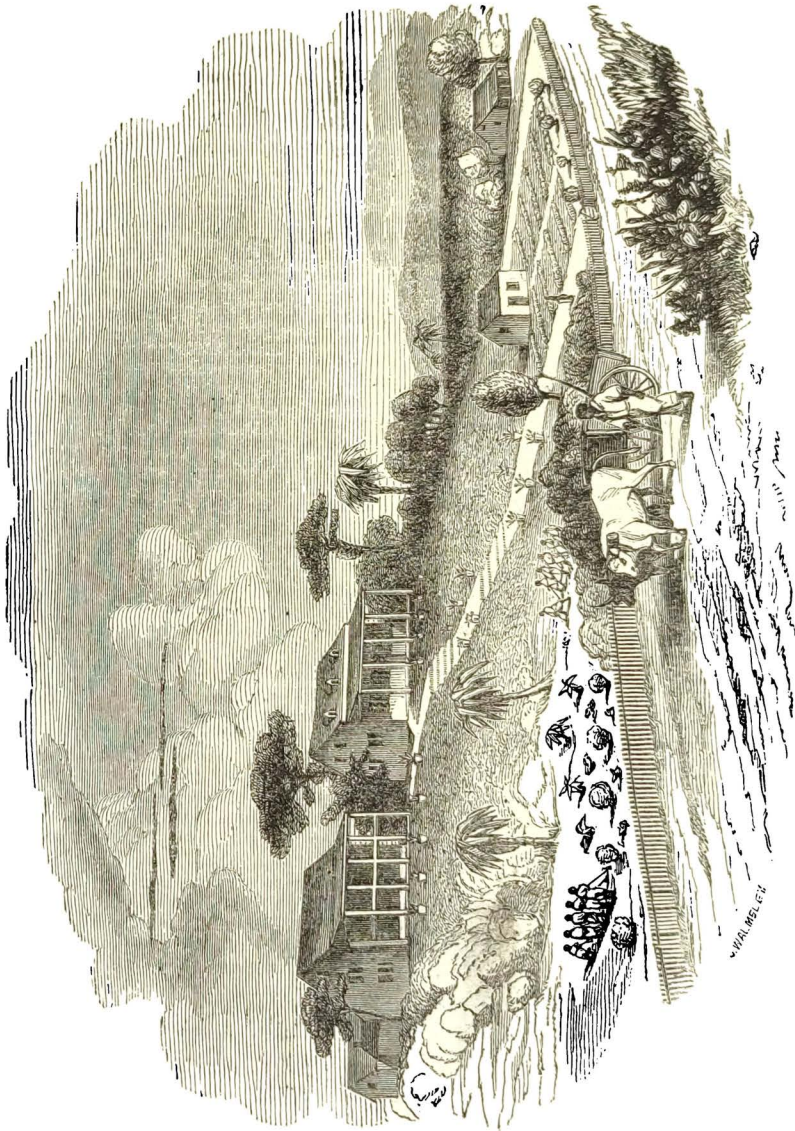


THE
MISSIONARY HERALD.



AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION, CAPE PALMAS, WESTERN AFRICA.—See p. 249.

The Missionary Herald (May 1841).

WESTERN AFRICA.

THE letters from our brethren engaged in this mission, referred to in our last Number, have since arrived. Hitherto their course has been prosperous, and we trust it will hereafter appear that they have landed on the shores of that long desolated continent as harbingers of mercy to myriads of its oppressed and degraded inhabitants. The letters first written were dated Dec. 7, off Settra Krou, on the Grain Coast: Lat. 4° 51' N., Long. 8° 36' W.

Mr. Clarke thus writes:—

After a voyage of fifty days, we reached this part of the coast of Africa, and are again raising our anchor to proceed onward, to call at various places, until we reach Cape Coast Castle, where our stay will be, probably, six or seven days; after which we hope to proceed, without further detention, to Fernando Po, and may reach Clarence Harbour by Christmas, or the end of the year.

The great goodness of our heavenly Father has been manifest to our souls from day to day; and in those smaller things which pertain to the body, myself and beloved companion, Dr. Prince, have been favoured with more than parental care. Our God hath done all things well, and we wonder and adore, while we thank him with grateful hearts for his fatherly protection and perpetual mercy.

On the voyage to this coast, we have had, in general, pleasant weather, and for the first four weeks, we had favourable winds, and made good progress. Since then calms, and squalls, and thunder, and rain have been frequent; still, our shortest distance onward has never been less than twenty-four miles, and, generally, we have exceeded fifty miles per day. Our sea supplies have been very good, and I have not felt the want, for my part, of any thing the being on land could supply. Our health has been continued to us, by the goodness of God, and the health of the ship's company is also good.

The coast of Africa is said to be, at this season, very healthy; and a Captain Richardson, of the schooner *Maryaret*, whose vessel we have visited, has been six months on the coast, and, except four months ago at Sierra Leone, has found it very healthy.

Our captain has been exceedingly attentive and kind to us; and has afforded us every facility he could to enable us to do good to himself and to his ship's company. We have twice a day conducted worship in the cabin, and besides this, have had worship on the deck once each Sabbath, and have been allowed free access daily to the seamen, to go into the fore-castle, to read to them, pray for them, and instruct them in the things which belong to their everlasting peace. Kind, faithful advice has been received gratefully by our respected captain. Our fellow-passenger has been very pleasant; and, with Captain Irving, has regularly attended our morning and evening worship.

The sailors have been very orderly and quiet; seldom have our ears been pained by hearing an oath escape from the lips of any of them, and in the hearing of the captain nothing of the sort is allowed. If an oath escapes from any one, he commands them to do their work without swearing. They have, in general, attended our meetings well; though, alas! we do not yet see any fruit of repentance appearing in the conduct of any of them. Still, the attention they manifest, their especial sedateness, in some cases, after the preaching of the word, and their gratitude, gives me reason to hope that the Spirit has, indeed, begun to make powerful his own word to their salvation.

Our employment has been, reading the word of God in public and in private—to individuals and to companies—causing some of the seamen to read to us, teaching the eight black persons on board; one of them, a boy, I have been teaching to read. We have also employed much time in prayer in private and alone. Conversation on divine things, meditation, &c., have also employed several of our hours on shipboard. I have read such books as I thought would be of use to us in reference to Africa, its customs, and superstitions; applied a little to Arabic, and some of the African languages. Have been reading the Koran, and making myself better acquainted with the life of Mahomet, and the religion of that impostor. I have, likewise, been careful to note down in my journal all credible accounts relative to the state, manners, and customs of various parts of Africa, obtained from the captains with whom we sail, and the Kroumen, Cape Coast man, and Congo, on board. My attention has also been particularly directed to the languages and dialects of Africa. By a careful application to all societies and places in London where I thought books in the African tongue could be obtained, I succeeded far beyond my expectations, and have now arranged the numerals of various African tribes, to the number of sixty-six, including their variations and a few common words in dialects and languages to the number of about fifty, to which I am now adding from native Africans. I thought of sending home a copy of these, but hope to enlarge and arrange still more, and shall wait a future opportunity, in the hope of being enabled to correct and increase by the delay.

We came to anchor here at an early hour

yesterday. The natives came on board to trade, and we conversed with many of them. Most of them speak a little English; some of them speak it well. They are fine-looking men; and no slavery, but that worst of slavery, the slavery of sin and Satan, exists among them. One of them said, they wanted some persons to live among them, to teach them, and would be glad to receive them, and to be taught by them. Nearly all had their country marks, even the very little boys, and many had ivory and brass rings about their wrists and arms. Some had brass chains about their necks and waists. Several wore gregres, tied to various parts. One had his gregre tied round his head; another his gregre, in form of a tiger's tooth, at his wrist;

and another had a large one tied round his neck, made up of large seeds, strung together upon native straw.

