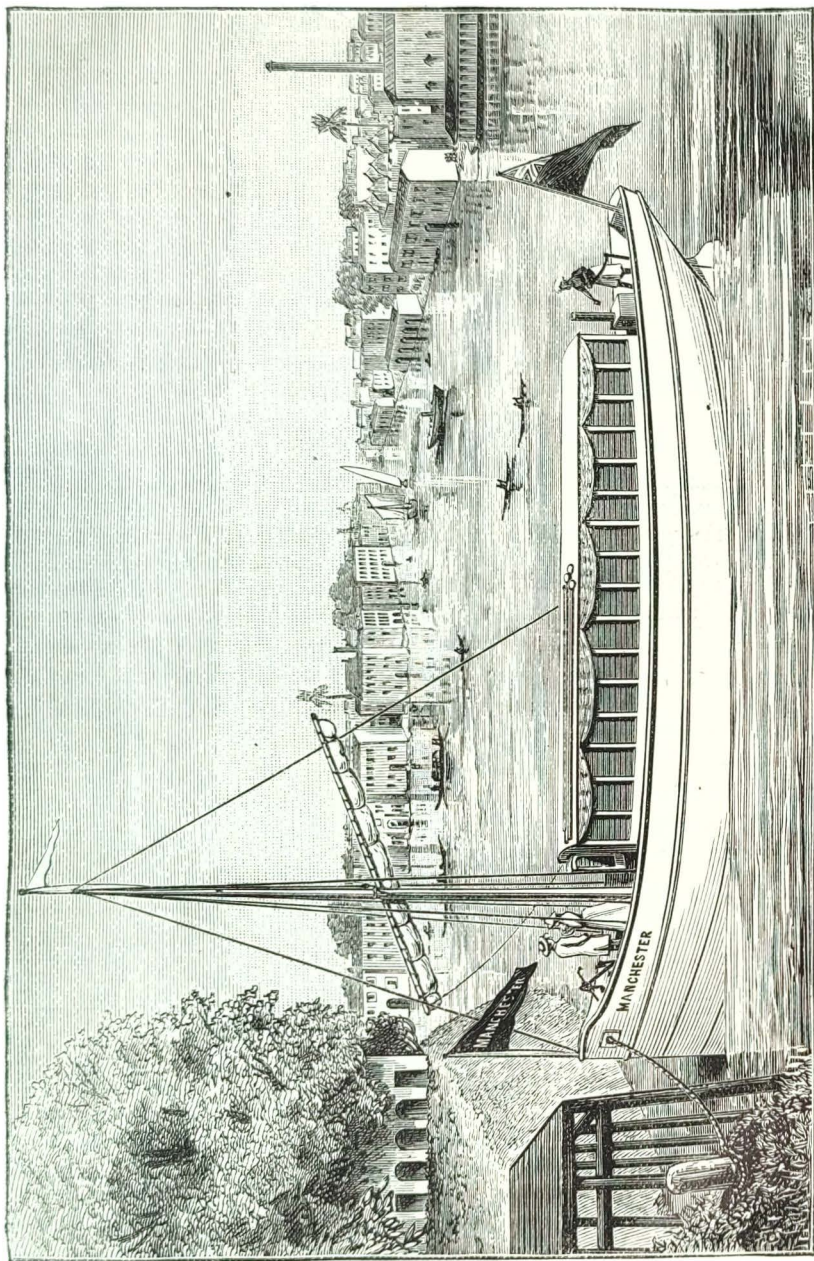


[THE MISSIONARY HERALD
AUGUST 1, 1886.



MR. SPURGEON'S NEW MISSION BOAT, THE "MANCHESTER."

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

Work in Eastern Bengal.

NEW STATIONS AT MADARIPORE.

THE REV. ROBERT SPURGEON, of Barisal, designated by the Committee for the new station at Madaripore, writes:—

MY DEAR MR. BAYNES,—You will be glad, I know, to have the map prepared by Mr. Tregillus and now forwarded, as it will help the readers of the *HERALD* to localise the new station at Madaripore. It must be many years since an entirely new work like this was begun in any part of Bengal by our Society, and I rejoice that the privilege of commencing it has fallen to me. It should be remembered that Madaripore is the name both of the town and the district of which it is the centre. The town stands at the junction of two rivers, and stretches along the south bank of the Koomar about a mile. It is on this bank, a little to the west, that the site of our station is situated. We found a native gentleman, of large heart and friendly disposition, acting as magistrate, and have already received help and encouragement from him. All the educated native residents and most of the lower classes are eagerly watching our preparations and plans. The advent of a European missionary will be an unprecedented event amid such a population. The magistrate's

house, the school house, the jail, and a mosque are the only brick buildings in the town at present. It is about sixty miles from Fureedpore, and seventy-five from Barisal. In the whole area of the 679 square miles that comprises the district represented on the map we shall be the only Europeans. Our nearest neighbours will be at the two places mentioned above. The population is very dense, and the map could have been crowded with names of villages where the 689,704 inhabitants live. Surely this will be a large enough field for us to evangelise, and bring to the Master's feet!

THE NEW STATION, MADARIPORE.

Madaripore was, some ten years ago, a portion of the Backergunge district. Now it belongs to Fureedpore. Very little missionary effort has been expended upon the population of the outlying villages, though our native Christians sustained a small mission for a few years in the town. We have called at the markets on our way to and from the native churches every year,

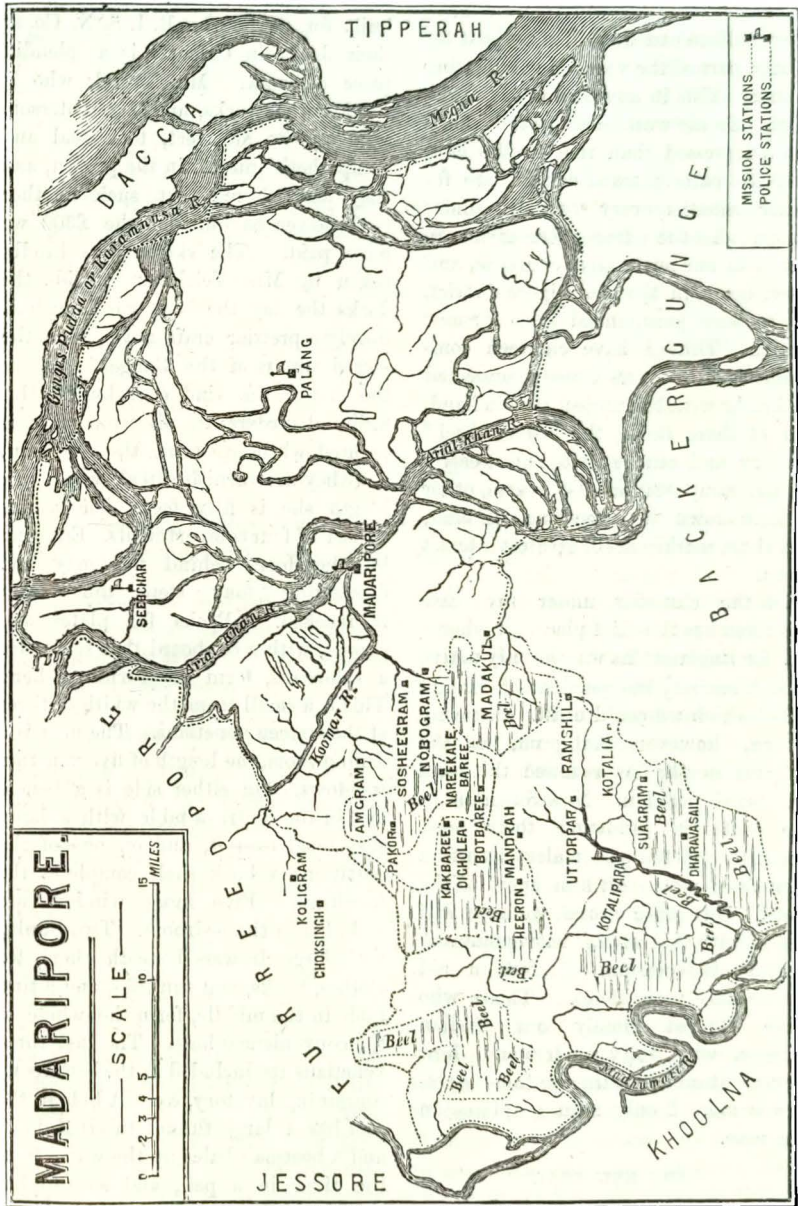
but these were desultory efforts. Now it will be our object to reach every village, if not every individual, with the light of the Gospel. Mr. Tregillus and I presented the truth to many who had probably never heard it before while on this tour. The *Manchester* was at anchor before the magistrates' courts during our stay, and many hundreds of natives who had come to town on some legal business sat or lay on the grass all day in the shade of the trees. On arriving most of them came down to the water to bathe, or wash, or drink, for they had walked long distances. These were all very eager to secure tracts and Gospels as soon as they knew we had them. Two of my boatmen stood amongst them one day for hours giving away leaflets; and at evening they fairly swarmed about us when we appeared on shore laden with books. Indeed, we sold more Scriptures there than at a mela we had visited the day before. This shows that our opportunities to disseminate truth will be only limited by the number of hands we have at work.

You will remember, dear Mr. Baynes, the view of Madaripore you had when out here in the Mission boat. As the town is approached along the Arial Khan it presents a most busy scene. Some hundreds of native canoes, boats, and cargo barges crowd the shore as far as the eye can reach. On the high banks rows of native shops with corrugated iron roofs and mat walls stand compact together. The rushing waters of the Arial Khan have broken away in the last few years immense blocks of earth, and left huge pieces hanging loose awaiting the next rainy season's operations. Large trees and many houses have gone again and again into the current; and efforts are being made now to remove the remaining homesteads further inland, to avoid

the coming catastrophe. A little to the east is a splendid site that would have suited well for our mission-house had it not been for fear of the rushing waters that already are undermining the place. On the right hand, as we sail into the Koomar, gigantic boats laden with wood attract attention. It is the great wood mart of the district. Felled trees are floated or brought in large boats from all directions to this place for sale. Native sawyers are seen at their work here and there amid the quantities of wood that lie about on the shore or partly in the water. Coolies are heard singing or shouting at intervals that regulate their "long pull, strong pull, and pull all together," when some large and heavy trunk requires moving. It is always a busy scene. Ferries cross to and from Madaripore in many directions all through the day, for no bridges could stand on these rapid and uncertain streams. At the market, twice a week, the immense numbers of people that gather resemble those at a fair. Boats laden with cows, vegetables, rice, and everything else common to an eastern market are then seen on the rivers in still larger numbers. The two long streets of shops are regular, and have their wares spread out far beyond the shade cast by the mat fronts that are supported by bamboos. After you leave these two busiest streets a road runs along, with the river on one side, and shops on the other, till the law courts are reached.

In some respects Madaripore is quite outside the line of civilisation, as we understand it, in India. There is no telegraphic communication, no daily steamer service, and no European officials as at other stations. It is on no great route either, where visitors might possibly call in on the missionary to offer a word of sympathy. No traders or travellers ever travel that way, for

there is nothing to induce them to neighbours, it seems practically very so. There is not even a branch of the much further. Yet it is just the spot



Brahmo Somaj there. Though only two or three days from our nearest for true work for our Master, and He will be ever nigh.

THE DISTRICT.

A glance at the map shows that Madaripore is a land of rivers. Almost every village can be visited by boat for a large part of the year. No undulating country exists in any portion of the district. To the west, perhaps, the land is more depressed than that to the east, and the parts marked "beels" are for many months every year all under water. All the villages there given are names of our own native churches, and they, being in the Madaripore district, are to be superintended from our new station. Thus I have eighteen communities of believers already connected naturally with the project now in hand. All of these lie in the lower "beel" country, and can be visited most easily in the rainy season. Of course, other villages crowd the same tract of land, but those marked are of greatest interest to us.

Of the churches under my care Digholea has the chief place, for when I left for England this was the only native church entirely independent of foreign aid of which we could boast. Since my return, however, Koligram, at the extreme north, has assumed the same privileged position. Now Suagram in the south is following their good example, and the pastor-elect awaits a visit from me to set him apart to the work. One other church we hope will fall in with this onward movement and become independent of foreign aid before the year closes. Those who have studied closely our Indian Mission will fully understand how important and encouraging these statements are. I only refer to places on the map.

