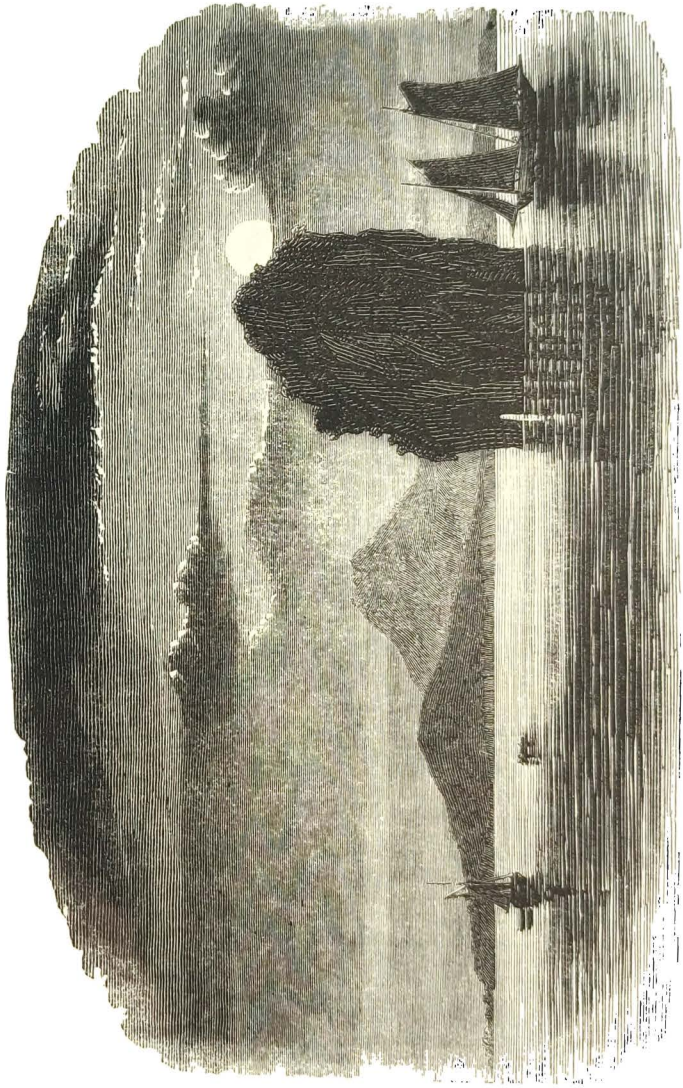


THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



ROCK OFF ST. FERNANDO, TRINIDAD (The Volcanic Hill of St. Fernando in the distance).

ASIA.

—
INTALLY.

For some time we have been desirous of laying before our readers the following letter from Mr. GEORGE PEARCE relative to the important school operations which are carried on at this station. We desire particularly to call the attention of our readers to the important statements therein made, and to enlist the sympathy of our friends on behalf of our brother's labours in this department of missionary toil. Our brother is much straitened for want of funds, and debt presses heavily on his resources. The details following have often been asked for, and it is with pleasure we now communicate the desired information.

Our educational efforts at Intally embrace two classes, the heathen youth around us, and the children of our native Christians. For the former we have an English school, and for the latter we have had boarding schools for boys and girls; at present both the latter are almost in abeyance, but the need for them exists as great or greater than ever. The youths in the English school, about ninety in number at present, belong chiefly to the middle classes of the population about us, generally of good castes but not wealthy, with some few exceptions. Our object of course is to bring them under Christian influence; to effect this, besides the books for general instruction, we use in the school Watts' Improvement of the Mind, Laws and Polity of the Jews, Barth's Bible Stories, Old and New Testament, Bible and Gospel History, and Watts' First Catechism; and for half an hour at the close of the school, I read and comment on the gospel in the presence of the whole school, an exercise which is evidently attended with a salutary effect. The gospel of Luke occupied me the whole of last year, and we now proceed to the Acts of the Apostles.

Happy effects.

Hence the school affords me a large congregation every day to whom the word of God is made known. It was from the instruction imparted in this school that Denonath Bose was brought to put his trust in the Son of God for salvation, and I cannot but hope that we shall have more fruit yet by the mercy of God. An intelligent youth who entered the school last year, and who at the time was full of prejudice against Christianity, about a month or two after made this remark to a Christian youth sitting beside him during the reading of the scriptures, "After all, this bible is not so bad a book: I find there are some good things in it;" about a month since he earnestly desired me to give him a bible, and gave me no rest till I did so. Only three days since the boys of the second class, being disappointed in a book which had been promised them, on my saying, "Come let us read in the Testament

till I can obtain the other for you," expressed evident pleasure at the proposal, and one of them, a Brahmin, said, "O that will be good, for it is the best of books." Many such little incidents I might mention indicative of the kindly disposition which now exists towards the scriptures, and all the fruit of the instruction given in the school. Besides the Christian instruction imparted in this school, we teach History, Geography, Astronomy, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Geometry, and Arithmetic, all which is demanded by the pupils themselves. Respecting conversions by means of the Intally school, I have only the case of Denonath Bose to mention. But in the several schools of this kind with which I and others of the brethren have had to do there have been several converts who have proved themselves very faithful and excellent men, namely, Ram Kristnoo Kabiraj, Gunganarayne Lal; and from a school of brother Thomas's at Howrah, Ram Kristnoo Sah (since deceased), and some others who have left us and gone into the church of England. I cannot but feel that such establishments are doing great good in this country, and although our Intally school is small in comparison with most others in this city, yet it is contributing its share, and I do hope therefore that it will be maintained.

Christian Boarding Schools.

Our other branch of educational labour at Intally are the boarding schools for the instruction of the children of our native Christian population. This I feel is an object of greater importance than the one previously mentioned. Connected with the Calcutta mission we have a native Christian community including church members and others, amounting to at least 1200 or 1300 individuals, all these are of course looking to us for instruction of every kind. Some of their children may undoubtedly receive the rudiments of instruction at their villages, but nothing more, and many of them will not get even that, in consequence of their isolated circumstances; but it is highly desirable to

give many of the boys a better education than village schools can supply, and this can be done only by means of our boarding schools.

Blessed results.

To show you what good has already resulted from the Intally boarding school which is the continuation of the one originally established at Chitpore, I will mention the names of some who owe all they possess to the education received here. *Shem Chander Nath* a member of the Colingah church, now employed at a government office in Calcutta; his brother, *Lall Chander*, a member also of the same church, and employed as a writer in the School Book Society's office; *Jacob Mandal* pastor of the Khari church; *Jacob Bishway*, preacher in Calcutta; *Koilas Mittre*, ditto; *Moncoh Chander* and *Ram Chandra* preachers, in the service of the American Baptist Mission, Orissa; *Jonah Sant* and *Brindaban Holdar*, preachers under Mr. Lewis at Bishtoopore; *Darika Kha*, teacher of village school at Dhan Kutu; *Jumon Shek*, ditto at Khari; *Dharma Dass Mandel Goolzar Shah* and *Manasseh*, in merchants' or attorneys' offices, Calcutta; and others, too numerous to mention, who have returned to their villages, and are

employed in agriculture, &c. When I look upon these young men, so intelligent and pious, and honourably and usefully employed, I can never regret the expense or the labours bestowed upon them, but feel abundant occasion to thank God on their account. My only regret is, that the schools are at present in so low a condition, for during the past year our number has been only five or six boys and young men. The present occasion of our depressed condition is want of funds—boys we can obtain to any number almost, but I have been unwilling to enlarge the number, not knowing how I should be able to support them; other reasons have also contributed to keep the school low, but these are now in some measure removed, I hope therefore, that the importance of this institution will commend itself to friends at home, and that the aid we need will be liberally rendered to us. Hitherto I have not applied any of the funds sent out for Intally to the Hindu English school, but only to the Christian boarding school. If any one will give to the former, it had better be entered thus: for the *Intally Mission School*; or the latter, the *Intally Christian Boarding School*. I am, however, more anxious for donations to the boarding school than to the other.