I am well persuaded, from all I learn of the people along this coast, that missionaries would be perfectly safe. This is close by Liberia, if not considered a part of it; and were you to send a missionary to Cape Palmas or to Liberia, he would soon find a people ready to receive him as a teacher sent of God.

We are now about to sail, and Captain Richardson has come on board for our letters. So I hastily conclude; and remain

Your ever affectionate brother,
in the best of bonds,
JOHN CLARKE.

Dr. Prince adds, on the same day:—

Brother Clarke says I ought to write to you, though I allege I have nothing novel or worthy to put before you. However, if it is my duty, I will do it, if it be only to assure you that I defer to him, and have a pleasure in addressing one whom I know to be my friend.

I have only to say, dear Sir, that the satisfaction with which I embarked upon this enterprise has, under divine influence, progressively increased. I have no exception against any part of the arrangement, and experience, through Almighty grace, a preparation of heart and mind for that work to which he has called me. Expecting great things, and looking to him who worketh all in all, I am going forward cheerfully, and can say to a comfortable degree, without any of that vexatious care which is the offspring of unbelief.

I dare say Mr. Clarke has spoken laudably of our kind and liberal-minded commander; I will, nevertheless, add my testimony. I have never before been upon the seas and so agreeably circumstanced as during this passage. The entire conduct of our commander and of our fellow-passenger has been regulated by urbanity and disinterested accommodation; and, on the part of our captain, it delights me to add, that I never met with more cheerful compliance with, nor more ready deference to, the suggestions of zealous minded Christians. I cannot better illustrate this than by relating his behaviour on the past day, the Sabbath. We made this coast the evening previous, but did not approach it near enough for his purpose, of

taking Kroumen, as hired labourers, and rice from the shore for their support, till about breakfast-time yesterday morning, when the anchor was once more plunged into the briny deep. We were immediately surrounded by a grotesque multitude, in their shell-like canoes, and boarded by them. Then began the din and ceaseless clamour of tongues, and preparation was being made for a sickening desecration of the Sabbath, but the grace of God prepared his ear for a well instructed remonstrance, and, after one or two struggles, that grace prevailed, put the devil to flight, and issued in a clearance of our deck from the noisy multitude, chagrined indeed that their offers of barter, &c., were deferred for the morrow's consideration.

Again, after our forenoon worship, hearing brother Clarke and me express a desire to repair to the shore, for the purpose of blowing the first blast of the Gospel trumpet upon that part of Afric's strand, then stretching its beautiful line under our lee, Captain Irving offered to lower his gig, and accompany us to the little village of Settra Krou, embosomed before us in a lovely foliage of nature's wild luxuriance. Presently we were distancing the Golden Spring, and as we rose over the parting waves, admired the stateliness of the barque, which had buffeted the waters, and carried us safely to her present anchorage. Yet we did not carry our design into execution, because we were afterwards persuaded, by those who know the coast very well, not to attempt a landing in a boat, and without a native pilot.

In Mr. Clarke's subsequent letter, dated off Cape Apollonia, on the Gold Coast, on the 18th of December, after referring to his previous communications, he proceeds:—

Since that time, (Dec. 6th) we have sailed slowly along the Grain, Ivory, and Gold Coasts, frequently lying too, or dropping anchor, for the purpose of procuring Kroumen, rice, fresh provision, cam-wood, ivory, gold-dust, &c. The Kroumen are taken as wood-cutters to Fernando Po. The rice is procured for their support,

and the coasting trade is carried on by Captain White for the benefit of the West African Company. We have thus had favourable opportunities for seeing the natives for upwards of 500 miles along the coast; and have sailed at a distance of from a mile and a half to three miles from the land all the way from Krou Rocks to

this place; so that the appearance of the country near the sea has been seen by us daily.

The land is, in general, low, and, except in the vicinity of the river St. Andrew, and at the termination of the Ivory Coast, and Todaz, beyond the fort and factory of Axim, no distant high land any where appears. The high land of Drowin, and the cliffs between Sotrahoo and Frisco, are the only heights worthy of notice near the sea. From Simou to Kron Settra, and again at Cape Palmas, and at many other places, the coast rises to about 100 feet, but in no part that we have yet passed, even that called the High Land of Drowin, does the height exceed 200 feet. The cliffs which appear on the Ivory Coast have a red and white appearance, as if composed of clay and red and white sandstone, and are the only ones seen on the line of coast we have passed. The sea is delightfully smooth, and the sea and land breezes are refreshing. Storms are almost unknown, except when the wild tornado rages for half an hour in resistless fury. The heat is not very oppressive, seldom rising above 37° of Fahrenheit, and never exceeding—that I have yet observed—92½°. It seldom falls below 78° or 80°.

Along the line of coast a beautiful sandy beach meets the eye; and behind it, thick brushwood interspersed with palm and other trees, towering above the more common wood and bushes, terminate the inland prospect.

Along the Grain Coast the beach is in some parts rocky, and behind these rocks frequently are seen the huts of the natives. A line of foam extends along the shore, and, when the coast is rock-bound, the spray rises to the height of many feet in snowy whiteness.

The huts of the natives are circular, except those intended for the Devil House, at the entrance of the village, the Palaver Shed, and the houses of some of the Headmen, which are oblong. The hut which we examined at Cape Palmas had two doors, but no windows. Its diameter was about twenty-four feet. A large fire occupied a spot near the centre, and a fish and guinea-pig were being smoked above it. On one side of the hut hung from fifteen to twenty wash-hand basins, in three rows; the only attempt at ornament the hut presented in its inner department. Outside, a basin of the same sort, which had lost its under part, was turned upside down on a hut, to add to the beauty of its cone-shaped top. Within wore several occupants, who had adorned their persons with rings and greaves. On the legs of one we counted thirty-two brass rings, and her neck, her hands, and wrists were not destitute of the strange oddities which constitute ornaments in this dark land.

There are here, within half a mile of each other, three native villages, and in the largest there are about 300 houses, which, taken at an average of five to each hut, gives a population of 1500 souls. These, alas! and all the other towns around, are nearly as dark as they were six years ago, before emigrants or missionaries

visited their shores. There are nine missionary labourers at, and within twelve miles of, Cape Palmas.

On our way towards a second village, we came to the "In-ju," or Devil House, as the natives here term it. It was a rude shed, with the footpath to the village passing through it. Inside were the offerings presented, consisting of broken pots, an old wooden shield, sticks dressed up with feathers, bones of animals, and other senseless fooleries. A swarm of bees hung from the roof to the shelf on which lay the offerings of the people, and the nests of the purple winged hornet, covered with these dangerous stinging insects, hung over our heads. A native girl warned us of our dangerous proximity to these creatures by significant sounds and gestures.

Before we reached the next village we were met by a funeral procession. In the section of an old canoe lay the body of a female, with her dead infant, to which she had given birth on the previous day. The corpses were borne on the heads of two men. The bodies were covered, except the head and the feet of the mother,—the latter were ornamented at the toes with strings of red beads. The first part of the procession consisted of several females, with large bowls of rice and palm oil, who went on at a half running pace, with their offerings for the dead. The bodies were borne after these, accompanied by a number of men, with guns, and drums, and other rude instruments, capable of making wild and discordant sounds. A crowd of some hundreds followed after, of male and female, old and young, making a dismal howling noise. Before the men reached the village we had left, and when about opposite the Devil House, they suddenly turned round, and, leaving the females with the offerings, ran back like maniacs to the house out of which the dead had been brought; there they remained but a short time. Great lamentation was made, and howlings, and guns were fired off; and, without charging any with the death of the deceased, they went off again in a similar manner towards the place of deposit for the dead. My mind was much relieved when I saw this; for much I feared witchcraft would be charged upon some unhappy being, and that the poisonous sarswood would be administered in the form of red water, to take away another victim to superstition from the earth.