THE NEW BOAT.

In such a district as this a boat is as necessary as a house to the missionary. Indeed it becomes for a great part of

the year our floating home. No other means of travel are available, seeing that roads do not exist. The boat just built for us by the B. I. S. N. Co. at their docks in Calcutta, is a splendid piece of work. Mr. Tyrrel, who is head of the works, and Mr. Paterson, who was its architect, took real and sympathetic interest in the project, and they assured me that such another could never be built for the £300 we have paid. The sketch was kindly taken by Mrs. Teichman outside the docks the day the boat was launched. Surely a prettier craft never rode the sacred waters of the Ganges! She is the first of the kind ever built. Her hull and girders are all iron. She is painted white excepting the venetians, and they are varnished teak wood. In length she is fifty feet. The cabins consist of four compartments. Entering by the doors behind the mast and descending four steps the larder is reached. Racks for plates and glasses, with a cupboard that serves for a sideboard, form the furniture here. This is a small room, the width of three of the sixteen venetians. The next is a dining room, the length of five venetian windows. On either side is a bench, and in the centre a table with a lamp suspended over it, and on one of the partitions a book shelf completes the furniture. Five more windows are included in the bedroom. Two bunks, with large drawers beneath them for clothes, books, and sundries, and a tiny table in the middle, form the whole of the conveniences here. The last three venetians are included in the bath room, containing lavatory, &c. A hole in the roof has a large funnel inserted in it, and a boatman bales up the water from the river in a pail, and so supplies the bath. The boatmen cook at the stern, and the steersman stands there to guide the vessel. The

flags flying at prow and stern are the kind gifts of friends at Devonshire Square Chapel. To complete the arrangements inside, I need a small filter, a clock that has no pendulum, because of the rocking of the boat, and enough cutlery and spoons for two or three persons, as sometimes two or three missionaries travel together. You will not soon forget, I know, the tour you took through Fureedpore, Backergunge, and Jessore in the large boat that has so long served our mission; and I wish you could take a trip now with me in the *Manchester*. She is of course smaller than the other

boat; but she is as quick a traveller as one needs out here, and inside there is plenty of room for comfort and health. Indeed she is all I can desire; and I trust that for many years she may bear messengers of the Gospel to the heathen around, when this poor "tongue lies silent in the grave."

With warmest regards, dear Mr. Baynes, from my dear wife, and indeed from all our party here, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

In the Master's service,

ROBERT SPURGEON.

A. H. Baynes, Esq.

Latest Tidings from the Congo.

THE following letter from Mr. Comber, dated Wathen Station, Congo River, May 30th, has been just received:—

"MY DEAR MR. BAYNES,—After a long journey made under many difficulties, I am at last at what I wish to look upon as my Congo home.

"A VERY DRY SEASON.

"You will remember that in previous letters I have told you of the great scarcity of rain during the rainy season, which has just ended. This lack of rain has made the season an unhealthy one, although our God has graciously preserved us from sickness of any extent or severity. Food has also been very scarce from this drought, and is almost double the price it used to be; indeed, it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get sufficient food for my carriers coming up. The people almost everywhere have blamed the white man for this scarcity of rain, and caravans have been stopped and turned back; our carriers sometimes cut with knives and fired upon; bales and cases have been

mauled and injured, traffic sometimes suspended, and new routes adopted. As an illustration of the scarcity of food (the pea-nut crop failing entirely), a Dutch gentleman told me that his firm had sold altogether 100 tons of rice to the natives about the coast.

"FLOODS.

"All this was changed, however, during the latter part of last and the former half of this month, and we have had terrific rains. Rivers everywhere have been swollen; ferrying canoes torn away from their moorings by violent floods; native bridges, rope-suspension and tree-trunk, have been washed away, or have disappeared from view, the water being many feet above them; low-lying places have become swamps; valleys have been flooded, and, as you can understand, travelling has been very difficult. Indeed, I never had such a disagreeable journey. At some rivers we had to wait two or three

days, as no canoemen would venture to put us across. At one we had to make a suspension bridge of the tough forest creepers, with a span of sixty-five feet, over a rushing torrent—a bridge entirely of natural rope, without a stiff stick in it. Sometimes we had to feel our way carefully with naked feet over a tree bridging some little gully or canal, with the water reaching to the waist or neck (above the rude bridge), and keeping our balance by holding to a rope-tier as a hand-rail from side to side. The roads were often slippery or slushy—hammock-riding out of the question—and eight hours were spent in doing a journey of four. The poor donkey we had with us—'Bloomfield,' a present from our kind friend Mr. Tritton, of Bloomfield—had even more trouble than usually falls in the way of donkeys. Often he had to be dragged through the water, and at the Luvu River, which we crossed by a flimsy bridge, six men had to swim across, dragging him, very reluctantly, by a rope. The men and donkey were carried so far down the strong swift stream that I feared for their lives. They were, however, splendid swimmers. At Lukunga, three days from here, I had the joy of meeting my brother Percy, who had come thus far to meet me.

"You must not think that in Congo travelling we often have such troubles and difficulties as described above. It is most unusual, and the effect of the very heavy rains, which seemed to have been pent up, and to burst forth with special violence. I am thankful to say that all along the road I was very well, save occasional sleeplessness, prickly heat, &c.; of course, I adopted all the precautions.

"LOSS OF MAILS.

"I am sorry to have to report a case, the like of, or anything approaching

thereto, I have never heard of on the lower Congo. The Lisbon March 5th mail reached Underhill on the 31st, and letters for all our brethren at Wathen, Arthington, and above were dispatched by a Loango courier on the 1st of April. This man was coldly and deliberately murdered by two men at a town a day's march below this.

"We had been trying a new route, and this town was on the new line. His gun and the bag of mails were taken by the men. We can't understand what the motive can have been. Our friends here say, 'Oh, they were savages and wild.' We, of course, put the matter into the hands of the Congo State, and have hopes that they will be brought to justice; the more possible, as everywhere between Naunga and here the people sympathised much with us, and were alarmed at such an unusual occurrence.

"Next to the murder of the man, our mails being lost is the most serious affair. Letters are so precious out here. If any letters of importance were sent by that mail to Messrs. Grenfell, Whitley, Charters, Biggs, Richards, or Percy Comber, they had better be repeated. We have sent several people privately to the place to see if they could recover anything, and they have brought in three private letters for Mr. Grenfell, one for Mr. Biggs, a sheet of one for Mr. Whitley, and two sheets of one for my brother—all of them wet and covered with dirt. This is all they have recovered out of perhaps thirty letters. The town implicated has sent back the gun carried by the courier, and made an offer to pay two men for the outrage; but I have told them the matter can't be taken into our own hands, as the Congo State Government rules in the country now.

"WATHEN STATION.

"So much for road news. And now

about our Wathen Station. There is a strong impression abroad that this station is very unhealthy. But Stanley considers it the healthiest place on the lower Congo, and I certainly think it as healthy as any place, except above Stanley Pool. On January 5th I left this place for the coast, leaving it in the hands of my brother Percy and Mr. Richards. I have been away four-and-a-half months, far longer than I expected; and I have all the time been somewhat anxious as to the health of these brethren, both of them new to the climate, the language, and the people. I am full of thankfulness on my return to find them pictures of good health, and very happy in their work. They have wonderfully improved the appearance of the station, and several thousand bricks are ready to go into the kiln for our permanent houses. During my absence they have had two or three attacks of fever, but none of a serious nature. For all this my heart is full of praise and gratitude to God.

“THANK GOD, AND TAKE COURAGE.

“I do think, my dear Mr. Baynes, that we and the churches at home have cause for thanksgiving for the answers to prayer given by our Covenant God. From May, 1884, to May, 1885, we had to mourn the loss of six of our number. The Church with ourselves has since then continued in prayer, earnest and urgent, that our lives might be spared; and from May, 1885, to May, 1886, only one of our band has been stricken by death.

“SPECIAL PRAYER.

“I am just reading the ‘Lives of Robert and Mary Moffat,’ and of their noble work among the Bechwanas. Their difficulty was not sickness, but an utterly indifferent people. For the first ten years of the Bechwana Mission,

I read that ‘not a ray of light shot across the gloom to cheer the hearts of the missionaries. A dull and stolid indifference reigned.’ Mrs. Moffat writes: ‘The people seem to think they do us a favour in coming’ (to chapel). ‘The school is miserable.’ ‘Perhaps if we gave a meal of meat every day, or a few beads, we might have the place crowded, but on no other condition.’ ‘We have no prosperity in the work—not the least sign of good being done.’ The story reads on: ‘At length, in 1829, a marvellous awakening began; . . . meeting-house crowded; . . . outpourings of impassioned prayer; . . . six selected from many candidates to receive the rite of baptism;’ and, Mrs. Moffat writes, ‘I hear from my friend, Miss Lees, that the very time of the awakening here was the season of extraordinary prayer among the churches at home. What a coincidence! and what an encouragement to persevere in that important Christian duty!’ Yes, ours is a ‘prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God.’ ‘More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. Therefore, let your voices rise for us.’ God has heard our earnest prayers. We will praise Him for His lovingkindness, and go on to plead for further blessings.

“THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT.

“And not alone, dear Mr. Baynes, for health, but for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts of the people. Many at our oldest station of S. Salvador are now well instructed in the Word of God, and understand the way of life. Some of them, indeed, seem to have their feet just outside the Kingdom of God. One of the brethren there wrote me recently, ‘What we now need is just a baptism of the Holy Ghost;’ and so it is. We want God to ‘give the increase’ from the sowing

of one and the watering of another. Let there be fervent prayer among the churches. The principal work here just now is among our eighteen school-boys. Ngombe boys' hearts are, I truly believe, good soil. For many things we are much attached to these bright, intelligent, high-spirited, and fine-looking Ngombe boys, and we do earnestly want to bring them to Christ. As soon as we can build a good brick school-room and living-house (for they are all boarders), we shall try and get our number increased to fifty, or even a hundred.

"Since my return I have not been into the towns, as I have been suffering from a painful boil. Later on I will

tell you more about the people. I hope we shall all three be able to continue at this station; at any rate, until our permanent buildings are finished. If we are to do good thorough work—preaching, school, medical work, &c.—our station must be well manned.

"Mr. Grenfell is expected back at the Pool by Midsummer. I suppose we shall be soon writing to you about upper-river stations.

"My colleagues here, Percy and Richards, join me in affectionate regards to you; and I remain, my dear Mr. Baynes, yours very sincerely,

"T. J. COMBER.

"To A. H. Baynes, Esq."

Death of the Rev. J. P. Chown.

BY the death of the Rev. J. P. Chown a very heavy loss has fallen upon the Mission—ardently attached to the work of the Society, ever ready by wise counsel, unselfish service, and unobtrusive but constant generosity, to further its work, the vacancy caused by his sudden removal will long remain.

Only in June last, in a letter to Mr. Baynes acknowledging the receipt of the official intimation of his election by the Annual Members' Meeting to the Honorary List of members of the Mission Committee, he wrote:—

"I feel quite unworthy of the honour put upon me, but yet I trust my great gratitude may lead me to seek wisdom and grace, by which I may still render such service as may in some measure honour the Divine Name and exalt the Divine Kingdom. To do this, in the smallest degree, will be to me an unspeakable joy and privilege."

His colleagues fondly hoped that for many years to come they might have had the help of his loving presence, his bright and beaming face, and his wise and sympathetic counsel.

But it has been ordered otherwise, and the loved and trusted counsellor, the wise and gentle leader, the manly and brave companion, has passed to his rest and reward, and—

“Earth the poorer seems,
While Heaven the richer grows.”

“Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.” Farewell, dear friend,—

“Until the morning breaks,
And shadows are no more.”

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Mission Committee, amid tender expressions of love and sympathy of no ordinary kind :—

REV. J. P. CHOWN.

“The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, gratefully remembering the many services rendered by the Rev. J. P. Chown to this Society, record their sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of their honoured and beloved colleague, and their thankfulness to God for the great grace bestowed upon him. The same qualities—his simplicity, his amiable and kindly spirit, the consecration of his life and powers to the cause of the Saviour whom he loved so well—which won for him such high and wide esteem served to endear him to the hearts of those who were more closely united with him in the fellowship of Christian labours.