A F R I C A.

FERNANDO PO.

It is with feelings of pleasure and gratitude to God we announce the safe arrival at their destination of our dear friends Mr. and Mrs. SAKER, and Mr. WHEELER. Mr. and Mrs. SAKER reached Clarence on the 29th of December, and Mr. WHEELER on the 10th of February. In both cases the voyage was prolonged beyond the usual period. The letters given below present on the whole a very cheering account of the condition in which our brethren found the mission. From the packet of letters which has arrived, we give the following details. The first two are from the native teacher, JOSEPH FULLER, and the deacons of the church at Clarence, dated respectively February 17th and 22nd.

Fuller's letter.

Your kind and affectionate letter came safe to hand by the present brother, who has come forth, we trust, with all his heart, to labour for Christ. You have in your letter acknowledged all my letters written in times of our distress and sorrows, and indeed, we may say, they were many; but we can now say, in the language of the Psalmist, "The Lord heard us in the time of trouble, and has now sent us help from the sanctuary." It was on sabbath day when I received a letter from dear Mr. Saker, notifying his safe arrival; and, oh, how I felt it was something like life to the dead. You can just form an idea of our

feelings when placed in such distress, and just at an unexpected time, to hear our sorrows are now removed, for our help has come; and then, again, with joy, a few days after, Mr. Saker and myself arrived here from the continent to welcome an unexpected brother to these shores; these are mercies and favours which our tongue will never be able to acknowledge, and instances of divine blessing shining forth out of darkness. The tidings which will be conveyed to you respecting Cameroons are indeed cheering and encouraging; and, although I look at Isubu with the greatest sorrow, yet I rest assured, that that gospel which has been so faithfully preached and watered with the precious lives

of his faithful servants, will not be in vain, but shall accomplish that whereunto he has sent it; and while I witness the Dualla tribe embracing the truth, I look upon it with exceeding joy, as indications of God's blessing being poured out on us. In the heart of the Isubu, I may say there is some fear; for while there are some who speak evil of the truth, there are some who are afraid to do so; yet there is nothing that we can look upon with any portion of joy. I now hope that the beloved friend and brother who has now come forth, may have strength equal to his day, and be made eminent to the growth of the church over which he shall feed. I cannot write you much now about any great work that has been done, but my only prayer is, that I may have sufficient strength to do that which is committed to me to do. I have often felt that God has greatly honoured us in making us his servants, while we are so unworthy of such; for there are holier men than we are, and men of greater talents, yet they are not called by him; but such as we are, feeble and imperfect, yet we are called the vessels of the Most High. Oh, that we may feel this more and more; and I am sure it will humble me more, and make me think less of myself.

The deacons' letter.

I received the kind letter which you addressed to me, in behalf of the church, with much pleasure.

I am quite unable, sir, to express to you, the feelings of gratitude which I felt when I saw Mr. Wheeler, who brought the letter to me; and when I know that he was sent here to fill the place of our late pastor, Mr. Sturgeon, it revives my spirits and the spirits of all the members.

For more than four years we have prayed that God may look upon our affliction, and send us one who may go in and out with us for a few months.

Mr. Saker having left us twelve months

ago, and Mr. Newbegin dying so soon after from that time we were much troubled by the ungodly wishing that we may be left without the gospel; and with joy they sent us the Baptist Magazine, I think for July, 1850, where it said it was in vain for us to call for help. That word sink our spirits very much, and we begin to fear; but at the same time we remember the words, "Be still, and know that I am God!" In that voice my spirits are cheered, that I am sure somebody will come, and I believe the gospel of Christ will not leave us. We strengthen each other upon that faith, and likewise in public, (tell it) to all them that love the gospel; they too rejoice to hear it, and was cheered. In that magazine, which I mention, the enemies rejoice that no minister is to come here again; every one of them begin to choose the mission property they are going to buy, and there was great joy among them about the failing of the missionary; they don't expect to see Mr. Saker any more. They were very sorry, but we rejoice to see him very much.

O how glad we are to see Mr. Wheeler, who is sent to labour among us. He landed on our shore on the 10th of February. That very day we having a deacons' meeting with Mr. Saker; he was just praying that God may send forth more labourers into his vineyard. We had been designing what we had better do with the great work that lay before us, at the same time, we don't know that a vessel has anchored in the harbour. The conclusion of our meeting that morning, we see Mr. Wheeler on the shore. Oh, what joy it is to our minds to see that the good people in England still remember poor Africa, and to see another missionary willing to come to our unhealthy clime. O may he be a blessing to the church and congregation.

In behalf of the church, we remain, dear sir, with respect and affection, in the love of Christ,

JOSEPH WILSON,
WILLIAM SMITH.

On the 20th January Mr. SAKER thus writes from Bimbia.

We were mercifully preserved through a long passage of nine weeks. It was in most respects a very pleasant passage. We touched at Cape Palmas, and Akrah, and landed at Clarence on sabbath day, the 29th of December, about two o'clock. Truly it was a day of joy to me and our people.

The condition of the church is generally much better than my fears had predicted. A few bad cases we have had to do with, together with a few who are cold; but the fervent piety of the many really rejoices my heart.

The property generally has been preserved, and the various accounts of the three

places are, so far as I can see at present, more satisfactory than I expected.

On Tuesday last I came over here in our open boat; we were favoured by a good breeze, and made the passage in eight hours. God kindly shielded us from the burning sun by his light clouds. Yet it was very hot. The only ill effect following this the first exposure was a day's headache.

Here at Bimbia I have had two days over the books, and am in a labyrinth. I cannot see my way through it yet.

The buildings are much decayed, and have been too much neglected. Some are in ruins, and must come down; I have no use

for them: some must be repaired. I have already begun to repair and re-thatch the printing office. The falling buildings *may* supply me with sufficient material to repair such as must stand.