Arriving at the beach, under the residence of Governor Russwurm, the multitude halted, and the dead bodies were conveyed to an island, a few hundred yards from the shore, by the men who carried them, and one or two others. The great body of the people returned to the village, but those who had carried offerings, with the wife of the headman, remained until the bodies were thrown into the thicket, when they repaired, in orderly and solemn procession, to the house of wailing. No hole was dug in the sand to receive the bodies of the dead, nor was the underwood cleared away to allow the piece of

canoe to fit close to the surface. It was merely turned up upon the bodics, and left sufficiently open, I was told, to allow vultures, and crabs, and insects to prey upon the putrefying flesh. I beheld one of the canoes with its bottom up, and would have gone over to examine this African golgotha had I not perceived that the Americans were excessively afraid of giving offence to the natives by noticing too closely their practices and superstitions.

When the south wind blows over this receptacle of the unburied dead, the governor has, about the third day after a corpse has been deposited there, to shut up his windows on the side of his house adjacent to the island, to avoid as much as possible the tainted effluvia borne across the narrow strait which separates his residence from the islet of putrefaction and of whitened bones. Strange, indeed, it appeared to me, that by reasoning, or a recompense, the natives were not brought to follow at least the common practice of their tribe, and bury their dead out of their sight.

At this place there is a Baptist minister, with a church of twenty-four members. There is also a Presbyterian minister, who labours chiefly among the natives; and another, about ten miles distant, at a place called Fish Town. These seem to be excellent men, and, with their amiable partners, labour devotedly, chiefly among the young. There are two Episcopalians at Mount Vaughan, three miles distant; another at Cavally, nine miles from the Cape; and another, who was absent at the time of our visit; and two coloured preachers, who labour in connexion with the Methodists. A printing press is at work, several schools are in operation, and considerable progress has been made in the translating of books into the Grebo, or native tongue.

Our time at Cape Palmas was only about five hours. A heavy shower of rain prevented us for some time from leaving the house of our kind Christian friends, so that but a small part of what is going on there was seen by us; and having the company of the other dear brethren

around, the inquiries on their part were numerous, and those we wished to put of a description which could not be fully answered in so limited a time. The information obtained was, however, considerable; but I leave it for the present, to speak more particularly of the destitute natives along the coast which we have passed.

The state of those natives who for some hundreds of years have been visited by Europeans, is dark as Egyptian night. Their bodies are as naked as those of the New Zealand savage, as they paddle to the vessel in their light canoes. They climb the ship's side usually in this state of nudity; and before advancing to trade, tie a small piece of cloth about their loins. Nearly all have rings of some sort, as ornaments, and most have a fetish, in the form of a small horn, a tiger's tooth, something sewed up in a small piece of cloth, or a bag fastened to the hair behind the ear, or at the back of the head. To this they profess to trust for security from sickness, from drowning, from sharks, from accidents, and from death. Yet, negro-like, you can say what you please against their folly without offending them; and the old men, I believe, know very well that the tales respecting the Grand Devil are all fiction. Covetousness, I am sorry to say, appears to be a ruling passion in nearly all. While I have been obtaining from them a few words in their language, they have generally stopped short to ask for a present of rum, of tobacco, of cloth, a handkerchief, a razor, a pair of scissors, a little thread, a piece of soap, or any thing they supposed their importunity might obtain. And the ingenuity, the flattery, and the perseverance exercised has frequently filled me with sorrow and surprise.

Dec. 19, 1840.—We reached in safety Cape Coast Castle to-day. We have seen the Governor, and are now in the house of our Christian friends, Mr. and Mrs. Mycock, of the Wesleyan Society.

I must draw this letter to a hasty conclusion, as the *Governor M'Lean*, Captain Morelle, is expected to sail for England immediately.

We are indebted to an American work for the engraving of the Missionary Station at Cape Palmas, mentioned by Mr. Clarke in the preceding letter.

CONTINENT OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

THE following condensed summary of the events which have marked the history of our Indian Mission, during the year 1840, was received after that portion of the Annual Report of the Society was drawn up. Advantage has been taken of it to add a few facts, with which we were not previously acquainted; and we lose no time in presenting our readers with the entire document. It is supplied

by our indefatigable brother, Mr. Thomas, and bears date, Calcutta, Feb. 13th. Addressing Mr. Dyer, he says:—

My last was dated Jan. 16. I then hoped, and fully intended, to write by the government express, but found it utterly impossible to do so. Ten days after that letter was despatched, we were delighted to welcome to the shores of India our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Small. They entered the mission-house on the Sabbath-day, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and within half an hour after the letter was received, announcing their arrival in the river. They arrived in good health, and will, I trust, be long spared to India and the Mission. They have come in a very opportune time, and will immediately enter on a very important sphere of labour, in connexion with our esteemed brother Ellis, in Entally.

This is a department in which aid was urgently required, and one for which our new brother seems admirably fitted. He, with his estimable partner, is at present residing with me, but early next week will take up his abode with brother Ellis. It had been agreed that our friends should reside by themselves, near to the Entally Institution, but the health of Mrs. Ellis having again failed her in a very serious degree, and no alternative being left her but to return immediately to England for a season, a new arrangement became necessary. Mrs. Ellis and her children will accompany our dear brother Leslie, who has at length yielded to the wishes and advice of his friends, and, with his family, is now in Calcutta. They have not yet engaged their passage, but will probably sail in the *Walmer Castle*, on or about the 1st of March.

You will thus see how mercifully the Lord has timed the arrival of our friends. Much, very much, of mercy has he blended with all his judgments. Had Mrs. Ellis's health failed her a few months ago, as it now has, brother Ellis would probably have had to leave his post unoccupied; or, if he could have arranged for Mrs. E. to return without him, we should have had only wrecks of families. Yates a widower, myself a widower, Ellis would then have been in much the same state, Wenger single, Mrs. Penney and Mrs. Pearce widows. As it is, on Mrs. Ellis's leaving, out of our whole number, there will be but two couples, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. Small. I need not say how distressing such a state of things is, particularly in a country like this, and when each one has to discharge duties abundantly sufficient to fill the hands and hearts of two or three.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 27; but, before noticing its contents, I must dispose of some other matters, and supply you with a brief notice of the state of the Mission for your next Report, as we have found it impracticable to get up a report. It is in hand, but when it will be ready for the press I cannot say. The Tabular Statement is in

type, and copies have been sent to most of the stations in order to have inaccuracies rectified and blanks filled up.

CALCUTTA.

Distribution of missionary strength.

Dr. Yates has, during the year, been constantly and actively engaged in the translations, aided in a very efficient manner, in Bengali, by our esteemed brother Wenger. Dr. Yates has also regularly preached once a week in English, and paid considerable attention to the native church since the death of our late brother, W. H. Pearce. He is now on his way to Benares and Ajjahabad, whither he has gone partly for the benefit of his health, but principally with a view to determine some practical questions in reference to the style in which the Hindui translations of the New Testament should be made. We expect him back about the middle or latter end of March.

