

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



THE NATIVE TEACHER'S BURIAL.

The Missionary Herald (March 1852).

THE MISSION FIELD.

Among the most significant indications of the decay of Hindooism, a very striking one is the decreasing popularity of some of the most important of the heathen festivals. The Indian journals all agree in saying that the festivities of the Durga Pujah have gone off this year with greater tameness than at any bygone period. It shows itself in the economy practised, where before all was recklessness and extravagance; feasting is less general, and the licentious nautches are neither so expensively got up nor so well attended. Writers indifferent to missions attribute this to the increase of knowledge among the people, and a growing conviction of the utter folly and vanity of idolatry. It must however be borne in mind that whatever there is of education in the country, either owes its origin to or is under the direction of, the missionary bodies, from whose presses continually issue works of a religious and scientific character, destructive of the mingled system of Hindoo mythology and philosophy.

Converted natives, instructed in the missionary institutions, are also stepping forward to assail with boldness and effect the idols of their countrymen, and to expound to the more cultivated Hindoos the authority of the gospel of Christ. There have been recently announced in Calcutta, courses of lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, the design of which has alone proceeded from the intelligent zeal of two or three well educated young men of the higher classes. Their connections, and their knowledge of the state of mind of the upper ranks of Hindoos in Calcutta give great interest to their object.

From our brother PARSONS' letter, it will be seen that discussions on Christian truth are not unfrequent among

the pundits, the servants of Shiva; that insensibly they are constrained to entertain it in their private intercourse, forcing the way into their private assemblies, and shedding its light on their errors. We cannot but commend to our readers the curious particulars our brother has forwarded of his visit to the Hajepore mela, as well as the striking fact relative to the tract of our excellent native brother Shujatale.

While our letters from Africa convey to us the intelligence of the lamented death of our native brother WILLIAMS, we are rejoiced to find that the work of God continues to make progress, and the health of our brethren to be mercifully sustained. Mr. and Mrs. SAKER are now we trust happily settled at Cameroons, and Mr. WHEELER has much to encourage him in his solitary work. The dawn of brighter days seems at hand for Africa. It would seem from late intelligence, that the English squadron has very nearly put an end to the slave trade. All its strongholds near Congo have recently been abandoned, and at the three or four remaining places it was expected the trade would cease by the close of last year—rooted out, we trust, never to be revived.

Jamaica still suffers. Small-pox and cholera seem to emulate each other in their destructive ravages. The people perish by hundreds. The little help our afflicted brethren can render is cheerfully afforded, and with readiness are their efforts seconded from our Cholera Fund. We rejoice that the tried band will speedily be reinforced by the presence of our brethren, DAY, J. E. HENDERSON, and CLAYDON, who sailed in the "Hopewell" for Jamaica on the 9th ult.

The mission at Port au Plat, St. Domingo, has been recommenced under

very favourable auspices by our brother RYECROFT. His communication gives some interesting particulars of his preliminary visit. Suspended for four or five years, the labours of our brother seem now likely to meet with divine success. A small body of Christian people already exists in the town, composed of members of churches who have emigrated from the neighbouring islands of the Bahamas. In these will be found a nucleus of operation, from whose midst may go forth with effect the light of truth. We commend this mission to the earnest prayers of the churches of Christ.

One of the earliest stations of our society was Rangoon in Burmah. There Mr. FELIX CAREY planted the standard of the cross, and, in conjunction with the eminent JUDSON endeavoured to evangelize the land. It was left subsequently entirely in the hands of our American brethren. For many long years did they labour and suffer; but, were unable to penetrate

beyond Maulmain, or to enter the Burman empire itself. The arrival at the throne of a new sovereign has, however, altered the whole face of affairs. Two missionaries have settled at Rangoon, and though at first molested by the governor, now enjoy perfect liberty to preach the gospel. This liberty is owing to a missive from the sovereign, directing their good treatment and inviting them to visit the capital in the spring. It is obvious that more enlightened counsels prevail at the seat of government; and that at last Burmah, so long closed, so long the object of prayer, will receive the messengers of Christ. The houses of the missionaries at Rangoon were constantly crowded with visitors; not fewer than 6000 in one month are calculated to have sought instruction, and among them a few who appear to be thoroughly in earnest. The day of salvation for Burmah, of which JUDSON so longed to see the dawn, has at length appeared.

INDIA.

MONGHIR.

Mr. PARSONS has favoured us with the following interesting communication, dated Nov. 27, 1851.

The death of the righteous.

I have to speak of increase and of decrease. On the one hand, two dear brethren have been summoned home, we trust, to glory. The one was called away by apoplexy, and was unable to give any expression of the state of his mind on his dying bed. The other, whom dear brother Leechman saw in a sick and enfeebled state during his pleasing visit to us, and who had previously served the church for about nineteen years by leading the singing in the English chapel, was brought down by slow degrees, and often suffered most severely from the effects of complicated disease. In his greatest afflictions, his spirit and conversation evinced the truth of what he often felt and said, that affliction was best for him. All his brethren

were much struck and delighted to see how, as his strength decreased and his outward man failed, and his iron constitution bowed to the violence of his complaints, his inward man was renewed; and the nearer his end drew on, the more humble he appeared, the more emphatic was his self-renunciation, and the more calm and cheerful was his hope in the Redeemer. In his last moments, his hope seemed unclouded, and the remarks of all at his death appeared to show that they had recognized in his dying experience a fresh illustration of the faithfulness and power of Jesus. Blessed be God for such confirmations of our hope in him.

Sovereign grace.

On the 16th ult. it was our privilege to receive by baptism an aged disciple, whose conversion has appeared to us all a surprising instance of sovereign grace. Though a member of a family where Christ is owned and served, her daughter, son-in-law, and

grand-daughter being members with us, she, till lately, exhibited much enmity to spiritual religion. She appeared to have no suitable concern to be prepared for an exchange of worlds, which, at her age, she cannot suppose to be far distant, and if she had any hope it was a delusive one based on self-righteousness. Not long ago, two of her grand-children were baptized in Calcutta, and a letter from one of them to her is believed to have produced a deep impression on her mind. The change produced in her by the Spirit of God through this and other instrumentality was very conspicuous; and it was with peculiar pleasure we welcomed as a sister in Christ this "brand plucked from the burning."

More grace.

