THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

The Romance of Missions.

IN an interesting conversation on Missions, held some time since, a President of a London College remarked, "It has been said that the Romance of Missions is gone, and they are now conducted on sound business principles. If that be true," continued he, "their glory is gone, and their success is at an end; if a balance is to be struck between the souls saved and the pounds spent, the blessing of God will not follow."

It is to be hoped that the spirit of worldly calculation has not so deeply penetrated the Church as our friend feared. Indeed, an incident he recounted—and similar ones frequently occur—goes to prove that the Romance of Missions has not quite died out. A good woman, in a small country town, was permitted by her husband to open a little shop. His own earnings being sufficient for the ordinary support of the family, she was to do what she liked with anything she might gain. At the close of the first year, the profits of her labour amounted to £15. She had worked hard for it, and it was her own. She took it to her minister, and gave it as an anonymous contribution to the Missionary Society.

Still, it is with a profound conviction of the danger and of the truth of our friend's estimation of the consequences, that we ask the attentive consideration of our readers to his remark that when the Romance of Missions is gone, their glory and their success are at end. By the term "Romance," as applied to missions, we understand that idea of the word which one of the masters of modern thought means to convey when he says, "all virtue that goes beyond man's ordinary practice is romantic." And however in-

capable of this remantic action an individual may himself be, there is that in man's nature which invariably responds, with a throb of approving admiration, to the exhibition of it in another. Leonidas and his brave three hundred were remantic in the extreme, and successive ages have set their seal of approbation on the remance. Our own martyr who, with the stake in sight, all feeble woman as she was, walked on with the words on her lips, "I cannot argue for my religion, but I can die for it," is an instance of still holier remance that to the end of the world will thrill all Christian hearts.

St. Paul was thus romantic when, on the prophecy of what awaited him at Jerusalem, his friends besought him to desist from his intention of going up, he exclaimed, "What, mean ye to weep, and break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus." And with the utmost reverence must be placed, as the grand exemplar of all virtne that goes beyond the ordinary practice of man, though at an immeasurable distance in advance, HIM, "who though He was rich, for our sakes became poor-that we through His poverty might be made rich." And it is by means of this same self-sacrificing spirit that His work is carried on in the earth. The kingdom, whose foundations were laid in blood, cannot be built up by self-sparing hands. Whenever in the past history of the Church she has arisen, and showed herself as "the body" of Christ, it has been by putting forth the same extraordinary virtue. The Reformers as individuals, the martyrs as a host, the godly men who maintained through an incalculably far milder, but as unremitting a persecution, God's revival work in the last century, all conferred not with flesh and blood.

Romantic to a degree that to some men seemed insane, was the village schoolmaster at Moulton, who rose up from his maps, black in his imagination with the "gross darkness" of idolatrous superstition, and went into the pulpit before his assembled brethren, and called upon Zion to "lengthen her cords, and strengthen her stakes," even to the uttermost ends of the earth. Romantic enough were the thirteen men, with their thirteen pounds, who started on their way to shake the superstitions of ages. Romantic enough were those men who stepped down into the pit, bidding their companions to hold the rope; but—and be it ours to remember—they could not have done it had they not also had confidence in the romance of the men who held the rope.

And in every private Christian who works earnestly for God, and in

whom those around realise in some degree the 'ideal of, "as I am, so are ye in the world," is this same romantic rising above the dead level of ordinary virtue.

And if now the great Missionary undertaking is to advance instead of retrograde, it will only be by a return to the romance of our fathers, and that not merely in the men who go out, but in the men who stay at home, pledged to sustain them. And the renewal should begin here. If we deny missionaries our enthusiastic sympathy, and dole out supplies with a niggard hand, calculating our pounds on one side, and tabulated results on the other, we do as much as in us lies to crush out their life and zeal, and to pull down that which the hands of our fathers and our own hands have built. It is His own work which our Lord and Saviour has given us to do, and He expects us to do it in His own Spirit. He took no careful self-sparing thought when He accomplished our redemption: "He emptied Himself."

Old and trite it is to say, we cannot go forth to preach the Gospel to the heathen, we can only give our prayers and our money; but there lies just the one thing we have to do. It is as much our duty to give and pray as it is the Missionary's to preach and pray, and we are as truly doing our Lord's work while we are denying ourselves to give, as they are who lose their health, their lives it may be, in abiding at their post.

The very simplicity of what we have to do has made it seem a common thing to us, and has lowered the tone of high and holy enthusiasm in which our fathers and their early successors undertook the work. We want to see again as they did, the world perishing; we want to see again as they did, the Cross of Christ lifted up, and to feel as they felt, a personal interest in that salvation, and to hear as they heard, the command, "Preach the Gospel to every creature." We want to feel that on us who have been redeemed, not "with silver and gold," but by "the precious blood of Christ," rests the obligation to send on His Gospel to the world. We dare not, therefore, lay on the altar of His sacrifice that which costs us nothing; and if to carry on His work he asks more than we have hitherto given, let us see to it that we are prepared to carry out our gifts to the point of self-sacrifice. We shall never rise to the true idea of missionary service, nor the blessedness of being like our Divine Lord in action, until we sacrifice somewhat for His sake. The common virtue of a guinea a year will never carry on the great missionary work.

The Brahmos.

