

*consequentially its temporal prosperity also, seize the opportunity, and, if possible, be present at the meeting on the 28th of JUNE.* Those who approve the design and cannot be present, should give to those who can power to declare that approbation, and to put down their names in the Subscription List for whatever they may be disposed to contribute in support of the cause. To save the trouble, however, of collecting the money, it will be better, whenever it is convenient, to send or pay the money at the time of subscribing.

Since the meeting at St. Andrews other subscriptions and donations have been received, which will be reported when the List is completed, as will also those from England and Scotland.

When the preceding account was drawn up, we had not seen the English Baptist Magazine for 1835; after it was sent to the printer, the numbers for that year arrived from London, and we find in them various other letters from Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Fraser, and other friends to Canada, which tended to keep its claims before the public eye, and thus far to prepare the way for the happy result that has followed.

#### WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—State of the Church at Falmouth, as described in a Letter from Mr. Knibb:—

I shall give you a statement of the church, and the plans we pursue. I will endeavour to write as in the presence of God; and if the Committee can suggest any improvement, I shall be thankful to receive it. It is now nearly twelve years since I first landed in Jamaica; I feel that I may soon have to give an account of my stewardship; and any assistance afforded, so that that account may be rendered with joy and not with grief, will indeed be a blessing.

*The public means of grace.* You are aware, my dear Sir, that in the time of slavery, we could only have one service every

other Sabbath at the same place with advantage. Since the abolition of slavery, with only two or three exceptions, I have had service every Lord's-day at Falmouth, and the attendance has been better each Sabbath than it was every other Sabbath in the time of slavery. This has been the case notwithstanding not half can get within the place of worship at present occupied, and the many hindrances yet presented. My congregation is scattered full twelve miles round Falmouth, situate on full eighty different places (estates or pens); many are house-servants, cattle-minders, &c. &c., who are often prevented attending, yet I think that my average congregation is at least 1500 on Sabbath mornings. Since my return I have commenced a set of expository discourses on the Epistles, on Sabbath mornings, beginning with the Corinthians. It has been profitable to myself, and, I hope, to the people of my charge. I can appeal to my heavenly Father that I have faithfully and plainly told them the truth, frequently assuring them that a profession of religion, baptism, and the Lord's-Supper, or attending on the means of grace, or any other duty they performed, could not save them; that nothing but an interest in the blood of Christ would avail; and that if they possessed that, it would evidence itself by a holy life. Still they come regularly. To what are we to attribute it, if not to a desire to know the will of God? Many of them have been offered wages to work on the Sabbath, or so late on the Saturday as not to be able to attend their duties on that day; and they have uniformly refused to break the day of rest. Our prayer-meetings are well attended, and truly I often find it good to be there. We have a weekly prayer-meeting for the spread of the gospel, and last Monday evening we had full 500 present, full eighty of whom had walked two or three, or four miles, after labouring in the field all day, having to return the same evening, and to be at their work by day-light in the morning.

*Learning.* I think I informed you when in England that I did not think fifty of the slaves connected with my congregation could read. I rejoice to say that now, including children, we have full 600; now this has been much brought about by the conduct of some of my members, who, without fee or reward, devote two or three evenings in the week on many estates to teach the children and adults to read. A thousand Primers have been sold, and are still selling. I do not mean that these attempts are very efficient, but they show the disposition; and where there are so few public schools, I hope they will receive the blessing of Him who will see that we have done what we could. When we announced the formation of the