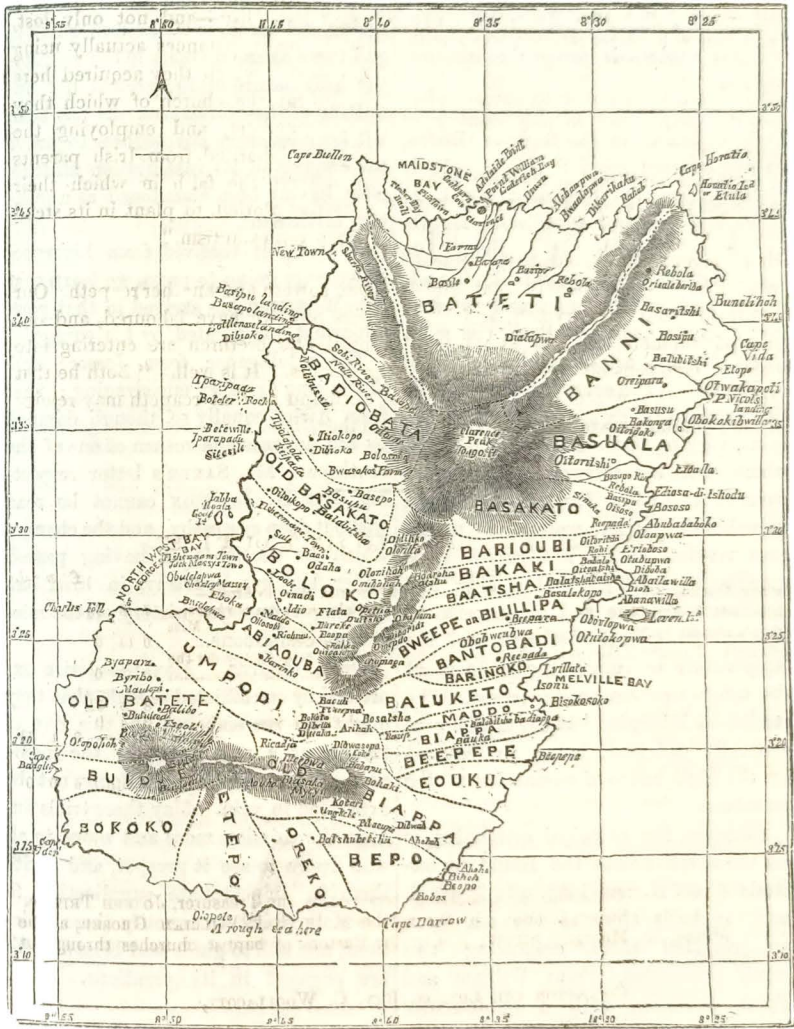


# THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



FERNANDO PO.

The Missionary Herald (Aug. 1852).

## THE MISSION FIELD.

The length to which the intelligence for this month has extended, deprives us of the space usually filled by the remarks which have occupied the first page. But as there is much about the African Mission in this number, we have introduced a map of Fernando Po, which will give a tolerable idea of that interesting spot.

Our readers are aware that Fernando Po is an Island in the Bight of Biafra, on the western coast of Africa. It is distant from the continent about 20 miles, and is about 40 miles in length, by 20 in breadth. It is about 120 miles in circumference, and like the adjacent part of the mainland is very mountainous, Clarence Peak, the most elevated point, attaining the height of 10,700 feet. The southern extremity is also intersected by several steep mountains, varying from 1000 to 3000 feet, which, with the intervening valley, are covered with dense forests of large and valuable timber, and watered by numerous rivulets. The wet season commences at the latter end of May, and continues till the end of November; the annual quantity of rain and the temperature are much the same as at the other stations on the coast. The sea breeze is regular, but the land breeze generally deficient, being intercepted by the high range of mountains on the mainland.

Clarence, the principal settlement, is on the north side of the Island, in latitude 3° 53' N. and longitude 7° 40' E. and is built close to the sea upon an elevated plain, embracing two small peninsulas, Point William and Point Adelaide, with a semicircular

space extending about a mile in length and forming a cove well adapted for shipping. The soil, which is generally argillaceous, resting on a bed of freestone, gives proofs of abundant fertility when cultivated. The water, both of spring and brook, is of the best quality; and there are no marshes in the vicinity, the hilly nature of the ground not admitting of their formation. It has been left for missionary devotedness to brave the dangers of its insalubrious climate, after having been abandoned as a military settlement.

By a letter received from Liverpool as we were going to press, we learn that Mr. WHEELER has arrived in that port, somewhat invigorated by his voyage.

The intelligence from Jessore and Chittagong is most encouraging; that from Africa equally so, though damped by the sickness and return of one of the brethren. Mr. SAKER's letter respecting Mrs. H. JOHNSON cannot be read without deep sympathy; and the changes which he describes as having passed under her eye, pourtray, in brief but striking terms, the history of the mission at Cameroons.

Haiti mourns. May the desire expressed by our afflicted friends, that they might be remembered in this day of trouble, at a mercy-seat, by the members of our churches at home, not be expressed in vain. May these trials endear the mission more and more to all who desire to see it prosper, and incite them to importunate supplication to the Holy Spirit to sanctify these afflictions, and still to guide and bless all who are engaged in its operations.

## INDIA.

## BIRBHOOM.

It is important that our readers should have from time to time, correct views of the labours of the missionaries. Their work is often very monotonous, seldom cheered by many instances, coming at once, of conversion to God. Faith and zeal are the more necessary in such circumstances; and when we see our brethren continually exhibiting these virtues, amidst so much discouragement, we should assuredly sympathise with them, and honour them for their fidelity and perseverance. The following extracts from the journal of the Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, relate to a journey occupying nearly the whole of November last.

*A month's itineracy.*

Set out for Supur melâ, with Sanâtan and Hârâdhan, native preachers, having two gâris, conveying our tent, books, and necessities.

On our way, addressed crowds of people by turns; first in the market of Purindapur, and afterwards at the village of Hat Tikera, Gorgariâ and Parua.

Spoke the word of God to many people at Nethune, Monguldi, Livera, Kesubpur, and Kosba, among whom, as on the former day, we distributed many tracts and some gospels.

Addressed rather small congregations at Bandanagar, and Kendanga, and large congregations at Bullabpur, Surul, Raypur and Mirzapur, when a good many gospels and tracts were given away.

Addressed great numbers in the market and fair of Supur, which we reached on the previous evening.

Some of us attended the fair, whilst other went to the villages of Rajutpur, Birampur, Mauli, Kakhutti and Mirzapur.

At the large village of Muluk in the morning, and in the afternoon in the fair. We had many hearers in both places.

Spent the greater part of the day in the market and in the fair. At the former place we had many hearers, among whom we distributed a good many gospels and tracts.

Remained one day more in the fair, which has become much less than in was some years ago, on which account we visited the neighbouring villages while at Supur.

Left the fair, in order to take a tour to the southward. Addressed a few people at

Gudgaw, and more at the villages of Dhan-sona, Semula, upper Khura, and middle Khura.

Again at Singa and Bejra in the morning, and in the afternoon at Bahira, a large village where we were not well received; the people for a long time stirred up by two wicked brahmans, endeavoured to drown our voices by vociferating "Hari-bal;" so that we were obliged at last, after many fruitless endeavours to speak to the people, to retreat to a distant part of the village, where we obtained peaceable hearers till dusk.