HERE has been published from time to time, both in India and this country, many contradictory statements in regard to the Brahmists. By some they are highly praised, by others as strongly condemned. In this case, as it often happens, the truth lies between the two extremes. Generally speaking, they are persons of great intelligence, and of high cultivation; and we believe they are eminently moral and virtuous in their lives. They worship the one God; they speak of Christ in terms of glowing eulogy, but they do not receive the doctrine of His divinity, nor of His vicarious sacrifice. In some respects they may be said to be "not far from the kingdom of heaven." Many missionaries, like the late Mr. Parsons, for instance, feel greatly concerned about them. If it should please God to bless the efforts some make to present the truth more fully to their minds, these men will be a power for good in India. They are spreading in Bengal. The following letter is intended to correct some misrepresentions, and we insert it in order to supply fresh information respecting them :-

"In your issue of the 4th inst., appeared the letter of a 'Ryot' headed 'Brahmos from a pure Hindu's point of view.' If it had made its appearance in any of the lesser papers, I could have passed it unnoticed. But as the Friend of India is one of the most widely-circulated papers in India, and holds a very high position in the estimation of the public, and is read by many Europeans as well as natives, who watch with particular interest the progress of religion and intelligence in this country, I fear this letter may do some harm.

"The writer denominated the Brahmos 'Kaisabs.' Now the meaning of this singular expression would be, pertaining or belonging to Kesab. If Anglicised, it would be Kesabites, or worshippers of Kesab. Have the Brahmos adopted this designation? No, far from it; they are Brahmos;

all that know them know them as Brahmos, and they wish to be denominated as such, neither more nor less. Do they like to be known by this appellation? No; they scout it, they hate it. They are not Kesabites, they are not worshippers of Kesab, and they do not like that anyone, either from malice or carelessness, should try to infuse into the minds of the enlightened public a wrong impression of what they believe and what they worship. Had they really been the worshippers of Baboo Kesab Chunder Sen, whose pure character your correspondent has tried to villify, they would have been all the more happy for being called so. Why, then, does he represent them to be what they are not? Is he ambitious of being the originator of a nickname, a name which is more hateful to a Brahmo than Nazarene to a Christian?

"By whom was this word Kaisab first used? It was coined and applied to the Brahmos by the editor of the vernacular newspaper, Somprokas. The story is simply this: The learned pundit who edits that paper has a nephew, a very intelligent and amiable young man, who has thrown away his brahminical thread, and has publicly joined the Brahmo Somaj. The pundit, though professing liberal principles, tried his utmost to dissuade his nephew from thus acting up to his conscience, and insisted on his remaining a hypocrite for ever. The youth, however, has boldly come forward, and, in spite of the persecutions which he had to anticipate from his learned uncle, has joined the Brahmo Somaj. This has thrown the pundit into a fit of displeasure against the Brahmos, and he has fallen upon a plan of revenge against them. Baboo Kesab Chandra, in his sermon at the Mandir, asks the assembly of Brahmos to have faith. The 'pure Hindoo' intimates that he wants the congregation not to have faith in

God, as everybody has it (the 'pure Hindu' says) but to lay their faith on Kesab Baboo himself. Will any of his readers, sir, believe him? Will the public take as truth what bears the stamp of falsehood on its very face? I hope not. On the other hand, they will, I hope, believe me when I say that Baboo Kesab Chandra never enunciated such a principle. On the contrary, how emphatically he urged the four young men, the other day, on the occasion of their public entry into the membership of the Brahmo Somaj, to put their faith, not on their weak selves, not on any man on earth, far less upon Baboo Kesab Chandra, but upon God, and God alone. I was present in the Brahmo Mandir, on all the service days since its first opening, and I give my testimony to the impartial public, that such a presumption, for it could not be better than presumption, if not blasphemy, was never uttered by the minister.

"A Brahmo."

Jamaica.

ROM recent letters we obtain the gratifying intelligence that, with the expiry of the Clergy Act, the Established Church in Jamaica ceased, as such, to exist. Great fears had been entertained both there and in this country, that some effort would be made in the way of concurrent endowment. In a very exhaustive and able dispatch by Sir John Grant to Earl Clarendon, some such a plan was sketched and recommended. After giving a very candid and impartial summary of the state of things on which the Executive would have to operate, he extols the Wesleyan system as suitable generally, but in districts where wealthy persons reside, he would have them support their ministers on the voluntary principle, and instead of having one church supported by all classes, he

would extend the influence of all Christian communions. These he proposes to support by a system of "grants in aid." One extract from the dispatch, referring especially to our own missionaries, we cannot withhold:—

"After the great era of emancipation, they entered the field with advantages of which they made good use. In consequence of their worthy exertions in the two great causes of making the slaves Christians, and of making them free men, they had gained their love and their unbounded confidence. The mad and bitter days which immediately followed emancipation, could not but add to the just influence of such friends of the emancipated class as were the Baptist missionaries. Consequently, wherever Baptists congregated, large and very costly chapels arose, paid by voluntary contributions; and very ample provision for the ministers was made by unstinted voluntary contributions. In this flourishing state of things, the Baptist missionaries have abandoned all pecuniary connection with the Baptist community at home. But gradually, as time wore on, as wiser and better courses were adopted by others, and as the old

generation which remembered the bad days died out, the peculiar advantages of the Baptists dropped away. For some time past it is not doubtful that the power for good once possessed by this communion here, has been to some extent crippled for want of adequate means. The number of the members of their communion has admittedly been much reduced; but what I regard as a far greater evil is, that as their best ministers die out, they find it always difficult, indeed, sometimes impossible, to replace them by men of the same stamp.

"It is, I think, not always sufficiently considered how widely the position of communions in England unsupported by the State differs from that of such communions here. In England the number of affluent members of Nonconformist communions is notable. Here such communions are made up almost exclusively of the lower classes."