Two other individuals are desirous of testifying, in the same way, their attachment to Christ. In one of them a pious parent's prayers appear to be answered long after his removal to a better world. His father was one of the leading baptists of Calcutta of the last generation. Our dear friend appears to have been awakened some time ago, after a visit to Monghir; and a tract by Shujatali, translated into English under the title of "The Saviour's Complaint," founded on Rev. iii. 20, was a main instrument in that awakening. He subsequently for a time enjoyed a measure of peace and hope in Christ, but being afterwards much tried with fears and perplexities, he sought the counsel and advice of your missionaries here, for which purpose he visited Monghir (for he is not resident here), and since that I have heard from him that he has found peace, and he expresses a wish to unite himself with this church, a step for which I feel encouraged to believe grace has prepared him, and I hope the Lord, in his providence, will soon give him an opportunity to take.

The fair.

I have been permitted, lately, to pay a missionary visit to the Hajepore fair. I left home on the 22nd ult., and my beloved family accompanied me to Dinapore, where they were kindly entertained at our dear brother Brice's, while I went over to the mela. Brethren Soodeen and Bundhoo accompanied me. We had several opportunities of speaking of Christ on our way up, but without any circumstance requiring particular notice. Brethren Kalberer and McCumby from Patna, Brice from Dinapore, and Brandin and Ott from Mozufferpore, with Kasee and myself, and two brethren, made up the missionary staff of labourers. It was cheering to see so many labourers in the field, and yet, though we were all employed for several successive days to the full capabilities of our voices, we could scarcely feel that a tithe of the vast assemblage had

received from our lips the invitations of a Saviour's love. It has been found advisable to leave the office of distributing books chiefly in the hands of some one brother, as, without this, every speaker is liable to be interrupted continually by applicants, and the distraction occasioned in supplying them. The dear brother who undertook this part of the work had indeed a laborious task, but those who were engaged in preaching certainly felt very much the benefit of his exertions. It would certainly have been gratifying to the friends of missions to have witnessed the scene at our tents on the 7th and 8th inst. Through a great part of these days, especially, two separate congregations, often very numerous, were being instructed by the living voices of either a native or European brother, the void occasioned by those who retired being immediately supplied by new comers, while a third assemblage was eagerly crowding around the brother who undertook the distributions, to receive from him the same instructions in a written form. The Mozufferpore brethren were, besides, similarly employed in another part of the mela. Thus very much seed was sown; and it is hard to think that He who has declared that his "word shall not return unto him void," will suffer it all to fall into unfruitful soil.

The Pundit.

A Pundit, in conversation with some of us, much interested us by the account he gave of serious disensions which had lately taken place in Benares between a number of Shaiva and Vaishnava Pundits, during which they had busied themselves in searching out from the Poorans verses,—the Shaiva Pundits against Vishnu, and the Vaishnavas against Shiv; and he also assured us, that the merits of the Christian doctrine had been much discussed during the controversy. Numerous fakeers, as usual, were present, of a great diversity of names and sects. A remarkably large number came, throughout the time of our stay, to our tents, to hear, converse, or discuss.

The holy book.

One day, our attention being arrested by a gaudy palanquin, preceded by a herald on horseback beating two small drums, and accompanied by a number of attendants, one holding a large scarlet umbrella, another waving a fly-driver, &c.: we found on inquiry, that it contained the Grunth, or sacred book of the Nanakshahee sect; and afterwards we saw the same, or a similar book, laid in state amongst an encampment of fakeers, covered with a scarlet cloth. Such homage to a book is really illustrative of the state of mind of a vast number of the people. The supreme object of their regard, whether they avow it or not, evidently is the particular theory of religious doctrine and duty to which they

have attached themselves. Indeed, I firmly believe, that one of the greatest hindrances to the conversion of the Hindoos, is the almost universal habit among them of speculating and theorizing on religion, in a way that blunts the moral sense, by drawing off the attention from the real state of their hearts, and their real character, the theories themselves being almost all of a nature calculated utterly to delude or stupefy the conscience. The result is, that those who will argue for hours about God and his government, will witness the most flagrant sins without disgust or alarm; and to produce a real concern for pardon and salvation in their minds is a thing far more difficult than the innate depravity of the human heart would even cause it to be.

Visitors.

It is a gratification to us when any of the heathen visit us at our houses, that we may have the opportunity of doing what brother Russell has noticed as important, namely, directly confronting, at leisure, their objections and arguments. I had several visits from two Pundits, one of them a relative of the first convert of Monghir, Hingun Abisser. A

Sepoy also came two days, on one of which he sat two hours reading the gospel, which I was glad to hear him say had been commended by the colonel of his regiment to him and his comrades. His approbation of the gospel, as being "very wise," is, alas, the furthest extent of the approval of multitudes, who acknowledge this without feeling the word of God binding on their consciences. A Mahomedan, also, of Behar, on his way to Mecca on pilgrimage, spent several hours at my house in warm discussion with Nainsookh, our friend the Afghanistan Gosall, and myself. Again and again have individuals stayed for a few days with Nainsookh; and on one occasion, a man going on pilgrimage to Juggernaut was so far convinced by our brother's conversation as to break off the symbols of his sect from his arm and neck, and return to his home. On such occasions, the envy and opposition of the Hindoos who pass the house are excited, and they do all they can to draw them away by false representations. They were but too successful in the cases of a Punjabee brahmin, and a fakeer, who seemed for a while well disposed. It resembles reprisals between the kingdoms of light and darkness.

AFRICA.

BIMBIA.

The letter of our young native brother Fuller gives an affecting account of the decease of his fellow labourer Williams, who, from the establishment of the mission, has been a consistent follower of Christ. He adds to this some account of the last days of one of the converts baptized by our lamented brother Merriek. The letter is dated Nov. 11th.

The melancholy circumstance under which I am again called to write you a few lines is one of deep sorrow, and one which calls for aid and attention. The afflictions of our mission for the last few years are such that one can't think of them without deep sorrow, and hope that the church will consider Africa's state.

The native preacher's death.

It has pleased our heavenly Father to cause us to feel the stroke of an unerring hand once more in the removal of our aged friend and brother Mr. Williams. He died at Clarence, and, therefore, we are unable to give any particulars of his death, but shall

just write as I receive the communication. Mr. Wheeler writes thus:—"It has pleased the Lord to call our dear brother Williams from his suffering to the rest that remaineth for the people of God. He had been getting much better, but the last few days suddenly got much worse. I saw him last on Wednesday afternoon, he was then lying down with his eyes shut, looking quite calm, as if waiting for his last call. His poor wife told him I had come, and roused him. He opened his eyes slowly, and could move his arms with much difficulty. He was unable to say more than a few words. He was sensible to the last, and just before he died asked for the Bible, and pointed out two passages of Scripture for his sons and children in Jamaica; Philippians i. 1-6, and the other in Matthew. (His wife writes to say he chose Psalm xxiii. for himself.) It is only a few weeks since I buried his little babe, and now the aged father has been called to follow; he died on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock."