I am, as you know, at the press, superintending its operations. I am happy to say it has been constantly in operation. A very large proportion of the works now in hand, or which have, during the past year, issued from the establishment, are intimately connected with the salvation of men, being the publications of the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, and the Scriptures in various languages, as Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindustani, and Persian, printed on our own account.

Brother Ellis is most usefully occupied in superintending the Native Institution, and the Native Christian Institution, at Entally,—a department of labour of incalculable importance. In the Christian Institution there are about sixty youths, of whom several are training for the ministry. The Native Institution, or boys' school, contains between 200 and 300. Latterly a Hindustani class, for Mussulmen, has been formed, which bids fair to be of the greatest utility. It arose from the repeated and earnest entreaties, and, I may add, expostulations, of Mohammedan youths, who avowed their desire to be taught what Christianity is. The class is instructed by a converted Maulavi of great promise, and the Testament in English and Hindustani is daily read.

Brother Wenger is engaged in the important work of translation, for which he is admirably fitted, and also in superintending our village stations to the south, which, from their number and importance, require great and constant attention.

Brother Evans has charge of the Benevolent Institution, and has also undertaken the pastorate of the Lal Bazar church. His duties are exceedingly onerous, and he is indefatigable in their discharge; but I much fear he will sink under their weight. Mrs. E. is labouring with great aseiduity in the female department. These

dear friends are an unspeakable acquisition to the Mission in Calcutta. May a gracious God long spare them, and mercifully grant them strength of constitution to go through the arduous duties which devolve upon them!

Brother Small will forthwith join brother Ellis in Entally, and take a part in his labours.

Mrs. Penney has the superintendence of our Native Female School, which, I regret to state, has been considerably reduced in number, there being only fifteen at present in the school. Until we can get more help from England, I fear we shall not be able to take any effectual steps to revive this school.

CHURCHES.

Circular Road.

The chapel has been enlarged, and made much more commodious than it formerly was; but the church has been called to drink deeply of the cup of affliction. Brother Tucker was scarcely settled over them, when he was taken ill, and laid aside from active labour, and, ultimately, compelled to leave the country, and return to his native land. Since he left, the pulpit has been supplied by one or another, either of our own number, or of our brethren of the London Missionary Society, or of the Kirk of Scotland. The additions, by baptism, during the year, have been eleven; the present number of members is seventy-eight.

Lal Bazar.

This church was again brought into circumstances of an afflictive character, owing to the ill health of Mrs. Bayne rendering it necessary that she and her husband (their late pastor) should return to Europe. It is now once more comfortably settled with a pastor, on whose labours, it is devoutly hoped, the blessing of God will rest. Nine persons were added to the church by baptism during the past year; and there are now five candidates for the like privilege.

Native Church, South Kalinga.

After the death of our late brother Pearce, the church requested that our native brother, Sujatali, might become their pastor. To this request we consented, but thought it desirable to place the whole under the supervision of Dr. Yates. The congregation keeps up, and, on the whole, things appear to be going on well. Three persons have been added to the church by baptism, and there are now eleven candidates. The church numbers forty members, and the average attendance on the Sabbath is seventy.

Native Church in Entally.

Several interesting additions have been made during the year; but I am unable just now to furnish particulars.

Preaching to the heathen.

This has been unremittingly attended to by

our good brother, C. C. Aratoon, aided by the native brethren Sujatali, and Ganganarani Sil, and by Mr. De Monte and Mr. W. Thomas, when in Calcutta. The attention of the people has been very encouraging, and though no instances of conversion have occurred, we have abundant evidence that much Scriptural knowledge is hereby diffused, and impressions favourable to the Gospel produced on numbers who attend.

OUT-STATIONS.

Haurah.

Here brother Morgan has laboured with great constancy; nor has he been without pleasing indications of the blessing of God attending his labours. He has baptized three converts, one of them an interesting young Brahmin, whose deportment affords our brother the highest satisfaction. The church consists of eighteen members.

The Village stations to the south

are all under the general superintendence of brother Wenger, aided by assistant missionaries and native preachers.

Narsingdarchok

and surrounding villages, where Mr. W. Thomas and three native preachers labour. The church consists of sixty-nine members, of whom ten were added by baptism during the year.

Lakhyantipur

and sub-stations, where Mr. De Monte labours, aided by four native brethren. Six persons were a short time ago added, by baptism, to the church, which now contains sixty-nine members.

Khari.

Two native preachers are employed here. Three have been baptized, and the church at present consists of forty-two members. The state of things at this, and some of the other stations, is by no means such as we could desire; but, considering the distance from Calcutta, and the utter impossibility of visits being paid to them, excepting at long intervals, we have much cause for thankfulness that things are not in a much worse state. Our greatest trouble in the village stations arises from the exceedingly reprehensible conduct of the missionaries connected with the Episcopal Missions. We shall, probably, find it necessary to make some things public, which will prove any thing but pleasing to those connected with the Establishment who desire the spread of genuine Christianity.

MUFASAL STATIONS.

Cutwa.

Here Mr. Carey resides. At present there is one native preacher, who labours under brother

Carey's direction. No addition has been made to the church during the year; and I am not aware of its present number.

Beerbhoom.

Brother Williamson and two native preachers have been diligently occupied in the Lord's work at this place. Their success in conversion has been small, but the church appears in a very healthy state. It consists of forty-five members, of whom one has been added by baptism during the year.

Monghyr.

Severe trials have been experienced here, blended with not a few mercies. Brother G. Parsons was early laid partially aside from active labours. This was followed by severe indisposition, and ultimately by death, which took place in Calcutta. This painful event had scarcely transpired, when the delightful announcement was made that his brother John had arrived, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Evans. He shortly after proceeded, accompanied by his wife and the estimable widow of his late brother, to Monghyr, to take up and prosecute those labours in which the deceased had taken so much delight. Mr. Leslie, in the mean time, had experienced a severe attack of the complaint from which he had often suffered during the last four or five years, and being assured by his medical attendants that a radical cure could not be hoped for without a return to Europe for a season, he, at length, consented to leave his station, and return to his native land. This he felt he could do without injury to his work, as, in addition to Mr. John Parsons, whose arrival has just been mentioned, the station had been further strengthened by the presence of Mr. Lawrence, who, a short time previously, had come to reside and labour in Monghyr. The church, which consists of forty-eight members, received an accession of six by baptism during the past year. Two native preachers are employed at this station.

Patna,

Where Mr. Beddy, aided by one native preacher, labours; no addition has been made to the church during the year. Its present number of members is thirteen.

Benares.

Mr. Smith, aided by one native preacher, has continued his valuable labours. The church, as also that at *Chunar*, likewise under Mr. Smith's care, has been exercised with various trials. The word, however, has not been without effect in bringing souls to Christ. Two persons have been added by baptism to the church in Benares, and one to that in *Chunar*, during the year. The former church consists of ten members, and the latter of eight, it having lost six by dismission during the year.

Allahabad.

Mr. Mackintosh, and one native preacher, have continued throughout the year to make known the way of life; nor have they been without tokens for good;—five persons having, during the past year, been added by baptism to the small church, which at present consists of seventeen members.

Agra.

This station was strengthened in the early part of the year by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, whose residence there, it is hoped, will long prove beneficial to many. The principal portion of Mr. Phillips's time has, of necessity, been devoted to the acquisition of the language of the people among whom, and for whom, he hopes hereafter to be more fully engaged in evangelical labours. In English preaching he has rendered considerable assistance to Mr. Williams, the pastor of the church there, and who, in addition to his efforts for the good of the people of his charge, has laboured with great devotedness in missionary efforts among the native community, both in Agra and its vicinity, and in distant places. To the church under his care, which now numbers fifty-one, five persons were added by baptism during the year.