One thing deeply grieves me here. My sainted brother Merrick laboured and toiled here, even to giving up his life, to translate and to print the word of life for the Isubu. Judge of my feelings on walking into the printing office to find it decaying for the want of a few mats; and the sheets already, and at such a sacrifice, printed, now left a prey to insects and dust. Then in the binding room, sheets of scripture, cuttings of

paper and dirt, the collection of months, all heaped together or scattered over the room in wild confusion. I sat down and wept! but not long. I soon resolved on the following: to collect as many sound copies of each book as possible, sheet by sheet, and send home to you all that we do not want now, and shall then beg of the committee to bind them for us; we cannot do it here now. We will bind only for our present wants. Already I have selected 200 of John's Gospel, 200 Matthew's Gospel, and 130 Genesis. Fuller, I hope, will do the rest before I return. To-morrow I go to Cameroons, and return here afterwards.

With respect to Cameroons, our brother SAKER writes on the 30th January:—

Here I find every thing in valuable order. The cause flourishes. The two Mr. Johnsons have done well, and God has blessed them. I have just married some of the

people, and to-morrow morning I shall baptize three. Several others are very anxious to follow the Lord.

While on his way to Bimbia, Mr. SAKER was recalled to Clarence by the sudden illness of his wife. After a very exposed and perilous passage he reached the island. Mrs. SAKER was a little better, but very ill. After that she gradually improved, and at the date of the following letter, Jan. 22, was able to walk about the house. Still our brother's fears were many.

I think I have now time enough to write you another half sheet, to supply some additional news.

I have great pleasure in saying, that since my return I have most unexpectedly found a manuscript copy of Mr. Merrick's Isubu Grammar, more perfect than I expected even existed. This is so valuable that I resolved to print a few copies of it, and then send you the manuscript. I have also found at Bimbia many copies of Matthew's Gospel not bound. I remember to have told you it was nearly out of print. This I had from our late brother Newbegin and can only account for it from the fact that I found them not with the other books. I have examined all the work now in type at Bimbia, and find I can print from it with very slight corrections. The first sheet of the Acts I have already prepared; and have only waited for molasses to make our rollers with. This is now come, and in a few days I hope the press will be at work. I have received by Mr. Wheeler the printing paper kindly supplied by Messrs. Smith.

Last week two young men, recent importations to this island, and who have received an education at Sierra Leone, came to me requesting employment, one as a school-master, the other as clerk or otherwise. I examined them carefully, and was much pleased with their proficiency. I resolved to employ them for a while, and consulted with the deacons and Mr. Wheeler about trying one in the school. But the school could only be attempted under Mr. Wheeler's personal inspection. This he was most willing to do, and last Monday the school was begun; and our brother Wheeler seems much pleased with him thus far. The other lad I tried with the types. In a few days he learnt sufficient to begin composing; and I now enclose a proof sheet, taken hurriedly from his work. This will also show, that if I am spared I shall very soon carry out my resolution of printing the Grammar. The character of both seems good. I hope one will supply the place of S. Fuller, whom I deeply regret to have lost.

In a letter dated February 29th, Mr. SAKER enters more at length into the condition of the mission. The work of God seems to have made large progress at Cameroons. That portion of our brother's letter will be read with lively interest and joy. He says,

I hope I may say, we are already in an improved state at Clarence. The Lord will, I hope, revive us, and cause us to rejoice. My return has already stayed the open oppo-

sition to our brethren, in their holy endeavour to keep all in order in the church and congregation. We have had several meetings at my house to investigate the state of some

who have not given much satisfaction. And the result of our inquiry is the dismissal of three of our number, which, added to those separated during my absence, make six. There are two others, who, I fear, will eventually be separated. This being done, we may look forward with hope. There are now five here who seek to join us, of whom we have reason to hope well. Three are already accepted. Next Tuesday we expect to be able to accept the other two. Our congregation has improved much within these six weeks; many who, through fear or shame, forsook the Lord's house are now returned. The sabbath school is again flourishing, and the infant school has throughout been well sustained. The steadiness and earnestness of our deacons, during my absence, is worthy of all praise. I hope next week to be able to leave my wife once more while I visit Bimbia, and complete my business there. As early as I can I shall arrange for a permanent stay, dividing my time between the two stations. Next Tuesday, the church will, I expect chose brother W. as pastor, then my bond will be broken, and I shall soon leave him.

Cameroons.

Respecting Cameroons, I have much to say. I was somewhat prepared to hear and see the improvement in many respects among the people. But some things I could only know but by personal examination. I received a truly Christian welcome from a large number, and was soon surrounded by many inquirers who had long been hoping and praying for my return. Morning and evening the attendance was less than formerly; the same when the sabbath came, yet we then had a house nearly filled. At intervals I held long examinations of those inquirers whom Johnson most approved. I saw not less than twenty of each; and some were away in the country. Fifteen of those I hoped well of in Oct. 1849, and who have endured painful trials since, and through all have exhibited the Christian spirit, gave me now the highest satisfaction, and I resolved to baptize five; the others I left till my next visit.

The baptisms.

On sabbath morning, the 2nd of February, we assembled at six in the morning in our chapel, which was soon filled. I read, and explained to the multitude, some of the scriptures respecting the institution and design of baptism. I then addressed the candidates and exhorted them to steadfastness. After prayer we left the chapel for the river. The candidates and a large company of inquirers followed me down the hill, while nearly 200 spectators took their station on the bank overlooking us. We prayed again and then baptized. And truly on that occa-

sion it was proved that Dualla is changed; as universally they express their joys and sorrows only with heathen noise, yet here was no noise save the sobbing of those whose deep feeling could not be repressed. The tears rolled down many cheeks that day, who have not been accustomed to weeping. Many said, "Baptize me too." We once more expressed our thankfulness to God, and then returned to the chapel yard, singing a sweet song as we ascended the hill. The congregation then assembled in the chapel, and Mr. Johnson commenced another public service. We were all soon in our places, and I then preached to the multitude from Matt. xxv. 13: Tatta so, ebanja o si beano bu bunza na e ponda muna motu a mendi no po. In the afternoon we received the newly baptized into our little church, rejoicing in these and hopeful for yet greater numbers.

One young man we have thus received is a slave, the other is a prince. Three are females, each in years.

Persecutions endured.

A few months since, our congregation was severely tried and persecuted. The evident changes wrought by the gospel stirred up the hatred of not a few, and they determined to prevent a further attendance at the chapel. This was not enough, for many would still go, and at last the chiefs assembled to deliberate what to do; at their third meeting it was resolved to destroy entirely the mission station and kill all the teachers, male and female, together with all who would persist in going to them. The whole plan was laid, and the night fixed on. But the principal chief was uneasy, for a young prince who had for three years attended and loved the gospel could not be detached from Johnson. He called the chiefs and stated his difficulty, and it led to a delay, that means might be formed to separate him from the mission yard. A special messenger was despatched to bring from Bimbia the sister of this prince. She was instructed to go to my house, and by every possible argument try to induce him to leave. He heard her out, and then in turn preached to her the word of God, and pleaded earnestly with her to forsake the world. She saw that her mission would fail, and as a last word, said to him, "If you do not come home to us, then you will die with the white men, for tonight they mean to kill all here." This at once opened his eyes to his danger, and his noble reply was, "Well, if they wish to destroy the gospel they cannot, and they shall not kill the missionaries till they have killed me; we will die together! I now see why you are sent here; go to the chiefs, and say, I will not leave the gospel of God." When the chief heard this, his heart failed him, and he said, "I cannot do any more, that young man must not die." There was policy in this; the youth's father is king of a large country in the interior,

his mother was daughter to the old king of Cameroons, and consequently cousin to the present chiefs, and to have destroyed him would have led to a serious war. This turned the scales, and disappointed of their prey, they said, "let the white men live." All this soon after came to light, and our dear brethren gratefully own God's goodness in protecting his servants in the greatest dangers. That young man* has long been a faithful preacher to his countrymen, and persecution has made him bolder still. But opposition did not cease,

* As the prince must have an English name, I have called him Thomas Horton. He is engaged in teaching every day.

numbers were put in chains and cruelly beaten; twice Johnson rescued a woman from death, and it would tire you to hear a detail of the varied sufferings endured for the gospel's sake. A result was the faithful cleaved together, and others were afraid to join them; still nearly a hundred will attend regularly. This season of trial has now nearly died away. Another prince I must baptize at my next visit, two others are since my visit in daily attendance, and a large number are now seeking the truth.