Clara's death.

I know not if you have heard of the decease of one of our Isubu members, by name Clara, an aged woman, one of the

two baptized by Mr. Merrick before he left. She died on the 31st of July. A few days before her decease I visited her without any knowledge of her being ill, and found her very low. Mr. Saker being here, he administered some medicine which refreshed her a little so as to enable me to converse with her; on the following day, which was the 29th, on entering the room she was surrounded by the natives, and was presenting her petition to God that he would speedily put an end to her suffering and receive her spirit, in every sentence breathing the sweet name of Jesus Christ. I conversed with her of the happiness which awaits them that love the Lord, and at every pause she would say, "Through Jesus Christ." On the following day, after I had conversed with her for a little while, her country people said to her, "All our family never die without saying something to us, and are you going to die dumb? You are only talking with those God-men, you can't say anything to us." Her answer was this, "I am commanded by Christ to say nothing to you; you have heard enough, which is sufficient." Turning her eyes to the little ones she said to them, "What will ye do? I am going." Turning to Moindu, her sister in Christ, she said, "I go before. Hold fast. I leave you in a world of sin and trouble, but Jesus Christ is above." The day she died Mr. Saker and myself saw her, and on asking her of the state of her mind she said, "Well!" Her tongue then became heavy, and she could say but little until half past six o'clock, P.M., her spirit took its flight, leaving us to chant, "How bless'd the righteous when he dies."

Appeal for help.

And now, dear brethren, the melancholy event which has now taken place in the removal of our brother who has been the only company to me here, leads my mind to make another appeal to the church of Christ, but before this I shall just make three remarks at which it may cause some to shrink at the thought of Africa. 1st. It may enter some valuable young man's mind that sickness and death cover Africa's soil. 2nd. The little progress that the gospel makes may dull the spirit of the church; and a scanty means, separation from all enlightened privileges and comforts of home, may be another. But in answer to these I would ask, How many merchant vessels that have left the shores of England for Africa, and every man on board of them have died in the rivers? but to this day are there none that will come on merchandise? Are there no more ships in Cameroons, in Bonney, and in Calabar? Does the mosquito in Benin fright the sailors and

captains? No! they with undaunted vigour pursue their trade with all the loss of lives; and for an earthly gain there are men to be found who will come out to Africa; but for the gain of an immortal soul, are there none who will think of the profit of a soul? Think of this, and look around you. But it may be asked, where is the profit of all the lives lost at Isubu? Why there is a soul now in heaven which all the world could not purchase, and is not that sufficient compensation for the lives lost if we had not another? Think of the many ships of war that have come out on the coast for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, the loss of lives, and the length of time they have been engaged in this business; but has that been accomplished as yet? No! But are there none at the command of an earthly sovereign to come out for that purpose? There are hundreds who would not shrink at such a command; but for the Sovereign of all the earth there are none capable to be found. But again, has our society never laboured with no success for a longer period than they have laboured in Africa, and yet have you not continued? And why should you shrink for Africa? Think of the South Seas, and remember Africa.

It may be, as I said, because there are scanty means, and a separation from the comforts of home; but our Lord says, "He that will not forsake home, land, father or mother, brother or sister, for my sake is not worthy of me; and whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for my sake the same shall save it." You may say, how can we go without being sent? England has washed her hands from the abomination of slavery, and shall the evangelization of Africa fright you? Shall the blood of Africa be required at your hands? Think of this, and see if there are no young men who will be willing to spend and be spent for God. See if there are none who will think of Christ's love when he left the seat of glory to die for us; and are there none who will think of fallen men, to tell them the blessed message of redemption? The harvest truly is large, but the labourers are few; pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his vineyard.

In regard to the progress of the gospel here, God is doing his work slowly and silently. I have among my inquirers three hopeful ones, who I trust shall be such as shall be saved. I have not been able to make any journey yet; my time is now employed in printing the remaining parts of Mr. Merrick's works, and the Duala scriptures.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

The letters following are from the Rev. E. HEWETT, of Mount Carey, and the Rev. B. B. DEXTER, of Stewart Town. They convey to our readers some idea of the afflictions which still try our brethren and the churches.

Under date January 24th, Mr. HEWETT writes:—

The sum which you have placed in my hands has been distributed amongst about 50 poor widows and widowers, and about 150 poor orphan children; also in the supply of warm clothing, brandy, arrow-root, and other articles of nourishment.

I could give you names and other particulars, but that would take up too much room, and is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that conscientiously, and to the best of my ability, I have distributed of your bounty to the most necessitous; and if the donors to the Cholera Fund could sometimes have been with me when distributing their gratuity, they would have been richly compensated, in witnessing the happiness that has resulted even from the bestowal of the smallest sum.

I assure you much, very much distress has been alleviated. Many a widow has dried up her tears, at the fact that there are still hearts to feel, and hands to help, in the time of need, and many poor orphans have been comforted with the thought that there is sympathy for them in the hearts of many that are far over the water. And I may further add, that life has been preserved, and health restored, which would have been lost for ever, had it not been for this timely aid.

But our tale of sorrow is not yet finished, our cup is not yet filled, the direful pestilence has again raged amongst us, quite as fearfully as last year. Another hundred of our members have been swept away, and their widows and orphan children have been left to mourn their absence.

The disease has this year visited those particular localities that were passed over last year, and in some measure also the previous places where it raged; at all our stations it broke out at once, and I speak within bounds when I state that two hundred persons have been taken away from our churches and congregations; that is to say, about one hundred members and one hundred inquirers, hearers, and sabbath-school children. This year we had it in our house at Mount Carey; no fewer than six were lying sick with this terrible disease at one time, three of

whom died, and three recovered. Two that died were the wife and child of one of our deacons, who were visiting us in search of health; the other, the daughter of our infant-school mistress. Two of our deacons have been taken away, which make four with the two we lost in the beginning of this year.

Oh! the distress, pain, and sorrow I have witnessed; it cannot be described, and I do not think I could ever go through it again without falling a victim to the disease myself.

If I could have felt it my duty to leave I would gladly have left the neighbourhood entirely, but that was not to be thought of for a moment. Yet as a family we have all been preserved; surely we have cause to praise God. I have been however far from well for some time, being broken down with anxiety and fatigue, but I hope soon to be able to work as usual again. As you may suppose, the last affliction has affected us more than the first. Our resources have fallen off very much indeed, so that I am crippled now in a way that I have not been before.

