

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

Our Mission to Africa.

IF our readers will take their map of Africa, they will find, near the equator, lying in the bosom of the Bight of Benin, the island of Fernando Po. Very nearly opposite to the island is the Cameroons river, which gives access to the interior of the continent. After passing the mangrove swamps which line the mouth of the river, its banks are found to be thinly inhabited by tribes of negroes, for the most part living in the lowest depths of barbarism, ignorance, and degradation. During the time when the slave trade was rife, the population was greatly diminished, and entire districts of the country were devastated, the towns and villages demolished, to supply the accursed traffic. With the abolition of the trade, the tribes are again increasing in numbers, and villages are being planted on the desolated spots. About twenty miles from the mouth of the river we come to the mission settlements. The first, on the right-hand side, as we ascend the river, is Bell Town, where the Rev. Q. W. Thomson labours. His house, an iron one, stands on the high bank above the river, while the town extends some distance behind, the houses or cottages being embosomed in gardens of plaintain-trees, and sometimes overshadowed by the noble mango-tree which the missionaries have introduced. Half a mile further up, on the same side of the river, we come to the mission-house in which Mr. Saker carries on his useful and efficient labours. This also stands on the high bank above the river. It is built of red bricks, which Mr. Saker taught the natives to make, and by whom it was erected under Mr. Saker's superintendence. King A'Kwa's town is larger than Bell Town, and has been the seat of the mission from the first. It is like that hidden by the plaintain-trees, which are thickly cultivated. Numerous palm-trees, a few cocoa-nut trees, and here and there a mango tree, make up the chief vegetation of the place. Every house, with the houses of the numerous wives of the people, forms a street by itself, and you pass from one to the other by narrow paths through the groves of plantains.

A mile beyond King A'Kwa's Town is Dido Town, under the charge of the Rev. Robert Smith and beyond this again is John A'Kwa's Town, from which the missionary has been compelled to remove through the plunder of his house by the people. If we now cross the river, which is about a mile broad here, we come to Preso Bell's Town, where our coloured brother, the Rev. J. J. Fuller, labours. He has only recently occupied this station as a residence; but, like all the rest, the humble cottage in which he lives is situated on the high bank of the river. In every case this situation has been chosen in order to be open to the sea breeze, which comes up the river about the middle of every day, and tempers the great heat of the climate.

If now we wish to visit the only other station, named Victoria, in Amboises Bay, we must return to the mouth of the river. Thence we can go either all the way by sea, across the Bimbia shoals, the mouth of Man of War's Bay, and so into Amboises Bay; or we can voyage through a number of creeks among the mangrove swamps, and so into the Bimbia River, passing the late Mr. Merrick's old station at Bimbia Point, crossing Man of War's Bay, and entering the little cove where Victoria stands, between the island of Mandoleh, in Amboises Bay, and the mainland. Victoria stands on the sea coast, at the foot of the Cameroons mountain, a lofty volcanic pile of forest, rock, and lava, some 13,000 feet high. Of course it is surrounded by inferior mountains, separated by ravines and beautiful dells, crowded with tropical vegetation, which makes this the most beautiful and most healthy part of the west coast of Africa for some 3,000 miles. The little colony of about 200 persons has cleared a space along the shore; but close behind is an almost impenetrable forest in which leopards, deer, monkeys, and other wild animals find a home. Wild men also roam through the forest, speaking a language different from that spoken on the Cameroons river. They live by hunting and by cultivating the plaintain and the yam. Every third day they come down by hundreds and hold a market on the sea beach at Victoria, exchanging the produce they raise for dried fish, caught by the fishermen who live on the islands of the bay. They also barter food for the various things brought to the market by the Bimbia people in their canoes. Some of the fishermen have lately left their islands and settled on the mainland, forming a village called Fish Town, about a mile from Victoria. The Rev. E. Palmer visits them, but his time is chiefly devoted to the education and Christian instruction of the colony, where English is the language of the people.

We have said the natives were found in the lowest stage of savage life. Their religion was a cruel superstition, often leading them to the destruction of human beings. They believed in witchcraft, and great cruelties were often practised; men and women were poisoned to discover the source of the enchantments by which others were supposed to be brought to their grave. They had great faith in charms, which consisted of bits of bone, monkeys' heads, tigers' teeth, pieces of rag, and the like rubbish. The Dju-dju men, as they were called, also furnished the people with carved sticks, which, carried with them on journeys, would, it was said, defend them from all their enemies. The houses in which the people live are raised some two or three feet from the ground, on mounds of earth, and consist of a species of split bamboo, neatly tied together, with a roof thatched with plaited palm leaves. No light is admitted except by the doorway. Light is scarcely needed, as the people seem for the most part to live out of doors, and to eat their meals on the ground, from bowls or leaves, and to spend many of their nights in amusement, or in the observance of their religious rites. Often is the night rendered hideous by their drums, and shouts, and wild howlings. The wealth of the people consists chiefly in the number of their wives, for each of whom a separate house is built. When these are numerous, as in the case of chiefs they are, King Bell, for instance, having thirty-two, the houses, with those devoted to cooking, form a considerable street. When a man dies, he is buried in the mound on which his house stands, and it is then left to decay. Death is accompanied by the loud wailings of the wives and relatives, the beating of drums, the firing of guns, and a general breakage of all the breakable articles belonging to the dead man. These are then collected and set up together under a rude shed hastily put up opposite the dead man's house.

