

1830. Mission to Graaff Reinet and Kat River, (S. A.)
1831. 820 converts during the year.
1832. Great prosperity in British Guiana.
1833. Introduction of Infant Schools and Temperance Societies in many of the Society's stations.
- Mission at Essequibo, (W. I.)
1834. Dr. Morrison died, after twenty-eight years of Missionary labour.
- *August 1.*—Abolition of slavery.
- Six Missionaries sent to Jamaica.
- Completion of Tahitian Scriptures.
- Old Testament translated into modern Greek.
- Expenditure, £45,600.
1835. Suppression of Christianity at Madagascar.
- Expenditure, £60,600.
1836. Arrival in England of Dr. Philip with Caffre Chief and Hottentot.
1837. Martyrdom at Madagascar.
- Death of Rev. John Wray, the father of the West Indian Mission, after thirty years' labour.
- New Testament translated into Urdu.
- Memorial to Government respecting the countenance given to Idolatry in India.
- Expenditure, £76,800.
1838. Cessation of the Apprenticeship System.
- Purchase of the "Camden."
- Missions to Mirzapore and Trevandrum, (E. I.)
- Sixty-one Missionaries sent out during the year.
1839. *November 20.*—Massacre of Rev. John Williams at Erromanga, having been in South Seas twenty-three years.
- Commencement of French outrages at Tahiti.

(To be concluded in our next Number).

**LETTERS to the CONTRIBUTORS for the
PURCHASE of the "JOHN WILLIAMS."**

LETTER No. 3, FROM REV. J. C. BROWN.

On Board the "John Williams," Lat. 13° 38';

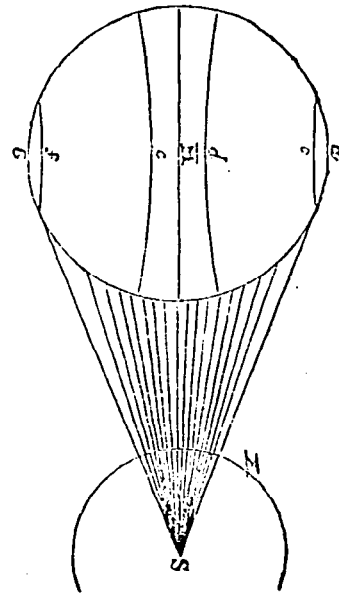
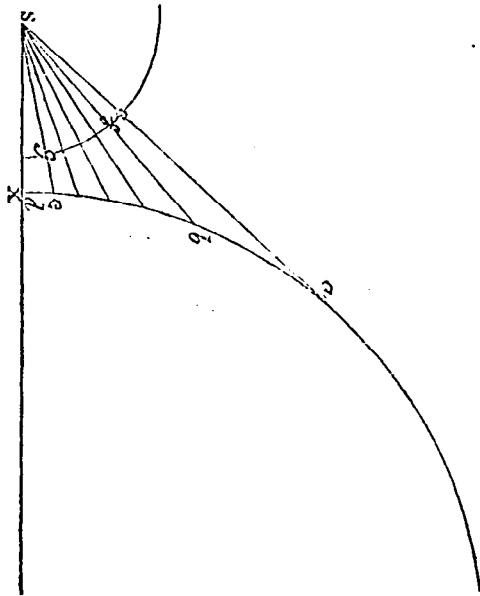
W. Long. 24° 20'. 12th July, 1844.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,

ON the day after my last letter, we entered the *Tropics*, or the *Torrid Zone*. The heat there is very great, because the rays of the sun fall perpendicularly, and so more of them fall upon a spot there than upon a spot of the same size elsewhere. I shall endeavour to explain this. You know that the earth is round, like an orange; and that it is always *very* cold in Greenland, *very* hot in Africa, while it is neither very cold nor very hot in England. This difference in the temperature or heat at different parts of the earth is shewn by drawing lines across a figure of the earth all round it, as in the figure on the opposite page. *a* and *b* are called the *poles*, because the earth turns round upon these points as if they were poles; *c* is the arctic circle; *d*, the tropic of Cancer; *e*, the tropic of Capricorn; and *f*, the antarctic circle. The space between *d* and *e* all round the earth is called "the Tropics," because it is between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. It is also called a zone, because it goes round the earth like the band round a child's waist, which was once called a zone, and, as it is hot there, it is called the *Torrid Zone*; for the word *torrid* means *hot*. The spaces between *c* and *d*, and *e* and *f*, also surround the earth like a band; but, as the heat in these is very moderate or temperate, they are called the *Temperate Zones*; and the spaces between *a* and *c*, and *f* and *b*, being always cold, are called the *Frigid Zones*, as *frigid* means cold.