Preached and distributed tracts and gospels to many people at Sienne in the morning, where we were well received; and in the evening in the Supur market.

Left Supur again, on our way home by a different route from that we came; made known the gospel at Kamarpara, Durunda, and Ram-nagar in the morning to a good congregation, and in the afternoon in the Elambaza market where we obtained even more hearers, to whom, at their request, we gave many of our publications.

In the morning went to the villages of Bankati, Ojudia, Sat Kamanu and Bosde, from which places we returned to our tent about noon. In the afternoon, went to Elambazar; many hearers everywhere.

Left Elambazar; had good congregations at Pair, Guru, less at Sonmonu and Surat, and larger again at Gara and Padma.

At Guru, Ringon, and Gopalpur, had few hearers, but at Hilampur market many; to whom we gave gospels and tracts.

Preached in the Dubarjpur market from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Numerous hearers, many of whom received books.

Spoke to generally small congregations at Bandersul, Chinpoy, Kucksujur, and Panuru.

In this tour, at some of the places mentioned, the gospel has often been preached; but at most, seldom, or never before. Our chief subjects of discourse were the great sin of idolatry,—the necessity of renouncing it, together with all other sins,—man's inability to save himself or others,—the power and love of the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of sinners.

On our way to and from Calcutta, also, we had several opportunities of making known the gospel in Birbhoom, and on both sides of the Ganges; which we endeavoured to improve by preaching and distributing books at thirty-five villages, where, with only one exception, we were listened to by a considerable number of attentive hearers.

Since our return home too, we visited the large and distant fair of Bodhinath at Deoghar, taking a new and circuitous course to

and from the fair, in order to obtain an opportunity of making known the gospel, where it had never been made known before. This last journey occupied us about three weeks. With the exception of a little opposition as usual from the Pandas of Deoghar, we were apparently welcomed everywhere. Our words were acknowledged to be true, together with, in not a few instances, declared conviction of

the errors of their own religious system, but without actual renunciation of Hinduism and reception of Christianity; though we hope there is a gradual approximation to this desirable result, for which, however, we must yet labour and pray, and wait with patience for the fulfilment of God's promise. May He hasten it in his time,

## HOWRAH.

There are some interesting facts in the subjoined extracts from the journal of the Rev. T. MORGAN and to which he has given the very appropriate title—

### *Missionary labours along the banks of the Damuda.*

I departed from Haurah at 7 p. m., and reached the confluence of the Damuda at 10 the next morning. Seeing the shore lined with men, women, and children, it being a great bathing day, we went on shore, and preached for two hours to an attentive congregation. The tide setting in, we moved with it, till 3 p. m., when we landed and found a village named Barga, where we preached till dusk to the whole population; the women keeping at the prescribed distance, but within hearing. This village we considered rather hopeful.

Arrived this morning at Futtehpore. There is here a large bazar daily, and a market twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays. After landing we preached in the place where the weekly market is kept, and had a large congregation. They seemed much pleased with our exposure of Brahmanism. Went about a mile to the daily bazar, the people were soon with us. By the number of women present, I think the bazar must be nearly deserted. Spent the afternoon in visiting several groups of houses. I observed to an intelligent farmer that Hinduism makes no provision for holiness of mind, neither does it reform the character. His answer was, "That is a thing we never think of. When I have a lawsuit about land, I get false witnesses and gain my point; then I buy an image, invite Brahmans, have puja, and thereby make atonement. When I sin again, the same process must be gone through." "Then," said I, "the Brahmans rather help you in wicked practices?" "Of course they do," was the reply; "for it is to their advantage."

Went out at break-of-day; after walking about a mile, we saw a large tank, with pakka buildings for religious purposes; and a little further we met with a garden in the wilderness, extensive pakka upper-roomed houses, about twenty small temples, elegant

offices, and substantial out buildings. We asked an old Purohit for permission to enter. "Oh yes," said he, "only let me go in and drive away the women." "Would you rent me one of the pakka houses?" he said with great emphasis, "No, but we will let you live in one of them, as long as you like, without charge." Some of the young men assured me the same, and I have no reason to doubt their sincerity. Our books were received with gratitude. After breakfast, went to the bazar, and had a capital congregation.

In the afternoon we preached for nearly three hours to a mixed congregation of Sudras, Brahmans, and Musalmans. The Brahmans kept silent, and the people behaved well. At the close one of our hearers said, "I approve of all that you have said; but I do not see how I can practise it, unless you were to support me." I find that the longer we remain here, the better the people behave.

Early in the morning we visited a Musalman village near Jainti. We had a large congregation.

Ampta is a place of some importance; and our first stand was near some temples. The Brahmans came, and I soon saw that their aim was to lead us into controversy. We, however, both preached without much interruption. A Babu present requested me to examine the English school there, which is self-supporting. The examination and a certificate rendered us quite popular. We returned to the bazar and preached to a large congregation.

In the afternoon we visited a rich Babu, to whom ten years ago, I gave a copy of the whole bible in Bengali. Near his house there is an annual mela held; and formerly, it is supposed, that no less than 20,000 people used to attend. During my former visit I preached there for several days at the mela, and gave away a great number of tracts and scriptures. Since that time the attendance has much decreased.

I found the old Babu alive, he remembered me very well, and gave us a cordial welcome. The whole family having assembled, and a large company of ladies having taken their position over head on the veranda, we preached. At the close, one of the young

men said quietly, "My father is a sensible old man, has read the book you gave him, and has no faith in Hinduism;" then, turning to the women, he said, loud enough to be heard by them, "You said that Christianity makes the hearts of men good; it may affect the hearts of men, but never, never the hearts of women."

Upon a review of the whole, it appears, that there are some places where the people are by no means prepared to hear the gospel. These, however, are but few. In numerous places the people are prepared to hear the gospel, and that gladly; and in others the opposition wears away in proportion to our intercourse with the people.

## JESSORE.

The Rev. J. PARRY thus writes to the Editor of the Oriental Baptist, and the contents of the communication will be read with deep interest, especially that part of it which refers to the Mohammedan convert, in whose mind the good seed of the kingdom had been vegetating for so long a time.

I lately visited the church at Satberiya and proceeded about fourteen miles beyond it to the south, for the purpose of meeting a person who had forsaken Muhammadanism, and assumed the Christian name. The place is called Tola, a police and Moonsiff station situated on the banks of the Kubutuk. About four or five years ago I met this individual at Kupilmuni about six miles beyond Tola, when I spoke to him about salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ, and he seemed willing to believe in Him. Since then, he told me he had given up the religion of the Koran, as it could not avail to his salvation, and endeavoured to walk according to the gospel. During the above period of four years, he once called on me here, and several times on Ali Muhammad at Satberiya. We had thus opportunities of instructing and exhorting him, and it has pleased God to bless our efforts for his conversion, so that when I lately called on him, he told us that he had fully determined to become a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. Finding such to be the case, I proposed to enter his house, and to have worship with him publicly, so that his neighbours might have an opportunity of observing our mode of worship, and that he might publicly tell them that he had renounced Muhammadanism. Having obtained his consent, I and Ali Muhammad entered the house and were followed by several of his neighbours, in whose presence I desired him to declare his determination of embracing Christianity. He boldly did so, and his neighbours seemed to be pleased about it. I then addressed them in a few words saying, that their neighbour and friend had come to the determination of embracing Christianity from conviction that he was a sinner, and that the Lord Jesus Christ who died for sinners was able to save his soul, but if any one knew that he wished to become a

Christian from any secular motive, I should be glad to be informed about it. No one said any thing to the convert's disadvantage. Subsequently we had worship, and we commended him to the grace and providence of God by prayer, and then left him.