Again, can you help those orphans and widows who have suffered latterly? there are many of them in the most painful circumstances of distress and poverty, and I feel deeply anxious to relieve them.

Under date December 8th, Mr. DEXTER writes:—

That there is a better disposition among the people to support the cause is plain, from the fact that the receipts this year are larger than in 1850, notwithstanding all the sickness; but you will most likely have heard from brother Clark that the small-pox has for some time been making fearful ravages throughout the whole of this neighbourhood. Hundreds have had it both here and at New Birmingham, and there have been many deaths. As we have no medical man within twelve miles a heavy responsibility rests upon us, and a great portion of our time is taken up in hearing of the progress of our patients, and preparing medicines. We have at present between thirty and forty under treatment, besides a large number who are beginning to get better, and many others who act for themselves. Its fatality appears to be confined principally to strong men and infants. As a consequence many of our female members are left widows, and in several cases with large families. God has however blessed our efforts, so that we have not had a larger proportion of deaths than in districts where there has been regular medical attendance.

Neither vaccination nor previous attacks of small-pox seem to prevent, as scores have had the latter disorder a second time. The willingness of the people to help the afflicted is beyond all praise, several of our deacons having given up almost all their time for weeks together to the work.

We have not yet been again visited by cholera, but are in continual fear of it, as it is raging all around us, and has recently proved fatal within three miles of this place. At Duncan's and Kettering it has been even worse than last year, thirty-one deaths having occurred in the first six days. Were it not for the kindness of Mrs. Knibb and Captain Milbourne, it is hard to say what the poor people would do.

In the church matters are much as when I last wrote. If spared till the 25th inst. I hope to baptize between thirty and forty, and there would have been a few more at New Birmingham, but for the sickness. They must now lie over till next year. Yesterday I preached a funeral sermon for four members who had died in the last few days. It is pleasing to add that they had all acted consistently from the time of their professing themselves on the Lord's side. One of them was a highly valued deacon of twenty-one years' standing, whom I shall miss at every meeting I attend. May God raise up many more to fill the vacant places.

To these we add a note from one of the native pastors, the Rev. E. FRAV,

of Refuge. The date is December 9th :

In the midst of anxiety and distress I have just time to send you a few lines.

I informed you in September of the appearance of the small-pox in this neighbourhood; since then it has continued to rage to a fearful extent, and God only knows when it will leave us.

It is now my painful duty to inform you of the re-appearance of the cholera, so that we are now surrounded by the small-pox and the cholera. The small-pox has not been very virulent; but the cholera has been, and is still, making sad havoc; within the short space of two weeks we have had seventy-one deaths in this district. There are now ninety-two cases of cholera under treatment. The scenes that I have witnessed are enough to sicken the heart; some of the people actually died from want.

We are passing through a great commercial and agricultural crisis, and what the end will be it is hard for us to divine, but, turn wherever you will at present, poverty and distress stare you in the face. Under all these calamities our stay is, "The Lord reigneth."

My object in writing now is to beg a grant out of your Cholera Fund, for the many widows and orphans thrown upon the charity of the church by this awful dispensation of divine Providence. I feel certain my plea for them will not be in vain.

ST. DOMINGO.

In the following communication, dated Grand Cay, December 14th, 1851, our brother Mr. Rycroft details the particulars of his recent visit.

Since I last had the pleasure of writing you I have visited St. Domingo, and now sit down to write you a few lines of information concerning our prospects there. Our old friend and brother, Mr. Vincent, I found still at his post, attempting all in his power for the maintenance of our principles, or the interests of the Saviour. This old and interesting disciple appeared very happy to see us, and willing to enter into our object. The few people connected with us who remained in the country after the revolution of 1843 have had his attention to the extent of his ability. This has at least given us a name in the place.

Puerto Plata.

Having arrived in the town of Puerto Plata on the Friday, it was thought I should be invited to occupy the pulpit of the pro-

testant body already in the place, who have a small chapel, and a limited congregation, for the population. In consequence of this I made preparation for an exclusive service on the Lord's day. No invitation, however having been given on the morning of the Lord's day, I held service at the little canute of friend Vincent, some distance from the ville where our baptist friends are accustomed to keep worship. We were few in number, but felt the presence of our Lord, and found it good to be there on every account. I thought, among other things, at this meeting, of the disciples at Jerusalem, in an upper room, and of what followed, in answer to their prayers. I thought of the little meeting at your beloved Kettering, and of its great and blessed results.

State of religion.

The whole scene being new, and its difficulties very apparent, tended to give illustrations and power to such statements of no ordinary character. I felt now the need of that presence which gave success to the preacher on the memorable day of pentecost.

All is beauty in the scenes of this country, only man, alas! only man is distorted. Here is the cross, it is true, but there is no Christ. Here is a kind of religion, but no spirituality; a form, but no power; there is literally death in the pot. On Sunday last, being the fête of St. Andrew, men and women were to be seen at noon bespattering each other on the beach with mud, and then plunging themselves in the sea, in remembrance, I suppose, of the swine into which the devil entered, when the Master drove them out of the possessed. The scene was ridiculous enough, and fraught with painful instruction. It said how much the country needs our presence, and God's truth. At night I held service in the town, when a good gathering, under the circumstances of the time, took place. We preached the crucified One, and afterwards sat and conversed with all for some time. The acceptability of our mission appeared in the presence of a good congregation, for the place, on Monday evening. The protestant minister now invited my acceptance of his pulpit; this however I declined politely, being about to start for this station.

A missionary field.

Puerto Plata promises to become a large and an important place, after a while. At present it may contain three thousand souls. Here are merchants of the French, German, and English nations, while a disposition exists in many persons to make it their home as soon as its political health is established. The fear of war, of which there are sundry reports, deters many persons from residing on the island, but I think that war is very distant. In this confidence merchants are building on a large plan, and strangers coming in. Merchants of liberal and religious views, or their agents, would be blessings here, and the country is very open for their operations.

I rejoice to find another missionary is sent to Jacmel. We should have two on this side of the island. I am totally separated from my missionary brethren at Jacmel by the political state of the country, as well as the distance. The city and its vicinity are open to us.