Delhi.

Mr. Thompson, aided by one native preacher, has continued his important labours during the year; and been cheered by pleasing evidences that the efforts of former years were not in vain. One hopeful convert was recently baptized, and another is expected soon to make a similar profession. Mr. Thompson reports a most decided and delightful change in the conduct of numbers who once despised and opposed the Gospel, but who now listen to its message with manifest respect. May the divine Spirit soon turn that respect into admiration and love, so that the haughty *Mobammedan* and the superstitious *Hindu* may be led to trust in and obey, the Saviour, made known unto them! The little church at this place consists of fourteen members.

Jessore.

In this extensive district the work of the Lord has made pleasing progress. During the past year Mr. Parry, who is aided in his important labours by five native preachers, had the happiness of baptizing, and receiving into the church under his care, thirty-one native converts. The church at present contains ninety-nine members.

Barisal.

Mr. Barairo and two native preachers are here engaged in making known the way of life. No addition has been made to the church since the date of the last report, but in their labours our brethren have met with much of a very encouraging character, and it is hoped an extensive

work of grace has commenced among some of those to whom the brethren have been engaged in making known the Gospel.

Dakha.

Messrs. Robinson and Leonard, who are aided by one East Indian and two native preachers, have continued their important labours amidst much of an exciting, and much of a distressing character. Generally, their message has been listened to with great attention, and an amazing desire to possess the word of God has been manifested by people of all ranks. And although many thousand Scriptures and tracts have been disposed of among the eager applicants, the demand for books has rather increased in intensity than otherwise. It has been ascertained that very many copies of the Testament and other portions of the word of God have been sent into distant parts of the country, so that by this means the word of God, like a stream of mercy, has been spread abroad and conveyed to very many who never heard, and never may hear, the missionary's voice. But, notwithstanding the eagerness of the people for books, and the readiness to hear the word of God generally shown, our brethren have not yet been cheered with any decided indications of a work of conversion among the people. They would, however, labour in hope. One person has been baptized and added to the church, which now consists of nineteen members.

Dinajpur and Sadamah!

Where Mr. Smylic and two native preachers labour. The accounts, on the whole, have been very encouraging; and there appeared indications among the people which seemed to justify the expectation of considerable accessions being, ere long, made to the churches in those places. We would yet hope that these expectations will not be disappointed, but for the present our brother and his flock are called to endure a fiery trial. On the night of the 15th of January, the village of Sadamah!, where a considerable number of native Christians and their relatives reside, was attacked by a band of assassins, who wounded many of the people, murdered the native preacher, and sought the life of the missionary, who mercifully escaped their pursuit. The object of the party appears to have been to murder Mr. Smylic and the native preacher. Several persons, believed to have been engaged in this affair, have been apprehended, and the case is now under investigation; what the result may be time must develop. The assassins are supposed to belong to a party formerly engaged in issuing base coin, and in other iniquitous practices, to which a stop was put through the exertions of the missionary. This event, though exceedingly distressing at present, we would fain hope will be overruled for the furtherance of the cause it was intended to destroy.

To the church in Dinajpur, three have been added by baptism; the number of members in

this church is eleven, and in that at Sadamah! twenty-two. There are seven candidates for baptism.

Chittagong.

This is the last station to be mentioned, that of Akyab, on the Aracan coast, having been given up to the American Baptist Mission, two of whose missionaries are now labouring in that vicinity. At Chittagong, Messrs. Johannes and Fink have continued their evangelical labours, which, however, have not been confined to that place, but extended to other places more or less distant. They have succeeded at length in completing a commodious place of worship, which appears to be well attended. One person was recently baptized, and others appear under a concern of mind. At this place, as well as at Dakha and several other stations, an astonishing desire to possess the word of God has manifested itself among the people, so much so as to render it difficult to supply the numerous applicants.

Biblical Translations.

In the important work of translating, printing, and circulating the word of God, considerable progress has been made, a brief statement of which will now be given.

In the Nineteenth Report of the Calcutta Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society, the following works were mentioned as in the press, or the printing of which had been resolved upon:—

The New Testament in Sanskrit; the Gospels and Acts in Hindustani—two editions, one in the Arabic, the other in the Persian character; the New Testament, with extra copies of the Gospels and Acts, in the same language, small 12mo size; the Gospel of Matthew, in Hindui Kaithi character; the Psalms, the Proverbs, the Gospels and Acts, the book of Genesis, Exodus, to chapter xx., and the entire Bible, in Bengali: with the exception of the Gospel of Matthew in Hindui Kaithi character, which has been suspended for the present, the whole of the works mentioned have been either completed or are still in progress.

The following works have been completed:—

In Sanskrit.

The Testament complete . . .	1000
Gospels and Acts	500
Gospel of Matthew, reprinted	2500
	— 4000

In Hindustani.

Gospel of John (Arabic) . . .	4000
Acts of the Apostles	4000
Gospels and Acts together . . .	500
Matthew (Persian)	4000
Mark, ditto	4000
Luke, ditto	4000
New Testament, ditto, small	
12mo	3000
Gospels and Acts	1000
	— 24,300

In Persian.

Matthew	3000
Mark	3000
Luke	3000
John	3000
Acts	3000
Gospels and Acts together	1000
	— 16,000

In Bengali.

Genesis, to chap. xx. of Exod.	2500
Psalms	5000
Proverbs	5000
Matthew	10000
Mark	5000
Luke	13000
	— 40,500

Making a total of 85,000 books.

The printing of which has been completed during the period before named; which, added to those of former years, give a total of 174,400 volumes of the Sacred word printed on behalf of the Baptist Mission, the American and Foreign Bible Society, and the Bible Translation Society.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

In Hindustani.

Gospel of John (Persian)	4000
Luke and Acts together	3000
Four Gospels and Acts	1000
	— 8000

In Persian.

New Testament complete	1000
----------------------------------	------

In Bengali.

John	15000
Acts	3000
Luke and Acts together	3000
New Testament, 12mo.	5000
Gospel and Acts	2500
Bible, Part I.—Gen. to Deut.	1000
Ditto, II.—Job to Esther	1000
Parts I and II together	500
Part III.—Job to Sol. Song	1000
Part IV.—Isaiah to Malachi	1000
Parts III and IV together	500
Old Testament complete	1000
Bible complete, 8vo	2500
Ditto, 4to	500
	— 37,500

Making a total of 46,500

It has also been proposed to print an edition of the Prophecies of Isaiah and Daniel, in a form to match the books of Genesis, the Psalms, and Proverbs, already issued; the edition to consist of not less than 5000. A new edition of the New Testament in Hindustani is urgent-

ly required; and it is proposed to put the work to press shortly, should the means in our hands justify the measure,—the edition to consist of at least 2500 copies. If these items be added to the foregoing, the works in hand, or resolved on, will give an aggregate of 53,000 volumes.

Depository.

Besides large portions of the editions mentioned above, as having left the press, there have been received into the Depository about 6000 volumes of the sacred Scriptures, in various languages, but principally Hindi and Bengali, from the Serampore press. And from America there have been received 112 Bibles and 1093 Testaments in the English language, and six German Testaments.

Distribution.