Now, let S represent the sun, and let the lines from

DIAGRAMS REFERRED TO IN J. C. BROWN'S LETTERS RELATIVE TO VOYAGE OF
MISSIONARY SHIP. Nos. 3, 5, 6.



it represent its light and heat. These lines are all the same distance from each other, at the same distance from the sun as at the circle X; but there is a very great difference in the distance of the lines when they reach the earth, from some parts of the earth being at a greater distance from the sun than others, and still more from the way in which those lines fall upon these different regions on the earth. Now, let the *spaces* between these lines from the sun represent the *same quantity of heat*, and you will see that the quantity falling upon a very small space in the *Torrid Zone* is scattered over a much larger space in the *Temperate Zone*, and over a still larger space in the *Frigid Zone*. A space in the *Temperate Zone* will not receive one-half of the quantity of heat that a similar space would do in the *Torrid Zone*, while a similar space in the *Frigid Zone* will not receive one-thousandth part of it; therefore, in the one *the temperature is moderate*, in the other it is *cold*. The other drawing of a part of the above on a larger scale will make what I have said more clear. The heat which passes betwixt *e* and *f* is diffused over the space *a b*, which is much greater than the space *c d*, on which the heat falls that passes betwixt *g* and *x*, although the space betwixt *e* and *f* is exactly equal to that betwixt *g* and *X*. You must not, however, suppose that these lines are to be seen on the earth's surface: they are only to be seen on maps and globes, and they are put there simply to point out the different parts of the earth's surface to which the names of the different zones have been given; neither must you imagine that the sun is so near as these diagrams represent. It is the *principle* referred to, and not the relative magnitude of the earth, that I have attempted to illustrate.

Yesterday, we came in sight of St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verd Islands; and to-day we passed Bravo,

another of these islands. These were the first lands we had seen after leaving England, and you may be sure we found it pleasant to gaze once more upon the green fields, though we could not go ashore. On St. Antonio there is a very high mountain, 7400 feet above the level of the sea. It is much higher than any mountain in either Scotland or England, as Ben Nevis, the highest in Great Britain, is only 4358 feet above the level of the sea. The other island, Bravo, appeared to some of us to be very like the Island of Arran, in the Frith of Clyde.

We have again had an opportunity of trying the comparative speed of our vessel, and as in the British Channel she distanced all the vessels we saw, so here also she has overtaken, and passed, and left behind every vessel she approached, giving us the gratifying assurance that our voyage will be made in as short a time as we can reasonably expect.

Pray for us, that we may be carried forward in safety, and be enabled faithfully to discharge the duties to which we may be respectively appointed by God, counting it a privilege to spend and be spent for Christ! Oh! pray for us!

A SKETCH OF MY LIFE,

SHEWING WHAT A HALFPENNY CAN DO FOR MISSIONS.

I BECAME a halfpenny and received the image of our gracious Queen about four years ago. I was soon removed from the Mint, with many others like myself; all so new, fresh, and smart, you would scarcely have known us to be copper. My beauty has long since faded, and I am as brown and tarnished as most of my brethren, but, for all that, am still as useful a halfpenny as ever

I was. And I have gained a little experience too, which, if permitted, I shall try to convey to my readers.

I cannot recount the number of times I have been changed for different things, and in different ways; sometimes alone, sometimes in company, and sometimes, I have thought, with very little advantage to the person who has changed me; and sometimes, I hope, with as much as can be expected for so humble a coin; but, be this as it may, I am so well satisfied with my present situation, and the retirement it affords for the purpose, that I cannot help putting a few words on paper about it. To be plain, I am now in a Missionary Box, with several other halfpence, who are much older than myself, and have seen much more service, yet we have all come to the conclusion, that we are in a fair way to do more good than we have ever been able to do before.

I shall now tell you briefly of what value I am here, and of what I may be able to do at my next exchange.

First, I may be used in the purchase of tracts printed in foreign languages for the use of the Missionaries. If so, my value is sufficient to procure no less than three copies of a tract intitled "The Way of Salvation," in the language of Italy; or three copies of "The Way to Heaven," in the languages of either Spain, Sweden, or Germany; or the same number of a "Summary of the Bible," in the same languages, with the addition of that of Portugal. The price of the tract intitled "A Call to the Unconverted," in modern Greek, is but one halfpenny; and four of us together

form a sum which will obtain "A Summary of the Gospel," in the Chinese language. Just think, then, if "one tract may save a soul," who can reckon the amount of good which may arise from one such little coin as a halfpenny finding its way into the Missionary Fund!

†The oldest halfpenny among us, bearing the date of 1790, says, that in his young days there was nothing to be done in this way, and that there was not even a Tract or Missionary Society in this country at all.