Agra.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A CONVERT.

(Continued from page 404.)

IN our last we left our pundit in a state of indecision, but breaking with the idolatries and superstitions of his country, and therefore exposed to the hostility of the enemies of the Gospel:—

His only means of support now was a female school taught by his wife, and for which she received six rupees monthly from Government. But even this she was in danger of losing. The sub-deputy inspector of schools, a Hindu, heard of her husband's leaning towards Christianity, and threaten-

tened him with the loss of his wife's school unless he at once renounced all thoughts of Christianity. Several times when visiting Mr. Gregson he had mentioned the conduct of this man, though with no view to its being formally noticed. But about the commencement of 1869 he reported circumstances which seemed to call for investigation. As, however, at that time Mr. Gregson's confidence in the pandit was not fully established, he felt it necessary to make the most careful inquiries before taking any steps in the matter. He accordingly, without giving previous notice to any one, went over to the pandit's village. The pandit was not at home, and Mr.

Gregson, mixing freely with the people, asked questions about him. He found that the pandit was highly esteemed, that his leanings towards Christianity were well known, and that he was in the habit of conducting Christian worship daily in his own house, at which five or six villagers were pretty regular attendants, and a larger number occasionally present. The villagers also made statements about the conduct of the sub-deputy inspector of schools which substantially corroborated all that the pandit had said about him, Mr. Gregson went over again a week later, and, with the pandit's aid, investigated the whole of the accusations.

THE INSPECTOR THREATENS THE PANDIT.

The following is a brief statement of the facts as then elicited. About July, 1868, the sub-deputy inspector visited the school kept by the pandit's wife. He heard in the village of the pandit's leanings towards Christianity, and having called him, asked if it were true. The pandit replied it was true. On hearing this he became very angry, threatened him with loss of caste and his wife's dismissal, and said he ought to be turned out of the village.

"Some months later he again visited the village, and going to the boys' school he called for the pandit, and in the presence of a number of the villagers he asked the pandit if he had renounced Christianity. The pandit replied that he had not, and that whether his wife retained the school or lost it he could not give up Christianity. The sub-deputy inspector then became very angry, and told the teacher of the boys' school to go to the pandit's house and bring away all

his Christian books. The man ran off to the pandit's house, rushed in, opened the box in which he knew the books were kept, took out one, and coming back presenting it, said, 'Here, this is all I can find.' The sub-deputy inspector then called for fire to burn it, but the pandit fell on his knees and begged him to spare it. Some of the villagers standing by also interceded, and the man relented. He spared and returned the book, but severely threatened the pandit, and told the people that they ought not to send their girls to his wife's school.

"Early in 1869 he again visited the pandit's wife's school to examine it. At that time there were twenty-two names on the books; eighteen were present. He ordered the girls to write. Hanging against the wall was a large sheet containing the Ten Commandments in the Hindi character and language, and whilst the girls were writing their exercise he turned to examine it. The pandit, who was

previously out, at this moment came in. The sub-deputy inspector turned to him and asked, 'What is this?' The pandit replied, 'It is God's Ten Commandments.' On this the man flew into a violent rage, took down the sheet and tore it in two, and said, 'This is a Christian school. I won't

examine it. You may get a Christian to examine it.' He then walked out, using a great deal of violent and abusive language, and although the pandit followed him and begged of him to return and examine the school he was inexorable, and sternly refused.

THE INVESTIGATION.

"On ascertaining these particulars, Mr. Gregson wrote to the inspector of schools for the Agra division, to whom the sub-deputy inspector was amenable, and also sent a statement for the information of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor. An inquiry was instituted, but being left mainly in the hands of subordinate government officials, we cannot help thinking injustice was done. Nothing was elicited to throw suspicion on the sincerity or disinterestedness of the pandit's

professions, and his charges were substantially confirmed. But it was thought that his open advocacy of Christianity might compromise Government, and rendered it undesirable to retain his wife as a school-mistress paid directly by Government. She was accordingly dismissed; but Mr. Gregson was told that if he liked to take up the school Government would give a grant in aid. The sub-deputy inspector was also severely censured.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