### *Bible Reading Club.*

On our way to Tola, we preached in some of the villages which lay in our course. At one place I met about forty travellers, inhabitants of the Krishnagar district. I preached to them for nearly an hour, and I was much pleased to find them very attentive. In the Tola bazaar I preached to a large number of auditors, consisting of Brahmans, Sudras and Musalmans. They also heard with great attention. Two Brahmans called on me, and asked for copies of our Scriptures. They said that their Shastras were false and inconsistent, and they were unable to learn from them the sure way of salvation. I was informed that about eight Brahmans daily meet together for the purpose of reading our Scriptures, and conversing about the true religion. One of them had obtained a copy of the New Testament from me a long time ago, which he used to read, and some of his neighbours coming to the knowledge of it, expressed their desire to hear and read our Scriptures. Thus commenced their meeting daily together for this purpose. Those two Brahmans who called on me and asked for our Scriptures belonged to this reading club.

I spent eleven days with the people of Satberiya. I visited every member of the church residing in Satberiya, Begampur, Kumarpul, Halimpur and Siki. Three Muhammadans, with their families have lately renounced their false faith, for the purpose of embracing Christianity. They attend divine service on the Lord's days, and the native preachers visit once or twice a week to instruct them.

### *Prospect of a Native Church.*

The new convert of Tola, called at Satberiya for the purpose of spending the Lord's day with us. He again called on me at this distance last Saturday, and spent the Lord's day with us. I hope such apparent love for the Lord's day and his people on the part of this convert emanates from a sincere desire to follow the Lord Jesus Christ. He has taken a copy of the new Testament from me.

which he told me would be read to him by a Kayast, who is an intimate friend, and I hope he will follow his example. Thus I have a prospect, by the grace of God, of establishing a little church at Tola, in the Lord's own time.

The two native preachers who called for tracts and Scriptures, have lately sent me their journal, from which I find they preached in many villages and markets which lay in their course from Buridanga to Balyaghat. In one village they met a respectable Hindu who invited them to his

house, and the brethren had worship with him and his family. Many of his neighbours called and heard the word of God gladly. The brethren state in their journal, that they believe the people of the village in which they found some well disposed towards Christianity will soon renounce Hinduism, for the purpose of embracing the gospel. Some months ago a native Christian, who had accidentally visited the village above alluded to, found some of its inhabitants eager to hear the gospel, and so I sent the native preachers to seek after them.

## CHITTAGONG.

From Mr. JOHANNES we have received the following additional particulars of the work of God going on in connexion with this station, under date of December 15, 1851.

You will be pleased to hear that at Chandgaw we entertain hopes of a few who desire to unite with us in church fellowship. These idolaters have seen their errors, and are under instructions. The gospel is progressing in this part. One young woman, not many months ago, fled from the persecutions of her parents, and sought refuge in my house. She gave considerable offence to her idolatrous parents for expressing her intention—

"I wish to be a Christian." Since her stay with us, she has indefatigably applied herself in learning to read, and has made satisfactory progress. I hope to baptize her soon, together with two other candidates. Her humble and unassuming demeanour has endeared her to us. Last month her father visited my house, and after some conversation with his daughter, he told me, "Sir, take care of my child—she lacked nothing at home. If she is happy, you may see us also follow her footsteps." You cannot conceive how this expression has gladdened the heart of the daughter.

An old man from Rungunneah has promised to join us with his daughter. We have baptized seventeen persons this year—thirteen at Josadapoor, in the district of Comilla, and four at Chittagong.

## DINAGEPORE.

The interesting incidents met with by our brother SMYLIE, deserve record in the pages of the Herald.

### *Inquirers.*

We are now at Chintí. In this direction we have been as far as Goriyá, a large market ten or twelve miles nearer the hills. Many respectable Musalmán families received us affectionately. "What shall we do when you go?" is here a common saying. "We trust you will soon come here again: and when you come, don't forget our house. If you would leave Paul with us, we could at least give him a house." We are about forty miles in a direct line from Dinájpur. This, however, can give no idea of the ground gone over, because we go from house to house, and door to door, wherever our tent is, north south, east and west.

The other day I called on two respectable farmers. On entering the first house I observed the New Testament lying very near the couch on a morá. When the man came in, the first thing he did was to take the book and request us to explain something

to him. By this I had an opportunity of seeing that the book had been well worn during the few months he had had it.

The same day I called at Pirú Baniyá's; he did not observe we were coming till we were immediately by his seat. He was deeply engaged in reading the New Testament. On looking up and seeing who had come, he said "It is a wonderful book!" He then told us of a boy, who, he said, was for ever reading our books. At the moment the boy came in, and Pirú ordered him to read a chapter. The other day, after a deal of warm argument, he said: "Well, after all, what is the use of all this, I still need a new heart, and the Korán cannot tell me where to get it?"

While our tent was at Kánta-naggar and Bírjanj, we had daily visits from two very interesting Hindu youths. Sometimes it happened we had gone out among the villages before they arrived, yet they would follow us through all our wanderings, jungle, plain, or paddy fields, till they found us. This they did, because, as they said, "When you go into Dinájpur we shall not be able to get instruction more than once or twice a year.

We will, however, go whenever we can find time."

Some on reading the above may be led to suppose, we should have multitudes imme-

diately converted. With all their profession and appearance they still hold on to their old notions; lame and limping to be sure, and I hope this lameness will increase.

### CALCUTTA.

It will be seen from the following extracts from a letter of the Rev. J. THOMAS, dated Calcutta, April 30th. that the tidings from Comilla continue to be encouraging, and that our friend Mr. JOHANNES is not losing sight of that new and interesting station:—

Mr. Johannes has been again into the Comilla district and baptized five more converts. He has succeeded in obtaining a plot of ground, but has had to incur considerable expense in clearing the jungle, putting up huts, and giving the poor outcasts a fresh start in life. He mentions 100 to 150 rupees as the amount of expenses beyond those previously incurred. He speaks of several hopeful cases, and I trust, as the poor people will now have a resting place, they will prosper, and that it will prove that God has a great work to do there.

Mr. THOMAS has also recently visited Bishtopore, one of the villages south of Calcutta, in the district which Mr. G. PEARCE has so long superintended,

and where Mr. SUPPER, late of Dacca, has been located for some months. Mr. THOMAS gives the following account of his visit.

I have recently paid a visit to our friends Mr. and Mrs. Supper, at Bishtopore, chiefly to see what was required to be done to make the premises comfortable for their permanent abode. I was much pleased with them and with the place, and, as it is surrounded by very many populous villages, I entertain the hope that it will prove the centre of extensive and successful operations. Our brother with his native preachers, is out every morning, visiting one or other of the villages in turn, and he reports very favourably of the disposition of the people generally. I have arranged for supplying the house with glass windows, and surrounding it with a raised verandah all round, with boarded floors, by which means the house will be made much more comfortable, and they will have a dry walk during the rains, a very important provision in respect to health and comfort. Some out-offices must also be provided, and various other matters attended to, in order to make the place what it ought to be as a missionary residence.