Exclusive of 1000 copies of the Psalms handed over to the Committee of the Calcutta Bible Society, in repayment of a loan to that extent previously obtained, the entire number of Scriptures sent forth from the Depository, from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 31st of January of the present year, has been 51,732; which, added to those of the three preceding years, gives a total of 108,732 volumes, containing larger or smaller portions of the Scriptures; as Testaments, Psalters, the books of Genesis and the Proverbs, or single Gospels, sent forth from the stores of the Baptist Mission, during the past four years. This number appears large, and calls for devout gratitude to the God of all grace, who has, in his merciful providence, enabled his servants to accomplish this much. But, alas! what are these among the millions to be supplied? The communications from the missionary brethren at the several stations where the distributions have been carried on on the most liberal scale, are of the most interesting character; and, so far from indicating that the wants of the people have been supplied, call urgently for still larger grants. The distribution hitherto effected has only excited a desire in the native community for the possession of the word of God, which appears likely to increase from month to month, and from year to year, and to satisfy which will require the utmost devotion of the Christian church for a long time to come.

Funds.

It is with unfeigned pleasure the missionary brethren acknowledge the receipt of the fifth appropriation of the American and Foreign Bible Society, amounting to Company's rupees 10,250 : 9 : 4; less one-fifth, paid to the General Baptist missionaries, for printing the Scriptures in Orissa. This grant was not mentioned in the last Report, but the money was not realized until February, 1840. From friends in England, through the Baptist Missionary Society, 578*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* have been received; and 5000 rupees, as a kind of first-fruits, from the Bible Translation Society, to be

expended in printing the New Testament in Bengali. From friends to the cause in this country, the sum of rupees 1266 : 13, in contributions; and rupees 225 : 3, by the sale of books, making a total of receipts of rupees 15,250 : 13 : 2; which, however, has fallen far short of the expenditure actually incurred; and in reference to which, as well as to those extensive works now passing through the press, the missionaries can only say, their trust is in God. In a humble dependence on him, they entered upon their work, and have thus far prosecuted it; and they would still look to him to raise them up friends and helpers either in this country, in England, or in America, who will

come forward to their assistance with that pecuniary support required for such undertakings. They commit their cause unto the God of the Bible, whose glory they desire to seek as the one great object in this and every other department of labour in which he is pleased to employ their unworthy agency. For the aid already received, and the success thus far granted, they would render unto him adoring thanks, while they feel, and would express, their gratitude to all who have in any way aided their operations.

Very truly yours,

J. THOMAS.

J A M A I C A.

KINGSTON.

UNDER date of Feb. 3, Mr. Tinson gives the following review of the state of the churches under his care :—

On a review of the past year, we have to sing of mercy as well as judgment. Our course has been a mingled scene of light and shade. We have had our trials, and we have had our seasons of hope and enjoyment. If the way we have been led has not been altogether through a paradise, neither has it been wholly in a wilderness. When afflictions abounded, alleviations and comforts abounded also. And the cause of Christ has prospered; the only object for which a missionary ought to live.

At this station there is every thing to encourage the heart of a Christian pastor. The church and congregation continue to increase, and the schools are delightfully prosperous. Mr. Rae is a most valuable helper.

We had a highly interesting missionary prayer-meeting here, the evening before last. Many came from a distance of three or four miles, and nearly filled the chapel, manifesting the deepest interest during the whole of the service.

There has been a larger addition of members to the church than during the previous year. These have been received, on a careful examination of character and Christian experience; while the baptism of others who are seeking church fellowship, has been delayed, that they may learn the way of salvation more perfectly.

One case has given me much concern, lest caution should be found to have exceeded Scriptural requirement, and thus produce discouragement instead of self-inspection and spiritual growth. The individual referred to, is the wife of a respectable young man, a carpenter. They have both been regular attendants for a long time, for they were both slaves on the same property. The husband has learned to read, and you never see him on the Sabbath without his hymn-book and Bible. He was baptized in December last, and his wife wished to be baptized with him; five times had she come for examination; not a single objection was made to her moral character, or general behaviour,

but her knowledge appeared deficient. Poor thing! she went away much distressed, and I have been distressed too. I know that after all the care that can be exercised, nominal professors will creep in; but I would rather that happen than be instrumental in breaking a reed, which the Spirit of God may have bruised.

Our increase in this church, during the year, by baptism, has been seventy-six. Five have been restored to the fellowship of the church, and seven received. We have been compelled to exclude five, for unholy conduct; three have withdrawn; and eleven have ceased their connexion with the church below, to join, we hope, the assembly of the redeemed in heaven. Total number of members, 549; inquirers, 378.

Our day, infant, and Sabbath-schools contain 245 children. Many of these are able to read the word of God. About fifty in the day-school are writing in copy books; and although another school was opened last month, not more than half a mile from ours, it has not lessened the number of our scholars; but we have had from ten to fifteen new ones, and others are wanting to come, but we have more already than we can find seats for. Oh, that the Lord would convert these dear children, and raise up from among them some who shall carry the Gospel to Africa!

Hanover-street church has been considerably enlarged, by the reception of many who had been previously baptized, but not in connexion with our mission. They had put themselves under the direction of some self-appointed teacher, who, it appears, possessed little of either ability or inclination to fill the office he had assumed. Their union with us was entirely of their own seeking. I should much prefer persons entering the church by baptism, after having been some time with us as probationers; it affords a better opportunity of knowing them. But, on examination, we did not feel at liberty to refuse the right hand of fellowship to these.

May the great and good Shepherd feed them, and cause them to lie down and rest; and may they go in and out, and find pasture! Fifty-one have been added by baptism; ninety-seven received; nine restored from their wanderings, having been first brought back, we trust, to Christ, the Shepherd and Bishop of their souls; twelve have gone the way of all the earth, whence they will not return; concerning several of whom it may be said, that they have gone to the grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn in its season. Three of the number had indeed borne the burden and heat of the day, having sustained a consistent profession for nearly fifty years; forty-five have been dismissed, most of them to form a church at Mount Atlas; eight have been excluded; and five have withdrawn. The total number of members is 774; inquirers, 342.

The school in connexion with Hanover-street church has been changed from a general school of boys and girls, to a school for girls only, with female teachers. Where this can be done, I think it desirable, but it cannot well be effected in the country, having neither agency nor means to meet the case. In Kingston there are many schools, and our boys could find instruction elsewhere; we have, therefore, made the trial, time must show the result; it promises well. Fifty-six children have entered, and more are to be sent. We have two respectable persons as teachers, a mother and daughter. The girls spend the morning in the usual school exercises, and the afternoon in needle-work. The future condition of this country will depend much on the education of our youth, and especially of the females.

At Mount Atlas we formed a church in October last, consisting mostly of members dismissed from Hanover-street church, with a few others, who reside in that neighbourhood, and five have

been added by baptism. The number of members is 51; inquirers, 63.

I am about to give up the oversight of this station to one of our deacons in town, by whom it has been chiefly supplied from the commencement. I hope to have the pleasure of assisting at his ordination over the church at Mount Atlas, before I leave the island. He is an industrious, hard-working man, about forty years of age. His father was rector of Port Royal many years ago, but he continued a slave till lately. During the apprenticeship, our lato friend, Mr. Wooldrige, lent him money to purchase his freedom. He is a carpenter by trade, and doing well in his business, which he still intends to carry on.

We have commenced services at another station, nine miles from Kingston; and the people are purchasing land for a second, about sixteen miles from town. At this latter place we have members enough, within five or six miles, to form a good sized church at once; that is, according to my idea of the size of churches. I shall not mention these in our Tabular View, as they can hardly be said to be fairly established, and it would look like swelling the amount of one's efforts for show.