It appears from a subsequent dispatch that the number claimed as attending the services of the Established Church amounts to 31,638. To minister to these there are rectors, island curates, stipendiary curates, and acting curates, seventy, some paid wholly from the colonial, and others in whole or in part from the imperial revenues. There are also thirteen catechists paid from the same sources, and twenty-three from private contributions. There are one hundred and twenty Nonconformist ministers, of which the Baptists number thirty-nine, besides a large number of catechists subordinate to the several ministers.

The reply of Earl Granville sums up His Excellency's proposals under three heads: Reform of the Established Church; Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England on the present footing, to be succeeded by some pecuniary aid from the State for strictly missionary purposes; Simple disestablishment and disendowment. These are briefly discussed. There are one or two paragraphs of pregnant interest, which we subjoin:—

"The scheme of giving some pecuniary assistance to various denominations has considerable advantages to recommend its adoption. You hold out some hope that general concurrence might be obtained for this plan, by offering aid in various shapes to those religious denominations who desire to address themselves to the task of propagating Christianity among those now destitute of religious instruction. I shall look anxiously for your report as to how far this hope is realised; for, if such a concurrence cannot be obtained, the objections to the scheme seem to be insuperable. As you have pointed out, there is no property set apart for religious purposes in Jamaica; all funds for those purposes must come out of the taxes levied on the whole population.

"I do not think it necessary at present to consider at any length the various difficulties in detail that would have to be met in any scheme of the kind.

"If, however, you can obtain a general concurrence from the different denominations, it must be hoped that these minor difficulties may be overcome. Should you fail in obtaining this concurrence, it would not be wise to inaugurate this system. Nothing will then remain but a simple disestablishment and disendowment, with due regard to vested interests. In that case you will have to consider how far any monies which may become available by the abolition of the Establishment, may be used for educational purposes. But until I hear from you whether the various denominations have been brought to concur in your scheme, it is unnecessary for me further to pursue this subject."

Sir J. P. Grant lost no time in taking counsel of those who were competent to give him reliable information as to the feelings and intentions of the various Nonconformist bodies in the island. And when solemnly assured that not one of them would take public funds for missionary purposes, and that the Wesleyans were equally firm in their adherence to this determination, he replied, "THAT SETTLES IT."

To the enlightened firmness of our brethren and their co-workers in the island this auspicious event is due. The Committee have sent their hearty congratulations to them. Their consistent conduct and their firm adherence to Christian principle has been attended with a happy result, and will be a great encouragement to those who are seeking the same end in our other colonies. May religion derive a fresh impetus from this termination of a lifelong controversy; and may the Episcopal Church, now free from 'State patronage and control,' take her true position, and, though,

placed on "a level with the sects," unite cordially with them in the great work of diffusing the Gospel through the island!

The education of the rising generation will now be carried on with fresh vigour, and will tend to elevate the people, repress crime, and banish superstition. Thus those who have hitherto been kept apart from each other, and who were antagonistic, rather than united, will, when old feelings have somewhat subsided, be banded together in the pursuit of a common end—the advancement of the temporal and spiritual welfare of all classes of the people.

The West Indies.

HAYTI

THE uncertainty respecting the fate of Mrs. Baumann after her husband's decease is at last dispelled. Some weeks ago Mr. East in one of his letters said, "Mrs. Oughton has heard from Mrs. Baumann," but added no particulars. Having received a suggestion that perhaps Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at St. Marc would know something of her, as La Grand Riviere, where Mr. Baumann died, was not a very great distance, we addressed a note to Earl Clarendon, who most courteously offered to send any letter under cover from the Foreign Office to the Consul, which offer was of course at once accepted. On the 3rd ult. we received a letter from Mrs. Baumaun, and on the 19th a letter from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at St. Marc, in reply to the one sent to him in July last year, to which he would have replied earlier if he had had information to communi-From these letters we give the following extracts, and their perusal will awaken very deep interest in our friend, and thankfulness for the kind providence which has watched over and defended her from constant danger. We shall give the extracts from Mrs. Baumann's letter in her own words, and any peculiarity will be at once understood from the fact that she is a Swiss lady, and therefore not perfectly acquainted with our language:-

"It is a very long time since I would have written to you, but it was difficult for sending my letters. I wrote you, however, some months ago, but

scarcely hope that my letter reached you at all.* I try, therefore, to send a few lines to-day by one rare opportunity.

^{*} This letter never came to hand.

"I am just now (Nov. 23) in the town of St. Marc, the guest of Mr. Morin, the English Consul in that place, who was charged by the Charge d'affaires of Port au Prince of taking informations relating me. The communications between here and La Grande Riviere having been pretty regular during the war, from time to time that gentleman had news from Having kindly invited me to come in his house, I have accepted his amiable invitation, and arrived here on the 13th after three days of hard journey. I was accompanied of three well-armed men, who were very kind in the way. I come here with the intention of spending here a few days only, and return to La Grande Riviere till the opening of Cape Haytien would have taken place. The Cape has been taken since I arrived in St. Marc, and I shall soon go to that town to prepare myself for leaving the country and return to my dear parents' home. I could not have left before because I had to put in order my husband's affairs, and in the other hand, my clothes, linen, and books which were all shut up in the Cape by friends of ours and in the consulate. The next English man-of-war passing in St. Marc's sailing for the Cape, shall bring me in the north again, where I want to see my Consul, Mr. Pajenstaker, and take with him all the proper arrangements for selling my furniture and other things. I cannot tell you exactly now when I shall leave Hayti. A little later I hope I

will have better information to give you on the matter.