“From the commencement of his pastorate at Bradford, in 1848, to the close of his career on earth, Mr. Chown took a deep and growing interest in the missionary enterprise.

“For more than a quarter of a century he was a member of this Committee, and for several years chairman of the Candidates’ Sub-Committee.

“In this latter capacity Mr. Chown rendered specially valuable service. His sympathetic and gentle nature never failed to win the confidence of those who offered themselves for mission work, while his discrimination and knowledge of men enabled him to perform difficult duties with rare tact and efficiency.

“His counsels and influence in committee were as valuable as his attendance at the meeting was most regular and punctual. As a pastor, Mr. Chown fostered and extended the missionary spirit in his congregation and among the young, while few oftener and with more effect pleaded the cause of missions, both from pulpit and platform. In his various service, and even yet more in his character as a man who ‘walked with God,’ and whose manifest but unostentatious devoutness pervaded his life, brightened all he did, his brethren of this Committee will never cease to rejoice that they were associated with him in the great and good work of the world’s evangelisation. They also respectfully tender to Mrs. Chown, and Mr. John Chown, the expression of loving sympathy with them in the heavy loss they are called to suffer, and the assurance that prayer will often ascend on their behalf to Him who is the ‘God of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless.’”

Notes from India.

A CHEERING INCIDENT.

THE Rev. W. J. Price, of Dinapore, writes:—

“Recently I had the pleasure of baptizing another convert from Hinduism, a Brahmin. His brother, who has been a Christian for some sixteen years, was present on the occasion, and related how for many years he had prayed for his brother's conversion. That when he first became a Christian he had urged him to become one too, but only to be spurned away. To-day he rejoiced before God that his brother had been brought to Christ. The convert, too, before going down into the water, in a short address gave his experience, and told how he had abandoned caste, idols, and everything, and now placed his sole trust in Christ.

“This makes the eighth we have baptized during the past six months; we thank God, and ask for many more.

“The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Oswaldtwistle, has been a great comfort to us all. The more they are known, the more they are loved. Mr. Jones's health has considerably improved, and both he and Mrs. Jones seem to be very happy in their work. The English congregation to which he ministers is increasing; and last Sunday Mr. Jones received two brethren into the church by baptism. He is vigorously pushing forward the work in the neighbourhood with much promise of success.”

A NEEDY DISTRICT.

The Rev. Arthur Jewson, of Comillah, writes:—

“Brahmanbaria is a large town forty miles north of Comillah. There are both civil and criminal courts there, but there are no Europeans, and the influence of Christianity has scarcely reached it. Mrs. Jewson and I left this place yesterday, after an eleven days' stay. Each day I expounded and enforced the Gospel to attentive crowds. We sold over three hundred Gospels, and gave with each a tract and a hymn sheet. It was our custom to go to call on one or two native gentlemen every morning. At one house, a lawyer's, quite a number gathered in his office to see us. When my wife went into the inner court to see the women, the younger part of the audience followed her. But as the presence of these men and lads hindered the women from conversing freely, my wife sent

them out to request me to sing to them. In the meantime I was talking about the addresses I had given in the Government school, and said that the great need of the country was that the boys should remember their Creator in the days of their youth. The lawyer said, ‘Yes; though we generally say that the first stage of a man's life should be devoted to study, the second to business, the third to the family, and the fourth to religion; yet it is a mistake not to teach children about God when they are young.’

“I said, it is so, for very young children are quick to learn. Your little girl cries, and you tell her there is a jackal outside, and that if she does not leave off crying you will tell it to carry her off. She stops crying for very fear, but her five-year-old brother

knows that there was no jackal there ; but you told a lie to save yourself trouble, and he thinks that was a very good idea, and copies it himself the next day. Then I told how my father used to take me on to his knee, and tell me of the God who lived up in the bright blue sky, and loved me more than he himself did, and had given me the flowers and all the nice things I had. Then my wife came with an invitation for me to go to the door of the court where the women lived to sing to them. We then all trooped out there, and I sang and explained a hymn to them. Sometimes poor women called us, and we, sitting down in the shade of their houses, spoke to them and their neighbours of God's holy will, and Christ's benevolent life and sin-atonng death. Once my wife arranged for me to go and speak to about a hundred women, besides many children. I told them how Christ had honoured women ; how He received and blessed little children, and died for the sins of the ignorant and wicked. We were exceedingly encouraged by a young man named Gobinder, who

bought a New Testament of me when I was at Brahmanbaria last year. He is a messenger in the Deputy Magistrate's Court, and aged nineteen years. He at once identified himself with us, and helped me to sing and sell books in the bazaar. He visited us constantly in the boat, read the Bible with me, and several times engaged in prayer. He seemed to be really solicitous for the salvation of his parents and fellow-countrymen, and took me about to all the best points for reaching the people, and was always desirous to explain the hymn sung, and to exhort the people to come to Christ. His friends opposed his coming to see me, and their persecution led him to wish to return with me to Comillah to be educated for the Christian ministry. However, I persuaded him to stay at his post for the present. I have great hopes that the Holy Spirit is working in the hearts of several others also. Thus God seems to be indicating that He has purposes of mercy toward the people of Brahmanbaria, and it is a most desirable thing that a missionary should be stationed there."

MEDICAL WORK IN KHOOLNA.

The Rev. Gogan Chunder Dutt, of Khoolna, sends the following interesting account of medical evangelistic work in the Khoolna district :—

"Our Christian mela of Kuddremdy is over. It lasted for two weeks instead of one. The latter part of the mela was well attended. Our Kuddremdy Church paid all the expenses of the mela, huts, &c. Daily hundreds have heard the Gospel, and received medicines from us. It was a refreshing sight to see men, women, and children coming in the morning and afternoon, bottles in their hands for medicines, and gradually filling our large and spacious mela houses. When the house is fairl

filled we used to commence our work. After singing, preaching and praying, we distributed the medicine, and applied the electric battery in various diseases for which it is suitable. The electric battery created a great sensation among the people, and many hundreds have been cured by its judicious application, and its effects seem almost miraculous to our people. I cannot but gratefully remember the kindness of Mr. S. Coxeter, of Regent's Park for sending the battery in time

for our mela. I made two preaching tours before the mela, and the battery was a great help to us.

“I give a few illustrations :

“Fala, a Mohammedan agriculturist, had a tremendous fall from a date tree eighteen feet high. For thirty-two days he was laid on his bed, and could not move his hands or feet or change his sides. He passed day and night moaning in pain. When his friends heard about my arrival at Kuddremdy, they carried him to us in a bamboo bedstead. When I came to him, the poor man told me about his sufferings in most pathetic language, and began to address me as his father. We first applied the battery, and then arnica, and within three hours he sat up, and commenced walking with the help of a bamboo stick. Think of the sensation it created. Fala is perfectly cured. He heard the Gospel, and in the presence of his fellow Mohammedan co-religionists, he cried out the Mohammed must be an impostor, and Christ the only Saviour.

“Khairoolah is another Mohammedan, whose arms were sprained and swollen to such an extent that he felt they would be useless throughout his life. On the fourth day of the mela he was perfectly recovered by the application of the battery and taking suitable medicines. He, after his recovery, proclaimed everywhere that our mela is for the glory of God, and to do good to men.

“Thud is a Hindu agriculturist. He had lockjaw, and suffered nearly six months from this disease. He also has been perfectly cured by the use of the battery, and taking aconite. I informed our English friends that all our melas were visited by the Mohammedan

doctors of divinity for religious discussion in former years. This year we have not seen one, and the Mohammedans and Hindus heard the preaching of the Gospel without interrupting, and many admitted openly that our religion is true and from God. Since we learned the wise and right use of medicines, our Christian influence over the people has much increased, and the whole district seems preparing to receive the Gospel. While I was busily engaged with my helpers in working towards the south and east of the district, my other helpers were visiting Doomoria, and its neighbourhood towards the west of Khoolna. They have informed me that about 500 Hindus, belonging to the lower class, exhibit an earnest desire to know more of Christianity, and to embrace it. A few well-to-do Hindus with their families also wish to be baptized.

“Please pray that we may have proper strength of body and mind to reap the harvest.

“One day, during the mela, as I was walking up and down on the bank of Kuddremdy Khul, an old woman of Kuddremdy, led by another, came to me, and requested that she might speak to me privately. I entered into my boat, and expected she would ask me to help her in her old age. The poor woman, with tears in her eyes, however, gave a rupee to me to be used for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. She said she earned the money by husking rice for many days together. It is a widow's mite indeed. She works hard to support herself, and I could very well understand how she could only save the rupee by denying herself.”

Tidings from Shansi.

THE following letter from Mr. Dixon, formerly of the Congo Mission, now in China, will be read with interest by many; it is dated from Tai Yuen, November 23rd, 1885:—

“MY DEAR MR. BAYNES,—My last letter to you, under date 29th April, announced our safe arrival here, and promised an early description of the country we had journeyed through. That promise must be forgotten, for as time sped on the things behind were forgotten on looking forward to things before, until their importance had dwindled away to nothing, and I long ago gave up all intention of recording them. But now I feel it due to yourself to inform you of our doings since April, and, if time permits, I would like to draw your attention, and possibly the attention of a larger circle, to the work which lies around us here—a sphere large enough for the most enthusiastic amongst us, and of such importance as to command far more serious consideration from our churches at home, whenever they shall begin to inform themselves on the subject.

“OUR HOUSE.

“The first six weeks we were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sowerby, during which time we began our study of the language, bought such Chinese garments as we needed, and sought after a suitable house in which to set up independent housekeeping. After seeing some six or seven, we decided on one which had been occupied at one time by the American missionaries (who are now located forty miles to the south of this). It is situated in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, but yet is well shut in from dust and noise; close behind is a large open common, giving plenty of fresh air. Its two courtyards are large, and

the rooms of convenient size and arrangement.

“Horses we all keep—that is, we each have one—for exercise and for journeying or visiting the villages around, thus saving the Society the cost of hiring animals for such purposes.

“The place needed sundry repairs, and to make it more cheerful I laid out several pounds on painting around the inner courtyard. Two trees (evergreens) were promised from a gardener's, and what had been called a wilderness of a home soon became quite bright and homelike. On June 4th we moved in, and soon after Mr. Morgan came and joined us.

“A VILLAGE STATION.

“About the same time I rode out with Mr. Sowerby to the village station of Shao, Tien-tzu, where he is carrying on medical work, with a view to opening the people's hearts to the Gospel. On one or two occasions I went alone to the same place in Mr. Sowerby's absence. Such work I think will prove by far the most promising in opening the villages to our message. The plan is to select some important market town as a centre, to rent a shop in the main street, to appoint an evangelist to reside there, to visit and dispense medicines twice a week, the patients being preached to by the evangelist in the shop whilst waiting to be attended to, to visit any serious cases in their own homes, and through the evangelist to follow up any who show an interest in the Word. Books are always on sale in the shop, and a

systematic visiting of villages for preaching purposes set on foot. Results we will talk about when harvest time comes; at present it is seed time, and we are concerned that the sowing be done largely and well.

“My servant brought me several cases of sickness to look at, but finding the number rapidly increasing, I have had to stop all such work until I know more of the language. One case, however, may be worth mentioning. An underling of one of the officials received no small benefit from surgical treatment, and one day surprised me by a message to the effect that he wished to present me with a tablet by way of thanking me. He proposed coming in dress clothes, with a band of music, to hang the tablet outside my door; but my wife’s illness forbade any such proceeding. However, he had the board brought and hung up by a carpenter over our front door amid the banging of the inevitable Chinese crackers. The inscription declares the superiority of foreign skill over the Chinese, and gives names and dates.

“THE LANGUAGE.

“The summer proved very trying to both my wife and myself. My wife has had several attacks of Congo fever, but I myself have been free from it. Possibly it came in some of my old Congo things. Altogether, from one thing and another, my wife has spent fully a third of her time ill in bed, but is now much stronger since the cold weather has set in, and will, I hope, become acclimatized. My own health is now excellent; but during the summer I ran very low, and though my legs kept sound, my memory played me sad pranks, making study almost impossible. I write you frankly as to our bad health, for I think it will pass off, and, anyhow, you need not

anticipate seeing me at home under ten years, unless, indeed, I am plucked in my ‘examinations.’

