

Missionary Herald.

BAPTIST MISSION.

Home Proceedings.

WOOLWICH.

IN this populous town, an Auxiliary Society to the Baptist Mission has long existed, having been formed in the year 1813, principally through the exertions of the Rev. S. Davis, now of Clonmel in Ireland, but then a resident of Woolwich. As, however, its sphere of operation was but limited, and the amount of annual contributions much less than it was supposed it would be, if greater publicity were given to the object, the friends of the cause arranged for a public meeting with this end in view. With a liberality and kindness truly honourable, the spacious Wesleyan Chapel was lent on the occasion; and the meeting took place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12. Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, in the Chair. The attendance was large and respectable; the sum of £14 8s. 11½d. was collected, and among the speakers, whose names we subjoin, were members of no less than six different denominations of professing Christians. Prayer was offered at the commencement by the Rev. R. Davis, of Walworth: the various resolutions were proposed and seconded by the Rev. Drs. Warren and Brown (of Edinburgh); Messrs. Ivimey, Young, Dyer, Sutton, Timson, Pritchard, James, Adams, and Lucy, and Dr. Parker.

Foreign Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Extracts from Mr. Carey's Journal at the Doorgapore Station.

Nov. 26, 1824.—Paunchoo and I went this morning to Ballee, a very extensive village on the other side the river. We obtained a very good congregation, from

50 to 100 forming a circle about us. Paunchoo commenced in prayer, after which I read a portion of scripture, and addressed them; brother Paunchoo then taking up the subject, and giving them a short, but very consistent and clear account of our Redeemer's birth, miracles, doctrines, and then relating the manner of his death, resurrection, and ascension. He then discoursed particularly of the manner of becoming interested in Christ, shewing the necessity of repentance and faith; then describing some of the principal blessings resulting from faith in Jesus, and the effect which would follow upon the moral character of the believer; he concluded by exhorting them to lay the subject to heart, and disregard the consequences which would result from their former companions; reminding them, it was not change of caste, of food, of raiment, or any of the indifferent customs of civil life, but only a change of heart, and a renouncing of sin for holiness—the whole occupying from two to three hours. Little interruption was experienced during the whole time, more than a little occasional noise by a number of rude boys. At last, as though the effect of the whole was to be done away in a moment, a Brahmun put in a foolish objection, and was so confident and boisterous, that he was at once victorious, and we yielded to his clamour. This unexpected turn prevented our giving away any books; for all, especially the young people, began to turn into ridicule what they had been hearing with seeming attention. So extreme is the levity of the native character, that it is almost impossible to decide with any tolerable accuracy of the effect a religious discourse produces. After a full hour's promising attention, when you begin to indulge a hope the minds of your hearers are at least somewhat solemnized, the folly of one single person destroys the attention of fifty, and sends you hopeless away. However, the common people would be able to gather something, and we must leave the result with him who sent us. In the afternoon, we came down to Sulkea, and obtained a very fair and attentive number of hearers, with whom we continued until dusk.

Sabbath, Nov. 30.—Went to Baranagore this morning with Paunchoo and the old man Comesh. People but few for

most of the time; but increased toward the close of the service. The only objector was a Brahmun of some apparent respectability. He was a little boisterous, and fully intended to do what harm he could by disturbing the attention of the people; but being met with rather more mildness than he expected, and being answered respectfully, he was ashamed to do his worst. After making use of some reproachful language, and stating some common-place objections, as that we were outcasts, *eaters of flesh*, &c. &c. he turned off suddenly, and gave utterance to some awful oaths and blasphemies in English, very shocking indeed to hear. A gentleman in conversation last evening expressed his conviction, that the loose conduct of Europeans was one of the greatest apparent obstructions to the spread of the gospel in these parts—here was a sad proof of it. This man could not have come to the knowledge of such imprecations, if he had not heard them from some one who probably may have employed him as a Sirkar. Oh! that our countrymen, if they will not help, would cease to hinder, and thus procure to themselves an aggravated damnation. *“Whosoever falleth upon this stone shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall, he shall be broken to powder.”*