"My health has been very miserable for the whole year after my husband's death, but the fever has left mo now. I have passed through hard times, but the Lord has helped me. He gave me courage and comforted my poor feeble heart when in troubles. I have made many sweet experiences of the faithfulness of our Heavenly Father.

"As to the Lord's work in Grande Riviere, I have nothing new to say. The meetings have taken place regularly twice the week since my husband's death, and now we see a great many people coming in the place of worship, to hear the Gospel's explana-Some are really wishing to join the Church of Christ, and I think and believe that the work is rather Our good brother and progressing. friend, Metallus Menard, is now the only minister of the churches in the north of Hayti, and he has a great task. I have not seen him for eighteen months, he having been obliged to take refuge in the Cape, and afterwards in the Dominican part for family I hope to find him back, concerns. and to have the pleasure, before leaving the country, to see the different flocks in the north re-assembled and re-ordered, with the blessing of God. I have heard you were so kind to write many letters concerning me, of which, dear sir, I wish to thank you sincerely."

Mr. Morin, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, writes from St. Marc, under date of December 11th:—

"Your dispatch of the 22nd July, reached me lately with some instructions from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Port au Prince concerning

Mrs. Baumann. I at once began inquiries on the subject, and ascertained that the Rey. Mr. Baumann died at Grande Riviere, and not at Port au Prince, and also that his widow had remained alone in that village. Notwithstanding the difficulties for communication during the civil war, I succeeded in writing to her on the 15th October, and soon got an answer. On the 12th November she arrived at St. Marc's, where I was glad to see her, in good health, and ready to accept the hospitality tendered to her by my wife. She has remained with my family ever since, and I am waiting for the termination of the war to allow her to leave, first for Port au Prince, where she has some business to settle, and

thence to Cape Haytien, where she will be ready to leave for Europe. I need not add that this lady has shown great fortitude and Christian resignation, and I can say that she deserves the sympathy of all foreigners in her state of bereavement. Her means of support are naturally very scant, but whilst in my family she will be duly provided. . . I have transmitted all information to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Port au Prince, who has probably forwarded the same to the Earl of Clarendon."

The Swiss Consul at Cape Haytien who had been written to in regard to Mr. Baumann's death and Mrs. B.'s circumstances, kindly interested himself, sending her, by the first opportunity which offered—the boat of a French man-of-war—a letter of credit and one of introduction to his friend the British Vice-Consul at St. Marc's, and the result is described above. Having consulted Mrs. Baumann, he will sell some of her furniture at present in his hands, her personal property being cared for, and books and clothes sent to her parents. The religious books, Bibles, Testaments, psalms, cantiques, and tracts, Mr. Pajenstaker has, he informs us, 'distributed the greater part amongst some other churches and religious institutions, considering having thus acted in the spirit of your Missionary Society.' The Committee have great pleasure in conveying to these gentlemen their most cordial thanks for the attention they have given to our communications, and the kindness they have so liberally extended to our bereaved friend in her great affliction.

Having sent to Pasteur Vulliet, of Lausanne, Mrs. Baumann's father, a copy of his daughter's letter, from which we have so largely extracted, we learn from his reply that he also had used every effort to get some intelligence of her and of her circumstances. Some years ago he was engaged to give lessons to Prince Arthur, while residing at Lausanne. Taking advantage of this circumstance, he addressed a memorial to Her Majesty, and he received a reply from the Princess Helena, on behalf of the Queen, assuring him 'that all that was possible to be done should be done for his daughter; another proof of the sympathy which our beloved Queen is ever ready to show to those in distress. By the kindness of a friend in Paris, a letter was forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, whose reply was 'not less encouraging than that from Her Majesty.' The good offices of the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at Washington enlisted the services of the American representative at Port au Prince, who offered succour and aid. Our friend is profoundly touched at having been, in his affliction, the object of so much kindness and sympathy, and we rejoice with him in the deliverance of his daughter from the perils which surrounded her, and unite in the thanksgiving which he renders most of all to the living God.

Norway.

R. HUBERT is pursuing his work with his accustomed diligence and fidelity. When in this country, attending the anniversary meetings, he was anxious that the Committee should provide him with funds to build a chapel. After due consideration he was advised to get a house in which he could reside, and have a part fitted up as a place of worship. He left Kragero and removed to Stavanger, a much larger town, and succeeded, after much difficulty, in obtaining what he required. Previous to his final remove, he writes from Stavanger:—

"I left home on Lord's-day and arrived at Kusar same day. I stayed there four days, and had meetings every night. The Spirit of God was working among us, and we had a precious time. I was in doubt whether I should leave, or wait until the next steamer came in. But the night before I left I felt the Lord called me to go; on the Thursday came to this place, where we have had the largest assemblies I have ever seen in my native land, and the want of a meeting-house is very much felt. There are no public halls to be hired for a dissenter, the priests ruling the people too hard. There are many souls that sigh for truth and liberty, and I trust the Lord will do some great things here."

Again, at a later date, from Stavanger:-

"I arrived at this place a few days ago. I have obtained a tolerably good place for £25 a-year. I have hired it from July 2nd, and am going to commence our first meeting to-night, trusting in our gracious Lord for His blessing. I was very glad to find that all of them that were awakened the last time I was here, still living in the fear of the Lord, and very glad to see me in their midst again. I think to remove up here with my family in September. At Kragero we had good meetings while I was there, and two persons were truly converted."