"The summary dismissal of the pandit's wife and the retention of the sub-deputy inspector in his position were attended by the most unhappy results to the prospects of Christianity in the village. The people were utterly ignorant that the pandit had committed any offence, and attributed his wife's dismissal to his partiality for Christianity. Nothing had been alleged against him either publicly or privately. The note conveying the notice of his wife's dismissal was quite laconic. Dated the 27th June, it simply stated that from 1st July his wife's salary would be stopped. On the other hand, the people knew well the misconduct of which the sub-deputy inspector had been guilty. And yet they saw the pandit's wife dismissed and the sub-deputy inspec-

tor unpunished; for although the latter was censured, his censure was conveyed in a private note of which they knew nothing, and even if they had known, what importance could they attach to it, seeing he retained his position and emoluments unaltered? He, triumphant, was uttering all sorts of threats against the pandit. The pandit in dismay came to Mr. Gregson with the Queen's proclamation in his hand, and pointing to the clause in which liberty of conscience is announced, and all are assured that no one is to be molested or to suffer for his religious opinions, he asked, 'Where is the justice of the British Government?' The people, attributing the dismissal of his wife to his Christian leanings, began to say, 'The Government is evidently opposed to

natives embracing Christianity.' The pandit's friends, who mourn over his departure from Hinduism, and wished still to reclaim him, said, 'What a fool you are to suffer in this way for Christianity; it is evident that our rulers themselves have no faith in it.' The consequence was that the pandit became intimidated and alarmed; his more timid followers forsook him; his efforts at teaching Christianity were crippled; and the few who continued

to meet with him for worship did so in secret and with fastened doors. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gregson felt called upon to address another letter to the lieutenant-governor, and was informed in reply that the sub-deputy inspector's removal (as well as the censure passed upon him) had been ordered by his honour, and only awaited a favourable opportunity for being carried into effect.

CONCLUSION.

Very shortly afterwards the removal was effected. Mr. Gregson re-opened the girls' school, employing the pandit's wife on the salary she formerly received from Government. The pandit was encouraged, and things reverted pretty much to their former state. Since then the school

has prospered. As a missionary school it opened with thirteen scholars, which have since increased to eighteen; and so far as we can at present judge the prospects of Christianity spreading in the village and neighbourhood were never more promising."

Memorials of the late Mrs. Jenkins, of Brittany.

BY HER HUSBAND.

By divine goodness my wife had uniformly enjoyed good health, but the severity of last winter proved very trying to her and myself by unusually bad colds. We were laid up in the latter end of November. She got better, and was able again to attend chapel, and occupy herself with household affairs; but evidently she was weaker, and could not recover her usual strength and activity. The piercing easterly winds in February renewed our colds, and from that time my dear wife was more affected than before. The doctor was called in about the close of February. In two

or three days dropsy in the feet and legs became evident, and, despite the medical advice of two doctors and all our efforts, it so increased that the whole body became affected by it. The patient's sufferings were great, but not acute. She was drowsy, but could have no refreshing sleep nor rest. Her malady made rapid progress. On Friday morning at eight o'clock, the 1st of April, the doctors attended, and expressed the opinion that she could live only a few days more, but before they left they found her pulse had become hardly perceptible. About nine there was evidently a change for the worse.

Between eleven and twelve A.M. she became restless and her breathing difficult. Her last word was to call me by name to support her. I was by her side to do so. After a convulsive movement she bowed her head, breathed quietly a few times, and then expired in her arm-chair, as if falling asleep, with her dear hand in mine.

During her illness she was nobly supported by the spirit of faith and submission to the Divine will. Not a murmur or discontented complaint was heard from her. She expressed more than once her gratitude to God for His great goodness to her and to us during so many years. Her trust was in God's mercy, grace, and salvation, through Christ the Saviour. She did not waver as to her trust in the Saviour. To read and pray with her was deeply felt and blessed. Though she was convinced of the great probability of the near approach of her re-

moval, yet she did not appear at any time distressed or grieved at the thought of the great change. A full fortnight before her death she observed to me that her recovery was not likely. On her last Sabbath-morning she told me she did not think she would go over Easter with us. I was so much affected that I could not preach that morning. Early on Friday morning she referred to the doctors' visit and their opinion, but not waiting for their views in the case, she told me thoughtfully she did not think she would be long with us, and expressed her desire of seeing our children who could come. Already four of them had come from distant parts to see their beloved mother, two of whom had been obliged to return to their posts. I at once telegraphed to our absent children. But that day she was removed from among us. The Lord was gracious in His dealings with her unto the end.

THE FUNERAL.