### AFRICA.

Mr. WHEELER writes on February 16th and March 1st, respecting the state of his health and his prospects. It will be seen, however, that he is apprehensive he cannot remain much longer at his post.

#### *Reluctant but obliged to leave.*

You see I write in good spirits, and, thank God, they seldom yield; when they do I am at the lowest. But just now the doctor and quinine have raised me up from the last attack of ague and fever. I asked Dr. King whether I might not venture to go on here; but he says, and experience says, I cannot depend on present relief, I must go home. Mr. Saker, at first, wanted me to stay longer at Cameroons, and keep away from Clarence, its anxiety, and its work. Rest, in this respect, was good, but the place was too relaxing to my weak frame.

I was able to preach, for the first time, last Lord's day. Indeed, I then felt, and

have, for a day or two, wonderfully better; but it does not stand. Already a little loss of sleep these two nights is breaking me again. I regret I can tell you so little of my work, and so much of my unfitness for it, from the beginning of the year. But while I have been unable to preach, for some weeks, I have gone as often as I well could, to hear, and have been pleased to find so much capacity for instruction. Brother Wilson knows how to keep to his text, and repetition is no loss here, while, in application he is plain, and often striking. Both he and brother Smith are clear in doctrine. At the same time they can talk to the people with a simplicity, and with idioms they can quite understand. This is more than Mr. Saker or I can properly do. But I hope I have been improving in this.

#### *Converts and inquirers.*

I told you, I believe, that I baptized the two females who had been so long on trial, on the 14th March last. I had been indisposed on the previous Saturday, and threat-

ened with another attack. But the arrangements were all made. Happily a good night's rest refreshed me, and I was enabled to conduct the service at the brook. I did not venture into the water, but left that part of the service to deacon Wilson. After their baptism had been deferred twice by my ailings, I am glad, at last, to see them brought into the fold. But the next [day] sickness came on upon me, and I was unable to get up. There have been many inquirers, and the most awaken the best hopes. Some, who have been long waiting, still inquire and walk carefully. I regret that the state of my head has forbidden my seeing and conversing with them, except some the last day or two. The deacons have acted very considerably, in keeping them from calling while I have been ill.

Mr. Saker has arrived from Cameroons, and will stay, I expect, till I go. Mrs. Saker, though suffering from ill health, will soon come over for the rainy season. I admire her devotedness to her husband's comfort, which makes her so content to remain here with him, else she should certainly return home. Brother Saker wants help; the two stations are too much for him. There seems to me a special Providence in sparing a man so tough in constitution, and so admirably qualified for his work.

Mr. SAKER after giving an account of Mr. Wheeler's varying health, of his attempts to relieve him, of the changes he had recommended, and their result, finally concludes that a return to Europe was necessary and inevitable. He deeply regrets our brother's departure, yet, with the courage and decision he always displays, proceeds to take every step to prevent the work of God from being hindered. Mr. Wheeler, in all likelihood, is on his way home. In the following letter, dated Bimbia, May 3, he describes the circumstances of another loss which the mission has sustained in the decease of Mrs. Horton Johnson, of Cameroons. The closing sentences of the latter will be read with animated interest.

For two weeks previous to this, Mrs. Horton Johnson was suffering much from dysentery; and during the first few days we did not feel anxiety for the result; but towards the end of the week, when we found all our remedies failed of relieving, we began to fear. At the beginning of the second week, H. M. S. vessel, "Bloodhound," came up to

Cameroons, and we sought the assistance of the surgeon, who, when he came, gave us no hope of her recovery. For three days he attended to her, and succeeded in arresting the disease, but still gave us no hope, and from that time she gradually sank from exhaustion, until Friday evening, at half-past four, she breathed her last. But she has left with us the consolatory hope that her spirit is gone to the better land, where sickness invades no more.

#### *The bereaved comforted.*

I much regret the necessity of leaving him so soon. It was imperative for me to leave for Clarence, on account of Mr. Wheeler's return to Europe, and his time is getting very short. But my dear wife will comfort him and his daughter as much as possible. A note I have just received from my wife, tells me, "he is far better, and more consoled than we expected. Yesterday (the sabbath) he preached twice, and the congregation were deeply attentive. It was a solemn season to all of us. Caroline (his daughter) still feels her loss very deeply. I had much talk with her yesterday. I should indeed rejoice if the Lord should bless the word, and bring her as an humble suppliant to the feet of Jesus. Nichols prayed in the afternoon most sweetly."

Mrs. Johnson has been greatly interested in our work at Cameroons. She much opposed Johnson's first settlement there with me in 1845; at that time she was wedded to Clarence, and would not leave it. At the end of the year 1845 and the beginning of 1846 she passed the "wicket gate," and was brought under the influence of truth, and sought mercy through a mediator. In due time she was admitted a member of the church. Her first request then was to join her husband at Cameroons, but at that time we had no house for her to occupy, and it was not till the spring of 1848 that we could finish a house for them. Up to that time, Johnson occupied a room with me.

#### *Striking changes.*

From the day of Mrs. Johnson's landing at Cameroons till her death, she would not on any account leave it. Her attachment to the people and the place was then as great as had been her former antipathy. And it has been her lot to rejoice with us in the first budding of the kingdom of God among that people. She has seen the multitude scoffing and reviling. She has seen the same multitude filling the house of prayer, while many among them exclaimed, "What must I do to be saved?" She has seen the careless forsake the house of God, and the earnest cleave to it as to their home. She has seen the first converts to Christ baptized in the rolling river, and has heard of the news of that strange scene having floated back to the very source of that river. Twice has she seen



the congregation scattered, and cruelly beaten for choosing a new religion; and twice has she seen the congregation gradually regathered; and others, once the foremost to oppose, broken-hearted, come to seek admittance to the house of God. And now having helped us thus far, and rejoiced in the opening prospects of the mission, she is called to the church above, not the first of our little band, for one is gone before.

It was near ten o'clock on Saturday morning before I could finish the coffin for Mrs. Johnson. From the carpenter's bench, I went to the house of mourning, and thence to the grave; and before the earth for ever closed over the remains of our departed sister it was eleven o'clock, and I had to hurry from that scene of sorrow to the vessel; at half-past eleven we were on our way down the river, and anchored at Bimbia at seven o'clock in the evening.

Through the kindness of Mr. Peto, we have had use of a letter to him from Mr. SAKER in which he gives a general summary of the past year's labours. Its date is somewhat earlier than the preceding correspondence, but it will lose none of its interest on that account.

Twelve months are now expired since I landed here from my European visit; and they have been months of incessant labour and travel. I have not written you till this day, nor have I had time to write to any friend unless compelled; but now I am unexpectedly detained a few days at Clarence, and gladly spend a few hours in writing. I came here on the 27th of December, having ventured to cross the water in our little gig and eight men with paddles. This is the third time that I have thus crossed this arm of the sea, and every one beside myself is too wise to make the attempt. Every body condemns me; but what was I to do? The year was expiring, and everything was to be settled, money to be paid, and books made up. At this hot season of the year, when we are days with scarcely a breath of wind, I see no danger. At no time do I see danger, except it be from a decayed boat, as mine is, or the burning sun.

In our printing work we have done what we could. During the year we have brought through the press about 37,000 pages of Isubu Scripture and Dictionary; and not less than 60,000 pages in Dualla of Scripture, Class-books, and Hymns.