“You will not be surprised to hear that progress with the language has been very slow indeed; in fact, I may have to plead for leniency in my examination, and as my illness impaired my memory, I should not feel ashamed to do so if driven to it; but at my present rate of progress, I am hopeful of passing with ‘honours’ almost, if not quite, half way on toward my second year’s course. My wife’s illnesses have sadly handicapped her, but she bravely pegs away when strength permits.

“THE DISTRICT.

“December 10th.

“The mail went before I could finish my letter; but on re-reading it I find nothing of importance to add.

“The country lying around us here consists of an immense plain bounded by mountains ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the plain. The plain is about 120 miles long, and from forty to sixty miles broad, and is said to contain a population of five millions, who are engaged in agriculture, various manufactures and trade—the Shansi men being noted for their business aptitude. The mountains are comparatively sparsely populated, what inhabitants there are being supported chiefly by mining coal and iron, in which the whole country is remarkably rich; coal of really good quality being delivered in the city for 10s. to 12s. per ton. With machinery and railways it will one day be the great manufacturing district of the Empire. The population seems very equally distributed; the plain contains twelve first-class cities, ranging from 100,000 downwards—so at least the Chinese estimate—60,000

downwards would be my own estimate, but the houses are usually greatly overcrowded. Villages appear to be usually about a mile or so apart, and contain from 200 to 10,000 souls. The soil seems rich, and with a fair rainy season must be capable of raising enormous crops; but in spite of all the advantages bestowed by nature, the country cannot be termed prosperous.

“OPIUM SMOKING.

“Nearly everything seems tumbling down, and but very few new buildings are to be seen. The reasons for this are many, but the chief one is official corruption, which impoverishes the people by extortion, and must effectually damage private enterprise; whilst it allows public works to decay without an attempt at repair. The second chief cause of distress and misery is the extensive practice of opium smoking. Native estimates say nine out of every ten men smoke opium, and, in many places, nine out of every ten women also smoke it. The degradation of opium smoking is terrible; it is not noisy in its operation like drink, but is far more certain and terrible in the hold it gets on men, and in its deadening effect on the moral instincts of a man. Already I have seen some sad examples of clever, industrious men utterly ruined by it. The remedy for it, as for so many other evils, must be the Gospel, for mere human strength cannot withstand the temptation.

“OUR FORCE.

“The southern portion of this plain is being worked by the A.B.C.F.M.; but at present they have only six men in the field. Tai Yuen, which lies at the north-eastern side of the plain, is occupied by the China Inland Mission and ourselves. The China Inland Mission have a doctor, two single men,

and four or five single ladies located here, while we have three married and one single men, two of whom will soon be settling farther north. Our work is only just opening out before us, for Mr. Sowerby is practically working alone, Mr. Turner being engaged in opening up a town some fifty miles to the north; whilst Mr. Morgan and myself are engaged in learning the language. Mr. Richard has been working here for some six years, chiefly, as far as I know, amongst the upper classes and at translation work. Mr. Sowerby and myself think the most promising mode of work to be such as he is doing at Thao-tientzu in dispensing medicine on certain days, thus opening villages and houses to us, and following it up by regular systematic services, visitings, and teaching. City work in China seems far less paying than country work; hence, with some 60,000 around us, we go out to small villages of 2,000 or 3,000, but when we have more men at our disposal, we shall attack the city itself. Our house is well situated, and will, I hope, become ere long well known amongst both town and country people. Only to-day a patient of mine came to inform me that he wished to present me with a tablet similar to the one I mentioned above, only, as he said, twice as long.

“THE FUTURE.

“So, my dear Mr. Baynes, we are toiling on slowly but surely, often dull and matter of fact, but sometimes catching glimpses of what the future with all the blessings the Gospel shall bring, yea, even now bringing, to these poor benighted heathens—benighted and full of fears of ghosts, demons, dead men, &c., and then we quietly settle down and try to redouble our efforts to hasten the coming day.

"Congo news has been dearer than ever to me out here. Dear Cowe gone home—his grave, probably, in our little garden, amid my geraniums at San Salvador. Sidney Comber taken away so quickly, and others whom I did not know, but of whom I had read, all gone home so soon, whilst I am sent so far away to this heathen clime. Do you know I often dream of my visit home ten years hence? Of going down to Tientsin by rail, thence by sea to Zanzibar or other port, there to take the train for Tanganyika, and away westward to

Ngangue, thence by steamer visiting our stations along the mighty Congo, and finally taking a glimpse at the future San Salvador—to be blotted out, I am afraid, under cursed Portuguese rule. It is a dream now, but it will be a reality then, and you and I will, I hope, live to see it.

"With kindest regards from my wife and myself,

"I am, my dear Friend,

"Yours affectionately,

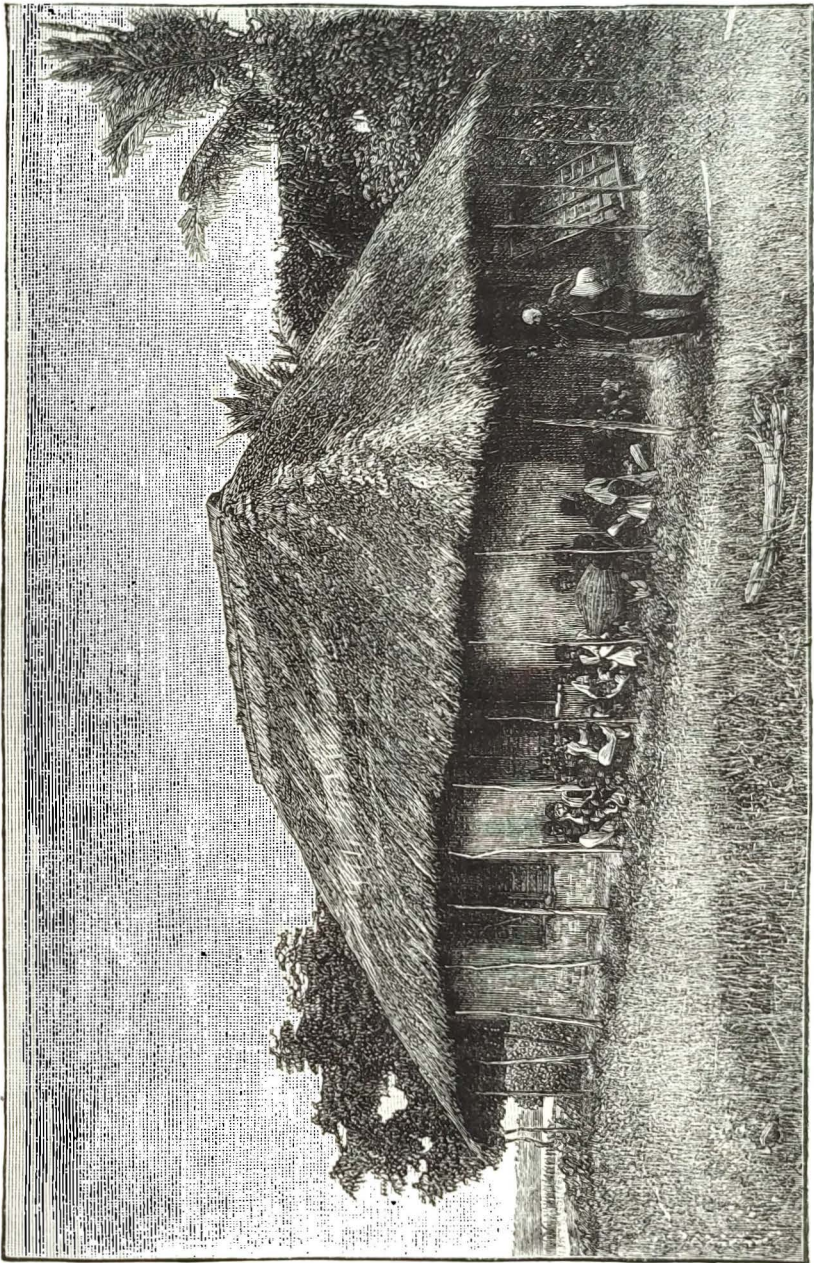
"HERBERT DIXON.

"A. H. Baynes, Esq."

Khari.

BY THE REV. G. H. ROUSE, M.A.

KHARI is the largest station of what are called the "Southern Villages," that is, the villages to the south of Calcutta which are connected with the Baptist Missionary Society. There are nine Baptist churches in this district, of which Khari is the largest and the furthest from Calcutta, being about forty miles distant. A railway has been opened within the last two or three years, which renders Khari and two other churches more accessible than they used to be. The train takes us twenty-eight miles, and the rest of the journey is performed in the canoe, called a "salti," a picture of which is given. These canoes draw very little water, being flat-bottomed, and in them we go along the water-channels and in the rains over the fields. They are pushed along by men at each end armed with long poles, and the missionary sits or lies under the awning, which keeps off heat, cold, and rain. Perhaps the mention of "cold" may be thought unsuitable for India, but it would not be thought so by anyone who has spent a January night in Northern India. I have felt it as difficult to keep warm at night in India as I have ever done in England, and have enjoyed a blazing fire there as much as in this country. In travelling by night in the salti in the cold weather, we keep on our clothes, put a thick rug at each end of the awning to keep out the nasty damp cold of that season in Bengal, wrap ourselves well round with rugs, and very possibly cover our head all over also. Even then we are none too warm. I suppose we feel the cold more because of the contrast with the heat of the day. Salti



KHARI CHAPEL IN BENGAL.—(From a Photograph.)

[THE MISSIONARY HERALD,
AUGUST 1, 1888.]

travelling is slow work. The men do not push it more than two or three miles an hour, and the waterways, except in the rainy season, wind about a great deal; the result is, that the journey from the railway to Khari, though not more than sixteen miles in a straight line, would take us nine hours or more. These canoes are not used in many parts of Bengal, not much outside of the district to the south of Calcutta, but here there are thousands of them.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel is a brick building, with a thatched roof. In front are seen some native Christians with their instruments of music, and myself, with my big pith hat under my arm. These hats are almost universally used by Europeans who have to go into the sun in India, being light, and affording a good protection from the sun's rays. They are of all sorts of shapes; the one represented in the picture is shaped like a coal-heaver's hat, some look like a gigantic mushroom, others are helmet-shaped, and some are double, with arrangement for ventilation between the two coverings. These last we call "two-storey hats."

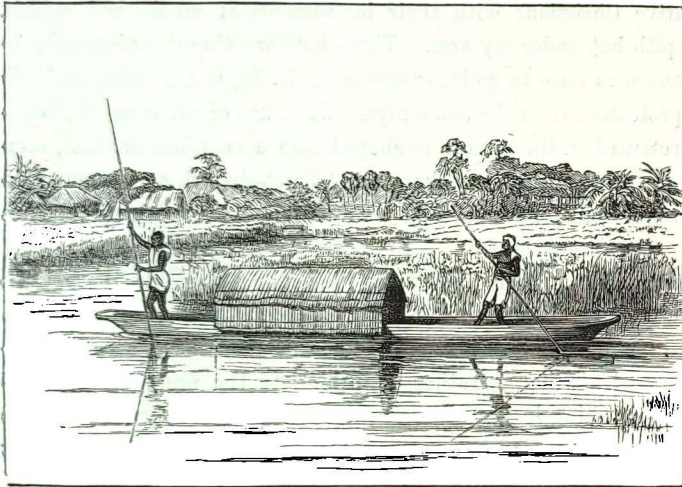
The chapel is well-filled when the Christians assemble there. They all sit on mats on the floor, the men on one side, and the women on the other. The young children often crawl about and make a noise, according to their own sweet will, which is rather disturbing to the preacher. A missionary was once preaching in Bengal, and there was a little boy present who kept making a noise, and would not mind his mother. The preacher stopped once or twice to look at him, and shame him into quiet, but all in vain. He then stopped again, and gave out a hymn, and while the congregation were singing it he took the boy outside and gave him a whipping, and then came back and resumed his sermon with no further interruption!

When we pay a visit to Khari we generally live, eat and sleep, in the chapel. A low wooden bedstead is brought in, on which we put our bedding, and the Christians rig up our mosquito curtain by fastening the four corners with strings to nails in the wall. We always have our candle and matches close by, so that if we should have to get up in the dark we may see where we are going, otherwise we might inadvertently tread on a snake, the bite of which would kill us in a few hours. Snakes—even poisonous ones—often live in the thatch of houses.