This, dear brethren, is a long tale, but I cannot tell you half, nor the joy I feel that God is making his own word thus to grow.

We close this packet of correspondence, the interest of which will be a sufficient excuse to our readers for its length, by communicating the following letter from Mr. WHEELER, conveying an account of his voyage, and of his first impressions of the work to which he has courageously given his life. It is dated Clarence, February 18.

The Voyage.

I take the earliest opportunity of writing to inform you, that through the good hand of our God I have arrived safely here. Like Mr. and Mrs. Saker, I had an unusually long passage. Except, however, the first fortnight, it was a very pleasant one. We were fourteen days getting out of soundings; most of that time the winds were very adverse, and the weather unusually rough, even to the crew. I was soon prostrated by sickness, when we had left the Mersey. But after the first week began quickly to pick up, and soon it was remarked that I was evidently better than when I came on board, although I was well enough then, I judged. We sailed out of the river about noon, Saturday, Dec. 7th, and landed here early in the afternoon of Monday the 11th inst. The passage, though long was both pleasant and very beneficial to my health, for I had certainly got stouter, and I had been able to fill up my time with useful preparatory reading, so that it was far from tedious. There was much also to interest me in the crew. After the three first Sundays, when the weather was not too rough, we had a morning service regularly, and prayer and reading in the cabin every evening. Seven out of fourteen of the crew had been under Sunday school instruction, and as I found various opportunities of conversing with the men, I had a great advantage with these seven, in having something to work upon.

There was generally a very attentive spirit, and there was much kindly feeling shown when I left the vessel, and not the least from the captain.

I found the captain a gentlemanly and intelligent man; one who had had a religious training from pious parents, and on whom I

hope it will not be eventually fruitless. I have reason to be thankful that I was favoured to sail with so good a ship's company. And I cannot but entertain the hope, that my sailing with them may, through the blessing of God, be beneficial to them, although conscious that my endeavours to be faithful were very defective. After so rough a commencement to my voyage, and remembering that the vessel was loaded at the bottom with gunpowder—too hastily, and somewhat carelessly shipped, just at the last, I have cause for great thankfulness that no ill happened to us, and that I have arrived safe and well, in this place.

Arrival at Fernando Po.

My arrival took the friends somewhat by surprise, as the vessel had scarcely been noticed coming in. I was rejoiced to find Mr. Saker so much recovered, but regretted to observe Mrs. Saker's illness. They have welcomed me with the most fraternal cordiality. Longfield House has fallen into a very dilapidated condition during Mr. Saker's absence, and will not be fit for my occupation for some weeks, I suppose. There has been much illness in the town, fatal to several, and much remains, hence the help they can get is much reduced. However, a room was soon ready for me here, and to be thus received at once into the bosom of a well-conducted Christian household, is a most pleasing and beneficial introduction to my mission.

Gladness of the people.

The people soon discovered that the stranger that had just landed was a missionary. I was watched without knowing it; and one after another came dropping in to Mr. Saker's to welcome me. How cheering

and refreshing too was it to join in the worship and praises of God at the prayer meeting, and again, at the church meeting on Tuesday evening. There was a full gathering of interesting black faces. Our coming has much refreshed their spirits, and the simple expression of their thankfulness to God in their praises is very encouraging and touching. I preached on Friday and Sunday evenings to very attentive gatherings. It was a most interesting sight to see the capacious chapel quite filled. It is barn-like, but picturesque in its simplicity and *fragility*, but comfortably benched for the most part. It was both novel and affecting to me to see so many natives from the continent, sixty or seventy dark men, simply clothed about their loins. I was yet more pleased to see them at the school, one large class of them, Mr. Joseph Fuller (who is at present here) is teaching in Isubu, they listening with the deepest attention. As Mr. Fuller is about returning to Jubilee, he preached in the morning, and I heard him with much interest and satisfaction.

Condition of the Mission.

It is a most encouraging thing, to find that such a church, so tried, so oft and lately so long deprived of a fixed pastor, should have kept up so large and excellent a Sunday school. The closing of the day school is much to be regretted. Some endeavours have been made by the governor and Mr. Lynslager to get a schoolmaster; but it is both uncertain when they would obtain one and *whom* they would procure. I felt, therefore, as the children were exposed to much evil, that I must not delay in doing something preparatory. Two young men, who have been trained at Sierra Leone, having come here the last few days seeking employment, and Mr. Saker, having found one of them possessed of some ability, it was agreed between us that we should give notice on Sunday that we would meet any children who would come on Monday morning. The room, therefore, under Longfield House, was cleared, and opened at half-past six in the morning; between thirty and forty boys and girls attended. We opened with prayer and singing. I tried their ability in reading, and with the assistance of the young man (George Roberts), classed them. I have so far attended to open the school in the morning, and to hear the bible class read, and in the

afternoon to see that all has been going on well, and closed with prayer. Roberts, having been a monitor, seems well to understand the system, and manages the children well. We have received good testimony to their moral conduct, and there is much to encourage the best hopes. Should evidences of piety appear, we may see it well to recommend him as the master; in the meantime, he is only temporarily engaged to assist.

The infant school.

I was glad to find that Mrs. Johnson, wife of William Johnson, a member, has kept the infant school. I have twice visited the infant school, and was not only delighted with the good order of the children, their happy faces, their bead-like and shining eyes, but also with the correctness with which several, from six to nine, could read in the Testament; it would shame many in England.

The native church.

Mr. Underhill's letter to the deacons and church has been read at the meeting of the members, and preliminary steps taken for my reception and induction as their pastor.

The church will evidently require much attention as well as the town generally. The continuance of the work, and its future extension in the island, and its becoming, as we should desire, a nursery for native teachers, will, under God, much depend upon a faithful and successful pastorate. The only encouragement I can find is out of myself; "my sufficiency can only be of God;" I am supported by knowing that I have and shall have the prayers of yourselves and many Christian friends in England; that in answer to them I shall be made an example to the flock, kept from any real evil, watch for souls as one that must give an account, do the work of an evangelist, and be an instrument, in the hands of God, of establishing, strengthening, and building up this people in their most holy faith. We must not, however, be impatient for numerical increase. There has been necessity for weeding the garden, and I am afraid much remains; still there remains much to encourage and cheer me in looking forward to the future; and I hope I shall be helped and spared long enough to give all cause for thankfulness that I have been sent out to this spot.