Secondly, I can help to pay the expenses of sending abroad the Missionaries themselves. If all the halfpence that are every year subscribed for this purpose were left out for once, it would make a sad difference in the total amount, and bring the Directors of the Society into great trouble. Then, in all the plans which are proposed for making a large Jubilee collection, and for doing many other good things, see how much the halfpence have to do with them; indeed, I almost think that nothing great can be done without us.

Lastly, for a halfpenny may be procured one Number of the "Juvenile Missionary Magazine," a little book which gives instructions to its readers in all these matters; shews them what the Missionaries are doing in various parts of this great world; can teach them the best plans to help in the delightful work of doing good, excite the Missionary spirit in them, and help to lead many in the narrow way which conducts to holiness and happiness for ever. Is not this value for a halfpenny?

Have I not said enough to persuade my young

readers to value a halfpenny for the good they may do with it? Let more be devoted to the holy cause cheerfully and prayerfully, and God, who watches every sincere attempt to forward it, will surely grant His blessing.

Dec. 9th, 1844.

Y. N.

LETTER from a LADY in BERBICE to a FRIEND in ENGLAND.

Fearn Chapel House, January 9th, 1844.

MY DEAR MISS W.,

I THINK you were one of the many friends who expressed a wish to hear from me. I have been too much troubled with musquitoes to write sooner. They are very annoying to-night, and the blackbeetles keep falling upon my head and upon the paper; but I can bear it a little better now than I could at first. I commenced teaching my little black pupils yesterday, and feel very happy among them, and trust I shall soon witness a great change in their outward appearance. Had I known, when in England, how little clothing the children here require, and how many go entirely without, I am sure you and your dear little sisters would have felt pleasure in making them some. If your mama would allow you to make six little pinafores seamed up the back, and send them with a parcel I left behind me at the Mission-house, they would clothe six little girls, who might be called by your names. I think if you could come over for a day you would be much interested in these little creatures. I gave them a singing lesson to-day, and was very much amused with the attempt they made at harmony.

We live in wooden houses, which have a great number of windows or shutters in them, all open during the

day, to let in the breeze from the river. We have many sounds, but not much music, except the singing of birds sometimes. One noise is called *Six o'clock*, because it commences at that hour and continues until morning. It is like the hissing of a tea-urn, and we might easily imagine that we had got a number arranged round the house. At the same time the loud croaking of the frogs begins. Then we have the preacher monkeys, who generally give us a sermon during the night. The bats fly about in the house. The betruse and the chigres get into our skin: the betruse are very painful; they come out of the grass, and are so small as to be almost imperceptible. The large red ants are also very troublesome: these, with the marabunters and cockroaches and spiders, (some of which are as large as toads), make a very numerous company, so that we do not often feel lonely, but they prevent us having leisure to write and work as we should like to do. I do assure you it is very different here from Bushey-house: but we are very happy, for we feel that we may be very useful to this benighted people, and hope, when this life is passed, to dwell with them in heavenly mansions, "where all the air is pure and all the region love." That *we* may meet there, my dear young friend, (as it is not likely we shall meet again on earth), is the sincere prayer of

Your affectionate friend,

M. W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE "John Williams" sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on 31st of August for Hobart Town.

Tahiti.—The Rev. Mr. Nott, one of the oldest Missionaries in the island, and who went out in the "Duff," died on the 2nd of May. The Rev. Mr. M'Kean, who went out in 1841, has been accidentally shot by the natives, as they were firing on the French invaders. A

great loss to the Mission. Injustice is a scourge, and war is a source of innumerable miseries!

Mr. Pritchard sailed on the 17th of January for the Navigator's Islands, going by way of Jamaica and the Gulf of Mexico. Let our young friends find his route on a map, and wish him a safe passage. He leaves Mrs. Pritchard and family in England.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

A JUVENILE missionary service was held in the Independent Chapel, Dudley, on Sunday, September 8th, 1844, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Raven, addressed to the children of the Sabbath-schools and of the congregation. The hymn on the opposite page was composed and sung on the occasion. Cards, also, were previously issued, containing a copy of the hymn and the minister's invitation to his friends, as follows:—

MY DEAR CHARGE,

WE must soon transmit the great cause of Christian Missions to our dear children; and, if we feel interested in this important enterprise of mercy, we must be concerned for its perpetuity and prosperity after our departure to another world. Let us, therefore, use all our energies to engage the best affections of the rising race in this delightful work, and thus train them up in the way in which they should go.

Parents of our Sabbath-school children, come to God's house on this occasion. Ready accommodation will be given you in the lower parts of the chapel; nothing will be expected from you for the collection, unless you choose to encourage the dear children, by giving them a mite for the purpose. Your affectionate Pastor,

JOHN RAVEN.

The cards were given to the Sabbath-school children, and sold to other persons at a halfpenny each.