CHRISTIAN DISCIPLINE.

The native Christians in Bengal have an inner and an outer community, in both of which they exercise discipline. The inner circle consists of those

who have been baptised and are full church members. Discipline among them is carried on much the same as with us. The outer circle comprises the whole Christian community, men, women and children. If any one of these should commit any flagrant sin, the rest of the Christians will probably refuse to eat or smoke with him, and thus show that they do not regard him as belonging to their community. In India only those of the same caste eat one with another. Hence the act of eating with another implies that he is regarded as belonging to the same community, and thus disgracing the other members of that body if he does anything wrong.



BENGALI CANOE.—(From a Photograph.)

The Apostolic injunction in regard to men who bear the Christian name but live a wicked life, "With such an one no, not to eat," has a special force in India which it has not here. The question comes up sometimes whether our Christians shall eat with Roman Catholic natives, and they generally decide it in the negative. The reason is this, that when the heathen reproach our people by saying "Christians have idols, look at the Roman Catholics"; the reply is, "No, they do not belong to us, we do not eat with them"; and this at once settles the question. They belong to another community. If they ate with our Christians, the heathen would consider our people in a certain sense responsible for what the Roman Catholics do.

Work in Japan.

THE Rev. W. J. White, writing from Tokio under date of March 20th, reports:—

“I have just returned from a tour in the country, having visited all our stations. Everywhere the work is prosperous and very encouraging. The converts are working zealously; and, as a result, I was permitted to baptize eight converts—one woman and seven men. At a place called Tomita a new station has been opened, with five converts, all good men and true. Interesting services were held, at which great interest was manifested. Our meetings were held in a large upstairs room, which was filled with an intelligent audience of about 350 persons, while between one and two hundred more who could not find room upstairs sat about on the mats in the rooms below and listened to our preaching. To the best of my belief, this was the first time that the gospel of Jesus Christ had been preached publicly in this town, and hundreds listened to the word of salvation for the first time. We are doing our utmost to follow the rapid progress which our work is making, and shall continue to do so; but we trust you will remember us,

and, if you can, give us another man. We are in nowise forgetful of the heavy claims that other fields have upon you, and we fully realise the fact that the proportion of workers in Japan representing the various evangelical churches, is much larger here than in many other countries; but we are face to face with a work that is, under God's good hand, the work of our beloved society, and while with much joy we labour shoulder to shoulder with all our evangelical brethren to bring our Japanese brethren into the knowledge of God and of His Son Jesus Christ, yet we feel that our own special work has its special claim upon our brethren at home, and it is the increasing demand which this is making upon ourselves which impels us to send the old cry of Macedonia, ‘Come over and help us.’ Our honoured committee have our deepest sympathy, and we cease not to make mention of them in our prayers, that the God of all grace will bestow upon both them and yourself His choicest blessings. Please remember us for good.”

Preaching at an Agricultural Show.

BY THE REV. ARTHUR JEWSON, OF COMMILLAH.

THERE is no evangelical agency, not even a colporteur, in the whole district of Noakhally. Therefore the Calcutta Tract Society asked me to represent them at a mela and Agricultural Show which the collector of Noakhally was about to inaugurate. I was sorry to interrupt the regular studies of my Training School,

but I felt that it would be a golden opportunity for spreading the knowledge of Christ; and as the Christians of Commillah have a dread of the Mussulmans of Noakhally, I thought the going there with me would embolden them. Therefore I sent off four of my students with the bullock-carts, to go round by the road, a three days

journey, and on March 3rd, at 3 a.m., I started with another gentleman who was going to see the Show. We drove the first twenty miles, and then rode straight across the country on an elephant, and reached Noakhally at 5.30 p.m. A landowner had kindly placed an empty mansion at my disposal, as I wished to be somewhere where I should be easily accessible to inquirers of all classes.

We preached at the mela or in the bazaar night and morning, and had congregations sometimes large, always attentive. No one attempted to argue with us, nor did those who had arrived at years of discretion cause us the least annoyance. The exuberance of Mussulman juvenility alone caused us uneasiness, as day by day when it got a little dusk, they pushed us about and pelted us with dry mud; but these things have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel. Last Saturday, seeing the tumult beginning, I dismissed the students and tried to make my way home, but had great difficulty, because the field I was in was covered with wort-like ant-hills, and it was very difficult for me to keep my feet; also all round was a deep dry moat, with a bank on the inner side, and I knew from experience that if I tried to descend they would trip me up and fall over me. Just at this junction seven students from the government school sprang to my rescue, and striking out right and left with enthusiastic cries of "Kill him," "Kill him outright," they drove my tormentors off, and, forming a guard of honour, conducted me home. I have received much kindness from Indian schoolboys, but never have I had cause to delight in boys so much. The consciousness that they were doing what was noble and right seemed to animate them. As we walked along they asked whether I belonged to the

Salvation Army, and it became evident that its heroes had aroused their admiration not a little. I afterwards found that they were going to the Brahma Somaj (New Dispensation), and accompanied them. The service was one of song and prayer; but there was such an air of peace and meditation about it that it reminded me most vividly of a Quaker's meeting. I had the pleasure of selling them a copy of the Bengalee Bible for their Somaj library. I also sold another copy to the librarian of the more progressive Brahma Somaj. From that time I and the young men were fast friends, and every night they had an eye to my comfort and convenience.

We secured a very nice shop in the Agricultural Show for the sale of our books, and during the nine days we spent in Noakhally we sold upwards of fifty-five rupees' worth. Most of these books were copies of the Gospels at one pice each. The *Daily Almanac* and the *Child's Friend*, published by the Calcutta Tract Society, were in great request. We sold nine English Bibles and twenty New Testaments, and could have sold more if we had had them. With the books sold we gave away five thousand tracts. At first we gave one tract with each pice book, then two, and at last three. These tracts were very much appreciated. One boy came to me and said he could understand the tracts better than he could the Gospels.

There is no Episcopalian church here. Noakhally is visited only once or twice a year by the Chaplain from Chittagong. The Judge and Magistrate are, however, zealous in the maintenance of the ordinances of the Lord's house. On Sunday I had the pleasure of conducting the church service and preaching at the Magistrate's house. I cannot help hoping that a church will not be built here until those in

authority in the Episcopalian Establishment will concede to members of other communions the right to conduct services in their buildings. I afterwards sent the subscription paper round the station, and received very substantial help toward rebuilding the chapel at Commillah.

On the last evening of my stay I gave a lecture in English to the native gentlemen, on the Resurrection of Christ.

During my stay at Noakhally many Babus and schoolboys visited me. All spoke with high admiration of Christ. Two of them spoke of the consciousness of sin almost plunging them into despair.

In tenderest yearnings I leave my heart behind me at Noakhally. Oh, that the Church of Christ would awake to the fact that the broad fields of India are white unto the harvest!

A. JEWSON.

A New Station in Rome.

THE REV. JAMES WALL, of Rome, sends the following cheering news:

"MY DEAR MR. BAYNES,—After great difficulty I have succeeded in renting a room for our Mission in the new quarter beyond the Tiber. This quarter is really a new city. Bridges, barracks, government offices, immense palaces, fine streets, and magnificent squares, are rapidly being completed. Our new *locale* is composed of two shops united, and large enough to hold one hundred and fifty persons. On this spot three and twenty centuries since, Cincinnatus possessed 'four acres and a cow' when he was recognised Dictator of Rome by the messenger of the Senate. The street in which the room is runs straight to the Vatican, is on a line with the Pope's private apartment, and can be seen by the hermit Pontiff. As we need more help now the work is increased, during the hot months we shall have a noonday meeting only four times a week. This we think possible for the men who work early and late, and therefore take three hours for rest and sleep in the heat of the day. In this part of the day the churches are closed and the priests

dream dreams. Over the entrance on a black ground in large gilded letters is 'Sala Cristiana'; on the right hand the notice of the subject. Inside nothing but chairs, a table, texts of Scripture round the walls, a large Bible, tracts and hymns, and the beautiful harmonium you so kindly sent, the expense of which was defrayed by our lady friend in Scotland. The people round the hall seemed rather surprised when they saw the sign put up, but no single hint of opposition was noticed. There were great reasonings, and the conclusion some of the people came to was characteristic. They thought that there was no catholic church in the new quarter and no priest, the evangelical being first and alone, and having all the rights of possession, really was the 'curato.' I opened the place on the Sunday evening with a discourse on, 'These things are written.' Then we commenced the meeting at noon. The number of persons at the five meetings during the first week was four hundred and four. They listen, return, learn the

hymns, and some seem deeply touched as they listen to the news from heaven. There is plenty of work, important work, before us in the Prati meadows of Cincinnatus.

“ We have now two places, the only two beyond the Tiber, one on the right, the other on the left of the Vatican. The friends in Edinburgh have nobly sustained the first; the church in Derby Road, Nottingham, has a special interest in the second. We hope to be able to prosecute that branch of the Mission in Rome with

energy. The municipal elections which took place recently were favourable to the Papal party. The Pope is trying to set the Roman against the Provincial, and is succeeding in some measure. Our meetings are keeping up well. At three recent baptizings in Lucina, sixteen believers were immersed into the Sacred Name, and others are waiting.

“ Believe me, dear Mr. Baynes,

“ Yours very affectionately,

“ JAMES WALL.”

Other Sheep.

JOHN X. 16.

“ Other sheep I have,”—

Oh, Jesus, write it deepest on my heart,

When most I feel how precious
In Thy shepherd's love Thou art ;

When most I prize the shelter
And comfort of the fold,

Let me think of those that wander
Weary, out on wild and wold,
With no shepherd's hand to lead them,

And no shepherd's voice to cheer,
As they stumble o'er the stony way,
Or faint in darkness drear ;

Let me think of them as Thou dost,
Who hast died for them and me,
Till I know how great Thy love of them,
How great their lack of Thee.

“ Them I must bring,”—

Dear Jesus let me go with Thee, I pray,

To seek these ‘ other sheep ’ of Thine
On mountain-wastes that stray ;

Sweet is the shelter of the fold,
The rest of perfect trust,

But mighty is the suasion
Of the love-impelling *must* ;
If Thou must tread the rock-waste,

And climb the rugged height,
Urged by the bleat of lost ones,
On through the starless night,

Oh, chide the heart within me
That inclines to idle rest,
And breathe in all its ardour
Thy great zeal into my breast.

“They shall hear My voice,”—

Yes, Jesus, they shall hear Thy voice, not mine;
Hearts catch the faintest whisper
When the whisper is Divine:
I'll walk with Thee in silence,
In the hush of holy thought,
That Thou may'st use my lips to call
The sheep that Thou hast bought
Home from the desert bleakness,
And the blight and bane of sin,
Home to the greenest pastures
And the rest of 'gathered in';
And all the way Thou'lt whisper
The truth Thou once hast told,
Of the blood-bought flock ingathered
To 'one Shepherd' and 'one fold.'

Victoria, W. Africa.

R. WRIGHT HAY.

Reinforcements for Japan.

IN the report published in the HERALD for June, under the head of Japan, the Committee say:—“Very gladly would they reinforce the Mission in Japan if the finances of the Society permitted such a step.”

To the earnest and touching appeal from our two Missionaries at Tokio, published in the March issue of the MISSIONARY HERALD, the Committee were most reluctantly compelled to return a negative reply, and the following letter from Mr. Eaves acknowledges the receipt of the Committee's response:—

“DEAR MR. BAYNES,—At our last periodical business meeting we talked over the present condition of the mission here in the light shed upon it by your very kind letter. Mr. White has asked me to undertake the duties of secretary, so in that capacity I write now to thank you for your letter, and to convey through you to the Committee our sincere regret that our request cannot yet be granted, and our sympathy with the committee; for we believe it was as hard for them

to refuse as for us to be refused what we thought so very modest a request. It is quite true that Japan is better supplied with missionaries than are some other fields; and we acquiesce in the position that those fields where the labourers are fewest, and our own Society most deeply involved in responsibilities, should receive the largest share of attention and assistance.