Our church order is appreciated as far as known, and our baptism acknowledged to a good extent. Even the good brother at

Puerto Plata has in our absence been the administrator of baptism by immersion, although a Wesleyan minister. Sometimes he sprinkles, or pours, and it appears sometimes does it just as it was anciently administered. The catholics say it is the right way. So far all is on our side of this question. This personal dedication to God gives us every advantage over the catholic church; we are severed from her, and from all her traditions. She sees none of her drapery about us. We are not an off-shoot in our worship. She cannot claim us in any respect as once in her connection. We stand before her on the foundation of the apostles, knowing but "that same Jesus," and walking in his steps.

There is some probability of my obtaining a very small dwelling by January, but such a dwelling as this will neither be for our health or accommodation, it is a mere makeshift, with high rental. Houses are scarce, and not to let; people have to build their own houses. A house like Grand Cay Mission would command perhaps £60 or £80 at Puerto Plata. I find a dwelling and several acres of land to it, in a healthy spot, only a few years old, and with suitable conveniences attached, to be disposed of for 2,800 dollars, it might perhaps be purchased for 2,000 dollars (£416), if the sum were offered. This would be our cheapest plan.

I have, through the kindness of brother Treadwell, obtained a room, open to the street and very commanding, for a preaching place. I can be heard some distance out of the house, and if I please, at a great distance. This room is no small consideration; the rental is not however yet fixed.

I expect, either in January or very early in February, to sail for St. Domingo. I am only now arrived home after two weeks' absence, a day. We were a week on a passage of some thirty hours. The weather was awful. We could not make a port out of the storm, and were obliged to submit to contrary gales of wind, and to be tossed on the great deep. The sea broke down into our cabin, and otherwise made its way over us. The vessel, unlike most we sail in, was strong, otherwise we might have been at home above. Thanks to our God we got safe to land at last.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. MAKEPEACE for India has awakened great interest in Birmingham, and valedictory services were held at Broad Street chapel, on Monday and Tuesday, February 2nd and 3rd. From the account

which has been forwarded to us, we learn that on the former evening the chapel was most densely crowded, it being the occasion on which the public valedictory services had been announced to take place. Amongst the ministers

present were the Rev. Messrs. J. MAKEPEACE, I. NEW, J. A. JAMES, T. SWAN, T. JONES, — CHEADLE, J. BAKER, W. LANDELS, P. SIBREE, J. TAYLOR, E. THOMAS, and C. M. BIRRELL, of Liverpool. Mr. EVANS, secretary of the Birmingham Town Mission, commenced the services by giving out the hymn; after prayer by the Rev. J. BAKER, the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, of Liverpool, founded his observations in support of the missionary enterprise from the last charge of Christ to his disciples, to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." After a lucid review of the history of Christianity in its missionary character, from the days of the apostles down to the time of Constantine, when Christianity became the path to the highest civil honours, with its desolating effects on the piety of the church, he came to the period of the Reformation, and then to the present century, when the idea was originated that it was the duty of the church to proclaim the gospel to the heathen. The Rev. P. SIBREE gave out the next hymn, and the Rev. T. SWAN prayed. This was followed by a special address to Mr. MAKEPEACE from the Rev. J. A. JAMES, in language of sympathy and congratulation on his return to India. This address, which was of considerable length, was characterized by peculiar impressiveness and touching pathos, and will doubtless long be remembered by those who heard it. The Rev. I. NEW, pastor of the Bond-street chapel, gave out the closing hymn, and the services terminated with prayer by the Rev. W. LANDELS.

On the following day, at half-past five, about 400 persons took tea together in the body of the chapel, and the number present was considerably increased as the evening advanced. The chair was taken by the Rev. I. NEW, and amongst those on the platform were Alderman LAWDEX, G. EDMONDS, Esq., clerk of the

peace, A. LAWDEX, Esq., Mr. EVANS, and the Revs. J. MAKEPEACE, T. SWAN, C. M. BIRRELL, BREWIN GRANT, E. THOMAS, J. BAKER, W. LANDELS, J. TAYLOR, &c. Addresses were delivered by most of these gentlemen, and it was moved by the Rev. T. SWAN, seconded by the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, and carried with great cordiality—"That this meeting devoutly acknowledges the Divine goodness in rendering the return of the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE to his native land the means of restoring him to health, and congratulates him on the success with which God has crowned his advocacy of the missionary cause during his residence in this country; and also expresses its cordial affection and warmest sympathy towards him, and earnestly prays that he and his family may be safely guarded and conducted amidst the perils of the deep, to the scene of his future labours." Mr. MAKEPEACE acknowledged the vote in a lengthened and powerful speech on behalf of the missionary cause. Thanks were also voted to the committee of management for the tea, to the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, and to the ladies' sewing committee for their services. During the day a valuable and extensive display of needlework, papier maché, cutlery, and other presents, for Mr. MAKEPEACE to take out to India for sale on behalf of the missions, was exhibited in the school-room.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 8th, Mr. MAKEPEACE preached a farewell discourse to an overflowing audience, from Rev. xxi. 1, "There shall be no more sea." Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the evening, numbers went away unable to gain admittance. Thus terminated a series of most interesting services, the impression of which will not soon pass away.

Mr. MAKEPEACE desires us to state that he has received articles from Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Chip-

ping Norton, Bootle, and Norwich, to the value of about £200. These gifts are indeed creditable to the zeal and liberality of the friends of the mission. If the value of such gifts, sent year by year to various brethren in the field, could be always ascertained, they would form a very considerable addition to the annual income of the society.

During the past month, meetings in behalf of the society have been held at Battersea, Dunstable, Tottenham, Brentford, and Canterbury, attended by the Secretaries and Rev. J. CLARK. Mr. ROBINSON of Kettering, was prevented visiting Dunstable by the dangerous illness of his eldest son; but the Rev. J. TOLLER kindly, and at the shortest notice, undertook to supply his place. The Rev. J. E. HENDERSON has attended meetings at Banbury, Hook-Norton, Bloxham, and Middleton; and Mr. CAREY at Kingston, in company with Mr. LEECHMAN of Hammersmith. Mr. TRESTRAIL has left for Scotland, where he will be joined by Dr. HOBX, in a visit to most of the churches there.

We have great pleasure in announcing, and particularly for the information of our brethren abroad, that the School for Sons of Missionaries was opened the last week in January. The committee have taken a commodious house, No. 1, Mornington Crescent. The domestic arrangements are under the care of Mrs. FLOWER, a missionary's widow, and the pupils are educated by a competent master, who appears eminently qualified for his work. It is chiefly owing to the indefatigable energy and zeal of the ladies' committee that the institution has been opened so soon, and under such prosperous circumstances. It is proposed to charge the missionaries £15 per annum; the expenses beyond the amount arising from such payment to be met by public subscription. Here, too, the children will have a home during the vacations, when they have no

friends in England to receive them. At present there are fourteen pupils in the house; but several more have been accepted.