December.—Under a large tree on the Chitpore Road, we were able to collect a tolerable congregation, who heard with pleasing attention: some few remained nearly all the time, and objected not a word. A person whom we have met before, attempted to break the attention of the people, but was disappointed, they disregarding all he attempted to say. But a want of interest on my own part in the things I attempted to utter, and an absence of tender affection, seemed to render all I said quite spiritless and dry. In proportion to the congeniality of the frame of our own hearts with the truths we deliver, is our comfort in speaking; and the want of this, though we wear out our bodies in the service of the gospel, deprives the soul of all comfort, and makes missionary work as unsavoury to the mind as the basest drudgery. Nevertheless we must not slacken our exertions on this account, and speak only when we have reason for contentment with the temper of our own spirits, else we might be tempted scarcely ever to speak at all. Besides, sometimes it is felt, that getting into action warms the spirit, and assimilates the temper to the truths we are discussing, and then there is a blessed reward in the work itself. But when a service is begun and ended with but little love to Christ, or con-

passion to the souls of men, we feel as though no progress was made, and that we made work for repentance, instead of that joy and thankfulness which were felt by Paul when he said, “To me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the gentiles the *unsearchable riches of Christ.*” After all, let our feelings at the time be what they may, “a *necessity* is laid upon us; and woe unto us if we preach not the gospel:” but oh! that we may do it *willingly*, and receive “a *reward.*”

This evening we obtained but few people, and they very unwilling to hear. No one admitted sin to be his sin. But it was *inseparable from the present dispensation, or Kallee Joog. It was fate. It was God.* He was the author of all things, and therefore the author of sin. “*Who am I? I speak not, he speaks in me; our conduct, and our condition, and all things, are of him.*”

Yet, after all, there was a decent looking man, who, stopping to the last, says, “I have something to say another time about these things.” He had a tract with him that he received several days ago. I am always delighted when any thing comes to light connected with the reading of tracts; for as a multitude of them must have reached the different parts of the country, where Missionaries have never perhaps had an opportunity of preaching, there is reason to hope some good may be effecting by the silent operation of truth, to an extent vastly beyond what we actually know; and in the absence of many *known conversions*, it is consoling to hope, that by *education*, and by these silent messengers, penetrating into different parts of the country, where the voice of a preacher had never been heard, God may be silently working, and effectually preparing the way for the more decided and extended reception of the blessed gospel.

OUR female friends, in different parts of the country, who have shewn such a lively interest in the cause of Female Education in India, will be gratified to peruse the following pleasing intelligence contained in a letter, lately received by a friend in Bristol, from Miss Pearce, in reference to the ‘Broadmead’ School, lately established there.

Doorgapore, May 22, 1824.

I have this morning been to visit the Broadmead School with Mrs. Colman, the general superintendant of our Schools, and much did I wish that you and all the friends who kindly support it, could have accompanied us;—the sight would have filled your hearts with joy, zeal, and gratitude. The School was established the 16th of last June, not quite a twelve-month ago; there are thirty-one children from the ages of four to fourteen. The children in the first class can read and spell very well, from a book entitled, "Conversation between a Mother and Daughter," in the concluding part of which idolatry is decidedly opposed. Mrs. Colman has found great difficulty in introducing this book into many of the Schools, but at the Broadmead it was admitted without opposition: this, we would hope, is a token for good. Many of the children repeat considerable portions from this book; it thus forms a kind of Catechism: after they have read a portion, they write the same on their plantain leaves, and thus it is impressed on their memories. The order maintained is very great, considering the habits of the poor little pupils. The School-house looks like a neat barn; it has a mud-floor spread with mats at regular distances for the children to sit upon, for the natives never think of occupying a raised seat; parallel with each mat there is a desk raised a very little way from the ground, on which their books are placed—their plantain leaves they hold in their hand while writing, and use a reed for their pen. The children meet at six in the morning, and stay till ten; assemble again at four in the afternoon, and remain till six. Needle-work has not at present been introduced into the Broadmead School. Mrs. C. likes to have them read and write well before they attend to this. I wish you could see them; the sight is very affecting, and encouraging likewise—the countenances of some secure an interest in the kindly feelings of the spectators, while we cannot but hope the knowledge they are now acquiring, may be productive of a harvest, which shall be reaped with joy in an eternity of bliss.

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BENCOOLEN.