The following Sabbath, at two P.M., the burial took place; and though we live in quite a Catholic town, a large number of people came to our dwelling on the mournful occasion. Mr. Brand, French pastor at L'Orient, read and prayed. Then the funeral proceeded to the chapel. A large concourse of people formed the cortège, and all through the town the sides of the streets were thickly lined with people, respectful and quite proper in demeanour. The chapel was overflowed. Mr. Bouhon, pastor at St. Briëuc, read the 17th Psalm, made remarks suitable to the occasion, and closed by prayer; after which the funeral continued its way to the Protestant burial-ground in St. Charles'

cemetery. On our arrival hundreds of people soon entered the ground, so that the cortège approached with difficulty the grave, from the side of which they were addressed by Pastor Brand in a good and appropriate discourse, which was heard with profound attention. He concluded by prayer.

Just as Mr. Brand finished, being moved to do so by my thoughts and feelings, I addressed a few words to the congregation. They were heard by all present, among whom were several of the civil authorities of the town, with much sympathy, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

MRS. JENKINS' CHARACTER.

My wife was born at Bath, January 25, 1809, being the daughter of the late Samuel Hook. Having resided with her friends in South Wales, she learnt the Welsh language, became a member of the church at Hengoed, and was known as a good singer. Our marriage took place at Bedwas Church, February 28, 1833. In the course of time she became the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living, and of these seven were at her funeral. It was to one of them, taking leave of her nine days before she died, and expressing his hope to return and find her better, she said: "All is in the hands of God; when He calls I am His; and my one desire is that you all may be His." The morning she died she said to those of her children present, "I never knew until now how much I loved you."

In September, 1834, I left Wales as a missionary to Brittany. My wife manifested a willing mind to accompany me into that field of labour, and ever remained in the same happy disposition. Once over in our newly-adopted-country, she soon learnt to speak and read fluently Breton and French. Her aid was of important service to me and the Mission. She read to me all the copy of the Breton Testament, religious tracts, and Dr. Barth's Bible stories. She thus read to me the Breton Testament four times

over, and I was not a little affected a few weeks ago when, after reading to me again the first sheets of a fifth edition of this Testament, now under press, she failed to continue doing so, and was obliged to give up the reading to a young friend, though manifesting her cordial willingness to be useful in that way. She was generous and hospitable to our Christian friends, and filled her place well at the time of our meetings when many country people attend. As a member of the church, her life was in conformity to the Gospel, and ever willing to cooperate with others in works of charity, and rendered great service by leading the singing in the French and Breton worship.

But her useful career came to an end. Her earthly house appeared to give way in consequence of irreparable defection and decay. But the soul within was calm and in peace, awaiting the removal to a better house eternal in the heavens.

And here, I trust, I may use the language of Job, in the spirit of submission and gratitude to God, when he said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord;" and comply with the precious injunction of the apostle when he says: "Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

Jamaica.

DURING the last few months much interesting information has reached us concerning the progress of Divine truth, and the improvement of the churches in this island. We will briefly indicate some of the facts which our brethren have communicated.

ANNIVERSARY OF EAST QUEEN STREET CHAPEL.

This was held on the 14th of May, when the pastor, the Rev. D. J. East, gave a summary of the very satisfactory progress made since the re-opening of this large place of worship. He said:—

“At an expense of over £100, alterations and repairs of the chapel were effected, and the debt thereby incurred has been paid. The Church has been reorganised, and month by month its numbers have increased. Twenty-seven persons have put on a public profession of the name of Christ by baptism, and in all 150 have been gathered, making a total of 240 whose names have been enrolled on the Church books, besides nearly fifty inquirers. The Sunday-school has also been reorganised, and now numbers 180 scholars.

“I may also congratulate many of you on the grace given to you to engage in Christian work. There are now twenty-seven Sunday-school teachers. In the Church there are fourteen class-leaders watching over their brethren and sisters, and assisting the pastor in the rule and discipline of the Church. Several outdoor preaching stations have been stately occupied by the Theological students of the College, and two Scripture-readers have been regularly employed in visiting the streets and lanes of the city, seeking out the ignorant and those who are out of the way, to instruct them from the Word of God. A Medical Aid Society has

been formed in connection with the Kingston Dispensary. Still more recently there has been organised a District Visiting Society, by means of which the homes of the working classes will be reached, week by week, and Christian effort will be made to lead them into the paths of righteousness and peace. Other organisations are in progress which, it is earnestly hoped, will have the blessing of God and the co-operation of His faithful servants. Nor have the claims of Christian missions generally, and the circulation of the Scriptures at home and abroad, been overlooked.

“Nor must mention be omitted of the important work in the cause of education conducted in the College and its Schools, in which between 200 and 300 persons are under instruction and Christian influence, some of them promising, by the grace of God, to become efficient teachers of the young, and some able ministers of the Gospel, as we trust, not of the letter only, but also of the spirit.

“In these, the results of the first year's labour of ourselves and of our co-workers, we gratefully rejoice before God, ascribing the glory to His Name!”