Professor GODWIN of New College presided at the opening. The secretaries, Revs. Dr. TIDMAN and F. TRESTRAIL, detailed the proceedings which had been adopted and the objects proposed to be accomplished; addresses were also given by Messrs. HENDERSON, DAY, CLAYDEN, of Jamaica, and others. The ladies and gentlemen present appeared highly gratified with the appearance of the establishment, and the prospects of maintaining a useful institution, which will prove a great boon to our missionary brethren.

THE DEBT.

We beg to call especial attention to the enclosed letter. Thanks are due to the pastor and church at Pershore, not only for the truly handsome contribution towards the object mentioned, but especially for the effort they have made to induce *one hundred other churches* to imitate their example. We trust the idea thrown out by Mr. OVERBURY of reducing the debt by two or three thousand pounds will be realized; and we hope to see it effected at the next meeting in Exeter Hall. And it will be, if those churches appealed to by a sister church imitate the example and make the effort; and then, perhaps, a closing effort at the public meeting may extinguish the debt altogether. But the letter speaks for itself:—

Pershore, Feb. 10, 1852,

MY DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you a bill for £100, the result of our special effort for the debt on the Baptist Mission, to the liquidation of which we request it may be strictly appropriated. We have written about one hundred letters to different churches and individuals, urging them to unite in the effort. Will you let the subjoined list appear in the next number of the *Herald*? and can you not found upon it a special appeal, in the hope that we may reduce the debt at least

one or two thousand pounds? Wishing you success in the great work, believe me,
Yours truly,
F. OVERBURY.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------|---|----|----|
| Mr. E. Andrews..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. James Andrews..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Cawkwell..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Joseph Coombs..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. W. Dufty..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Edwards..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------|------|----|----|
| Mr. Fletcher..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| A Friend..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Lieut. Mogridge..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Page..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Perkins..... | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Overbury..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Stone..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Steele..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Warner..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Risdon..... | 63 | 4 | 0 |
| | £100 | 0 | 0 |

POSTSCRIPT.

We beg to remind our friends that this month is the *last* of the financial year. The sooner all remittances can be made the better. Officers of auxiliaries are respectfully requested to send up their accounts, and what sums

they may have in hand, as soon as possible. The accounts will be closed on the 31st instant, and unless remittances are made on or before that date, the contributions cannot appear in the Report.

EXTRACT FROM FAREWELL ADDRESS OF REV. J. MAKEPEACE, AT BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 3, 1852.

It is now about twenty months since my return from the burning plains of Hindostan. Serious thoughts were then entertained, that my shattered frame could never again brave that fiery clime, yet through God's abounding goodness, I am now, with recruited health, about to return thither. During my brief sojourn in England, it has been my privilege to plead the interests of our Indian mission, from one extremity of the land to the other; and I much regret that I did not enter upon this duty with the enlarged experience I have since acquired of the state of the churches, and the urgent necessity there exists of pressing upon them with tenfold force the claims of the myriads of our heathen fellow subjects in the east.

As it regards the success of my visits in replenishing the Mission treasury by increased systematic contributions, I feel that in the main I had been as a man beating the air. It has however been affirmed, that, notwithstanding the apparent unsatisfactoriness of present results, an interest has been excited, which, under the Divine blessing, will be productive of future substantial benefit. This slow but sure advance is preferable to any spasmodic effort; which, as experience testifies, too often ends in failure and disgrace. But there is one source of satisfaction, that I return not alone to my overwrought brethren, but that I am to have a colleague in the Rev. John Jackson, late of Falmouth. May your prayers unite with mine, that we may long be spared to labour harmoniously and successfully in hastening on the period of India's evangelization.

During the past year, seven brethren have been enrolled as agents of the society, some of whom are now actively engaged in different parts of the world. But it must not be concluded that there has been a corresponding increase of means. The newly-employed brethren are barely adequate to fill up vacancies, so that after all you have a diminished agency as compared with previous years, and consequently a diminished expenditure for carrying on your evangelistic operations. In Western Africa Mr. Wheeler has joined Mr. Saker, but not long ago there were five European labourers where now there are only two. In Ceylon, Mr. Davis has just arrived to supply the place of two valued and efficient missionaries, recently deceased. In Jamaica, Mr. East occupies the post of the lamented Tinson. In India, two German brethren have been engaged at Dacca, the scene of the labours of the late Mr. Leonard, and our almost superannuated brother Mr. Robinson. And though Mr. Jackson accompanies me as a missionary minister to Agra, yet the important station of Delhi is still destitute, and Saugor must be abandoned. I and a native preacher were the only missionaries of our own or any other society amongst nearly two millions of people, and these scattered over 30,000 square miles. Even this feeble agency must now be withdrawn, and the entire territory left a prey to a rampant idolatry.

Now that I have travelled through the length and breadth of the land, my opinion may be asked as to the state of religion amongst us as a body, and, consequently, as

to the prospect of additional pecuniary help to the Mission? On such a subject it is right that I should speak with diffidence, but I fear that our denomination is lacking in moral power, and that unless there be a more rapid growth and development of vital godliness, there will be no enlarged effort to meet the necessities of our home and foreign population. The low state of piety is mainly attributable to the backwardness of the churches adequately to discharge their great evangelistic function. Their prosperity and power will ever be in exact proportion to their efforts for the propagation of the gospel at home and abroad.

There may be much misapprehension afloat as to the amount of sympathy with the missionary enterprise. It is surely no evidence of an earnest missionary spirit when, as is very frequently the case, the Society's representatives are called upon to address empty pews and half filled chapels; nor even when they are filled to overflowing, if multitudes come to gaze on the missionary as though he were a rare specimen from the ecclesiastical menagerie, or listen to the thrilling recital of hair-breadth escapes and strange adventures among barbarous and savage tribes. Interest in our work must not be measured by the eager aspect or applause of excited assemblies, but by subsequent deeds of self-sacrifice for the welfare of the human race.