I hope to be well enough to visit the brethren at the Association, though it is a long journey, requiring nearly three days' hard travelling; but I am anxious to see my friends, and to give up my offices, as, also, to get some brother, if I can, to take charge of Hanover-street, and these new stations. We expect to leave in April or early in May. Should a missionary be sent from England, we shall make arrangements for him to stay in Kingston, should he desire to do so, even should one of the lately arrived come in the interim, unless the church should be determined to keep him.

THE following communications relate to the Annual Association of our Missionaries in this island, which was held at Falmouth in February. We add the usual Tabular Statement, as drawn up from the returns presented on that occasion.

From Mr. Abbott, dated St. Ann's Bay, March 2:—

MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the request of my brethren, I now send you a brief account of the Annual Meeting of our Association, which was held at Falmouth, on the 17th and several following days of last month.

All the brethren, except brethren Taylor, Whiteborne, and Reid, were present; and a spirit of harmony and love prevailed at all the public, private, and social meetings. Special prayer-meetings were held between six and seven o'clock in the morning of each day, for various objects; embracing the African mission, Theological Institution, churches in England, America,

and Jamaica, schools, widows, and orphans. A public missionary meeting, having special reference to Africa, was held during the Association. A sermon was preached by brother Oughton, on the moral influence of the Scriptures, and a circular letter was read by brother Phillippe, on the best means of promoting personal piety.

A tabular view of the churches and stations was prepared, and ordered to be printed in our "Herald," to secure its speedy transmission to yourself and our numerous friends in England. This, I trust, will reach you in time for your annual report.

On the subject of a Theological Institution and the African mission, a letter was prepared, addressed to the Committee, and signed by all the brethren present.

Letters were also written to our brethren Clark and Prince, and others to their esteemed partners, assuring them of an interest in our sympathy and supplications at a throne of grace.

Our much-loved brother Tinson was requested seriously to consider the desirableness of his

visiting Africa for a season, with a few native converts from this island, should a temporary sojourn in England lead to the restoration of his health. This he agreed to do.

Brother Woolley was recommended to accept an invitation from the church at Gurney's Mount.

Brother Cornford was recommended to accept an invitation from the church at Rio Bueno.

From the brethren at the Association to the Committee :—

Falmouth, Jamaica, Feb. 24, 1841.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Being assembled in Association, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without addressing you on the subject of the African mission.

The steps you have taken in commencing a mission to that benighted land, have, we assure you, given to us, and to the dear people of our charge, the most exalted pleasure. The greatest readiness has been manifested to assist in supporting and extending that mission; and had it not been for the effort just made towards liquidating the debt on the Society, we should have been enabled to send much larger contributions for that object. We feel confident, however, that as soon as farther aid be required, our congregations will most readily respond to the call.

In connexion with this subject, we would refer to the contemplated Institution for the education of young men for missionary and mis-

terial work. You are aware that the indisposition of our dear brother Tinson prevented the resolutions of the last Association being carried into effect. We rejoice, however, to hear of your willingness to send a Tutor for the Institution. We beg to inform you, that a committee has been appointed to rent or purchase premises in St. Ann's, without delay; and to request, most urgently, if a tutor has not already sailed, that he be sent as early as possible, as we have suitable and devoted men, ardently desiring to carry the Gospel to the land of their fathers, waiting to be prepared for the work.

Praying that you may be directed in your deliberations, and blessed in all your undertakings,

We remain,

Dear Brethren,

Yours sincerely and affectionately,

JOSHUA TINSON,	JOHN CLARK,
JAMES M. PHILLIPPO,	SAMUEL OUGHTON,
THOMAS BURCHELL,	EBENEZER J. FRANCIES,
WILLIAM KNIBB,	JOSEPH MERRICK,
THOMAS F. ABBOTT,	HENRY J. DUTTON,
WALTER DENDY,	JOHN E. HENDERSON,
JOHN KINGDON,	BENJAMIN MILLARD,
BENJAMIN B. DEXTER,	PHILIP H. CORNFORD,
JOHN HUTCHINS,	EDWARD WOOLLEY,
DAVID DAY,	JOHN MAY.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE CHURCHES, STATIONS, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE BAPTIST MISSION IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

STATIONS. In what Parish and County situate.	MINISTERS.	Station commenced.	Church formed.	Increase for 1840.			Decrease for 1840.				No. of Members	No. of Inquirers.	No. of Marriages.
				Baptized.	Received.	Restored.	Dead.	Dis- missed.	Excluded.	With- drawn.			
COUNTY OF SURREY.													
Belle Castle, St. Thomas in the East	J. Kingdon	1831	1831	38	1	4	2	18	..	144	12	17	
Denmark Hill, ditto	Do.	1835	1837	10	..	4	1	..	..	58	5	..
Kington, East Queen-street	S. Oughton and G. Rouse	1816	1816	302	101	19	51	4	16	3724	2632	76	
Port Royal, Port Royal	Do.	1822	1826	16	..	4	10	..	..	141	60	..
Nartrdum, ditto	Do.	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanley Hill, St. Andrew's	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Hezekiah, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kington, Hanover-street	J. Tinson	1826	1826	51	97	9	12	45	8	774	342	..	
Yallahs, St. David's	Do.	1830	1830	76	5	11	..	5	3	549	378	..	
Mount Atlas, St. Andrew's	Do.	1833	1840	5	46	..	..	..	..	61	63	1
Mount Charles, ditto	W. Whiteborne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grandon Hill, ditto	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scott's Hall, St. Mary's	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annatto Bay, St. George's	Vacant by the death of J. Barlow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay, ditto	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.													
St. Ann's Bay, St. Ann's	T. F. Abbott and E. Millard	1829	1830	239	6	1	9	..	5	615	747	85	
Ocho Rios, ditto	Do.	1829	1830	53	2	1	4	..	2	307	459	..	
Coultart Grove, ditto	Do.	1835	1838	97	6	1	..	..	3	297	140	..
Nicola's Mount, ditto	Do.	1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saunders' Vale, Clarendon	Do.	1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..
Brown's Town, St. Ann's	J. Clark	1830	1831	462	8	..	7	6	1	874	1020	66	
Sturge Town, ditto	Do.	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buxton, ditto	Do.	1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethany, ditto	H. J. Dutton	1836	1839	126	3	..	..	34	1	165	360	22
Clarkson Ville, ditto	Do.	1839	1840	140	41	..	..	..	..	181	260	16
Stepney, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Zion, Clarendon	Do.	1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlisle, ditto	Do.	1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Maria, St. Mary's	David Day	1826	1826	153	13	4	9	..	3	753	360	18	
Oracabessa, ditto	Do.	1827	1829	139	4	2	8	4	7	611	275	20	
Begua's Vale, ditto	Do.	1833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
Spanish Town, St. Catherine's	J. M. Phillippo and J. Hume	1819	1820	165	16	23	11	7	25	2550	400	..	
Passage Fort, ditto	Do.	1821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
Sligo Town, St. Thomas in the Vale	Do.	1834	1838	69	8	7	2	3	5	566	200	..	
Sturge Town, St. Catherine's	Do.	1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
Kinson Town, St. John's	Do.	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
Rock River, St. Thomas in the Vale	Do.	1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Dawkin's Caymans, St. Catherine's	Do.	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarkson Town, ditto	Do.	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vale Lionel, Manchester	One expected	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlisle, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandeville, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Township, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mariton, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Harbour, St. Dorothy's	H. C. Taylor	1824	1825	191	3	10	14	432	45	63	1129	156	61
New Lionel, Vere	Do.	1838	1839	30	88	94	3
Hill Side, ditto	Do.	1840
Mount Freedom, Clarendon	Do.	1840	1840	166	375	..	5	..	12	624	..	..
Ebony Chapel, Vere	J. Reid	1829	1829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths, Clarendon	Do.	1834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jericho, St. Thomas in the Vale	J. Clarke, and R. and J. Merrick	1834	1834	88	15	61	19	2	70	1412	407	54	
Mount Hermon, ditto	Do.	1834	1834	74	9	16	6	..	19	446	..	12	
Lucky Valley, ditto	Do.	1834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guy's Hill, ditto	Do.	1834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Springfield, St. John's	Do.	1834	1834	81	9	1	2	4	12	221	16	10	
Smyras, St. Ann's	Do.	1834	1835	81	4	8	1	..	9	169	94	..	
COUNTY OF CORNWALL.													
Rio Bueno, Trelawny	P. H. Cornford	1829	1829	61	4	7	5	7	9	457	430	19	
Siewart Town, ditto	B. B. Dexter	1829	1829	139	3	3	4	15	10	649	628	9	
New Birmingham, ditto	Do.	1838	1838	36	18	2	3	..	4	126	220	..	
Falmouth, ditto	W. Knibb	1827	1827	169	4	27	23	3	54	6	1643	830	89
Refuge, ditto	Do.	1831	1837	42	7	13	6	4	16	692	376	46	
Waldensia, ditto	J. E. Henderson	1836	1837	49	11	..	2	3	12	424	300	18	
Montego Bay, St. James's	T. Burchell	1824	1824	247	7	27	37	17	43	3146	290	27	
Shortwood, ditto	Do.	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Carey, ditto	Do.	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethel Hill, Westmoreland	Do.	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tottenham, St. James's	Do.	1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bass Grove, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ryland's Vale, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huckney, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watford Hill, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salter's Hill, St. James's	W. Dendy and T. Picketon	1824	1825	181	16	50	28	4	71	1404	726	84	
Bethuphill, ditto	Do.	1835	1835	80	4	26	12	8	34	609	484	22	
Maldon, ditto	Do.	1834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethaelon, St. Elizabeth's	J. May	1827	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	119	8
Middle Quarters, ditto	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Savanna-la-Mar, Westmoreland	J. Hutchins	1828	1821	120	2	6	8	16	7	377	417	61	
Fuller's Field, ditto	Do.	1827	1828	96	16	1	..	1	4	184	312	61	
Isnyan's Mount, ditto	Do.	1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrewsbury, St. Elizabeth	Do.	1840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucea, Hanover	E. J. Francis	1830	1830	207	..	2	10	2	2	8	835	620	25
Green Island, ditto	Do.	1831	1835	73	..	2	4	..	2	245	315	15	
Gurney's Mount, ditto	E. Woolley	1829	1829	141	2	4	12	..	0	145	680	621	81
Mount Moriah, ditto	E. J. Francis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murch Town, ditto	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
County of Cornwall	1741	91	170	163	75	274	181	11477	8978	760
County of Middlesex	2409	521	139	97	495	219	67	10788	6514	402
County of Surrey	498	262	43	87	49	48	8	5441	3492	94
Total	..	..	..	4648	864	857	619	641	256	27708	18884	1266