The Isubu was that which was left in type or manuscript by our brother Merrick.

The chief part of the Dualla, which we have printed, is a new translation, a work which is daily going on. If my health continue, I hope that a large part of the New

Testament will be printed during the present year, and the Dualla Dictionary completed.

Our schools are not so prosperous as I wish. At Clarence I have engaged a young man, educated at Sierra Leone, who, in the absence of one more suitable, is a help. The school is well attended, and my satisfaction is not small in seeing it attended regularly by teacher and scholars; but I wish I could speak of its efficiency.

On the mountain I have sent a teacher to labour about three days every week through the year. To-morrow I visit the little school there. A few of the natives are very desirous of knowing more of the truths they hear from us. I wish it was in my power to visit them often.

At Bimbia we have no school and no teacher. Mr. Joseph Fuller is my chief dependence in the printing office, and has to conduct all the services during my absence.

At Cameroons we have now two schools, and I hope the time is not distant when I shall be able to say they are efficient. At the station where we have so long been fixed, the school may be said to continue day and night almost. Adults and children assemble soon after four o'clock in the morning for scripture lessons and prayer, until six or half-past. Then the hour for our work to begin is also the hour of children's school; this continues till ten. Afternoon, the school is short. At five the adults assemble again for lesson and prayer. At seven again in the evening, they take possession of Johnson's house. There "A B C," simple lessons in reading, and scripture reading, make a bewildering sound till nine; after that is singing and prayer; not infrequently lessons are continued till eleven at night. Such, dear sir, is Cameroons, the mission station is a scene of busy activity from early morn to night. Labour, lessons, singing and prayer, is the life at Cameroons.

Our churches are, I hope, healthy.

At Cameroons, all give me pleasure; during the year I have baptized sixteen persons; many more wish to join with us. I have married four couples; some others are only waiting my return.

At Bimbia, our little church has decreased by the death of one member; but two hopeful ones wish to join the church, and ere long I purpose baptizing them.

At Clarence, we have passed through some heart-rending scenes in consequence of the instability of some of our members. At present all is peaceful. In June last, I baptized nine persons, and subsequently our brother Wheeler has baptized one. Others await.

One word on another subject may be written. Throughout the year, the Lord has preserved my health. I have had to travel by day and night, in the creeks, in the open sea, in the sun, and in the beating storms;

yet the Lord has preserved me, even when the lightning has shivered our mast, and the sea washed over us. My dear wife too has been preserved, though sometimes has suffered much. Our labours have been heavy and without cessation, even till now. The repair of buildings, &c., has given us no little toil; our boats too have consumed many precious hours.

One other subject will be cause of satisfaction to you and to the Committee. All our buildings and boats have been repaired; all our teachers and families supplied, together with my own expenses and my three children in England; yet the total expenditure for all is under £1000.

## WEST INDIES.

### H A I T I.

#### JACMEL.

The intelligence conveyed in the letter of Rev. W. H. WEBLEY, dated Jacmel, June 28th, received by last mail, will be read with mingled emotions. That he has succeeded, by a visit to America, in obtaining the framework for his new chapel at a far less cost than he could get it in Jacmel, and that the voyage has been very beneficial to his health, all our readers will be glad to hear; but that part which relates to the alarming illness of his brother, who sailed for Haiti less than a year ago, will awaken deep sympathy with the sufferer, his excellent wife, and the whole mission band, to whom this unexpected visitation is a heavy and distressing stroke.

After an absence of seven weeks it is my happiness to find myself once more at home. My last was dated Boston, and was only a hurried letter of advice.

My visit to the States to procure our chapel was rendered necessary, not only from the shattered state of my health, but from the present high price of timber here, and from the difficulty of procuring workmen amongst the natives. I have been enabled to effect a considerable saving in the price of the wood for the building by going myself, have procured workmen who will come out and put it up, and have met with a kind Christian merchant who has engaged to pay their passage.

But oh! I have sad news for you. You will learn from my sister's letter, that my dear brother has been at the point of death, and the sad secret has burst upon our almost broken hearts that he *cannot* reside in this climate. I will not here narrate the circumstances that have occurred, as she has told you all, and that much more fully than I could

have done, as I was absent during the more serious part of his illness. As yet we cannot bear the thought of parting with him, nor dare we yet break the matter to him. Many and severe have been our trials since we landed here; and no tongue can tell what we have endured; but no previous trial has ever equalled this. Our excess of grief at the bare possibility of his leaving us exceeds, if possible, our excess of joy at seeing him arrive. May strength be given us according to our day, and may both the Committee and ourselves be enabled patiently to endure what is so manifestly the divine will. We would not repine. Rather would we pray that our oft-repeated sorrows may be sanctified, and that our sad hearts, bereaved of earthly good, may be taught to find solace in Jesus. Pray for us, that our heart and flesh do not fail us.

Mrs. D. WEBLEY, in a letter of same date, enters into the details of her husband's illness. Though written in circumstances of the deepest distress, and evidently requiring great effort to control her feelings, there is pervading it a delightful spirit of resignation to the Divine will, and more firmness and composure than could have been expected. The feelings of the wife and the missionary are blended together in a manner both striking and beautiful.

I am sure you will be sorry to hear that for the last week my dear husband has been very ill; and as his illness assumes a serious aspect, I thought it better to let you know every particular. We are not afraid of its being fatal—only that it may hinder his future usefulness. Ever since we have been here his health has been remarkably good, except now and then he has felt a nervous affection in his face, and two or three times he has complained of its feeling quite dead; we all hoped that this was caused by the

heat, and that there was nothing serious in it'; but the other day he had a very violent attack which came on with a twitching in the face and convulsion of the left side of his body, he then felt a rush of blood to his head, and he thought he must be bleeding at the ears or nose. In a short time he became quite insensible, and on getting up from the ground, on which he had fallen, he felt very weak, and was able to get home with great difficulty. He had been out for a short ride; and but through mercy he might have been killed, as it came on so very suddenly;—he had only just time to get off the horse before his senses left him. We sent directly for the doctor, a very clever man, and one we have great confidence in. He bled him immediately, and desired him to remain very quiet; he said it was from a flow of blood to the head, but hoped the bleeding would cure him, and said then there was no danger. This was on the Wednesday, and on Friday, in the morning he had another attack, not quite so violent, but very alarming, and they leave him very weak. The doctor came, and seemed surprised and alarmed that he should have had a return; and then told us that it was an attack of paralysis.

On Saturday morning early he was taken again, but with less violence and pain, as we had something at hand to give him; he was bled again directly, as it is necessary to weaken him very much to prevent a return. The doctor said he thought it his duty to tell us that if he remained here his life would be sacrificed—he would be subject to these attacks, and every one would make him more weak; we are dreading every hour a return, and if there is, some decisive step must be taken, as he assures us that he can never live in this climate.

We did hope better days were dawning on us here with two who had the interest of the people so much at heart; but I do trust, if we are to be called home, the Lord may raise up one to fill my dear husband's place. The doctor now says these attacks are *epilepsy!*

therefore, of course, the more dangerous. I am now writing in great haste, as the packet is expected in to-morrow; will you, therefore, excuse this hasty letter and all its imperfections; my mind is so unsettled, and I feel in such a state of anxiety.