“At the same time we are quite sure that the condition of things in this

country calls for the gravest apprehension and the most self-sacrificing labour. In other lands the labourers may be fewer, but they are terribly few here. The casual visitor who sees missionaries grouped in a few coast towns, and does not grasp the actual work that some, at least, of the missionaries are doing, may speak of Japan in terms of glowing eulogy, so far as her prospects of evangelisation are concerned, and may think the missionaries here are on a bed of roses. But those who know the facts will be more careful in their estimates, and we are grateful to recognise in your letter a distinct acknowledgment that the Committee would like to increase the foreign staff out here. It is because we are in full sympathy with the Committee that we tender to them our

respectful acknowledgments, and assure them that we shall work on together, with whatever native assistance God in His good providence may raise up for us, and shall endeavour our utmost to inculcate principles of self-help among the various communities of Christians which He is causing to spring into existence under our care. We may, and almost certainly shall, have to appeal for funds to provide catechisms and, perhaps, some other books. We take this opportunity to bespeak the assistance of members of the Committee in such necessary undertakings. In these and all other matters we seek the guidance of our Lord and the sympathy and prayers of home friends.

“GEORGE EAVES.

“Tokio, Japan.”

Appeal from Peurto Plata, San Domingo.

MRS. GAMMON, of Peurto Plata, sends the following appeal, which we hope will secure a speedy and sympathetic response—

“MY DEAR MR. BAYNES,—“As so many pressing appeals are made from time to time for the needs of mission stations in other parts of the world, I do not like being one to add to their number; but, as our Church in San Domingo is still small, and the people attending it mostly composed of the labouring class, they find it hard to supply many things needful. Therefore when, at our last teachers’ meeting, it was suggested that books, picture-papers, and reward cards, in English and Spanish, were required for our Sunday-school, I thought I might venture to appeal to generous friends in England to aid us in this matter.

“As our greatest hope for the ultimate success of the Mission lies in the children,

we wish to attract as many as possible to the Sunday-school by making it bright and pleasant, as well as helpful to them.

“I feel sure that many of the churches at home having a surplus stock of these things would willingly share them with us here. The papers would not require to be new, so long as they were in good condition, and a variety—*i.e.*, not too many of any particular periodical, as our school is still small in numbers; but we should be glad if as many books as could be spared suitable for reward.

“By granting this request, we should not only be helped, but feel very grateful; and I am sure the delight of the children on receiving such a package from England would be very manifest.”

Books, pictures, or magazines sent to the Mission Home for Mrs. Gammon will be sent out at once.

Death of the Rev. J. B. Burt,

OF

BEAULIEU RAILS, HAMPSHIRE.

BY the death of the Rev. J. B. Burt, a further loss has fallen upon the Mission. The following resolution of the Committee expresses the affectionate esteem in which he was held by his colleagues and friends connected with the Society.

REV. J. B. BURT.

“ In recording the death of the Rev. J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu Rails, Hampshire, this committee of the Baptist Missionary Society thankfully acknowledge the services rendered by their brother in past years as a member of the Committee, and magnify the grace of God which kept their honoured friend near to the Saviour and faithful to duty through a long and toilsome life.

“ This devout piety, unselfish service to his village congregation, and manifold labours in promoting home and foreign missions, are gratefully remembered, and his memory will be esteemed, as he was, for his work's sake.

“ The Committee request Mrs. Burt to accept this expression of their sympathy, and of their earnest wish that her path may be brightened by the sunshine of the Saviour's love till she shall be called to the rest and enjoyment of the heavenly home.”

The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver.

WE have received a silver necklet and locket from a friend, who desires the gift acknowledged as “ a little thankoffering for God's great goodness, the proceeds to help to patch up the steamship *Peace* on the Congo.” Some trinkets for China from a “ Chapel Keeper,” per Mr. E. B. Pearson, of Hounslow. A collection of old copper coins from Wales for the Congo Mission. “ A Friend,” who sends £20 for the Congo Mission, writes: “ It is most delightful to one's spirit to realise the increased interest in Mission work; and I think it would be increased a hundredfold if Christians would but remember that Mission work means obedience to our dear Lord's command. How intensely interesting the *HERALD* has become! I am always longing for a fresh number. What treasures of men you have in Mr. Comber and Mr. Grenfell, with his *Peace* explorations.” A friend in York writes: “ Please accept the illuminated text that I have sent you towards the expenses of the Congo Mission. I should like to have sent you help in another way, but I thought I might do something towards helping on your funds by working a little in my spare moments, you being able to dispose of the work to the best advantage. I have not much spare time at my disposal, having other work for the blessed Master to engage my attention; but the love of missionary work being kindled in me, has enabled me to make an extra effort in the early morning, and in a few spare

moments at night, to do something which I trust may help on the great command of our Saviour which he left to His faithful followers." "A Governess" sends a small silver pencil case for the China Mission, "earnestly praying for a blessing on the work." Two silver bracelets from a friend in Alnwick, per Rev. David Ross. The Committee are also most grateful for the following welcome and timely contributions. Money was never more urgently needed than just at present, the Society being compelled to borrow considerable sums in order to meet current and immediate payments:—Mr Geo. Sturge (half-yearly instalment of £1,000), £100; Miss E. B. Houghton, £50; Mr J. Marnham, for *Congo* (one quarter), £30; Mr Joseph Wates, £20; In loving memory, for *Congo*, £20; Mrs. J. P. Bacon, for *China*, £13; A Friend, £10; Mr J. McIlvain, for *Congo*, £10; Ditto, for *New Missionaries to China*, £10; Two Friends, Mutley, for *Mrs. Teichman's School*, £10 2s.

The Debt.

THE following contributions towards the extinction of the debt are most gratefully acknowledged:—A Friend, £50; Mr. J. B. Mead, £50; Mr. J. Marnham, £50; Mr. T. S. Child, £50; Sheffield, £20; Mr. F. Doble, £5 5s.; Mr. G. Shepherd, jun., £5; Miss Thomas, £5; Mr. J. B. Meredith, £5; A Friend, Mutley, £5; Denmark Place, £5; smaller sums, £10 9s. 6d. Bristol: Mr. George Pine, £25; Mr. H. A. Medway, £10; Ditto, for *W & O*, £5; Mr. J. F. Taylor, £10; Mr. J. Davies, £10; smaller sums, £10 0s. 6d.

The balance of debt still remaining is

£702 0s. Od.

Is it too much to hope that ere the issue of the next number of the MISSIONARY HERALD this balance may be contributed, and the debt extinguished?

Acknowledgments.

THE Committee beg gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts, and to return their thanks to the Children's Missionary Sewing Class, Wilmott Street, Manchester, for a box of clothing, toys, &c., for Mr. Silvey, of San Salvador, Congo River. Mrs. Hunt, of Bournemouth, and other friends, for a parcel for Rev. T. J. Comber. Miss Kemp and the Ladies' Missionary Working Society at Edinburgh, for a parcel of shirts and tunics for the Congo Mission. Referring to the acknowledgment last month of a parcel from the members of the sewing class at Carey Chapel, Tondou, it should have been stated that the contents were thirty-two shirts and twenty caps for the Congo Mission.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the "North India Tune Book," containing Bhajans and Ghazals with native tunes, compiled by Mrs. Bate, wife of our esteemed missionary, the Rev. J. D. Bate, of Allahabad and published by Messrs. Alexander and Shephard, of 21, Furnival Street,

London, price 5s., post free. The book contains 78 tunes, and a valuable introduction. It is well printed, and will, we are confident, be very warmly welcomed in India.

Recent Intelligence.

THE Rev. George and Mrs. Kerry, of Calcutta, have been most warmly welcomed by the Australian churches. Writing from Adelaide under date of May 20th, Mr. Kerry, reports :—

“ We reached this place on the morning of May 7th in good health and spirits, and were met by Mr. S. Mead, who conducted us to the pleasant home of our hospitable friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goode, where we remained. In ten days we have attended and addressed seventeen meetings, these have been of a deeply interesting and enthusiastic character. Our Christian brethren in this Colony are thoroughly alive about Mission work, ministers and people, men and women, and children, too. The funds raised this year are considerably in advance of those of last year, and this notwithstanding an unexampled depression in the trade of the Colony. The Annual Meeting of the South Australian Missionary Society was held last night, there was a large gathering, Mrs. Kerry and I were most warmly and lovingly welcomed, and what we told of the Mission work was well received. In a day or two we leave here for Queensland, where it is arranged we should be for three weeks, and then we come down to Sydney for another three weeks.”

Cheering intelligence has been received from Dr. Seright and Miss Spearing, both these friends having reached the Congo in good health.

The Rev. David Thomas, B.A., of Barisal, and formerly tutor in Pontypool College, has been compelled by failure of health to return to England, greatly to the sorrow of his colleagues in Eastern Bengal, by whom he is much beloved and esteemed.

It may not be generally known that all the expenses connected with Mr. Thomas's work in India have been borne entirely by himself. It being the desire of Mr. Thomas to save the Society from all outlay on his account.

The Committee have also heard, with feelings of great regret, that the health of Mr. Martin, of Allahabad, has so completely given way as to render his return to England absolutely needful, the medical judgment being that he is constitutionally unfit for residence in a tropical climate.

The Rev. James Stephens, M.A., of Highgate, being, “to his great regret,” unable to spare the time involved by a seat on the Mission Committee, the

Committee have invited Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, K.C.B., of Lee, to accept the vacant post.

Dr. Tweedy having given his sanction to the return to the Congo of the Rev. W. H. Bentley, arrangements are being made for his departure for Africa at the close of the current month.

Four additional brethren will accompany him, viz., Messrs. Shindler, Darby, Phillips, and Graham, also Miss Seed, of Sheffield, engaged to be married to Mr. Darling, of Underhill Station.

Mrs. Bentley will also accompany her husband to the Congo.

In connection with the departure of these friends, it is proposed to hold a farewell meeting at the Downs Chapel, Clapton, on Friday evening, the 27th inst., at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. W. R. Rickett has kindly consented to preside, and a deeply interesting meeting is anticipated.

With regard to the Brittany Mission, the Committee have resolved, after conference with the recent deputation appointed by the Welsh Baptist Union, to visit Brittany, and after careful consideration of their report to continue the Breton work in the Morlaix District, the St. Briec Station having been closed, and the Breton work at Tremel being now sustained by a district organisation, the Morlaix district, is the only one at present unprovided for.

The Rev. Fraak Darling, writing from Underhill Station, Congo River, under date of June 8th, asks us to acknowledge the receipt, with many thanks, of a sawmill, of special construction for transport; two-and-a-half gross of assorted pocket knives; ten dozen pairs of scissors; and one small anvil—given by members and congregation of the Baptist Church, Glosop Road, Sheffield. All these things will prove exceedingly useful. The sawmill will shortly be forwarded to my old station at Ngombe."

Contributions

To 30th June, 1886.

When contributions are given for special objects, they are denoted as follows:—The letter *T* is placed before the sum when it is intended for *Translations*; *S*, for *Schools*; *N P*, for *Native Preachers*; *W & O*, for *Widows and Orphans*.

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS.		Cannon Street Soirée	Bannister, Mr H. C. ...	3	3	0
Bloomsbury Chapel,		(less expenses).....	DO., for Congo.....	1	1	0
Annual Sermon	20	19	6	0	10	6
Exeter Hall, Public			Bray, Mr D., Swansea	0	10	0
Meeting	93	0	Burt, Rev J. B.	2	2	0
Do., Juvenile do.....	30	3	9	5	0	0
			Buxton, Sir T. F., Bart.	5	0	0
			Cauldwell, Mr A.....	0	12	3
			ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
			Barnaby, Mr J. W.	0	10	6
			(half-year).....	0	10	6

Collings, Mr W. B.....	1	0	0
Cox, Mr T., Luton.....	0	10	6
Crudgington, Miss.....	1	1	0
Cunnington, Mrs.....	1	1	0
Danford, Mr Warren.....	5	5	0
"Ebenezer".....	1	0	0
Fergus, Mr R.....	5	0	0
Fountain, Mr W., Odiham.....	2	0	0
Habergham, Mr C.....	0	10	6
Harris, Miss A.....	0	10	0
Harcourt, Rev C. H.....	1	1	0
Harling, Miss E. A.....	1	0	0
Do., for W & O.....	0	10	0
Do., for Congo.....	1	0	0
James, Mr G., Merthyr Jones, Mr W., South- ampton.....	0	10	6
Johnson, Mr.....	0	10	0
Do., for Congo.....	0	10	0
Do., for China.....	0	10	0
Leeson, Dr, Twickenham	1	1	0
Kemp, Mrs, Rochdale, for Congo.....	50	0	0
Macalpine, Mrs T., Paisley.....	1	0	0
Maynard, Mr F.....	1	0	0
M. G.....	5	0	0
Do., for Congo.....	5	0	0
Norris, Mr Thos.....	1	1	0
Osborn, Mrs, Hemel Hampstead.....	0	10	6
Do., for Congo.....	0	10	6
Owens, Mrs L. W.....	1	0	0
Pitt, Mr G.....	5	0	0
Priestley, Mrs, Forest Hill.....	2	0	0
Ridgway, Mrs, Primrose Hill.....	1	0	0
Short, Miss E., Mine- head.....	0	10	0
Southey, Mr Jas., Southsea.....	1	0	0
Tritton, Mr Jos. (3 months).....	37	10	0
Watts, Mrs, for Congo Do., for Mrs Wall's work.....	1	1	0
White, Mrs, Wands- worth.....	1	0	0
Sums under 10s.....	1	7	6

DONATIONS.