Writing to Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, an account of whose visit to Norway was inserted in a recent number of the *Herald*, Mr. Hubert observes:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived with my family about five weeks ago, and since then have held many interesting meetings. The Lord's-day night before last, October 10th, our whole house and the street outside was full of people. May the Lord of the harvest bless the heavenly seed scattered among my fellow countrymen! I long, and pant, and pray for more earnestness in my work, and for the blessing of heaven on this city. Dear brother, help us by your prayers. I feel my own unworthiness; may the Lord keep me humble in the straight and narrow road, for if left to myself I know what will happen well. If you have any periodicals or any other useful good reading matters, you might just make it up into a parcel, and send it to me."

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"I have the pleasure to inform you that I arrived with my family about five weeks ago, and since then have held many interesting meetings. The Lord's-day night before last, October 10th, our whole house and the street outside was full of people. May the Lord of the harvest bless the heavenly seed scattered among my fellow countrymen! I long, and pant, and pray for more earnestness in my work, and for the blessing of heaven on this city. Dear brother, help us by your prayers. I feel my own unworthiness; may the Lord keep me humble in the straight and narrow road, for if left to myself I know what will happen well. If you have any periodicals or any other useful good reading matters, you might just make it up into a parcel, and send it to me."

In Memoriam.

BY the recent death of Mr. Kelsall, of Rochdale, the Society has lost one of its oldest friends one of its oldest friends, and one of its most liberal supporters. In addition to a large annual subscription, Mr. Kelsall gave, from time to time, donations of a very considerable amount. He was always ready to help, but especially in time of difficulty and of need. He was the efficient Treasurer of the local Auxiliary, and was rarely absent from the Annual Meetings in London. When he presided at Exeter Hall, two years ago, he placed in the Secretary's hands before the meeting commenced, a cheque for £500, quietly expressing a wish, which was most characteristic of him, that no public notice should be taken of it. It is well known that not very long before his lamented decease, he gave largely to many of our Institutions, and to this Society £2,000, by which act of munificence he took the first place among the Life Subscribers. His uniform courtesy, frank and kindly manners, sound judgment, generous hospitality, steady adherence to principle, unswerving integrity, and unaffected but earnest piety, will endear his memory to all who had the privilege of co-operating with him in doing the Lord's work, and of enjoying his friendship and esteem. He was an honorary, but active member of the Committee for many years, and his removal from among us has left a vacancy in our ranks which will not be soon filled up.

The Society has lost another valuable friend by the sudden death of Mr. George E. Foster, the well-known banker, of Cambridge, a county magistrate, high sheriff of Huntingdon and Cambridge last year, and a constant attendant, with his family, on the ministry of the Rev. W. Robinson and his immediate predecessors. He left his house in his usual health on Tuesday, the 18th ult., and walked to the bank, and while engaged in conversation with one of the clerks, suddenly expired. Together with his brother, the late Mr. Charles F. Foster, he was a liberal contributor to the new chapel at York. Indeed, to their efforts the cause mainly owes its commencement. Mr. Foster was the Treasurer to the Cambridgeshire Auxiliary to our Mission, and for some time served actively on the Committee. A numerous family, and a large circle of friends, to whom we offer sincere sympathy, are thus most painfully bereaved.

Just as we were sending these lines to press, a letter has come from Africa bringing most sad and distressing tidings. By a previous mail we heard of the arrival of our friends at Cameroons, on December 7th. Some days after, Dr. Underhill requested Mr. Saker to accompany him to Victoria. Mrs. Underhill also went, and after thirteen hours' boating they arrived at the station. They spent three days there, and left for Cameroons on the 20th December. Mr. Saker states that "Mrs. Underhill's health was slightly affected before the journey, and revealed a little more weariness prior to returning, and she retired early to rest, but very feverish. Broken rest followed, and more fever in the morning. Suitable

medicines were administered during the night. At half-past eight her husband left her, and soon after nine went to her again, and found her dead! He called me, and I saw her looking like one strangled. With my wife and daughter we sought to restore animation, but in vain! After three hours we were obliged to confess our helplessness and our sorrow. Our grief was great. Our brother is well-nigh overwhelmed. This morning, the 22nd, we were compelled to give up possession of the dead. We buried the remains in our garden, in the shade of a noble tree. We are in deep sorrow. Pray for us."

This brief, but touching account of Mrs. Underhill's almost sudden decease, will be read with keen and painful interest. Sympathy, sincere and deep, will freely flow forth to him who was the chief mourner in the sad group that surrounded the grave, and whose loss is great indeed. Hers, however, was a peaceful dismissal to a nobler life; but it is striking to remember that after a lengthened sojourn in India, and then subsequently in the West Indian Islands, apparently rather benefited by the changes than otherwise, that she should have fallen while visiting the last, to which a deputation has been sent. May all needed grace and comfort be vouchsafed to our bereaved brother and friend; and in this earnest wish every friend of the mission will truly unite.

Home Proceedings.

THE meetings which have been held during the past month have not been numerous. The Rev. F. Trestrail has visited Huntingdon; D. Rees Edenbridge, Bourton, and Shrivenham; W. A. Hobbs, Clipstone, Hemel Hempstead, and Boxmoor.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

Letters have been received from the Rev. Josiah Parsons announcing his safe arrival at Bombay, December 21st, and from the Rev. T. Richard, at the Cape, in the Achilles, in which ship were also Mr. and Mrs. Baschelin, on their way to China. Our friends express their deep regret that religious services on the Lord's-day could not be held on board the ship, but every opportunity was embraced of speaking privately to individuals. Mr. Richard strikingly remarks, "spiritually we are in China already." We are glad also to announce the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Pegg at Turks' Island. Particulars of his voyage and proceedings are in type, but there is not space for them in the present Herald.