As the packet did not leave so soon as was expected, Mrs. D. WEBLEY adds a few additional particulars in a note dated three days later than the previous letter. From this it would seem that Mr. WEBLEY was somewhat improved, but the medical attendant, Dr. Lecchi, orders him home as necessary alike for the preservation of intellect as well as life.

I am able to give you a better account of my dear husband's illness. All Saturday and Sunday his sufferings were very great; and on the Sunday night we feared, from all the doctor had told us before, that another attack might be fatal. However, it came much lighter than we could have expected; but he was cupped immediately, and after spending the night with him, the doctor pronounced him out of danger. Since then the attacks have been much weaker; but he was bled in the arm again on Tuesday. I assure you the description I have given of his illness is very faint compared with what it has been, and the sufferings he has had. I am, thankful the crisis is passed and he is *better*.

The doctor says he must return to England, as he *cannot live* in this country. The certainty of this is a great trial to me, as a future, quite unprovided for, comes with painful force upon my mind. With a constitution impaired, my poor husband will not be able to exert himself much; still, if his life is spared to return home, every other trial will appear light to me, and I sometimes almost fear this.

## JAMAICA.

It has been customary to give, every year, when we have received the intelligence, the tabular statement respecting the churches which constitute the Western Union in Jamaica. Though the Society has long ceased to have any connexion with Jamaica, except that of fraternal and Christian love, yet our friends generally cannot forget that

some of the most signal tokens of God's favour and blessing were showered on the Mission in Jamaica. Hence the spiritual state of that island will ever be interesting to our friends; and for their information we subjoin the statistics of the churches in the Western Union for the past year.

TABULAR VIEW OF CHURCHES AND STATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE BAPTIST WESTERN UNION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1851.

NAME OF STATION.	PARISH.	PASTOR.	Station commenced	Church formed.	Baptized.	Restored.	Received.	Died.	Excluded.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn	Increase.	Decrease.	Members.	Inquirers.	
1 Annatto Bay.....	Metcalfe.....	S. Jones.....	1824	1824	19	34	4	34	63	1	2	...	43	559	127	
2 Buff Bay.....	St. George's.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11	.....	21	13	.....	.....	.....	3	156	120	
3 Mount Angus.....	St. Mary's.....	W. Teall.....	1834	1842	10	25	5	5	20	.....	.....	15	.....	278	100	
4 Spanish Town...{ Passage Fort...}	St. Catherine's.....	J. M. Phillippo.....	1819	1820	73	16	6	6	5	1	.....	83	.....	1237	160	
5 Sligo Ville.....	St. Thos. in Vale.....	.....	1835	1835	42	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	42	.....	254	50	
6 Mount Nebo.....	.....	J. Gordon.....	1828	1842	.....	19	.....	3	26	3	2	.....	15	281	33	
7 Moneague.....	St. Ann's.....	W. M'Laggan.....	1834	1835	33	2	5	2	5	2	.....	31	.....	155	18	
8 St. Ann's Bay.....	.....	B. Millard.....	1829	1829	61	52	1	4	22	1	.....	87	.....	691	320	
9 Ocho Rios.....	.....	.....	1829	1829	37	8	.....	9	15	.....	.....	21	.....	363	102	
10 Goultart Grove.....	.....	.....	1835	1835	25	9	1	4	6	.....	.....	25	.....	294	62	
11 Sturge Town.....	.....	S. Hodges.....	1839	1845	22	20	4	12	4	.....	.....	30	.....	365	42	
12 Salem.....	.....	.....	1843	1846	26	31	.....	4	7	.....	.....	46	.....	285	33	
13 Dry Harbour.....	.....	T. Smith.....	1841	1842	36	10	1	13	11	2	.....	21	.....	261	23	
14 Brown's Town.....	.....	J. Clark.....	1830	1831	67	36	2	20	28	10	.....	47	.....	1071	116	
15 Bethany.....	.....	.....	1839	1839	42	27	11	16	10	.....	.....	54	.....	567	125	
16 Clarksonville.....	.....	F. Johnson.....	1839	1840	23	17	6	3	28	.....	2	13	.....	407	52	
17 Mount Zion.....	Clarendon.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	5	4	13	15	.....	3	149	16	.....	
18 Stacey Ville.....	.....	E. Palmer.....	1835	1838	7	23	2	7	21	.....	.....	4	.....	320	70	
19 Point Hill.....	St. John's.....	.....	1834	1835	21	42	.....	11	37	.....	.....	15	.....	370	94	
20 Stewart Town.....	Trelawney.....	B. B. Dexter.....	1829	1829	86	22	.....	36	40	6	.....	26	.....	656	80	
21 New Birmingham.....	.....	.....	1838	1838	94	17	3	18	6	1	.....	89	.....	298	70	
22 Refuge.....	.....	E. Fray.....	1831	1837	67	28	38	58	12	2	.....	61	.....	596	129	
23 Falmouth.....	.....	R. Gay.....	1827	1827	26	64	1	3	33	6	.....	20	.....	883	53	
24 Salter's Hill.....	St. James.....	W. Dendy.....	1824	1825	3	40	9	74	40	2	.....	66	.....	892	271	
25 Montego Bay, 2d ch.....	.....	T. Hands.....	1849	1849	40	2	36	21	4	3	.....	50	.....	381	130	
26 Mount Carey.....	.....	E. Hewett.....	1835	1842	46	14	14	80	25	1	.....	32	.....	626	180	
27 Shortwood.....	.....	.....	1840	1842	13	7	.....	26	14	1	.....	25	.....	583	105	
28 Bethel Hill.....	Westmoreland.....	.....	1835	1842	23	13	6	31	6	2	.....	12	.....	440	104	
29 Watford Hill.....	Hanover.....	.....	1838	1838	9	3	26	37	9	.....	.....	9	.....	222	50	
30 Gurney's Mount.....	.....	C. Armstrong.....	1829	1829	25	20	1	20	7	299	4	.....	284	302	26	
31 Mount Peto.....	.....	.....	1849	1851	29	16	301	11	5	.....	1	329	.....	329	66	
32 Fletcher's Grove.....	.....	.....	1835	1842	.....	9	1	26	3	.....	.....	.....	19	142	35	
33 Providence.....	St. Elizabeth's.....	.....	1840	1841	14	5	.....	5	6	.....	.....	8	.....	192	24	
34 Bethsalem.....	.....	.....	1837	1840	.....	10	1	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	176	28	
Total.....						1056	663	490	659	549	358	35	1119	508	1478	2776

NOTE.—In consequence of the absence and sickness of some of the pastors, no returns have been received from ten churches. The number of members in these churches last year was 3,600  
 Number reported in 1851..... 14,780  
 Total number..... 16,380

### HOME PROCEEDINGS.

We have been compelled to devote so large a space during the past three months to the announcement of contributions, in order to keep the receipts in our books, and the public acknowledgement of them exact and complete, that we have not been able to notice the various meetings which have been recently held on behalf of the Society.

During May meetings were held in various parts of Norfolk, which were attended by Revs. F. TRESTRAIL, J. LEECHMAN, and B. W. NOEL, assisted by the pastors of churches in the county. None of these meetings were wanting

in interest, while many of them were unusually animated and encouraging. During the same month, Mr. TRESTRAIL visited many churches in Northamptonshire; Mr. UNDERHILL spent a Lord's day at Clipstone, and also attended meetings in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset; and Mr. FISHBOURNE was deputed to take part in the services at Union Chapel, Luton. The month was thus busily occupied, and, on the whole, satisfactorily.