VISIT OF INSPECTION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Our readers will remember that upon the Mission ground in East Queen Street, have been re-erected the College buildings which were taken down on the removal of the Institution from Calabar to Kingston. Besides the institutions more particularly connected with the church, and the training departments of the College for ministers and teachers, there have been added a High School for scholars of superior age, a Model Day School, and an Infant School. It was to the College and the sub-

sidary schools that the visit of the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, was made. It took place on the 13th April. His Excellency first proceeded to the Model Day School and Infant School, witnessed a specimen of the mode of teaching adopted, inspected the school apparatus, and then viewed the student's vegetable garden and outbuildings. In the library of the College the Governor was met by the President and Tutor, with their respective classes, and by the Managing Committee, and an Address was presented, in which the history of the Institution, from its commencement in 1843, was briefly narrated. The objects aimed at, and the mode of management were also fully explained. As the Governor's reply is of much interest, we give the substance of his remarks:—

“His Excellency expressed the pleasure which his visit to the Institution, and the address had given him. He had listened with deep interest to the sketch given of the history of the Institution, as also to the account of its present condition. In reviewing the twenty-seven years of its working, and the results which had been achieved, together with the position which it had now attained in the capital of the island, wholly sustained as it had been by the voluntary contributions of its friends, His Excellency felt that every worker in connection with it might well have a just pride in it.

“His Excellency spoke with much satisfaction of the spacious premises and well-adapted buildings and appliances for the educational objects of the Institution, and said that as far as he had observed, and, according to his judgment, the plans adopted were eminently suitable to the ends proposed. There were two features which had especially gratified him. One was the effort to dignify labour by the daily appropriation of a portion of time to industrial occupations. This was important as a feature of training in all countries, but especially in a country like this. The other features of the Institution in which he would express his particular satis-

faction, was the requirement in each department of some payment in acknowledgment of the benefits received. The principle was thoroughly sound. He believed that people most valued what they paid for. It might possibly operate to some extent to restrict the numbers of the scholars, especially as there were other institutions, he might say next door, that did not act upon it; but he had no doubt that what might be lost in numbers, would be compensated by the quality of the work done, and the beneficial results to the recipients.

“His Excellency further avowed his conviction based upon the history of the past, and especially upon what he had seen during his visit, of the present efficiency of the Institution, with its commodious buildings and excellent educational apparatus and arrangements, that it had before it a future of increasing usefulness. He felt confident that, from year to year, it would be a growing power for good to this city and in the country generally.

In conclusion His Excellency acknowledged, in terms of much kindness, the expressions of regard for himself personally which the Address contained, and wished the Institution, in each department, with its tutors and managers, and students, much prosperity.”

Missionary Notes.

REV. J. A. CAMPAGNAC.—Since Mr. Campagnac's arrival at Monghyr he has suffered much from the climate. He now, however, reports himself the better for a brief visit to Calcutta, and was able to resume work on his return. He speaks with much gratitude of the kindness of several young Brahmists, of Monghyr, who, during his illness, sent him a variety of native drugs, some wine, and kept up communication with him while absent in Calcutta.

MONGHYR.—Two members of the native church have recently died. One, a poor woman, is spoken of as a very genuine Christian woman. She was happy here amid her trials; she is happier now in heaven.

ALLAHABAD.—The missionaries have been much occupied with the annual mela held at this place. The people come to it from all parts of India. The authorities report that of the regular professional religious mendicants alone, there were upwards of 70,000 present on this occasion. As all these are supported by the unsolicited alms of the people, some idea may be formed of the vastness of the concourse. The people listened with deep attention to the preaching. On the first day of the mela, more than 300 copies of the Gospels were sold, and a proportionate number of tracts.

SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA.—Our esteemed brother, the Rev. J. M. Phillippo, informs us that a portion of his school-house is now now set apart for a workshop, in which the scholars may be trained in habits of regular industry, and learn trades likely to be useful to them in after life. He will be glad to receive aid in this very important work in the shape of money or materials.

NORWAY.—Mr. Hubert continues to report the very favourable progress of the mission. At Arendal, four persons have been baptized, in the presence of several hundred people, and a most favourable impression had been made. Some of the persecutors of the brethren are now weeping for their sins. In Bergen also the work of God is making way. Mr. Wiberg, of Stockholm, proposes to send a student from the college there to the help of Mr. Hubert. His name is Aakeson; there is every prospect of his proving a very efficient assistant in the cause of Christ.

MORLAIX, BRITTANY.—Mr. Jenkins returns thanks to Bethany Sunday-school, Cardiff, for a collection of £2 10s. 6d. for the teaching in Brittany, kindly sent him by Mr. J. Barry.

CHEFOO, CHINA.—Under date of March 23, Mr. Richard announces his safe arrival at his destination on the 27th February. The last part of the voyage was rendered somewhat dangerous by a dense fog. At Shanghae he was most kindly entertained by Mr. Thomas, of the London Mission. On arriving at Chefoo, he at once commenced learning the language. Mr. and Mrs. Baschelin very soon after their arrival left Shanghae for Ningpo. They were in excellent health, and full of earnest desire to engage in mission work.