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

OUR dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, with their infant child, arrived from Calcutta on the 10th inst., in the *Owen Glendower*. We regret to add that the health of Mr. Tucker does not appear to have improved on the voyage, and that he continues in a state of very great debility.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE thanks of the Committee are presented to ladies at Broadmead, Bristol, for a box of useful articles and a package of books, for Dr. Yates, of Calcutta; to ladies at Ilford, for a box of useful articles, for Mr. J. E. Henderson; to ladies of Camberwell, and to Mrs. Anstie, of De- vizes, for two cases of useful articles, for Mr. Kingdon.

A box has also been received from Long Buckby, and two paper parcels, from places un- known, for Mr. Capern; a small hamper of

magazines and haberdashery, from some place unknown, for Mr. Dutton; a paper parcel, from Miss S. Whittemore, of Brighton, for Mr. W. H. Pearce; a box for Mr. G. Pearce; a large case, directed to Mr. Phillippo, of which no advice has been received.

Mrs. Baylis wishes thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a box of fancy and useful articles, from the young friends connected with Eagle- street church.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the Month of March, 1841.

SUMS RECEIVED AT FEN-COURT.		LONDON AUXILIARIES.		Cambridgeshire.	
<i>Subscriptions.</i>		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Crowe, Rev. W.	1 0 0	John-street chapel, for Africa.....	81 7 10	Harston, collected by Miss Foster	4 11 0
Dyer, Rev. John, and Family	3 3 0	Spencer-place	12 10 6	<i>Devonshire.</i>	
Hislop, Mrs.	1 1 0	Salter's-hall	31 5 8	Chudleigh	26 13 6
Huntley, Miss	1 1 0	Hackney	61 12 1	Devonport.....	6 0 0
Nelham, Mrs.	0 10 6	Ditto, for Female education	3 0 0	Plymouth (balance).....	28 7 3
Roe, Mr. F.	2 0 0	Devonshire-square	28 16 0	Stonhouse	1 0 0
Saunders, Mrs.	1 1 0	Keppel-street	7 7 7	Tiverton	8 0 4
<i>Donations.</i>		Tottenham	34 3 4	<i>Dorsetshire.</i>	
E. T.	1 1 0	Stepny College	10 0 0	Weymouth	10 11 1
M. E.	5 0 0	New Park-street	26 14 1	Wimborne	3 11 3
Anonymous, for Africa	5 0 0	Ditto, for Female education	3 12 8	<i>Essex.</i>	
Cave, Mr., Camberwell, for debt.....	1 0 0	South London Aux.—		Earl's Colne	0 0 0
Dornford, Mr. T., by Mr. Low	2 2 0	Camberwell	116 16 0	Sible Hedingham	4 0 0
Friend, a, Kennington..	0 10 0	<i>COUNTY AUXILIARIES.</i>		Sampford, Old	8 2 6
Huntley, Miss, for Africa	2 0 0	<i>Bedfordshire.</i>		Langley	2 1 0
Rawlings, Miss, Friends by, for Orphan school at <i>Monghyr</i>	16 0 0	Luton, Union Chapel, (molety).....	37 3 0	Ladbury	5 0 0
Sims, Miss, Walworth, collected by	0 7 6	Ainpthill and Maulden	10 0 0	Thorpe and Great Oak-ley.....	10 14 5
Smith, Ebenezer, Esq., "Teetotalism," Ross...	0 10 0	<i>Berkshire.</i>		Coggeshall.....	2 11 6
Watson, the Misses, Miss. box, for Africa	0 11 6	Newbury	24 5 0	Halstead	21 3 6
Wilson, Mrs. B.	30 0 0	Wokingham	29 15 8	Braintree	13 7 0
<i>Legacies.</i>		<i>Buckinghamshire.</i>		Waltham Abbey	15 3 6
Miss Dermer, late of Tottenham	100 0 0	Colnbrook	4 10 0	Rayleigh	11 11 0
Miss Barnes (balance)	8 15 0	Beaconsfield, for debt... ..	1 0 0	Burnham and Tilling- ham	10 2 9
		Aylesbury	1 5 0	Harlow	42 9 0
		Olney	8 17 0	Loughton	13 2 0
		Haddenham, Mr. W. Cox	1 1 0	Chadwell-heath Sunday school	0 12 10
				Ilford, Turret-place	10 1 10
				Colchester	16 6 5