In June, Mr. UNDERHILL, with Revs. F. BOSWORTH, and P. H. CORNFORD, were engaged in Cambridge and vicinity, for

a week; and the Rev. T. SMITH went to Colchester. Mr. TRESTRAIL visited Bath, Keynsham, and Paulton; and, while we write, Messrs. CAREY and UNDERHILL are attending meetings in Gloucestershire. The turmoil and excitement consequent on the elections have somewhat interfered with their proceedings, but we hope the results will be found to be equal, at least, to those of last year.

For the first two months of the present financial year, the income of the Society was not quite equal to the corresponding period of the previous year. But at the close of June, the receipts were somewhat more than they were at the end of June, 1851. The payments had been, however, considerably heavier. As yet, the Committee have not had to borrow from the bankers to meet current payments. May we once more remind the Treasurers and Secretaries of auxiliaries to send up what they may have in hand, from time to time, *on account*, and not wait until they have received all the proceeds of their district. This will tend to equalize the income and expenditure, and very favourably affect the bankers' account.

We shall be glad, too, if our friends in the country will continue to favour us with some statement of the meetings held in the several districts—the attendance, spirit, and general impression made by

them. Such intelligence is valuable on many accounts, and is interesting to our readers generally.

The Committee have had under their consideration a plan, submitted to them by the Secretaries, for extending and strengthening the mission in Bengal Proper—a district lying within lines drawn from Calcutta eastward to Chittagong; thence north-west to Dinapore; thence back again to Calcutta. There are more than twenty millions of immortal beings in this district, ten millions of whom have never heard the gospel of Christ at all, and the majority of the people are in a state of lamentable destitution. To carry the plan, however modified, into effect, will require an *increased* income of £3,500 a year. When the Committee have fully considered, and matured their judgments upon the project, it will be made known to the churches. Without their concurrence nothing can be done. To take any step which would incur the risk of augmenting the present debt, would be ruinous. In the meanwhile, may our friends be found uniting in fervent prayer, that the Spirit of divine wisdom may guide the Committee in their deliberations, and incline the friends of the Society to respond cheerfully, and with one heart and mind, to this call when it is made.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

We are happy to find by a note dated June 24th, that our esteemed brother Mr. CLARK, and his family, have reached Brown's Town in safety. He adds what cannot be read without deep sympathy: "Heart-rending tidings reach me from every one I meet of the ravages of the small pox, and of the distresses which follow in its train. May God incline his people to aid the sufferers in their season of affliction and sorrow, and

mercifully sanctify to them this painful dispensation of His providence."

The notice of our brethren abroad, particularly those in the East, is called to an extract from a note which we have received from a kind and zealous friend. "The reading of the Herald is now become general. But there is one thing which makes against its being read by our poorer members who have no pastors. It is the many *untranslated*

words which occur in the reports from abroad. If they could be explained in a parenthesis, or in any way, it would encourage the reading of the Herald at our meetings."

This hint is important. The orthography of things, places, and persons, is constantly changing in eastern letters. We are often puzzled ourselves. We got familiar with "pucka" houses. This month it is pakkā. Once it was Koran; now it is Quran. Formerly it was brahmin; now it is brahmān, and so on through a long list. We trust brethren, in writing, will think of the English public, and forget, for a time, Indian technicalities and sounds.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Colombo, desires us to state that she has received a box of clothing for her school, but there is no note with it to inform her from whom it came. She also wishes us to suggest to any kind friends who may send her articles for Ceylon, that modern things suited for *European* wear are most suitable, and that the shirts and loose pinafores contained in the aforesaid box were of no use at all for the natives. If the goods had been sent *unmade*, they would have been most acceptable for the girls; but the Cingalese wear their own costume, and will not wear frocks.

#### FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA	BIMBIA	Fuller, J. J.	March 4.
		Saker, A.	April 6, May 3.
	CAMEROONS	Saker, A.	Feb. 26, March 15 and 29, April 13 and 17.
	CLARENCE	Saker, A.	January —, May 5.
		Wheeler, J. A.	Feb. 15 & 16, March 1 & 11, April 15, one letter, no date, received July 7.
AMERICA	SHELBURN FALLS	Butler, W.	June 10.
ASIA	CUTWA	Carey, W.	May 24.
	MONGHIR	Lawrence, J.	May 27.
BAHAMAS	GRAND CAY	Littlewood, W.	May 1, June 7, 15 & 16.
	NASSAU	Capern, H.	May 7.
BRITANNY	MORLAIX	Jenkins, J.	June 18.
HAITI	JACMEL	Webley, A.	June 27.
		Webley, W. H.	June 28.
	PORT AU PLAT	Rycroft, W. K.	June 8.
JAMAICA	BROWN'S TOWN	Clark, J.	June 24.
	CALABAR	East, D. J.	June 6 and 15.
	FALMOUTH	Gay, R.	June 7.
	KETTERING	Milbourne, T.	June 8.
	KINGSTON	Graham, R.	June 12.
		Oughton, H. S.	June 26.
	MANCHIONEAL	Campbell, G., & ors.	March 23.
	ST. ANN'S BAY	Millard, B.	June 25.
	STOKES HALL	Lynch, A., & ors.	March 20.
	STURGE TOWN	Hodges, S.	June 10 and 25.
TRINIDAD	PORT OF SPAIN	Law, J.	June 26.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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

Mrs. Butlin, Luton, for a parcel of magazines;

Friends connected with the Baptist Church, Addlestone, for a parcel of clothing, for Africa;

Mr. Williamson, Ringstead, for a box of books, for *Rev. W. K. Rycroft*;  
 Mr. Gilbert Blight, for a valuable series of the Periodical Accounts, Baptist Magazine, Christian Observer, &c.;  
 John Purser, Esq., and family, Rathmines Castle, Dublin, for a case of clothing and fancy articles, for *Rev. E. Fray, Refuge, Jamaica*;  
 Miss Waylen, Great Chilhampton, for a parcel of fancy articles, for *the same*;  
 A lady, Staffordshire, by Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, for a brooch;  
 The British and Foreign School Society, for the grant of a case of school materials, value £5, for *Rev. H. Capern, Bahamas*.

The Committee will feel obliged to any friends who may have copies of the last year's Annual Report of the Society, which they do not require for their own use or for distribution, if they will kindly return them, carriage free, to the Mission House; as the Committee's reserved copies are quite exhausted.