Contributions.

From April 10th, to May 19th, 1870.

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

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Bloomsbury Chapel	28	8 7	Hackney, Mare Street	21	0 4	DEVONSHIRE.					
Walworth Road Chapel	9	0 4	Hackney Road, Providence Chapel	8	0 0	Exeter, Priory Chapel	4	3 0			
Exeter Hall	154	5 4	Do. Shalom Chapel	2	0 0	Plymouth, George Street	3	17 2			
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.			Hammersmith, Avenue Road			DURHAM.					
Beeby, Mrs.	2	2 0	Harlington	4	0 0	Sunderland	0	15 0			
Blackmore, Rev. J. B.	1	0 0	Harrow	6	12 10	ESEX.					
Lowestoft	1	0 0	Hawley Road	7	15 0	Burnham, N.P.	1	4 3			
Evans, Rev. J.	1	0 0	Henietta Street	9	15 3	Plaistow, Union Church	6	10 1			
Hoby, Rev. Dr.	5	5 0	Highgate	4	5 4	Romford	10	16 0			
Lyon, Mrs. Walsall	2	0 0	Islington, Cro-s Street	22	13 2	Waltham Abbey	1	17 10			
Millar, Major-Gen.	1	1 0	Juvenile Association	10	0 0	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.					
Morley, Miss, Tuxford	2	0 0	For Rev. — Fray's School	10	0 0	Blakeney, &c.	1	0 0			
Peto, Mr H., B.A.	2	0 0	For Rev. A. Saker	10	0 0	Lydney	13	0 0			
Shoolbridge, Rev. S.	2	2 0	James Street	10	4 0	HAMPSHIRE.					
Tucker, Mr H. Carr, C.B.	0	10 6	Do. for N.P.	1	4 7	Beaulieu	1	1 0			
DONATIONS.			John Street, Trinity Ch.	13	1 0	HEREFORDSHIRE.					
Sat bene si sat cito	5	0 0	King Street, Long Acre	4	3 6	Knighton	2	6 3			
Smith, Mrs T. G.	1	0 0	Lower Edmonton	2	0 0	HERTFORDSHIRE.					
Taylor, Sarah (box by)	0	4 0	Maze Pond	1	0 0	Hitchin	27	5 9			
LEGACIES.			Metropolitan Tabernacle	93	2 6	Sarratt, W & O	0	10 0			
Cope, the late Miss, of South Lambeth, by Messrs. Bloxam & Co.	50	0 0	Moore Street	3	4 0	KENT.					
Crowley, the late Mr. Thomas, of Birmingham, by Mr H. Marston	1000	0 0	Norland Chapel	6	11 0	Bessels Green	2	0 0			
Olney, the late Mr Thos., of Balham Hill, by Mr T. Olney	100	0 0	Do. and Spring Vale	8	13 6	Bexley Heath	1	5 3			
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.			Notting Hill, Cornwall Road	7	3 1	Bromley	3	0 0			
Acton	12	1 2	Do. Free Tabernacle	7	10 0	Crawford	10	4 7			
Alfred Place, Old Kent Road, for W & O	0	12 3	Peckham, Rye Lane, per Y. M. A.	4	7 8	Do. for Toduagadwra School, Ceylon	2	3 3			
Arthur Street, Camberwell Gate	18	17 8	Putney, Union Chapel	7	17 10	Dartford	5	0 0			
Arthur Street, King's Cross	3	2 8	Poplar, Cotton Street	12	0 0	Forest Hill	18	10 4			
Battersea Park, for Mr Pegg, Bahamas	5	5 3	Providence Chapel, for N.P. Mallob, Jessore	20	0 0	Gravesend	6	1 2			
Bermondsey, Drummond's Road	6	2 1	Regent's Park	45	17 6	Greenwich	2	2 9			
Bloomsbury	62	10 4	Spencer Place	4	7 4	Do. per Y. M. A.	4	6 6			
Do. for Mr. Q. W. Thomson	5	0 0	Stepney Green	11	2 7	Lee	10	3 9			
Blandford Street	6	6 0	Stockwell	26	0 0	Lewisham Road	5	0 0			
Brentford Park Chapel	8	14 0	Do. for W & O	5	7 6	Tenterden	2	13 10			
Bow	7	15 0	Stoke Newington, Bourverie Road	7	12 6	Do. for N.P.	2	2 6			
Brixton Hill, New Park Road	22	2 3	Stratford Grove (moiety)	7	14 1	Do. for W & O	1	1 3			
Bryanston Hall	1	1 0	Tottenham	7	17 6	Woolwich New Road, for Rev. R. Bion	4	0 0			
Camberwell, Cottage Green	5	6 7	Upper Holloway	13	12 6	Do. Parsons Hill	10	1 3			
Do. Denmark Place	19	15 0	Walthamstow, Wood St.	6	6 3	LANCASHIRE.					
Do. Mansion House	4	7 9	Walworth, East Street for Mr Heinig, Benares	8	0 0	Liverpool, Pembroke Ch. Juv. Assn. for Rev. W. Dendy, Jamaica	10	0 0			
Camden Road	46	10 10	Wandsworth	9	0 7	Do. Rev. Q. W. Thompson, Africa	5	0 0			
Chelsea	2	10 0	West Drayton	1	9 2	Do., Richmond, do. for do.	5	0 0			
Clapham Common	0	7 8	Do. for W & O	0	3 4	Manchester	5	0 0			
Clapton, Downs Chapel	28	13 6	Westminster, Romney St.	1	10 0	Mills Hill, for W & O	2	0 0			
Do. for W & O	5	0 0	BEDFORDSHIRE.			South Lancashire, balance	1	2 9			
Cromer Street	0	2 0	Luton	0	8 0	Southport	59	18 4			
Do. for Rev. J. Smith, Delhi	2	10 0	Do. W & O	1	3 6	Tottlebank, for China	6	0 0			
Do. for N.P.	0	18 0	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.			NORFOLK.					
Devonport Street	0	5 0	Amersham, Upper Meeting	4	5 0	Lowestoft	12	8 9			
Ealing	5	15 6	Cuddington	1	11 1	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.					
Do. for W & O	0	2 0	Newton Longville	2	0 0	Blisworth	25	1 10			
Grafton Hall Missionary Society	1	15 6	Princes Risboro'	0	5 4	Do. for China	0	10 0			
			CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			Braunston	1	18 10			
			Cambridge	50	0 0	Clipstone	27	6 6			
			Gamlingay	1	0 0						
			Do. W & O	1	0 0						
			DERBYSHIRE.								
			Chesterfield, W & O	1	5 11						
			Do. Durrant Green	5	6 9						
			Riddings	1	7 6						