WEST INDIES.

HAITI.

The following letter of our esteemed brother WEBLEY, dated Jacmel, April 7, 1851, will be found full of interest. In a previous Herald some striking incidents

illustrative of divine grace were given. Some of the parties only then incidentally referred to are now confessed disciples of Christ. Their union to the church is cause for devout thankfulness, while at the same time our brother and his companions in the service of Christ are abundantly cheered under the privations and trials to which they have been exposed. The want of a suitable building for worship presses more and more heavily on our brother; we earnestly commend his appeal to our readers.

I have now for some weeks past been anticipating the pleasure of giving you a detailed account of the addition to the church of some very interesting persons I have recently baptized. Without any further introduction then I may say that this is my object in writing to you to-day.

Baptism of Félicia Bevrault.

On the 5th of Dec. 1850, I baptized Félicia Bevrault in the sea near "Liverpool Cottage." This young, person although more than twenty years of age, is a scholar and boarder in the mission school; and here, soon after her admission to our family circle, she found true religion. Being naturally of a quiet, unassuming, gentle disposition, we entertained from the first great hopes of her conversion. Our expectations therefore in this respect were not disappointed. For some time, indeed almost from the outset, she seemed to be the subject of divine grace. Little incidents however that occurred from time to time gave evidence of want of decision, and I may say, in some cases, want of Christian principle. Towards the end of the year her whole deportment, her anxiety to become a member of the church, and her depression of spirits on account of hindrances to her baptism, warranted her being brought before the church as a candidate for church membership. The result was that she was received and baptized as above. At first we thought that her family would have renounced all further connection with her. Indeed some of her family did so, whilst for a time the funds for her education were withheld. Her change of heart however, her consistent deportment, and her Christian disposition, soon won back for her the esteem and affection of her friends, in spite of their bigotry and rigid catholic sentiments. She is now therefore a consistent member of the church.

Corinne's baptism.

The baptism of Félicia led to that of Corinne who had been patiently waiting for more than three years to submit to this sacred rite, because her mother opposed her wishes. The evening of Félicia's admission to the church Corinne's mother was present, and was so struck with the solemnity of the occasion that immediately after the service she gave her consent for Corinne to be baptized privately. We took her at her word and as soon as possible made arrangements

for the baptism. Corinne did not wish to be baptized privately. Still as her mother requested it she submitted. Indeed her extreme deference to her mother's wishes seems to have conduced considerably to her consent. As I have often had occasion to mention Corinne's name in my letters I need not here give you a long account of her conversion. Suffice it to say, that almost from infancy she has been what may be termed a religious child. Mrs. D. one of our members, has often told me that even before the arrival of Mr. Francis she would frequently go to her house and ask her to read the bible to her and to teach her to pray. When therefore the emperor placed her in the mission school as a boarder, her naturally pious feelings and wishes met with a congenial element and soon so developed themselves as to give evidence of genuine and eminent piety. The day of her baptism was in every respect a delightful and refreshing season.

The event was so unexpected, had been so long and apparently in vain anticipated, and, as all remarked, Corinne looked so happy and so heavenly, that we could none of us contain our overflowing spirits. We almost wept for joy. Before day-break on the morning of the 26th of Dec. Corinne, Félicia, and some others went on before us to "Liverpool Cottage," and when Mrs. W. and myself arrived at about seven o'clock, we found nearly all the members assembled under the shed in front of the cottage. Here we held a short prayer-meeting before descending the hill which leads to the bay. Corinne, dressed in a white muslin dress, then headed the procession which proceeded down the hill to the water side. Here we sang a part of the hymn composed by Adolphe Monod,

Que ne puis-je, ô mon Dieu! Dieu de ma délivrance,
Remplir de la louange, et la terre et les cieux
Les prendre pour témoins de ma reconnaissance,
Et dire au monde entier combien je suis heureux.

After this, one of the members offered a short prayer, and, after reading the account of the eunuch's baptism by Philip, we went down into the water and I baptized her.

Another baptism.

The pleasure experienced at this baptism was considerably enhanced by the public baptism in the Grande Riviere of Mr. Dorvelas Dorval in the afternoon of the same day. This young man was from Gonaïves in the north of the island, and was brought to

a knowledge of the truth through the instrumentality of Miss Howard, a valued female American missionary. The original, together with a translation by Mrs. Webley, of his experience at the church meeting, and his address at our missionary meeting at Port au Prince, I have copied and enclose.* From these you will learn how he became a convert to the faith of Jesus and what were his motives for coming to Jacmel to receive believers' baptism. Here therefore I shall only take up those points which he has omitted in his experience. Previous to his conversion he was an avowed infidel, and seems to have introduced himself into the mission family at Port de Paix more to gratify his social habits than to gain instruction about religion, which at this time he appears to have held in the most profound contempt. He is, I think I may safely say, the most clever, intelligent, well-informed young man I have met with in Hayti, and now those talents, of which you will form some idea by his address as well as from the fact that several of his essays on slavery have been published in France, and that, in addition to this, they have gained for him a valuable present from the American Anti-Slavery Society, have now been sanctified by divine grace, and are henceforth to be consecrated to the service of Christ. I have engaged him as a school-master for our long projected boys' school, and trust that ere long he will remove from Gonaïves and take up his residence amongst us. I am now awaiting a reply from the Society of Friends to whom I have written on the subject. His chief anxiety, however, is to become a missionary of the cross. Should we succeed in raising funds for his support as a school-master, he will here commence a course of studies with a view to the ministry. Under these circumstances could not the Society assist us with a part of his support? I have engaged him for 300 dollars Spanish per ann. and expect that for the first two or three years the Society of Friends will grant us the half. If the society could help him with a view to his becoming an assistant missionary, it would relieve me of considerable anxiety, as I have proposed to become responsible for his salary. His baptism created considerable excitement in the town, and his address at the ordinance was listened to with great attention. The following sabbath I had the pleasure of receiving him and Corinne to the fellowship of the church.

The missionary's joy increased.

At the occasion of Corinne's baptism Mr. R., one of our members, prayed that he may soon have the happiness of seeing his children follow Corinne's example, and on the 5th of March he had the unspeakable pleasure of knowing that his prayers had been answered.

* This we hope to give in a subsequent Herald.

That day called us again to the water side to baptize his eldest son, a lad in our school of about fourteen years of age, and a female servant of about the same age. The lad dates his impressions to the anxious pleadings of a pious mother who was baptized about three years ago, and who ever since has been labouring for the conversion of her children and her relatives. Nor have her labours been in vain. For on the 28th of Feb. 1849, I baptized her eldest daughter, and on the 27th of Feb. 1850, I baptized her sister, whilst on the day stated above I baptized Déogène her eldest son, and Nelsie her servant girl. She has three other children of whom we hope two are the subjects of divine grace. Some of the members, however, think them too young yet to join the church as one is only about five and the other about seven years of age. Still none entertain a doubt of their piety. Doubtless many causes have contributed to bring about the conversion of these young and interesting children. They have had that most invaluable of all blessings—pious parents, whose instructions have been fostered and seconded by those of very faithful and zealous school teachers. Perhaps too the preaching of the truth has in some humble measure contributed to their decision for God, whilst in all cases it must be remembered that that decision is in answer to importunate pleading with God. Oh! the value of frequent and believing prayer.