POST OFFICE ORDERS.

We again caution our friends against remittances in stamps. Several letters containing stamps have been lost. The Post Office repudiates all responsibility in regard to letters containing remittances in this form. It is far better to remit by Post Office Order, when not done by cheque on a banker. Post Office Orders should always be made payable at the General Post Office. Every way, it is more convenient to us.

FINANCES.

As the financial year closes March 31st, we shall be glad if our friends will remit as early as possible what they have in hand this month, and to forward the particulars of contributions as soon as possible.

NOMINATION OF COMMITTEE,

As our anniversaries are approaching, we beg to call particular attention to the nomination of gentlemen eligible to serve on the Committee. It is very important that no one should be nominated who is not known to be willing to serve, if elected. A member of the Society may nominate any number of gentlemen. The balloting-list is made up of the names sent in, and they must be in the hands of the Secretaries on or before the 31st of March. No name can be placed on the list after that day.

Contributions.

From December 19th to January 18th, 1870.

W. & O. denotes that the Contribution is for Widows and Orphans; N. P. for Native Preachers;
T. for Translations; S. for Schools.

	1. 101 11 GH34440765, D. 101 DC110013	
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£ s. d.	BERKSHIRE.
£ s. d.	Brixton Hill, for W&O 7 0 0	Ashampstead, &c.
Barlow, Mr. F 1 1 0	Brentford, Park Chapel,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Barlow, Mr. G 1 1 0	for W&O 2 5 10	£ s. d.
C. R 1 1 0	Camberwell, Denmark	Ashampstead 3 1 4
Francis, Mr. Jno 1 1 0	Place 32 18 11	Compton
M'Donald, Mr. W 0 10 6	Do., for China 1 10 0	
Muntz, Mr. G. F., Um-	Do., for W & O 6 11 3	Streatley 0 15 2
	Do., Mansion House	
berslade 5 0 0 'Pitt, Mr. G., Winkfield,	Chapel, for W& O 1 10 0	8 1 9
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	Eldon Street, for W&O 0 12 1	Brimpton, for W&O 0 3 6
	Enfield, for W&O 1 13 0	Kingston Lisle, for W&O 0 15 0
Woollacott, Rev. C 1 1 0	Hackney, Grove Street,	Reading, West St. Hall,
	for W & 0 2 0 0	for W&O 1 8 7
DONATIONS.	Hackney Road, Provi-	Wokingham, for W&O 7 0 0
Johnson, Mr. W., Ful-	dence Chapel, for W&O 4 4 3	
	Hammersmith 16 15 2	
	Hampstead, New End,	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Pattison, Wigg, and Co., Messrs	Ebenezer Chapel, for	Gold Hill, for W & O 0 13 10
		Great Marlow, Ebenezer
Tyson, Mrs., and Amy,		Chapel, for W & O 0 10 0
East Acridge, Boxes 2 0 0	Harrow-on-the-Hill, for	High Wycombe, for W&O 1 14 9
Wood, Mr. F. J., LL.D. 50 0 0		Swanbourne, for W&O 0 2 1
W. R. W100 0 0	Do., for N P, per Y.	Wraysbury, for W&O 0 12 0
	М. М. А 1 18 3	
LEGACIES	Islington, Salters' Hall	_
	Chapel, for $W \& O \dots 10 0 0$	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Pope, the late Mr. Geo.,	James Street, for W & O 1 1 0	Cambridge 57 10 8
of Aldborough, by Mr.	Kensington Gardens,	Do., St. Andrew Street,
Gee. Pope, of Folke-	Sunday-school 1 13 2	for W & O 6 5 9
stone 19 19 0	Do., Palace Gardens	Great Shelford 4 0 0
Do., Donation for N. P.,	Sunday-school, per	Waterbeach, for W& O 0 8 0
by do 5 0 0	Y. M. M. A 14 0 0	
	Kingsgate St., for W&O 2 3 0	NORTH EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
7	Pell Street Sunday-schl. 0 7 4	D
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.	Stockwell, Sunday-school 2 9 0	Burwell, for W & O' 1 2 0
Abbey Road, St. John's	Twickenham, for W&O 0 14 9	Do., for NP 1 10 6
Wood, for W & O 8 12 0	Walthamstow, Wood St.,	
Arthur Street, Camber-	per Y. M. M. A 2 13 3	CHESHIBE.
well Gate 5 15 6	Walworth Road 38 16 9	Stockport, for W&O 1 5 0
Bloomsbury 95 15 5		Stockpoint, for in a o in 1
Do., Sunday-school, for	BEDFORDSHIRE.	G
Rev. F. D. Waldock,	Cotton End 2 8 8	CORNWALL.
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Cumberland.	Hertfordshire.	£ s. d.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Hackleton, for W&O 0 12 0 Northampton, College Street, for W&O 8 10 0
Cockermouth 1 0 0 Do., for N P 0 8 0	Chipperfield, for $W & O & 1 & 0 & 0$ St. Albans, for $W & O & & 5 & 2 & 3$	Street for W & O 8 10 0
	Tring, New Mill Chapel,	Pattishall, for W & O 0 10 0
Derbyshire.	for W & O 2 8 9	Ringstead for W&O 100
Riddings, for W & O 0 10 0	Huntingdonshire.	Roade, for W & O 1 1 0 Warford and Bramhall,
Devonsuire.	Ramsey, Salem Chapel,	for W & O 0 6 0
Chudleigh 38 5 4	High Street, for W&O 1 10 0	West Haddon, Sunday- school, for N P 0 13 2
Do for N P 19 0 0	Kent.	Wollaston, for W & O 0 10 0
Devonport, Hope Chapel, for W&O	Bessels Green, for W&O 0 15 0	Woodford, for W & O 0 7 9