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Outworth	1	0	0								
Hackleton	16	15	7								
Kislingbury	4	10	8								
Northampton, College St.	150	0	0								
Pattishall	10	0	0								
Road	12	1	1								
Weston, by Weedon	10	11	3								
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.											
Sutton-on-Trent	1	12	6								
SOMERSETSHIRE.											
Beckington	12	19	4								
Bristol	824	12	11								
Do. for <i>N P India</i>	10	15	11								
Do. for <i>W & O</i>	2	6	10								
Do. for <i>Mrs Robison's School</i>	6	16	6								
Do. for <i>Mr Morgan's School, Hourah</i>	6	0	0								
Do. for <i>N P</i>	1	2	5								
Do. for <i>N P, Serampore</i>	18	0	0								
Do. Maudlin Street Welsh Chapel	0	16	0								
Chard	1	11	0								
Frome, Badcox Lane ..	20	14	5								
Do. Sheppard's Barton ..	4	4	7								
Do. do. for <i>John Sheppard at Monghyr</i> ..	6	0	0								
Do. do. for <i>Jane Bunn at Jessore</i>	6	0	0								
Paulton	6	19	3								
Wells	3	13	4								
STAFFORDSHIRE.											
Willenhall, Little London	1	1	6								
SURREY.											
Addlestone	0	14	0								
Do. for <i>W & O</i>	1	10	0								
Richmond	3	7	0								
Upper Norwood	17	8	1								
WARWICKSHIRE.											
Alcester, for <i>W & O</i>	0	16	0								
Birmingham, Christ Ch., for <i>W & O</i>	2	16	9								
Leamington, Warwick-st.	4	2	6								
WILTSHIRE.											
Bratton	6	10	0								
Chippenham	13	15	5								
Devizes	45	7	7								
Kington Langley	7	15	4								
Shrewton	4	5	0								
				WORCESTERSHIRE.							
Bewdley	0	8	11								
Do. for <i>N P</i>	0	17	1								
				YORKSHIRE.							
Bradford, Westgate, for <i>N P, Agra</i>	18	0	0								
Lockwood, for <i>N P</i>	0	14	9								
Scarborough, Albemarle Chapel, for <i>China</i>	1	10	0								
				SOUTH WALES.							
				CARMARTHENSHIRE.							
Llangymog, Ebenezer ...	2	18	6								
				GLAMORGANSHIRE.							
Swansea, Mount Zion ...	2	0	0								
				MONMOUTHSHIRE.							
Llangwin	1	3	10								
Llanthewy, Ebenezer ...	5	17	0								
Pontypool	1	0	0								
Do. Goitro Saron	1	4	0								
				PEMBROKESHIRE.							
Neyland	0	14	0								
				RADNORSHIRE.							
Evenjobb and Gladestry	3	4	6								
				SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen, for <i>N P</i>	2	7	1								
Dundee	3	11	0								
Eday	0	6	0								
Glasgow, for <i>China</i>	4	1	4								
St. Andrews	10	4	0								
				IRELAND.							
Waterford, for <i>N P</i>	0	9	3								
				FOREIGN.							
				WEST INDIES.							
				Baptist Missionary Society of Jamaica, by Rev. J. E. Henderson, Treasurer, for African Mission: -							
Alps, by Rev. P. O'Meally	1	10	0								
Bellairste, by Rev. H. B. Harris	4	0	0								
Bethstephil, by Rev. G. R. Henderson	2	10	0								
Brown's Town, by Rev. J. Clark	5	0	0								
Clarksonville, by Rev. J. Maxwell	0	10	0								
				DRY HARBOUR, by Rev. J. Bennett							
				2 0 0							
				EBENEZER AND GRENOCK, by Mrs Claydon							
				5 0 0							
				FALMOUTH, by Rev. J. Kingdon							
				10 0 0							
				GURNEY'S MOUNT, by Rev. C. E. Randall							
				5 0 0							
				HEWETT'S VIEW, by Rev. T. Smith							
				1 10 0							
				KINGSTON, HANOVER SQ., by Rev. E. Palmer ...							
				2 0 0							
				LUCCA, by Rev. T. Lea ...							
				1 0 0							
				MANCHESTER - BETHLEHEM, by Rev. J. Ashley							
				1 0 0							
				MONEAGUE, by Rev. J. Gordon							
				1 0 0							
				MONTAGO BAY - FIRST CH., by Rev. J. Reid							
				3 10 0							
				DITTO - SECOND CHURCH, by Rev. J. E. Henderson							
				15 0 0							
				MORANT BAY, by Rev. W. Teall							
				7 0 0							
				MOUNT CAREY, by Rev. E. Hewett							
				8 0 0							
				MOUNT LEBANON, by Rev. G. Elliott							
				2 0 0							
				PORT MARIA, by Rev. C. Sibley							
				4 0 0							
				REFUGE, by Rev. E. Fray							
				6 0 0							
				RIO BUENO, by Rev. J. Steele							
				2 0 0							
				SALTER'S HILL, by Rev. W. Dendy							
				4 0 0							
				ST. ANN'S BAY, by Rev. B. Millard							
				19 0 0							
				SAVANNA-LA-MAR, by Rev. W. Burke							
				4 0 0							
				SPANISH TOWN, by Rev. J. M. Phillippo							
				3 0 0							
				STACY VILLE, by Rev. R. Dalling							
				1 10 0							
				STEWART'S TOWN, by Rev. Wm. Webb							
				4 0 0							
				TABERNACLE, by Rev. J. Service							
				0 10 0							
				THOMSON TOWN, by Rev. G. Moodie							
				3 10 0							
				120 0 0							
				Less amount short re-mitted							
				19 0 0							
				110 0 0							