A Friend.....	10	0	0
A Friend.....	8	0	0
A Friend.....	0	10	0
A Friend, Brighton, for Congo.....	1	0	0
A Friend, for do.....	0	15	0
Anon., per Bankers.....	50	0	0
A Widow's Mite, for Congo.....	0	10	6
A Working Man and Friend, Dumfries, for Congo.....	1	0	0
Do., for China.....	1	0	0
Baroness Solwyns, for Congo.....	10	0	0
Barnes, Mr Theodore, Breakfast box.....	1	0	0
Beechwood, Reigate, Sunday Morning box, per Col. and Mrs Croll Biggs, Mr J. E., for Congo.....	5	18	0
Collins, Miss M. A.....	0	10	6
Collins, Mr, for Congo "Cannot go, but can help to send".....	20	0	0
E. C. W., for Rome.....	1	0	0
Fairey, Mrs E.....	0	10	0

"Farmer".....	0	10	0
Friends, per Rev R. W. Hay.....	0	18	0
H. B., per Rev C. H. Spurgeon.....	5	0	0
Hunter, Mrs H., Lass- wade, for Mr Comber H. W. and A. W., Two Fellow-Servants.....	1	0	0
I. E. C., In Loving Memory of A. B. Angus.....	5	0	0
J. W. A.....	10	0	0
"In Memory of My Mother," for Congo Jenkins, Mr Isaac, Argoed, for Mr Wall's work, Italy.....	1	0	0
Jones, Mr W.....	0	10	0
L. E. P.....	1	0	0
M. E. C.....	0	10	0
Muntz, Mr G. F.....	100	0	0
M. E., for China.....	2	10	0
Do., for Congo.....	2	10	0
Nicoll, Mrs W., for India.....	1	0	0
"One who wishes to give something to- wards preaching the Gospel of Christ," for Congo.....	4	0	0
Peake, Mr (box).....	0	19	7
Rawlings, Mr E., for Goolzar Shah's Mis- sion.....	5	0	0
Rough, Mr George, Dundee, for Congo.....	5	0	0
St. Paul's Missionary Society.....	10	0	0
"Scotland".....	10	0	0
Seymour, Mrs, for Congo.....	2	0	0
S. G. B., for Gagon C. Dutt's Sch.....	1	0	0
Short, Miss E.....	0	10	0
Smith, Miss J. C. (box), for Congo.....	0	12	6
Smith, Miss Ella, coll. by, for General Medical Fund, China.....	4	6	10
Smith, Mr J. C., Stratford-on-Avon.....	0	10	0
Sykes, Mr J., for Congo T. O.....	5	0	0
Theo., for China.....	0	10	0
"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy" (box).....	0	10	6
W. B. P.....	5	5	0
Williams, Mrs Mary, Bangor, coll. for Italy.....	0	17	6
Westwood, Mr A., Rawdon College Study Box, for India.....	0	12	0
"Zaccheus," Bradford Sums under 10s.....	20	0	0
Do., for Congo.....	0	9	6

**SPECIAL DONATIONS TOWARDS
LIQUIDATION OF DEBT.**

A Friend, for Debt.....	10	0	0
A Friend.....	0	10	0
A Friend, St. Albans.....	1	1	0
Do., do.....	1	1	0
A Friend, per Rev W. C. Upton.....	1	0	0
A Friend, per W. N.....	1	0	0
A Member of Com- mittee.....	50	0	0

Anderson, Miss, Bridge of Allan.....	5	0	0
A. G.....	2	0	0
Anon., Hornsey.....	0	10	0
A. M.....	2	0	0
Anon, Sheffield.....	2	0	0
A Widow's Mite.....	1	0	0
Bannister, Mr H. C.....	1	1	0
Barlow, Mr J.....	5	0	0
Baynes, Mr A. H.....	50	0	0
Baynes, Mr W. W.....	10	10	0
Bell, Mrs, Sunderland.....	5	0	0
Bowen, Mr David, Haverfordwest.....	1	0	0
Brown, Rev J. A.....	2	10	0
Bowser, Mr H., Glas- gow.....	10	0	0
Butterworth, Rev J. C., M.A.....	1	0	0
Butterworth, Miss M. A.....	2	2	0
Carter, Mr S. N., Bir- mingham.....	2	2	0
Chapman, Mr John, Harrow.....	5	5	0
Collier, Mr Joseph, Mitchelstown.....	1	0	0
Colman, Mr J. J., M.P.100 Courar, Mr H. S.....	1	0	0
Cory, Mr Richard.....	10	0	0
Dixon, Miss.....	5	0	0
Doble, Mr Frank.....	5	5	0
Dodds, Mr A. J., Ber- wick.....	1	1	0
E. C. A. R., Harrow.....	0	10	0
E. D.....	5	0	0
E. P.....	5	0	0
Gardiner, Mr F. J., Wisbech.....	5	0	0
Gould, Mr and Miss, Bournemouth.....	4	0	0
Hellier, Mr Richard.....	5	0	0
Harling, Miss E. A.....	1	0	0
Hodge, Mr W. B., Glasgow.....	10	0	0
Hollings, Mr A., Sale of Chain.....	0	10	0
"Hope".....	0	10	6
Howell, Mr T. H., Newport.....	5	0	0
Hughes, Mr J., Swindon.....	0	10	0
Jenkins, Mr J., Argoed J. M. A.....	10	0	0
Knott, Mrs S., East- bourne.....	1	0	0
Lane, Mrs R., Highgate Larkworthy, Mrs.....	1	0	0
Lewis, Rev T.....	20	0	0
Leonard, Mr J. H.....	2	2	0
McPherson, Mr Isaac, Newport.....	0	10	0
Newcombe, Mr F.....	0	10	0
Nutter, Mr Jas.....	20	0	0
"One of the least".....	0	10	0
Page, Dr. Alfred G.....	5	0	0
Poole, Miss.....	1	0	0
Page, Miss Minnie, York.....	0	10	0
Rawlings, Mr E.....	100	0	0
Rickett, Mr W. R.....	100	0	0
Rouse, Rev. G. H., LL.B.....	5	0	0
Salter, Mrs.....	3	3	0
Sharpe, Mr W.....	0	10	6
Shepherd, Mr G. J., Bacup.....	5	0	0
Skeet, Mr H., Rush- mere.....	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs A. M., Hampstead.....	1	0	0
Sturton, Mr J. A., Cambridge.....	5	0	0
Templeton, Mr J., F.R.G.S.....	2	2	0
T. W. B.....	1	0	0

Walker, Mrs E.,		
Epping	1	1 0
Young, Rev. S. R.	1	0 0
Sums under 10s.	2	0 6

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Acton	8	6 8
Do. Juvenile	1	14 3
Arthur Street, Camberwell Gate	8	10 0
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2	0 0
Battersea, York Road.	7	0 0
Battersea Park	6	1 6
Do., Sun. Sch.	1	1 0
Bermondsey, Drummond Road	10	7 6
Do. Long Lane, Mothers' Meeting	0	6 8
Bloomsbury	69	14 4
Do., Sun. Sch., for <i>Mr Wall</i>	5	0 0
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	1	0 0
Do., for <i>Miss Spearing, Congo</i>	5	0 0
Bow S. Sch.	7	10 9
Brentford, Park Ch.	5	2 0
Do., S. Sch.	8	17 6
Do., do.	10	5 0
Brixton Hill, New Park Road	12	0 0
Brixton, Wynne Road	2	8 9
Do., Kenyon Chapel	10	2 10
Do., do., S. Sch.	2	0 0
Do., St. Ann's Road	1	0 0
Brondesbury	8	10 0
Camberwell, Denmark Place Ch.	37	2 0
Do., Juvenile, for <i>N P, Barisal</i>	2	0 0
Do., Cottage Green	5	4 6
Do., do., S. Sch., for <i>Mr J. J. Turner, China</i>	12	10 0
Camberwell, Mansion House Ch.	0	7 0
Clapton, Downs Ch.	31	3 10
Charles St., Camberwell New Road	5	5 11
Dalston Junction	22	0 0
Do., Sun. Sch.	5	0 0
Deptford, Octavia St.	10	2 11
Ealing Dean S. Sch.	7	0 0
East London Tabernacle, Orphan boys, for <i>Congo</i>	1	5 0
Edgware Road, John St.	10	0 0
Forest Gate, Woodgrange Ch. Sun. Sch.	1	11 6
Gt. Hunter St. S. Sch.	2	0 0
Grove Road, Victoria Park	5	5 0
Hammersmith, West End Ch.	10	10 6
Do., Avenue Road ..	7	17 3
Hampstead, Heath St.	30	0 0
Harlington	13	0 0
Hawley Road, St. Paul's Chapel	20	7 11
Harrow	9	0 0
Henrietta Street	2	1 2
Highbury Hill	16	1 7
Do., Sun. Sch.	1	6 6
Hounslow, Providence Chapel	2	2 0
Islington, Cross Street ..	9	5 4
Do., Salters' Hall Ch.	10	2 11
Do., Do., Sun. Sch., for <i>Central Sch., Backergunge</i>	5	0 0
Kilburn, Canterbury Road, for <i>Congo</i>	3	0 0
Do., Sun. Sch.	3	14 5

Little Wild Street	3	10 8
Mase Pond Ch.	15	0 0
Metropolitan Tabernacle	101	1 0
Do., Sun. Sch., for <i>Mr. Weeks, Congo</i>	6	5 0
New Southgate	6	6 4
Do.,	10	16 8
Do., Sun. Sch.	6	18 5
Notting Hill, Ladbroke Grove	10	1 0
Peckham Rye Lane ..	33	3 8
Peckham Park Road Sun. Sch., for <i>N P, Agra</i>	6	0 0
Do., do., for <i>Ram Chunder Ghose</i> ..	6	0 0
Do., James' Grove, per <i>Y. M. M. A.</i> ..	2	8 0
Do. Barry Road	2	2 0
Poplar, Cotton Street ..	3	3 0
Putney, Union Ch.	29	5 5
Romney Street, Westminster	2	7 6
Spencer Place Ch. Sun. Sch.	3	0 0
Stockwell	19	18 7
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	0	16 8
Stoke Newington, Devonshire Square Ch.	15	17 9
Stockwell Orphanage ..	10	10 2
Tottenham	6	13 1
Twickenham, for <i>Congo</i> ..	25	0 0
Upper Holloway	81	7 10
Do., Y. M. C. U., for <i>Congo</i>	5	0 0
Vernon Chapel, Y. M. B. M. S.	20	0 0
Victoria Chapel, Wandsworth Road	10	12 9
Walthamstow, Boundary Road	4	6 0
Do., Sun. Sch.	2	14 0
Wandsworth, East Hill, per <i>Y. M. M. A.</i> ..	2	6 8
Wandsworth, Chatham Road	5	0 0
Do., Sun. Sch.	7	17 4
Do., Bollingbroke Hall Sun. Sch.	2	1 6
West Green	7	9 1
Do.	8	1 0
Do., Sun. Sch.	0	13 0
Walworth, Ebenezer Sun. Sch., per <i>Y. M. M. A.</i> ..	3	19 5
Do., East Street	3	17 6
Walworth Road	20	0 6
Do., for <i>N P</i>	5	0 6
Do., for <i>Mr Comber</i> ..	5	0 0
Do., for <i>Mr Richard, China</i>	2	10 0
Do., for <i>Mr Wall, Rome</i>	2	10 0
Do., for <i>Mr White, Japan</i>	2	10 0

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Loosley Row	2	10 3
Princes Risborg'	11	11 0
Stony Stratford	13	16 3

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Gamingay, Old Mtng.	3	14 0
Soham	1	2 6
Willingham	1	16 3

CHESHIRE.]