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OUR number for December contained an extract from the last quarterly letter received from this station,

describing the state of the Native Schools established there. We now add the remainder of the letter, in which our brethren give an account of the other branches of their missionary operations. That all should not be equally successful, will occasion no surprise; but our readers will see how necessary it is that fervent prayer should ascend on behalf of those who are toiling to communicate to heathen nations those blessings which, as yet, they are quite unable to appreciate.

WE now take our leave of schools, and beg to call your attention to another subject, of not less importance, that of the translation and dissemination of the scriptures. It has already been stated, that the new version of the gospel of John is finished, with the exception of two chapters. At a meeting of the Bible Society here, in August last, six chapters, all that had then issued from the press, were laid before them; these chapters being considered a fair specimen of the whole. A special committee, consisting of several gentlemen who were considered well skilled in the language, was appointed to examine them, and report upon the character of the new version. The points to which the attention of this committee was principally directed were, the three following: 1st, Whether the version is a faithful one, conveying the true sense of the original. 2nd, Whether it is idiomatic, and quite intelligible, to the natives. 3rd, Whether it deserves, in any respects, to be preferred to the old version. The report of the committee on each of these points is very favourable. They have pointed out several passages, the rendering of which, they think, might be improved; but they state in general, that on a comparison of the new version with the old one, the opinion of the natives was given, nineteen times out of twenty, in favour of the former; and they strenuously recommend, that we should be engaged to make a new version of the whole Bible. Hence you will conclude, that we have not laboured wholly in vain, as it respects the attainment of this most difficult language. We have indeed learned enough to know that we have a great deal more to learn; and that our future progress will be attended with almost insuperable difficulties. Having advanced, we suppose, as far as most Europeans who have studied this language, we have no longer any beaten track before us. We must for

the future make discoveries for ourselves, but we cannot, as travellers commonly do, avail ourselves of a native guide. No native, with whom we are acquainted, is capable of giving us precisely that information which we require. We want to ascertain the grammatical principles of the language, but with these the natives themselves are unacquainted, so far, at least, as to know nothing of system. They speak by instinct rather than by rule; and the study of their own language would be to them the most novel of all studies.

We expect another meeting of the Bible Society in a few days, when the report of the special committee will be read, and resolutions formed upon it. At this meeting, we intend to propose a new version of Genesis to be undertaken previously to that of the whole New Testament. As we feel the necessity of proceeding with diffidence, we should like to make an experiment on the Old Testament as well as on the New, before we commence a new version of both. The book of Genesis will, there is reason to believe, prove very acceptable to the natives. They are already partially acquainted with its interesting contents; and as they will meet with nothing in it to give a severe shock to their Mahummedan prejudices, they will, we hope, read it with avidity.

We continue to distribute copies of the old version of the New Testament, and of the revised version printed in Bengal, which does not differ essentially from the other, but, we confess with much less interest than formerly. Aware that the contents will be but little understood, we dare not anticipate any great benefit from their distribution; on the contrary, we are not without apprehension, that the great ambiguity, which so generally prevails, together with the erroneous sense which some passages will certainly convey, may be productive of evil. The attempt to prepare a new version has led to a more critical examination of the old one; and the result is by no means agreeable to our feelings, as Missionaries. It is indeed a painful reflection, that we are destitute of that most important auxiliary to missionary efforts, an intelligible translation of the Bible. We would gladly avail ourselves of the labours of others, and hope we have no wish to depreciate what they have done, but it is a fact, that instead of having only to raise the superstructure, we have, in a great measure, to relay the foundation. It will require years of labour before the Malays can, in reality, enjoy those facilities for becoming acquainted with the gospel which it has been long thought they enjoyed already; and we scarcely dare to hope, that we

shall live to see the completion of that most desirable work, an intelligible version of the whole Bible in Malay. Under these circumstances we cannot but regret that so much money should have been expended in multiplying copies of the old version, especially in the Arabic character, seeing they can be of little service. Among the native Christians who use the Roman character, the case is somewhat different; they have the Dutch Bible at hand, and also living teachers to give them the true sense of the scriptures. We are aware that these remarks will probably appear invidious, but conscious that they are just, we are little anxious about the light in which they may be viewed at present. The truth must sooner or later become apparent.