	Bethersden, for W & O 1 3 9 Deal, for W & O 2 0 0	Northumberland.
Homombe	Folkestone, for W& O 2 17 0	Newcastle, Bewicke St.,
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Lifton, for W & O 0 4 6	Lee, for $W \& O$	Do. do., for W & O 1 9 10
Newton Abbot, East St., for W & O (2 years) 1 10 5	& O 4 5 0	Nottinghamshire.
Plymouth, George Street,	Sheerness, for W & O 0 7 0	Carlton le Moorland, for
Weekly Offerings 22 17 6 Swimbridge, for W& O 0 6 1	LANCASHIRE.	W&O
Tawstock, for W&O 0 5 0	Bacup, Irwell Terrace.	Loscoe, for W & O 0 4 0
Tawstock, for W & O 0 5 0 Torquay, for W & O 4 0 0 Do., for NP 5 18 2	for W & O 1 2 3	Nottingham, Derby Road,
Do., for NP 5 18 2	Barrow-in-Furness, for W&O 0 7 10	for W & O 10 0 0 Do., George Street, for
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Bourton 0 17 9	Bootle, for W & O 2 15 10	Southwell, for W & O 0 14 0
Do., for W & O 1 0 0	Bury, Knowsley Street, for W&O 2 0 0	Oxfordshire.
Do., for N P 1 5 1	for W&O	Chipping Norton, for W&O 2 10 6
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Faran	treasurer100 0 0	Shrewsbury, St. John's Hill, for W & O 1 11 0
Essex.	Padiham, Assembly Rooms, for W&O 0 5 0	Somensetshine.
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	SSchool 1 0 0 Stretford, Union Chapel 2 0 0	ton, for $W & O \dots 2 15 0$ Do. do., for $U P \dots 1 0 0$
Cheltenham, Salem Chal. 3 10 0	·	Pill, for W & O 1 7 0
Lydbrook, for W&O 0 7 6 Wickwar, for W&O 0 7 3	Leicestershire.	Stogumber, for $W \& O 0 15 0$ Wells, for $W \& O 1 4 3$
Wotton-under-Edge, for	Billesdon, for W&O 0 7 0 Blaby, for W&O 1 0 0	Wincanton. Sunday-
W & O 1 10 0	Do. for N P 0 8 0	school, for N P 3 9 0
Hampshire.	Foxton, for W & O 0 10 0	STAFFORDSHIRE.
Freshwater 2 0 0	Leicester, Thorne Street.	Brettell Lane
Newport, Isle of Wight 16 6 6	for W& O 0 10 0	
	Oadby	SUFFOLK.
Southampton, Portland Chapel, for W&O 2 14 5	Syston, for W & O 6 10 0	Cransford, for W & O 0 5 0 Eye, for W & O 1 2 10
Southern District of Southern Association,	Norpole.	Friston, for $W \propto ()$. 0 10 9
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Bethel Town, Came- roons, under Rev. A.	Norwich, Surrey Road, for W & O	Horham 5 5 2 Rattlesden, for $W \& O \dots$ 1 0 0
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	Chapel, for W & O 1 5 0	
	Chaper, for W & O 1 3 0	SURREY.
HEREFORDSHIRE.	Northamptonshire.	Esher 3 10 0
Herefordshire, for W&O 2 3 0	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Blisworth, for W & O 0 17 4 Bugbrook, for W & O 0 15 0	Esher
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Herefordshire, for W&O 2 3 0 Ledbury 0 5 6	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Blisworth, for W & O 0 17 4 Bugbrook, for W & O 0 4 Earls Barton	Esher
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Sussix.	Yorkshire.	SOUTH WALES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	BRECKNOCKSHIRE. £ s. d.
Brighton, Bond Street, for W & O	Bradford, Sion Chapel, for W & O	Brynmawr, Calvary Eng.
Forest Row, for W & O 0 6 0	for W & O 8 11 2 Brearley, Luddenden	Chapel for W & O 0 5 0
Newhaven, for W & O 0 14 0		
Rye 0 13 0	Farsley, for W & O 2 2 0	CARMARTHENSHIRE.
	Filey 0 10 9	Carmarthen Tabernacle 35 2 0
WARWICKSHIRE.	Halifax, Pellon Lanc, for	Do., Priory Street 13 1 6
Alcester 13 17 7	W & O 2 0 0	GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Coventry, St. Michael's	Horsforth, for W & O 1 1 0	Canton, Hope Chapel
Chapel, for $W \leftarrow 0$ 1 8 0	Hull, South Street, for	Sunday-school 4 7 2
King's Heath 2 9 5	W&O 0 8 0	Cowbridge, Sunday
Stratford-on-Avon, for W	Hunslet, for W & O 0 10 0	School for N & P 1 8 11
& 0 1 11 4	Leeds, Blenheim Chapel 10 1 0	Swansea, Mount Pleasant
WILTS.	Do., for W & O 2 5 8 Meltham 4 17 1	for W & O 2 1 2
Bradford-on-Avon, Zion	Meltham 4 17 1 Do., for W & O 0 16 3	
Chapel, for $W & O \dots 1 5 0$	Milnsbridge, for W & O 0 8 6	Monmoutushire.
Chippenham, for W&O 1 5 0	Rishworth 4 0 0	Newport, Commercial St. 55 16 6
Downton, for W & O 1 0 0	Salterforth, for W & O 1 0 0	Do. for W & O 5 0 0
Melksham, for W & O 0 16 0	Sheffield, Townhead St. 32 0 0	Pontygwaith, for NP 0 6 3
Ridge, for W & O 0 8 0	Sutton-in-Craven, for W	Pembrokeshire.
Salisbury 78 4 10	& O 1 0 0	Pembroke Dock, Bethany 11 8 2
Do., for W & O 5 10 2	York, for W & O 1 0 0	Temoroke Dock, Bethany 11 6 2
Trowbridge, for W & O 3 0 0		SCOTLAND.
Westbury Leigh, for W		Kirkwall, for W&O 0 7 0
& O 0 15 0		Kilkwall, for W & O 0 7 0
	NORTH WALES.	Donniew
WORCESTERSHIRE.	DENBIGHSHIRE.	FOREIGN.
Pershore, Broad Street 54 5 8	Washam Chasten St	NORTH AMERICA. Wolfville, N.S., Dr. J.
Do., for W & O 1 10 0 Worcester, for W & O 2 0 0	Wrexham, Chester St., for W & O 1 0 0	M. Cramp 1 1 0
worcester, for w & O 2 0 0	10r w & 0 1 0 0	м. Стапр 1 1 0