I fear that the missionary cause is not generally regarded as an object of paramount importance, but rather as incidental and secondary. But this is an unwarrantable breach of the trust reposed in the churches by their ascending Lord, and is, moreover, a suicidal act. Their grand and primary obligation is to preach the gospel to every creature, and their well-being mainly depends on the proper discharge of this duty. It cannot, therefore, be accounted strange, if we become lukewarm and indifferent to the due fulfilment of this solemn trust, that we should be smitten by a spiritual paralysis and rendered comparatively powerless in the presence of a scoffing and infidel world. It cannot be accounted strange if we partially close up the channel through which the water of life should be conveyed to distant barren wastes, that the heavens above us should become as brass, and no copious showers descend to refresh and gladden the city of God. The saying of Luther, "that the steadfast maintenance of the doctrine of justification by faith is the surest test of a standing or falling church," may be accommodated to this subject; and we think that the earnest recognition, on the part of any community, of the imperative duty to

send the gospel to the heathen is a sure test of its stability or decline.

One who tarries as a stranger among you, may, from his previous residence in the midst of myriads of idolaters, be supposed to be more than ordinarily sensitive to the spiritual condition of the church of Christ in this land. I am not a timorous alarmist, but is there not reason to fear lest the church should be mastered and overborne by the dominant worldliness of the age?

If we can but discern the signs of the times, then now, if ever, must that memorable saying, uttered long ago from the banks of the Ganges be literally fulfilled, "The spirit of missions must evangelize the church before the church can evangelize the world." Now, if ever, must we set ourselves to arrest the march of infidelity, to counteract the tendencies of those Pantheistic dogmas which are being resuscitated from the charnel-house of Hinduism, and to pour a tide of purifying influences through the alleys and by-lanes of humanity which are filled with the poisonous elements of death.

Would that my fathers and brethren in the ministry would take these things seriously to heart, and resolve, with the energy of a determined will to stir up the churches until their flagging zeal be quickened after the pattern of primitive times. Some, however, there may be, who are suffering from stunted incomes, and who regard any extra contribution to the mission as so much deducted from themselves. And what wonder, if with such narrow means the well-spring of their affections be well nigh dried up!

Now as a remedial measure, let them see to it that their people are imbued with the spirit of missions; and it will be found, that those who are most forward to make sacrifices for the propagation of the gospel in distant climes, will be the readiest to provide for the adequate maintenance of devoted pastors at home. It is a mistake to discourage missionary efforts among the members of our churches, lest their gifts should involve a diminution of personal support. Let the pastor of a niggardly people, instead of looking at their contributions to the foreign fund as so much wrung from his scanty pittance, labour with tenfold earnestness, night and day, to stir up their minds to a sense of their great mercies and their obligations to their Lord, until they were melted by a view of the divine compassion and inflamed by the fire of divine love. Such an enlargement of heart could not co-exist with any penurious dealings towards a zealous and godly pastor.

To be continued.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| AFRICA | BIMBIA | Fuller, J. | November 11. |
| | CLARENCE | Wheeler, J. A. | Sept. 15, Nov. 21. |
| | OLD CALABAR | Waddell, H. M. | October 24. |
| ASIA | CALCUTTA | Leslie, A. | November 5. |
| | | Thomas, J. | December 8. |
| | COLOMBO | Allen, J. | December 15. |
| | | Davis, J. | December 15. |
| | CUTWA | Carey, W. | November 20. |
| | INTALLY | Pearce, G. | December 6. |
| | MONGHIR | Parsons, J. | November 27. |
| | SERAMPORE | Denham, W. H. | December 20. |
| | SEWRY | Williamson, J. | December 2. |
| | BAHAMAS | GRAND CAY | Rycroft, W. K. |
| | | Wymes, A. G. & ors. | Dec. 27. |
| NASSAU | | Littlewood, W. | November 27. |
| BRITANNY | MORLAIX | Jenkins, J. | February 5. |
| HAITI | JACMEL | Webley, W. H. | December 28. |
| | | Webley, D. | January 5. |
| JAMAICA | ANNATTO BAY | Jones, S. | January 8. |
| | BELLE CASTLE | Gibson, J. | December 23. |
| | KINGSTON | Oughton, S. | January 2. |
| | MOUNT CAREY | Hewett, E. | December 24. |
| | St. ANN'S BAY | Millard, B. | January 7. |
| | STEWART TOWN | Dexter, B. B. | January 7. |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following friends—

- Mr. Dartnall, for a parcel of magazines;
- Mrs. Walterson, for a parcel of magazines;
- The Young Men's Missionary Association, for a parcel of prints, for *Rev. J. Smith, Chitoura*;
- Vernon Chapel Sunday School, first class of girls, by Mrs. Clarke, for a case of clothing, books, &c., for *Haiti*.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month of January, 1852.

| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
|---|---------|--|---------|---|---------|
| <i>Annual Subscriptions.</i> | | Peto, S. M., Esq., M.P., towards expenses of Deputation to India...500 0 0 | | BEDFORDSHIRE. | |
| Allen, J. H., Esq. | 2 2 0 | Symes, Mr..... | 0 10 0 | Biggleswade— | |
| Anderson, W. W., Esq., and Mrs. A. | 2 2 0 | | | Contributions, by Mas- ter A. J. Foster, for Native Preachers ... | 0 16 4 |
| Christian, Mr. | 1 1 0 | LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AUXILIARIES. | | Luton, Old Meeting..... | 5 14 0 |
| Gurney, W. B., Esq. | 100 0 0 | Bloomsbury Chapel, on account | 10 10 0 | BERKSHIRE. | |
| Gurney, Joseph, Esq. | 15 15 0 | Hammersmith, on ac- count | 7 4 2 | Wallingford— | |
| Gurney, Thomas, Esq. | 6 6 0 | Highbate, by Miss Hatch John Street— | 2 0 0 | Collections..... | 6 17 6 |
| Gurney, Henry, Esq. | 5 5 0 | Sunday School Bible Class, for <i>Demeta- godie School, Ceylon</i> | 4 10 0 | Do, Dorchester ... | 0 5 0 |
| Millar, W. H., Esq. | 5 0 0 | | | Do, Roke | 0 5 0 |
| Moore, Mrs., Homerton Do., for <i>Africa</i> | 2 2 0 | | | Do, Warboro' | 0 9 7 |
| Sherwin, Mr. | 1 0 0 | | | Contributions | 15 3 4 |
| Trotman, Miss | 0 10 6 | | | Do, for <i>Africa</i> | 1 0 0 |
| | | | | Do, Juvenile So- ciety | 8 4 10 |
| <i>Donations.</i> | | Staines— | | | 35 5 9 |
| Alexander, J. W., Esq. | 5 0 0 | Collection | 3 2 6 | Less expenses | 1 10 3 |
| Brunier, Miss | 5 0 0 | Contributions | 3 1 0 | | 33 15 6 |
| Butts, Mrs. | 0 7 0 | | | | |
| Ednams, Mrs. George ... | 0 10 0 | | | | |
| G. C. | 0 5 0 | Less expenses | 0 3 6 | | |
| Griffiths, Mr. John | 5 0 0 | | 0 2 6 | | |
| Keyes, G. T., Esq. | 20 0 0 | | | | |
| | | | | BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. | |
| | | | | Chesham— | |
| | | | | Contributions, for Native Preachers... | 1 2 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Colnbrook— | | | |
| Collection | 2 | 15 | 9 |
| Grendon, Long— | | | |
| Collection | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., Ickford | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Contributions | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Stony Stratford— | | | |
| Contributions | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Do., Juvenile | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Wraybury— | | | |
| Collection | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Contributions | 1 | 3 | 0 |