If this statement is correct, and that it is, few competent judges will, we think, deny, it follows, that the little success which has hitherto attended the distribution of the scriptures in Malay, can neither excite surprise, nor be considered a just ground of discouragement. The best version of the scriptures would certainly be ineffectual without a divine blessing, but we cannot reasonably expect a blessing to attend what the people do not understand. The gift of tongues is a sufficient proof, how absolutely necessary it is, that divine truth should be conveyed in an intelligible form in order to its becoming beneficial.

On the subject of religious tracts, we have not many particulars to state. The only tract of this description which we possess at present, is that on the "Way of Salvation," of the completion of which we informed you in our last communication. This has been circulated rather extensively, not only along the coast of this island, but also on Java; and some have been seen sent to our Missionary brethren at Penang, or Prince of Wales's island. Mr. Diering states, that at Batavia it was received with great readiness, and he has written for a new supply. At Bencoolen it has not been so well received as some of our other publications, nor is this at all wonderful; it contains truths which are not relished by the unrenewed heart in any country. We intend to prepare another tract or two as soon as we can command sufficient leisure, but time must be allowed for sowing the seed, as well as for its growth after it is sown. Our means of doing good must necessarily accumulate slowly; but the close of every year sees us stand on higher ground than we occupied at its commencement. In writing and printing, patience and perseverance will insure a measure of success; but here human

effort ends. We can sow the seed, but cannot cause it to grow; we can launch the vessel, but cannot insure it a prosperous voyage. How needful is prayer, persevering prayer; and how difficult to abound in prayer in circumstances like ours! A Missionary ought, above all men, to be a man of prayer; but he generally breathes an atmosphere which is almost death to prayer.

We must now call your attention to another part of our Missionary work, that of preaching the gospel; and this, we are sorry to say, is precisely that part in which we meet with the least encouragement. The attendance on public worship in English is very thin, and our prayer-meetings are nearly abandoned. Hitherto, the strong armed man has not only retained possession of his palace, but has, with a few exceptions, kept his goods in peace. There are but a few who seem susceptible of serious impressions; and, with respect to these few, we are constrained to allow that transient impressions are not conversion. The fetters of sin are exceedingly strong, where men form such connexions as almost exclude the possibility of their salvation. They may reform, and become much less abandoned than formerly; but to relinquish all known sin, and to aim at Christian purity, they find too hard a task. Those who constantly attend become more enlightened; conscience in them is more awake; death and eternity excite more alarm. Formerly, persons died here without fear or concern; but we have lately witnessed a very different scene. An aged gentleman, who had lived a very loose life, became, in some degree, an altered man a few months before his death. He regularly attended both English and Malay preaching, but still there was one sin which he could not relinquish. In his last illness he was the subject of better regret, and of considerable alarm. "The lusts of the flesh," said he, "have ruined me." He was sensible of his danger, was desirous of religious conversation, and said, if he should recover, he would purge his house and attend every meeting, but in a few hours after he expired. Whether he was a true penitent or not, we pretend not to decide; but his case forms the first instance of regret and alarm on a death-bed which we have seen in this place. We have better hopes of a young man who has been ill for several weeks, and who appears to be gradually approaching the gates of the grave. There seems in him some evidence of a change. His fixed attention the last few times he was able to attend public worship, shewed the in-

terest he felt in what he was hearing; and the deep sense of sin which he has since expressed, united with his earnest desires to be found in Christ, encourage us to hope that a work of grace is begun on his heart. This is all our success in English, and in the Malay department things are still worse. With the exception of one poor woman who attends regularly, and who has occasionally manifested some little concern about her soul, there is not a symptom of any thing like conversion. In the markets, and other public places, the natives seem tired of hearing us. Their curiosity is now gratified, and having no desire after salvation, they would rather we should be silent than speak to them on so uninteresting a subject.

SALATIGA, (*Java*.)

SINCE our last number was printed, we have received, through the medium of an esteemed correspondent in Holland, a letter from Mr. Brückner. Our readers will know how to appreciate the spirit of humility and patient zeal with which this good man is pursuing his important, but unostentatious labours.