The mother-in-law of Eliacine.

You will doubtless remember that I wrote you a short time since of the conversion of Eliacine's mother-in-law, and now I have the pleasure of adding that on the third of the present month I baptized her in the river near the habitation on which she resides. Just before sun-rise I set out on horse-back, accompanied by four females and one male member of the church, for the habitation called Mont Plaisir. We arrived at about nine o'clock and found the family all waiting for us. After a prayer meeting at the house we descended the hill to the river near the road side, and which runs between two chains of mountains. Here we began by singing,

Un nouveau combattant vient d'entrer dans la lice;
Un nouvel ouvrier se joint à nos travaux,
Un esclave nouveau commence son service,
Un nouveau marinier vient essayer les dets.

Never perhaps before did those mountains re-echo with the praises of Emmanuel and never before did the greater part of those who were present, to the number of perhaps fifty, witness a Christian baptism. The ceremony produced a good effect. Eliacine's brother was moved to tears. He had hoped to have been baptized too, but he is not yet married and therefore could not. He says now that he is very unhappy, and I assured him he would find no rest until he had married one wife and renounced the other. The

Lord, however, is doing the work for him, first of all in depriving of rest, and then in changing the heart of the woman he happens to like best of two, and which I trust he will soon marry.

Further encouragement.

I am sorry the cousin of whom I spoke in my letter referred to above was not present. She was that day, I believe, in town. We have great hope too of another young person on the plantation, whilst Eliacine's father, who has so long resisted every overture of mercy, seems now to be seeking the salvation of his soul. The baptism, which so far from opposing he facilitated, has produced a great impression on his mind. Last sabbath he was in town and was present at both services. I find too that he has been talking to several persons about the ceremony. A singular conversation took place between him and the husband of one of our members, a conversation which is the more remarkable, because the latter was an infidel a short time since, if indeed he is not so now, and was therefore opposed to our mission labours. "Why," said the latter to Eliacine's father, "I understand that you have had a baptism on your plantation, why did you not invite me?" "Oh," said he, "I forgot it, or would have done so, but stay, I am only waiting to understand more fully the gospel, and to feel more repentance for sin, and I hope to be baptized too, and then I will invite you!" "Oh," said Mr. D. "my wife only told me about your preparations for your company, she told me nothing about your weeping for your sins." Of course this was said in jest, but it is pleasing to be able to add that he assumed a very serious air when he remarked: "I am very glad to hear it, my friend, you are in the right road, and I hope you may continue in it." What an unspeakable blessing it would be could we see these two men converted! how many prayers would

then be answered! how many hearts would then be comparatively free from sadness.

Many inquirers.

Lastly, I am happy, oh! how happy, to inform you that we have now from fourteen to sixteen persons inquiring the way to heaven, that we entertain no doubt of the piety of several of them, and that we hope that my prayer on new year's eve, that God would double the number of members this year, will perhaps be answered. Our school too is going on well, and has now increased to 103 scholars. A report of the school, printed here, I enclose.

The chapel.

Surely our beloved friends at home will be encouraged to aid us in raising funds for our chapel, when they learn that the Lord is crowning our efforts with success abundant and so undeserved. We watch with grateful hearts their movements to extend the cause of Christ in other parts, especially in India, and we bid them God speed; but we trust they will not forget benighted Hayti. I sometimes think that the churches of Christ at home have never yet fully calculated the amount of their responsibility for having so long neglected so promising a field of labour as this. From the depth of our hearts do we thank them for their past sympathy and liberality, and most earnestly do we still ask them to raise us funds for a chapel, the need of which we feel every day. As yet we have only raised about half the estimated amount, and are anxiously looking to that "Queen of the World," as Mr. Dorval calls our beloved England, for the rest. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and we trust there will be many who will cheerfully give, who have not yet given, and upon whom Jesus waits to shower the blessings of "that love which passeth knowledge."

TRINIDAD.

SANANNA GRANDE.

The following letter from Mr. COWEN will be perused with much interest, and at the same time excite in the minds of our readers emotions of pity and joy,—pity at the darkness by which our brother is surrounded; joy, that the gospel has even there shed its bright rays over the path and closing scenes of the poor old African. May our unwearied brother be permitted to see many others rejoicing in the light. Notwithstanding the sickness prevailing around the station, the health of the mission family had been graciously preserved. Under date of April 8, 1851, Mr. COWEN writes:—

The quiet of a whole neighbourhood for a mile round is sure to be disturbed where a death takes place. The people flock from quarters to wake the corpse that most likely

died from the most cruel and barbarous indifference and neglect when suffering from sickness. They seize upon such occasions with savage joy, in order to have a night of

drinking and debauchery. On such occasions it is no uncommon thing to see the parents drunk while the child lies dead, and the same with the other relations of life.

(To be continued.)

JAMAICA.

Since our last reference to this island many letters have been received from our brethren, giving in considerable detail the particulars of the distribution of the grants from the Cholera Fund. A large number of orphan children have been preserved from starvation, while to many poor widows and aged people, whose relatives have been carried off by the fearful scourge, the assistance rendered has been of the highest utility. Some grants have also been made to our brethren themselves, whose sources of subsistence had largely failed, and in some instances entirely dried up, from the same cause. This was deemed a legitimate application of the funds entrusted to our care, and one that would approve itself to the churches of Christ from whom the gifts have come. The considerable balance still remaining will for the most part be devoted to the support of such of our brethren whose resources the cholera has most painfully affected. Instead of extracts from their letters, expressive of their grateful feelings for the kind interposition of British Christians, we give the following joint resolutions of our brethren:—

1.

At a meeting of baptist missionaries, held at Kettering, Jamaica, Feb. 27, 1851,

It was resolved,—“That the heartfelt thanks of this meeting be returned to the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, and to British Christians, for their prompt and generous sympathy and aid afforded to them and to their people under the pastoral care, who have suffered so severely from the ravages of cholera. They beg to assure them that this manifestation of their continued regard has greatly cheered them in their sorrow and affliction; and that they are not without strong reason for hoping that this awful visitation will be sanctified to the good of the churches and the population generally, while they earnestly pray that the God of all grace will return their liberality by bestowing upon them his richest spiritual blessings.”

BENJAMIN MILLARD, *Secretary.*

2.