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---|---|
| Cambridge— | | | |
| Johnson, Mrs., for | | | |
| Miss Hutchins ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Nutter, James, jun., | | | |
| Esq | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers... | 0 | 6 | 0 |

CORNWALL.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|----|----|
| Millbrook— | | | |
| Sunday School | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| Redruth— | | | |
| Anon. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Saltash— | | | |
| Contributions, by Miss | | | |
| Westcott | 1 | 1 | 0 |

DERBYSHIRE.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Riddings— | | | |
| Sunday School, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 0 | 7 | 3 |

DEVONSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|----|---|
| Brixham— | | | |
| Collection | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Contributions | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Newton Abbott— | | | |
| Collections | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Contribution | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Less expenses | 0 | 13 | 7 |
| | 3 | 15 | 6 |

DORSETSHIRE.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Sherborne— | | | |
| Chandler, B., Esq. ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |

ESSEX.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|---|
| Ilford— | | | |
| Collection (moiety, | | | |
| less expenses) | 1 | 12 | 0 |

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----|---|
| Kingswood— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shortwood— | | | |
| Bible Class box | 0 | 16 | 0 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| Uley— | | | |
| Collection | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Do., Cambridge | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., Slimbridge | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Contributions | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Do., Sunday School | | | |
| | 3 | 16 | 10 |
| Less expenses ... | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| | 3 | 13 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------|---|----|----|
| Wotton under Edge— | | | |
| Rogers, Mr. John | 1 | 0 | 0 |

HAMPSHIRE.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| A Poor Minister of | | | |
| Christ | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Wellow, I. W.— | | | |
| Contributions, by Master | | | |
| D. H. Payn, Lee, | | | |
| for Native Preachers | 1 | 6 | 6 |

HERTFORDSHIRE.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----|---|
| Ware— | | | |
| Contributions, by Mr. | | | |
| B. Medcalf | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Do., for Native | | | |
| Preachers | 0 | 5 | 0 |

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Spaldwick— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |

KENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|---|
| Chatham, Zion Chapel, | | | |
| on account | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Lewisham Road— | | | |
| Contributions, Juvenile | | | |
| | 4 | 13 | 0 |

LANCASHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|---|
| Blackburn— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 0 | 16 | 1 |
| Inskip— | | | |
| Catterall, Mr. C. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Liverpool, Myrtle Street— | | | |
| Contributions, Juvenile, | | | |
| for Rev. W. K. | | | |
| Rycroft's School, | | | |
| Bahamas | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Oldham— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Preston— | | | |
| Collections | 23 | 11 | 4 |
| Less expenses | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | 20 | 7 | 1 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Sabden— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 1 | 7 | 6 |

LEICESTERSHIRE.

| | | | |
|------------|----|---|---|
| Leicester— | | | |
| R | 20 | 0 | 0 |

LINCOLNSHIRE.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|---|
| Brooklesby— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 0 | 14 | 0 |

NORTHUMBERLAND.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| North Shields— | | | |
| Sunday School, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|----|
| Woodborough | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| Less expenses | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | 3 | 1 | 4 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------|---|----|----|
| Workop— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 0 | 6 | 10 |

OXFORDSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|----|----|
| Milton— | | | |
| Collections | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| Contributions | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| Less expenses | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | 5 | 0 | 6 |

SHROPSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Oswestry— | | | |
| Collection | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Less expenses | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| | 1 | 0 | 9 |

SOMERSETSHIRE.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|---|
| Wells— | | | |
| Contributions, for | | | |
| Native Preachers ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |

STAFFORDSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|---|
| Coseley, Darkhouse | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Tipton, Princes End, | | | |
| Zion | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| West Bromwich, Providence | | | |
| | 0 | 10 | 0 |

SUFFOLK.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|----|---|
| Halesworth— | | | |
| A few friends | 0 | 10 | 0 |

WILTSHIRE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Downton— | | | |
| Collections | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Contributions | 12 | 17 | 3 |
| Do., Juvenile | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Do., Sunday School | | | |
| Girls! | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Do., Infant Class, | | | |
| in farthings | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 26 | 11 | 10 |
| Less expenses | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| | 26 | 3 | 7 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|
| Salisbury— | | | |
| Collections | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., Stratford | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Do., Bodenham | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Contributions | 12 | 17 | 10 |
| Do., Sunday Schools | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| | 36 | 17 | 10 |
| Less expenses | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| | 33 | 9 | 1 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---|
| Trowbridge— | | | |
| Collections— | | | |
| Back Street | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Do., Public Meeting | | | |
| | 6 | 19 | 6 |
| Bethesda | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Contributions | 76 | 18 | 3 |
| Do., Sunday School | | | |
| Girls, Back Street | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| | 95 | 19 | 9 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---|
| Acknowledged before | | | |
| and expenses | 94 | 19 | 9 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| WORCESTERSHIRE. | | SOUTH WALES. | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | |
| Evesham— | | BRECKNOCKSHIRE— | | Caersalem— | |
| Contributions, for | | Ertwd | 0 5 0 | Collection | 0 15 7 |
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| Earle, Mrs..... | 5 0 0 | Dinas— | | Presteign— | |
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| Aked, Thos., Esq., | 100 0 0 | Hengoed..... | 3 10 0 | Auchencairn— | |
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| | | Ton Gwyrddias..... | 2 2 2 | Tobermory— | |
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| NORTH WALES. | | | | Do., for Native | |
| ANGLESEA— | | MONMOUTHSHIRE— | | Preachers | 1 0 0 |
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| | | | | Conlig— | |
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| Mochdre— | | Blaenffos— | | Moate— | |
| Contributions, for | | Collection | 1 13 7 | Contributions | 3 10 0 |
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| Talywern— | | Do., Sunday School | 3 3 3 | | |
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