you will now give it the strength it has so long needed and so anxiously implored.

I trust, my dear Sirs, you will not consider the representations I have made with regard to the present interesting state of India, as merely my own views. They are far from being mine alone—they are entertained by the great body of Missionary labourers in India—they are openly declared by intelligent Hindus. All acknowledge with the esteemed Missionaries of the London Society, that “the present is the infancy of India’s thoughtfulness, and

that whatever cast is now given to that thought will be stamped on its maturer years;” and all may be considered as adopting the language of an excellent General Baptist brother, in a letter to myself lately received:—“O what are Christians doing, that they hear not the voice of God, saying, Take India, and convert it now to Christ!” Listen, therefore, respected friends, to our earnest appeal, strengthened as it is by the united testimony of so many competent judges, and grant us for India the assistance which we supplicate.

But I am met by the assertion, that the funds of the Society are more than exhausted, and that unless necessary and promised aid be denied to the West India Missions, no important reinforcement can be sent to the East. The difficulty is embarrassing, but not insuperable. I cannot for a moment recommend, that the important and already successful labours of our beloved brethren in the West should be curtailed; but the aid solicited for India, and there so urgently required, must not be any longer withheld. Suitable men as Missionaries, I am assured by competent judges, are not wanting, and if the necessary funds were available, might very soon be on their way to Bengal and Ceylon. Your respected Secretary is best able to state what amount will be requisite for the outfit, passage money, and other expenses of the proposed number of Missionaries, with their families. If we add to this amount £1000, the probable cost of premises, and the expense of erecting a suitable chapel, ‘with a large school-room underneath,’ for the benefit of the more intelligent and respectable Hindus, it will give the total amount needed as *extra donations*. To this should be added as *additional annual contributions*, what will be necessary for the regular support of the Missionaries sent out, after their arrival. The whole will form, it is true, a considerable sum, but surely not too much to expect where an object so important is at stake. Many individuals, and even some churches, I am aware, are too much oppressed by poverty to do more than they do at present. From such I would only entreat their more

frequent and fervent supplications, that the saving influences of the Holy Spirit may accompany Missionary efforts, especially among the millions of Hindustan. This is all they can bestow, and therefore all that God expects; and from prayers, in such circumstances, we may reap a benefit far greater than gold can purchase. But oh, my brethren, how few there are who cannot, by the exercise of economy, readily give a much larger sum than they have hitherto contributed! Are not many adding house to house, and field to field, or annually transferring considerable sums to the public funds, whose duty it is rather to consecrate their property to the promotion of efforts connected with the glory of God, and the salvation of mankind? Many in their dying moments have bitterly regretted that during their lives they had done so little for the honour of their Lord: but never have I heard of an individual who, when eternity was opening on his view, conceived he had done *too much* for the glory of his Saviour, or the happiness of his fellow-men. Take then, my dear friends, into your prayerful consideration the awful, yet not hopeless case of the perishing millions of India. Endeavour to place yourselves in their situation, and act to them as you would wish, were they in your circumstances and you in theirs, that they should act towards you. Recollect that all you have is the Lord's, and that it best subserves your own true interest when it is employed for His glory. Covet the privilege of doing all the good you can while on earth, and the blessedness of him to whom the Saviour shall say on the great day of final account, "Well done, good and faithful servant! *Thou hast been faithful* in a few things: I will make thee ruler over many. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Think of these things, my friends, and then give as your consciences dictate to be your duty.

In my present state of health I am quite

unable to urge the subject by any public addresses. I trust, however, should the Committee give their sanction to this appeal, that every minister of Christ among us, in his zeal for God and compassion for souls, will give effect to its statements by his personal exertions. Since my arrival in England I have found the present interesting state of affairs in India to be but little understood, even by many contributors to our mission; but when fully brought before their minds, it has generally elicited their sympathy and aid. If, therefore, every minister would kindly read this appeal, with any observations from the Secretary, to his people, and would add such additional remarks as might appear necessary, I cannot but hope that it might tend to excite their lively interest, and secure their liberal aid.

Nor need any of our brethren confine his applications for aid to persons of our own denomination. In a contest with heathenism and infidelity, the progress of one body of Christians is in reality the success of all. Labourers on the spot feel this particularly, and hence in Calcutta, Missionaries of the churches of England and of Scotland, and of the Independent and Baptist denominations, regularly meet together, affectionately to discuss topics regarding their common interests, and earnestly to seek each other's usefulness. To our Christian brethren in other denominations, therefore, an appeal in behalf of India may properly be presented, and their liberal aid solicited. I feel well persuaded that it will be cheerfully afforded.

With earnest prayers that the Lord may abundantly bless all the operations of the Society, whether in the East or West,

I remain,

Respected Fathers and Brethren,
Your faithful and affectionate Servant,
W. H. PEARCE.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE COMMITTEE of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY feel that no recommendation of theirs can add to the force of the truly affecting statement contained in the foregoing pages. It has long been, to them, a subject of deep concern, that the very limited resources of the Society, and the continued, and most urgent demands from other quarters, have rendered it impossible to strengthen their valuable and important missions in the East. Even at present, the ordinary expenses of the Society are far in advance of its income, so as to render some new effort necessary, in order to meet the exigency of the case.

The *character* of this new effort has been decided by a kind proposal from their much esteemed friends, the Rev. W. H. Pearce, and the Rev. Dr. Hoby, of Birmingham. These brethren have expressed their willingness personally to wait on that class of Christian friends, in different parts of the kingdom, to whom Providence has granted the ability of making occasional donations to the cause of the Redeemer, without interrupting, or diverting, the usual course of their beneficence. This generous offer the Committee have gratefully accepted; and, at a quarterly meeting held this day, it was resolved, that as soon as £500 had been realized on this plan, they would send out a missionary to Ceylon; and so afterwards, an additional missionary to the continent of India, as often as the like sum of £500 is paid in, till the whole number required shall have been forwarded.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is indispensable that these contributions should in no case entrench upon the usual resources of the Society—which, indeed, most urgently require to be greatly enlarged. The future support of the missionaries whom it is proposed to send out, will also form a large additional item of expenditure; but the Committee dare not suffer this consideration to deter them from what they believe to be an obvious duty. It will be for the churches afterwards to determine whether men sent out to labour with their concurrence, and by their agency, shall or shall not be supplied with the means of frugal support.

The writer will be pardoned for adding, that the health of our beloved friend, Mr. Pearce, is so very delicate, as to render his undertaking this proposed service, an act of unusual self-denial. Friends, therefore, will kindly remember that *public* engagements, either from the pulpit or the platform, are altogether beyond his power; and that, even in social and individual intercourse, his physical weakness must not be overlooked.

JOHN DYER.

Fen Court, July 19, 1837.

Donations for this express object will be thankfully received at the
Mission House.