At a meeting of the ministers and delegates from the churches in connexion with the Baptist Western Union, held at Mount Carey, on the 9th day of April, 1851,

It was resolved,—“That we hereby record on behalf of the churches in this union, the expression of our heartfelt gra-

titude to the Baptist Missionary Society, and those kind friends in England who so generously and promptly sympathized with, and aided us in, the late afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, which has swept away so many of the members of our churches, and of the inhabitants of this colony generally. Whilst we mourn over the loss we have been called upon to sustain in the death of nearly 2,000 of the members, and 4,000 of the hearers at our various stations, we feel cheered amidst our affliction by the proof of continued interest and kindly feeling displayed by British Christians, in the readiness with which they have contributed to the fund for the relief of those who have been distressed by the ravages of the awful pestilence. We trust that such noble generosity will not only tend in some measure to relieve the affliction of sufferers, but will be esteemed by those who have been mercifully spared, an additional cause for thanksgiving to that God who has put it into the hearts of His people to remember the afflicted in this distant land, and to administer to their necessities. We earnestly pray that the solemn visitation may be extensively sanctified to the awakening of careless sinners and to the revival of the churches; and that the liberality of English Christians may be returned by an abundant supply of the richest spiritual blessings.”

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, *Chairman.*

It is with regret we learn that under the present encouraging condition of the churches so many of the brethren are constrained to seek relaxation and change of scene to recover health seriously affected by a long residence in a tropical clime, and rendered imperative by the severe and protracted anxieties and labours which fell upon them during the time of trial. Our brethren CORNFORD and

CLAYDON have already returned home. Mr. CLARK of Brown's Town, and Mr. DAY, are also on their way. The anxious thought and the prayers of our friends will doubtless be excited, that the Great Head of the church may speedily appear and bless this portion of his fold.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

Since we had last an opportunity of advertg to Home Proceedings, Mr. TRESTRAIL and Mr. MAKEPEACE have visited churches in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, and Mr. UNDERHILL and Mr. SMALL of Benares, have represented the Society through the Norfolk Auxiliary. Mr. TRESTRAIL and Mr. CAREY have also attended meetings in Cambridgeshire. With but few exceptions, these meetings have been well attended, and the contributions have certainly not fallen below the usual amounts.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe return of Mr. LEECHMAN in good health and spirits, and by last advices Mr. RUSSELL was at Trieste, and may be therefore expected about the 2nd instant. The state of the Mission in India and Ceylon, these brethren assure us, is most encouraging.

Mr. WHEELER has arrived in Africa, after a long but very pleasant passage; and Mr. DAVIS will sail for Ceylon as soon as a vessel offers for that island. It was expected that he would sail the first week in the present month, but the vessel in which his passage was engaged has been taken off unexpectedly, and his going forth may be delayed for a few days. We subjoin an account of the meetings held at Winchester on the occasion of his public designation to missionary work.

On Wednesday last, June 18, deeply interesting meetings were held in the city of Winchester, in connexion with the designation of the Rev. J. Davis (late pastor of the baptist church meeting at Silver Hill) as a missionary to Ceylon. About half-past one o'clock the ministers who were in attendance with several friends, sat down to a plain but excellent dinner, the table being tastefully decorated with flowers from gardens belonging to members of the church and congregation. The designation service was held in the chapel, Silver Hill, at three o'clock, when an attentive congregation listened to a very pleasing description, by the Rev. J. Leechman of Hammersmith, of the field in which Mr. D. expects to labour; and to the replies of Mr. D. to questions put by E. B. Underhill, Esq., one of the secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society, his reasons for preferring the work of a missionary to the heathen to that of a minister in his native land. These replies were followed by a discourse delivered by the Rev. C. Daniell of Melksham; in which were clearly and impressively pointed out the duty and encouragements of

a missionary of the cross, founded upon the sentiment of John xii. 26. The devotional parts of the service were conducted by the Rev. C. R. Hopper, Wesleyan Association; Rev. C. Smith, baptist; and the Rev. J. Thomas of Whitechurch, independent.

After the service nearly 200 persons partook of tea at St. John's Rooms, and the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent in listening to addresses by E. B. Underhill, Esq., and the Revs. J. Leechman, C. Daniell, C. Smith, C. Hopper, J. Thomas, and J. Davis.

The representatives of the church and congregation presented Mr. Davis with a watch and usual appendages, as a memento of their personal esteem, and a special token of their gratitude for his pastoral services.

The whole service was especially satisfactory to the visitors and the friends assembled, and reflects great credit upon those ladies and gentlemen who engaged in promoting it, and was particularly gratifying to their late pastor, as conveying to him an expression of their sympathy and attachment.

We shall be exceedingly obliged if our friends who, from time to time, so kindly send boxes of various useful articles for the missionaries, would, when they advise us of their being sent, give some idea of their *value in money*. At the end of the year the amount would be considerable, and if reported would

form an interesting item of intelligence. We shall be equally obliged if those friends who have sent such articles since the commencement of the year, would also supply the information we request.

We should be glad too if brethren in the country, who make their own arrangements for meetings, would inform us of them, with the names of the deputation, for we find such information very useful, and we also know it is acceptable to our friends generally. The report of Home proceedings would in this department be more complete than it is at present.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA	BIMBIA	Saker, A.	Jan. 20 & 21.
	CAMEROONS	Saker, A.	Jan. 30.
	CLARENCE	Fuller, J.	Feb. 17.
		Saker, A.	Jan. 30, Feb. 21 and 22.
		Wilson, J.	Feb. 22.
		Wheeler, J. A. ...	Feb. 18.
ASIA	ADEN	Russell, J.	May 14.
	AGRA	Parry, W. & ... } Falkland, T. H. }	March 26.
	BARISAL	Page, J. C.	March 15.
		Sale, J.	March 10.
	CALCUTTA	Leechman, J.	March 23.
		Russell, J.	April 7.
		Thomas, J.	April 8, May 19.
	COLOMBO	Allen, J.	April 14.
	DENAGPORE	Smylie, H.	March 17.
	INTALLY	Pearce, G.	April 7.
		Russell, J.	March 25.
	MONGHER	Parsons, J.	March 28 & 31.
	SAUGOR	Phillips, T.	April —.
	SEWRY	Williamson, J. ...	March 29.
BAHAMAS.....	GRAND CAY	Rycroft, W. K. ...	Feb. 24, March 27, April 14.
	NASSAU	Capern, H.	April 16.
		Littlewood, C. ...	April 15.
BRITANNY	MORLAIX	Jenkins, J.	April 23.
CANADA.....	MONTREAL	Davies, B.	April 15.
HAITI	JACMEL	Webley, W. H. ...	April 7.
JAMAICA	ANNATTO BAY	Jones, S.	April 8.
	BROWN'S TOWN	Clark, J.	March 21, May 7.
	CALABAR	Tinson, E.	March 21.
	GURNEY'S MOUNT	Armstrong, C.	April 10.
	HOBY TOWN	Henderson, J. E. ...	March 22.
	KETTERING.....	Merrick, E.	April 11.
	KINGSTON	Oughton, S.	April 28.
	LUCEA	May, J.	April 24, May 8.
	MONTEGO BAY	Hands, T.	April 21, May 7.
		Vaughan, S. J. ...	April 21.
	PROVIDENCE	Henderson, G. R. ...	March 25.
	ST. ANN'S BAY	Millard, B.	March 25, April 17, May 9
	SALTER'S HILL	Dendy, W.	May 3.
	SPANISH TOWN	Phillippo, J. M. ...	April 26, May 13.
	STEWART TOWN.....	Dexter, B. B.	March 26.
	STURGE TOWN.....	Hodges, S.	April 22, May 8.
MALTA		Leechman, J.	May 12.
TRINIDAD	PORT OF SPAIN	Law, J.	May 12.
	SAVANNA GRANDE	Cowen, G.	April 8.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following—