Note.—£21 1s. 6d. has been received from the Rev. Thos. Williams, of Llangloffan, contributions from Llangloffan, Beulah, Puncheston, and Penuel Roach Castle, Pembrokeshire, on account of last year. This amount was forwarded by Mr. Williams in April last by post-office orders, but the letter containing the same never came to hand. Duplicate orders have now, however, been obtained and paid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following:

Friends, at Salem Chapel, Hitchin, per Mrs. Aldis, for a box of clothing for Jacmel, Hayti.

Mare Street, Hackney, Missionary Working Society, per Mrs. Price, for a box of clothing for Jamaica.

At Sea, off Madeira, Underhill, E. B., Nov. 11;

AFRICA-

Ladies at West Street Chapel, Rochdale, per Mrs. Kemp. for a parcel for Rev. Q. W. Thomson, Cameroons, W. Africa.

MUTTRA, Williams, J., Dec. 14; Middleton, T.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

Saker, A., Nov. 11.

CAMEROONS, Thomson, Q. W., Oct. 5, Nov. 3, Dec. 2; Smith, R., Nov. 17, 29, Dec. 7; Pinnock, F., Oct. 28; Fuller, J. J., Oct. 28, Dec. 4.

CAPE PALMAS, At Sea, Underbill, E. B., Nov. 25; Saker, A., Dec. 3.

AMERICA—

New York, Colgate and Co., Nov. 17; Price, T., Oct. 16; Cutting, S. S., Dec. 21.

CANADA, Wolfville, Cramp, J. M., Dec. 1.

ASIA—
CEYLON, COLOMBO, Waldock, F. D., Nov. 1.
CHINA, Chee-foo, Laughton, R. F., Oct. 7.

INDIA—

ALIPORE, Pearce, G., Nov. 30.
ALLAHABAD, Bate, J. D., Dec. 22.
CALCUTTA, Lewis, C. B., Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 29, 19c. 5, 7, 14, 21; Wenger, J., Oct. 26, Dec. 2, 9; Anderson, J. H., Dec. 7; Jordan, C., Dec. 4: Kerry, G., Nov. 28.
DACCA, McKenna, A., Nov. 29.
DELHI, Smith, J., Nev. 2.
Hownah, Morgan, T., Dec. 13.
Inyally, Kerry, G., Dec. 14.

Monghyr, Lawrence, J., Oct. 28.

Nov. 21.
POONA, Gillott, A. O., Nov. 22; Conland, G., Nov. 22.
SERAMPORE, Thomas, J., Nov. 30.
SEWBY, Allen, J., Dec. 18.
At Sca, Parsons, J., Nov. 25, Dec. 1.
ADELAIDE, Russell, A., Oct. 13.
EUROPE—
FRANCE, Angers, Ambresin, T., Dec. 22, 24.
NORWAY, Stavanger, Hubert, G., Oct. 18, Nov. 22.
SWITZERLAND, Lausanne, Vulliett, A., Jan. 14.
WEBT INDIES—
BAHAMAS—Nassau, Davey, J., Nov. 13.
Inagua, Littlewood, W., Nov. 23.
Turk's Island, Pegg, J., Dec. 18.
HAYT, St. Brieuc, Mrs. Baumann, Nov. 15, 23.
TBINDAD, Law, J., Nov. 8, Dec. 7.
JAMAICA—Annoto Bay, Jones, S., Dec. 6.
Duncan's Bay, Fray, E., Nov. 6.
Four Paths, Claydon, W., Oct. 6.
Jericho, Clarke, J., Nov. 10.
Kingston, East, D. J., Nov. 24.
Lucca, Lee, J., Nov. 23.
Montego Bay, Davis, A., Nov. 19;
Dendy, W., Nov. 5, 20, Oct., 12.
Spanish Town, Phillippo, J. M., Nov. 7,
Dec. 8, 21.