Chester, Hamilton Pl. Sun. Sch.	2	3 6
Do., Grosvenor Park ..	5	0 0

DEVON.

Exeter, South street ...	4	8 4
Plymouth, George St. ...	20	0 0
Do., Mantley Chapel Sun. Sch. (special) ..	5	0 0

DORSET.

Weymouth	6	5 7
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DURHAM.

Gateshead	25	4 4
Sunderland, Bethesda ..	1	12 6

ESSEX.

Barking	1	6 0
Chadwell Heath	1	10 0
Leyton	3	9 3
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	2	0 8
Leytonstone	9	17 10
Do., Juvenile	0	16 1

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Nailsworth	0	6 0
Naunton and Guiting, for <i>West Africa</i>	0	10 0
Shortwood	2	5 4
Do., for <i>Debt</i>	1	9 0
Yorkley, for <i>W & O</i> ...	0	6 0

HAMPSHIRE.

Camberley	1	10 0
Christchurch, for <i>N P</i> ..	0	5 6
Southampton, Carlton Ch., for <i>Boy under Mr Scrivener</i>	3	1 0
Do., for <i>N P</i>	0	3 0

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Stansbatch, for <i>N P</i> ...	2	3 6
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BEDFORDSHIRE.

Laton, Union Ch., for <i>India</i>	0	10 6
Do., for <i>Italy</i>	0	10 6

BREKSHIRE.

Wokingham	0	6 4
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HERTFORDSHIRE.

Boxmoor.....	0 10 0
Do., for <i>Debt</i>	0 10 0
Rickmansworth.....	18 4 6
Watford, for <i>China Medical Fund</i>	4 6 10

KENT.

Ashford.....	6 8 0
Do., Sun. Sch.....	1 15 7
Beckenham.....	5 16 0
Belvedere.....	7 3 0
Bexley Heath, Trinity Ch.....	6 3 9
Do., Sun. Sch.....	2 7 9
Brockley Road.....	36 14 3
Bromley.....	5 0 0
Crayford.....	8 13 0
East Plumstead, for <i>N P</i>	0 1 6
Faversham.....	9 18 7
Forest Hill, Sydenham Chapel.....	8 13 5
Gravesend.....	0 10 0
Greenwich, South St.....	14 5 9
Lee.....	8 12 8
Loose, near Maidstone.....	0 5 0
St. Peter's.....	6 3 9
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	0 2 6
Woolwich, Queen St.....	3 0 0
Do., per <i>Y. M. M. A., for China</i>	5 0 0
Do., do., for <i>India</i>	5 0 0
Do., do., for <i>Boy under Mr. Silvey</i>	5 0 0
Do., Parsons' Hill.....	12 13 10
Do., do., for <i>Debt</i>	1 15 6

LANCASHIRE.

Bootle, for <i>W & O</i>	2 1 6
Liverpool, Myrtle St. (on account).....	100 0 0
Do., Richmond Ch.....	4 13 0
Do., Soho St. S. Sch.....	3 19 2
Lumb, for <i>W & O</i>	2 0 0
Rochdale, Water St.....	0 5 0
Waterfoot, Bethel.....	1 5 6

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester, Belvoir St.....	4 10 6
Do., do., for <i>N P</i>	0 8 3
Do., Harvey Lane, for <i>Debt</i>	0 15 0
Do., Victoria Road, Sun. Sch., for support of " <i>J. G. Greenhough</i> ," <i>Congo</i>	18 0 0
Do., Emanuel Ch.....	8 2 5
Market Harborough.....	3 14 6

NORFOLK.

Buxton, for <i>N P</i>	0 6 0
Diss, for <i>Debt</i>	0 5 0
Kenninghall.....	1 2 0
Norfolk, on account, per Mr. J. J. Colman, M. P., Treasurer.....	30 0 11
Stalham.....	11 0 0
Swaffham.....	20 0 0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Aldwinkle Sun. Sch.....	1 10 0
Hackleton.....	13 10 10
Northampton.....	220 12 6
Do., for <i>Congo</i>	3 0 0
Do., Mount Pleasant for <i>W & O</i>	0 12 0
Do., do., Sun. Sch.....	2 0 0
Ringstead.....	4 4 4
Ronde.....	3 5 4
Rushden, Old Baptist Ch.....	21 18 8
Thrapston.....	20 0 0
Woodford, nr. Thrapston.....	0 11 4

NORTHUMBRLAND.

Alnwick, for <i>Congo</i>	2 11 3
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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Collingham.....	1 0 0
Nottingham, Derby Road, Juvenile Association (on account).....	10 9 8

SHERIFFSHIRE.

Coxall.....	1 1 0
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SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bristol Auxiliary, per Mr. G. H. Leonard, Treasurer.....	1117 13 11
Do., for <i>Debt</i>	191 19 6
Do., Boadmead, for <i>W & O</i>	13 12 6
Do., do., for Mr. <i>Hay's Sch</i>	9 19 1
Do., do., Sun. Sch., for <i>Ceylon Sch</i>	1 15 3
Do., Buckingham Ch., for <i>N P</i>	2 9 0
Do., City Road, for <i>N P</i>	2 5 9
Do., Counterslip for <i>Congo</i>	4 15 0
Do., do., for <i>Boys at Mr. Whitley's Station</i>	5 0 0
Do., do., for <i>Boys at Mr. Butcher's Station</i>	5 0 0
Do., Cotham Grove, for <i>Congo</i>	0 5 0
Do., do., Sun. Sch., for <i>Schs. W. Africa</i>	3 14 5
Do., do., for Mr. <i>Wall, Rome</i>	1 0 0
Do., Tyndall Ch., for <i>Congo</i>	0 2 6
Do., do., for <i>W & O</i>	11 0 3
Do., King Street, for Mr. <i>Wall</i>	1 11 0
Do., do., for <i>Girls' Sch., Serampore</i>	6 10 0
Do., do., Sun. Sch., for Mr. <i>H. Thomas, Delhi</i>	8 0 11
Do., do., for Mr. <i>Even, Benares</i>	6 0 11
Do., Chew Magna, for <i>Congo</i>	0 10 0

Burton.....	0 2 7
Taunton, Silver St., for <i>Debt</i>	10 10 0
Wellington, for <i>Debt</i>	0 14 0

SUFFOLK.

Bures.....	4 4 0
Do., Sun. Sch.....	3 3 0
Stradbroke.....	5 10 6
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0

SURREY.

Croydon.....	24 12 3
Dulwich, Lordship Lane Sun. Sch., for <i>China</i>	5 2 0
Esher.....	3 0 0
Mitcham.....	2 0 0
Redhill.....	2 0 0
Sutton.....	9 5 7
Do., for Mr. <i>Guyton's N P, Delhi</i>	1 5 11
Upper Norwood.....	8 12 8
West Norwood, Chatsworth Road.....	15 13 9
Do., Sun. Sch.....	6 2 3

SUSSEX.

Arundel Sun. Sch.....	0 15 0
Portslade Sun. Sch.....	1 5 0

WARWICKSHIRE.

Alcester, for <i>W & O</i>	1 0 0
Birmingham, Y. M. B. M. S. for <i>Serampore</i>	24 0 0
Do., for Mr. <i>Guyton</i>	36 0 0
Do., for <i>Bishopore Sch</i>	78 0 0
Rugby.....	1 15 5
Do., for <i>W & O</i>	1 1 3
Studley, for <i>Debt</i>	0 12 6

WILTSHIRE.

Calne, for <i>Debt</i>	1 2 3
Westbury Leigh, for <i>Debt</i>	0 12 0
Yatton Keynell.....	1 8 0

YORKSHIRE.

Armley, Juvenile.....	0 11 9
Bradford, Leeds Road.....	0 11 6
Do., Trinity Ch., for <i>Debt</i>	0 6 0
Harrogate.....	3 3 11
Hebden Bridge, for <i>Debt</i>	0 10 0
Leeds, South Parade.....	25 9 1
Lindley Oaks, for <i>Congo</i>	4 0 0
Rawdon, Sun. Sch.....	1 10 0
Salendine Nook.....	1 6 0
Shipley, for <i>Gagon Chunder Dutt's Sch.</i>	2 0 0
Sutton-in-Craven.....	2 5 0
York, Sun. Sch.....	4 2 11

NORTH WALES.		MONMOUTHSIRE.		Greenock, for Congo ...	
CARNARVONSHIRE.		Abercarne, Eng. Ch....	17 17 0	Kilmarnock	2 0 0
Bethesda Tabernacle...	9 5 0	Caerwent	1 1 0	Kirkcaldy	6 0 0
DENBIGHSHIRE.		Chepstow, for Debt ...	1 0 0	Do., for Congo	1 0 0
Llanrwst, for Debt.....	0 2 6	New Tredegar, Saron	1 4 6	Leith, for N.P.....	0 7 0
SOUTH WALES.		Rhymney, Jerusalem	4 18 11	Leslie	3 12 9
CARDIGANSHIRE.		Tredegar, Siloh	0 19 4		
Cardigan, Bethany.....	2 7 4	Do., Church Street...	0 10 3		
Verwig, Siloam	0 2 6				
CARMARTHENSHIRE.		Pembrokeshire.		IRELAND.	
Llanelly, Bethany	0 5 0	Blaenffos, Ebenezer,		Athlone	2 5 5
Llangyndeyrn	1 3 5	for Congo	1 3 0	Ballymena.....	3 2 7
GLAMORGANSHIRE.		Blaenywaun, for Congo	1 17 2	Do., Clough	0 11 0
Abercwmboye, Beth-		Cemaes, Penuel	0 6 0	Banbridge	2 12 0
esda	2 15 3	Cilgerran	0 15 0	Belfast, Regent St. ...	3 2 7
Aberdare, Carmel	2 11 7	Haverfordwest, Hill		Do., Gt. Victoria St.	7 6 0
Do., Cwmdare, Nebo	5 17 0	Park	7 10 6	Carrickfergus	3 0 0
Aberdulais, Welsh Ch.	4 0 0	Llanfrynach, Hermon	2 15 4	Donaghmore	12 15 7
Cardiff, Mt. Stuart Sq.,				Grange Corner	1 17 0
Siloam	0 5 0			Do., for Congo	0 2 0
Ghais, nr. Swansea.....	0 6 2				
Maeesteg, United Ser-		RADNORSHIRE.		FOREIGN.	
vices	5 11 2	Knighton	0 10 8	France, Croix du Nord	
Merthyr, Ebenezer.....	5 0 6	Velindre	3 6 0	Sun. Sch., per Rev.	
Nantymoel, Saron	1 2 0			C. Faulkner	4 0 0
Pendarren, Elin	6 11 10	SCOTLAND.		QUEBEC.	
Pontlottyn	1 1 9	Aberdeen, for India...	2 10 0	Rev. D. Marsh.....	1 0 0
Skewen Horeb	1 10 4	Do., for Congo.....	2 10 0		
Tondu, for Congo	0 17 0	Do., for Japan.....	1 0 0	NEW ZEALAND.	
Do., Welsh Ch., for		Do., for Mr. Wall ...	1 0 0	Auckland, Mr. J. F.	
Congo	1 1 0	Do., for China	2 0 0	Stevenson	10 0 0
Ystalyfera, Soar, for		Broughty Ferry	2 0 0	Tasmania, Launceston	0 5 0
Debt	0 10 0	Burray	1 5 0		
		Dumbarton	0 13 0	WEST INDIES.	
		Edinburgh, for Mr.		Trinidad, St. John's,	
		Wall's Roman		for Congo	10 0 0
		Mission	8 0 0		
		Do., Dublin Street,			
		for Debt.....	11 0 0		
		Glasgow, Adelaide			
		Place	20 0 0		
		Do., John Street.....	5 0 0		

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