- Friends at George Street Chapel, Plymouth, for a case of clothing, for *Rev. A. Saker, Africa*;
- Friends at Trowbridge, for a box of clothing;
- Ladies, Turret Green Chapel, Ipswich, for a box of clothing, &c., for *Colombo*;
- Mrs. Booth, Coventry, for a package of magazines;
- A Friend to Missions, for a parcel of magazines, for *the Bahamas*;
- British and Foreign Bible Society, for a Hebrew Bible, a Greek Testament, and a Cinghalese Bible, for *Rev. John Davis, about to proceed to Ceylon*;
- British and Foreign School Society, for a grant of school materials, for *Miss Harris, Haiti*;
- Mrs. W. W. Nash, for sets of the "Athenæum," "Gentleman's Magazine," and "Evangelical Christendom."

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month of May, 1851.

£ s. d.		£ . s. d.		£ s. d.
	ANNUAL COLLECTIONS IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.		Deptford, Lower Road—	Collumpton—
	Annual Meeting at Exeter Hall, additional	1 0 0	Collection and Sunday School Contributions	2 8 6
	Annual Sermon to Young Men at Poultry Chapel, Collection	4 12 7	Do., Sunday Schools	0 4 0
	Less expenses	4 12 6		2 4 6
		0 0 1	Eldon Street—	Culmstock, Prescott—
	Bloomsbury Chapel	115 11 2	Contributions	1 0 0
	Bow	7 0 6	Less expenses	
	Camberwell (including donation £50)	86 10 2		
	Church Street	5 0 0	John Street	8 5 8
	Drayton, West	2 5 2	Prescot Street, Little—	20 0 0
	Eldon Street	2 12 7	Sunday School, for <i>Native Preachers</i>	0 12 2
	Hatcham	3 2 0	Stepney College Chapel—	
	Hawley Road	2 5 0	Contributions	2 1 0
	Hoxton, Buttesland St.	2 12 0	Walworth, Lion Street—	
	Mazepond	15 0 0	Female Auxiliary	30 0 0
	New Park Street	17 5 1	Walworth, Horsley Street—	
	Salter's Hall	10 0 8	Contributions	1 16 0
	Stepney College Chapel	1 17 0	Do., Sunday School	4 8 3
	Tottenham	7 1 7	Do., do., for <i>Native Preachers</i>	0 9 6
	Walworth, Horsley St.	8 8 10	Proceeds of Lecture	1 0 0
	Annual Subscriptions.		BEDFORDSHIRE.	
	Allen, Mrs.	2 2 0	A. S.	10 0 0
	Giles, Edward, Esq.	1 1 0		
	Gray, Rev. Dr.	0 10 6	BERKSHIRE.	
	Pudner, Mrs.	1 0 0	Wallingford—	
			A Thank-offering	0 5 0
	Donations.			
	S. S. S.	5 5 0	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.	
	Two Friends, by Tract "Amelia Gale"	3 0 0	Swanbourne	1 1 0
	LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AUXILIARIES.		DEVONSHIRE.	
	Bloomsbury Chapel	7 12 6	Bradninch—	
	Hitchcock, George, Esq., a thank-offering for special deliverance from fire, Psalm iii. 8	100 0 0	Collection	2 8 6
			Contributions	2 13 6
			Budeigh Salterton—	
			Collection	8 10 6
			Contributions	1 3 3
				9 13 9
			Less expenses	0 8 9
				9 5 0
			Collumpton—	
			Collection	2 8 6
			Less expenses	0 4 0
				2 4 6
			Culmstock, Prescott—	
			Collection	1 0 0
			Exeter—	
			Collection, Public Meeting	4 19 0
			Bartholomew Street—	
			Collections	5 4 0
			Contributions	4 19 2
			Less expenses	2 4 0
				12 18 2
			South Street—	
			Collection	1 9 6
			Shaldon—	
			Collection	0 17 0
			St. Hill's—	
			Collection	1 3 6
			Tiverton—	
			Collection	6 1 8
			Contributions	7 19 10
			Do., Sunday School, for "Paul Rutton," <i>Madagascar</i>	5 0 0
			Uffculm—	
			Collection	0 14 10
			DORSETSHIRE.	
			Weymouth—	
			Collections	7 7 8
			Contributions	7 18 8
			Do., Sunday School	11 11 1
				26 17 5
			Less expenses	0 8 0
				26 9

ESSEX.		Nottingham, Park Street—		Evesham, Mill Street—	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Braintree, on account ...	10 0 0	Contributions, Juvenile	17 13 0	Collection	4 2 0
Langham—				Contributions	1 13 8
Kemp, Mrs., Terling,		SOMERSETSHIRE.		Do., for Africa	0 7 2
A.S.	1 1 0	Bristol, by Mr. George		Do., Sunday School	1 0 0
HAMPSHIRE.		Thomas, on account	27 9 12 8	Shipston on Stour—	
Jersey—		WILTSHIRE.		Contributions	1 3 5
Cornish, Mr. C., for		Corton	1 6 0	Do., for Native	1 2 0
India	2 0 0	Warminster—		Do., Sunday School	0 10 0
HEREFORDSHIRE.		Collection	8 10 7	YORKSHIRE.	
Lodbury—		Contributions	4 13 8	Shipley—	
Edwards, Mrs., Bar-		Do., Juvenile	3 1 0	Contributions	13 18 0
gains, by Rev. John					
Walters	5 0 0	Less expenses ...	16 5 3	NORTH WALES.	
HERTFORDSHIRE.			15 19 1	ANGOLESEA—	
Totteridge and Whet-		Wootton Bassett—		Amlwch	12 15 2
stone	3 5 8	Mackness, Mr. J., A.S.	1 0 0	Cemaes	0 8 8
KENT.				Soar	0 7 0
Asford—		WILTS AND EAST SOMERSET		SOUTH WALES.	
Contributions	3 8 0	AUXILIARY—		GLAMORGANSHIRE—	
Do., for Schools	1 1 0	Beckington—		Caersalem—	
Crayford—		Collection	4 11 6	Jones, Rev. John	1 0 0
Contributions, Female		Bradford—		MONMOUTHSHIRE—	
Society	1 4 0	Collection	2 6 9	Twyngwyn—	
Smith, Mr. Joshua ...	1 1 0	Contributions	14 14 6	Collection	1 0 0
Sydenham—		Corsham—		Contributions	2 0 0
Contributions, by Miss		Collection	2 4 0		
Viton	1 0 0	Do., for Haiti		Less expenses	3 0 0
LINCOLNSHIRE.		Chapel	2 5 0		0 3 0
Burgh—		Contributions	5 11 3		2 17 0
Contributions, for		Norton St Philip—		SCOTLAND.	
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