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA—

- CAMEROONS, Saker, A., April 25.
- Smith, R., April 23.
- Fuller, J. J., April 25.

ASIA—

- CHINA, Cheefoo, Laughton, R. F., March 23.
- Richard, T., March 23.
- INDIA, Calcutta, Lewis, C. B., May 4, 11.
- Dacca, Bion, R., April 22.
- Dass, Ram Canto, April 22.
- Supper, F., April 23.
- Delhi, Parsons, J., May 16.
- Intally, Kerry, G., May 16.
- Muthea, Middleton T., April 25.
- Patna, Broadway, D. P., April 23.
- Sewry, Reed, F. T., May 16.

COLOMBO, Coralawella, Melder, E., May 16.

EUROPE—

- Kragero, Herbert, G., May 11.
- Moriaix, Jenkins, J., June 8.

WEST INDIES—

- HAYTI, Domedtt, April 1.
- Cojan, Madam, May 6.
- LAUSANNE, Vulliet, May 24.
- HONDURAS, Belize, Henderson, A., May 6.
- St. Raphael, E. Menders, May 1.
- JAMAICA, Spanish Town, Phillippo, J. M. May 21.
- Brown's Town, Clark, J., May 3.
- Calabar, East, D. J., May 24.
- Kingston, Roberts, J. S., May 24

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be **thankfully** received by Joseph Tritton, Esq., Treasurer; by Edward Bean Underhill, LL.D., Secretary, at the Mission House, Castle Street, Holborn, LONDON; in EDINBURGH, by the Rev. Jonathan Watson, and John MacAndrew, Esq.; in GLASGOW, by John Jackson, Esq.; in CALCUTTA; by the Rev. C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press. Contributions can also be paid in at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co's, 54, Lombard Street, to the account of the Treasurer.