

St. Thomas in the year 1732, and began to declare to them the Word of reconciliation. He was followed by others, and the testimony of the death of the Lord of Life and Glory for the Sins of the World began to operate upon the hearts of the poor Negroes. The first of them were baptized in the year 1736. An opposition then arose. The white people, from false political principles, dreaded the conversion of the Negroes to Christianity. The Missionaries and those Negroes who came to them to hear the Gospel, were obliged to endure and suffer much. The late Count Zinzendorf, whose Zeal for the happiness of his fellow-Creatures, and particularly of the Heathen, could not be restrained by any difficulties, arrived in St. Thomas in the year 1739. He found some of the Missionaries in prison; but upon his request, the Governor set them at liberty. From that time the Gospel has been preached here uninterruptedly, although the Negroes have, even since then, undergone many hardships and borne many afflictions for the sake of the Gospel.

The Ministry of the Brethren in St. Thomas, and in the two adjoining Islands St. Cruz and St. Jan, has been crowned with great success, so that many thousand poor benighted Negroes have been enlightened and have believed in the Name of Jesus, and been brought to the enjoyment of the Blessings purchased for sinners by his Blood. These Negroes are also a proof that a genuine reformation in principles and practice is always inseparable from true conversion, and the Proprietors of the estates acknowledge this to be the Fruit of the Gospel, that their

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