## CONTRIBUTIONS,

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

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
<b>ANNUAL COLLECTION.</b>				
Annual Sermon to Young Men, at Poultry Chapel .....	13	0	3	
Less expenses .....	4	0	3	
	9	0	0	
<b>Annual Subscriptions.</b>				
Courtall, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	
Giles, E., Esq. ....	1	1	0	
Hassall, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	
Thornton, Miss .....	1	0	0	
<b>Donations.</b>				
A. D. ....	5	0	0	
J. S. R. M. ....	0	10	0	
<b>LONDON AUXILIARIES.</b>				
<b>Eagle Street—</b>				
Juvenile Auxiliary, by Young Men's Missionary Association, for Schools .....	1	6	0	
<b>Henrietta Street—</b>				
Collection .....	6	0	0	
John Street, on account	25	0	0	
<b>Soho Chapel—</b>				
Juvenile Auxiliary, by Young Men's Missionary Association, for Kottaville School	10	10	0	
<b>Walworth, Horsley Street—</b>				
Collections .....	7	4	6	
Contributions .....	0	13	3	
Do., Sunday School	3	18	9	
	11	16	6	
Less expenses .....	0	4	0	
	11	12	6	
<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>				
<b>Reading—</b>				
Contributions, by Mrs. C. Davies, for Rev. T. C. Page, Madras	1	10	0	
<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</b>				
Swanbourne .....	0	19	0	
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE.</b>				
<b>Cambridge—</b>				
Contributions .....	4	4	6	
Do., for E. I. Schools	8	14	0	
<b>DEVONSHIRE.</b>				
<b>Tiverton—</b>				
Collection .....	4	13	8	
Contributions .....	8	10	11	
Do., Sunday School, for Paul Rutton, Dinagapore.....	5	0	0	
	18	4	7	
Less expenses .....	0	0	5	
	18	4	2	
<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>				
<b>Bridport—</b>				
Collection .....	1	7	6	
Contribution .....	1	0	0	
<b>Lyme—</b>				
Collection, &c. ....	6	10	6	
Weymouth, on account	29	0	0	
<b>ESSEX.</b>				
<b>Colchester—</b>				
Collection .....	6	8	6	
Less expenses .....	0	9	6	
	7	19	0	
<b>Romford—</b>				
Collection (moiety) ...	2	10	0	
<b>Witham—</b>				
Thomasin, Geo., Esq.	1	0	0	
<b>HAMPSHIRE.</b>				
<b>Whitchurch—</b>				
Collections.....	3	2	7	
Contributions .....	2	16	6	
Do., Sunday School	0	6	11	
<b>KENT.</b>				
<b>Bessels Green—</b>				
Contributions .....	1	1	0	
Do., Sunday School	0	18	5	
<b>Footscray—</b>				
Rogers, Mr. John.....	1	0	0	
Lessness Heath—				
Collection .....	1	0	0	
<b>NORFOLK.</b>				
<b>NORFOLK, on account,</b>				
by Mr. J. D. Smith.....	150	0	0	
<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.</b>				
<b>Brannstone—</b>				
Collection .....	2	10	0	
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>				
<b>Bridgewater—</b>				
Collection .....	1	15	9	
Contributions .....	7	6	6	
Do., Juvenile .....	8	13	7	
<b>Bristol, on account, by</b>				
R. Leonard, Esq.....	335	0	0	
<b>Burnham .....</b>				
	1	1	0	
<b>Crewkerne .....</b>				
Collection .....	3	9	0	
Contributions .....	0	14	3	
<b>Hatch—</b>				
Collection .....	3	16	0	
<b>Highbridge—</b>				
Collection, &c. ....	0	17	2	
<b>Isle Abbot—</b>				
Collection .....	1	7	4	
<b>Montacute—</b>				
Collection, &c. ....	4	9	4	
Contributions .....	5	14	1	
Do., Sunday School	1	0	0	
<b>Minehead—</b>				
Collection, &c. ....	5	3	8	
Contributions at W...	1	0	0	
Do., for Africa .....	0	10	0	
<b>Stogumber—</b>				
Collection .....	2	2	6	

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Wachuset and Williton		4 4 6	Cemas—			Blaenavon, Horeb—		
Contributions .....		2 18 10	Collection .....	0 6 5		Collection .....	1 2 6	
Wellington—						Contributions .....	2 7 0	
Contributions .....		2 15 0	SOUTH WALES.			Castletown—		
Yeovil—			BRECKNOCKSHIRE—			Collection .....	1 10 5	
Collection .....		4 0 0	Brynmawr, Tabor—			Contributions .....	4 0 0	
		398 0 6	Collection .....	1 8 1		Do., Sunday School	4 2 5	
Less expenses .....		7 8 9	Cefn-Coed-y-cymar—			Ebbw Vale, Brierly Hill—		
		390 11 9	Collection .....	0 19 0		Collection .....	0 13 6	
STAFFORDSHIRE.			Dartan Felen—			Contributions .....	0 17 6	
Stoke, Burslem, and Hanley—			Collection .....	0 15 6		Llandewi—		
Contributions, after Sermons by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A. ....		46 5 10	Contributions .....	0 10 0		Collection .....	2 1 8	
SURREY.			Llanely, Bethlehem—			Contributions .....	1 2 6	
Addlestone—			Collection .....	1 14 4		Llanhiddel .....	2 2 0	
Contributions, box ...		0 4 6	Contributions .....	1 14 9		Llansaintraid—		
WESTMORELAND.			Llanfrynach—			Collection .....	1 0 0	
Crosby Garrett—			Collection .....	0 16 9		Contributions .....	2 0 1	
Contributions, for Native Preachers ...		0 11 0	Llangorse—			Llanwenarth—		
WILTSHIRE.			Collection .....	0 15 6		Collection .....	2 13 3	
Chapmanslade—			Llangynidr—			Contributions .....	5 4 6	
Collection .....		1 0 0	Collection .....	1 1 9		Newport, Temple—		
Corsham—			Contributions .....	0 10 0		Collection .....	2 0 0	
Collection .....		1 8 0	Llanviangel, Soar—			Noddfa—		
Contributions .....		7 2 0	Collection .....	0 8 9		Collection .....	0 7 0	
Melksham .....		6 6 11	Contributions .....	0 17 6		Pontypool, Tabernacle—		
Do., Forest .....		0 4 8	Maesbyrlan—			Collection .....	2 0 0	
Do., Beanacre .....		0 3 5	Collection .....	1 10 2		Pontypool, Trosnant—		
Contributions .....		31 0 3	Contributions .....	1 0 0		Collection .....	1 2 7	
Do., for African Schools .....		1 10 0	Newbridge—			St. Mellons—		
WORCESTERSHIRE.			Collection .....	1 11 0		Collection .....	0 15 0	
Bewdley—			Contributions .....	0 5 0		Contributions .....	2 8 3	
Contributions, &c. ....		9 7 10	GLANORGANSHIRE—			Twyn Gwyn—		
Sunday School .....		0 12 2	Dowlais, Caersalem—			Collection .....	1 8 8	
NORTH WALES.			Collection .....	2 18 0		Contributions .....	1 5 4	
ANGLESEA—			Contributions .....	2 0 0		SCOTLAND.		
Amlwch, Salem—			Dowlais, Hebron—			Edinburgh—		
Collection .....		0 18 4	Collection .....	1 4 6		Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, by Robt. Irvine, Esq., for Calcutta Schools		
Contributions .....		8 9 6	Merthyr Tydvil, Ebenezer—			Do., for Ceylon Schools .....	5 0 0	
			Collection .....	3 5 5		Perth—		
			Contributions .....	1 15 0		Collection .....	9 0 0	
			Pontypridd—			FOREIGN.		
			Collection .....	2 12 3		JAMAICA—		
			Contributions .....	7 10 0		Bethsalem—		
			Ynysfach and Libanus—			Contributions, by Sunday School Teachers, for Africa		
			Contributions, &c. ...	4 11 0		Montego Bay, First Church, by Rev. Jas. Reid .....	1 11 10	
			MONMOUTHSHIRE—					
			Bethel—					
			Collection .....	1 13 0				
			Contributions .....	3 5 4				
			Blaenau Gwent—					
			Collection .....	1 12 9				
			Contributions .....	2 15 8				
			Do., Sunday School	0 10 0				

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