IN the month of September, I received a letter from the Bible Society of Batavia, to this effect;—that I should subject my translation to the examination of one or two able men in the Javan tongue, and, after a favourable report should have been made respecting it, it should be printed at the expense of that society. The persons who are called for this work, are the interpreter to the court of justice of Samarang, and another citizen who understands the Javanese language well too. By this examination, the translation is improved; for those gentlemen make remarks on it, and if these remarks have foundation, or are real improvements, the translation must give way; and we are now busy to write out a fair copy of the translation in order, after it is finished, to present it to the Bible Society of Batavia. This process, I own, appears rather humbling to me, but I do not care for that, if the work is but improved by it, and the spread of the gospel facilitated among this people. We are now advanced with this examination to the end of the epistle to the Romans. The Bible Society of Bencoolen had also come to a resolution,

to print, at least, a part of my translation ; and had, for that purpose, ordered 500 rupees for putting in order the press there, for the same end. These resolutions I received, I think, two days after the letter, from the Batavian Bible Society. I have communicated the reasons which induced me to work together with the Batavian Bible Society, to the society of Bencoolen, and they have been received there as entirely satisfactory ; thus I have been led to give no offence to either party. The Bible Society of Batavia have written for a lithographic press, in order to effect their purpose. They have proposed to me, when all should be ready, that I should come to Batavia, to have the translation printed under my own eyes ; but this is a difficult point to be attended to on my part, which I have not as yet discussed with them. I should be inclined to consider all this as so many beams of light penetrating a thick dark cloud which has surrounded me hither, for which the Lord is to be praised, and which we may consider as a token for good of our future progress in our mission on this island.

Respecting the real effect of my preaching and talking to the natives, little can be said ; some, even of them, seem to have receded, who seemed, when at first hearing the gospel, to be inclined for it ; but, this is a disappointment, how grievous it ever may be, for which each Missionary ought to be prepared ; for when the carnal mind begins to perceive, that the love of sin, and practising all manner of injustice, will not agree with the demands of the gospel, it must feel an aversion against it ; and the more it is urged upon them, the greater the enmity will be. Others seem to have become inclined for the gospel ; but a Javan is little to be depended on, either as to his sayings, or to his steadiness. The almighty power of the Holy Ghost alone is able to raise the feelings of their brutal minds, to that degree which is required to perceive the excellence of the gospel. When these effectual workings shall take place in a more visible degree than hitherto on the minds of these natives, is hidden in the secret counsels of God, into which secrets no human eye can penetrate. That a time of visitation shall come for this brutish race of men also, we are sure, by the divine promises. Our business is to work and pray for it. How I am going on, I hope, will appear sufficiently clear to you from my journals. Sometimes I feel myself happy in my call, without seeing any of the long wished-for effects of the gospel.

JAMAICA.

SEVERAL letters have lately reached us from our brethren in this island, and the intelligence they communicate is, on the whole, as satisfactory, as, in the present state of the colony, could be expected.

Mr. Coultart had been induced, by a concurrence of favourable circumstances, to purchase some premises that were for sale at a place called Mount Charles, around which were many persons anxious to hear the gospel, and who have shewn their interest in the cause, by subscribing towards the purchase. At Kingston, eighty-eight persons were baptized, and added to Mr. C.'s church in October last.

Mr. Philipppo has at length received permission from the chief magistrate, at Spanish Town, to renew his public labours there ; and it is expected that no further impediment will occur, at the next Quarter Sessions, to the regular confirmation of his license. The premises belonging to the Society at Spanish Town are, however, in a very dilapidated state, and a considerable sum will be required to render them at all eligible for the purposes of public worship.

Mr. Phillips, at Anotta Bay, has experienced less opposition and hostility than our other friends have had to encounter ; and his prospects, it will be seen from the following extract, are encouraging.

Our attendance of every class is still good, which is rather an unusual circumstance for the whites. I have heard from respectable sources, (and I partly believe it) that there is already a surprising alteration in the morals of the people here. No place could possibly be more heathenish than this, before we came here : there was no observance of the sabbath, no worship of God at all, but rioting and drunkenness, and every evil work : one of the resident gentlemen told me, that he had been here 21 years, and had only been twice to church in all that period : it is, (besides the want of inclination) so for-



midable to travel long distances in the sun in this hot climate. But I hope more positive good has been effected, than merely improving the morals of the people. This is only like clearing away the rubbish: but we have been instrumental in "planting in the wilderness the cedar;" though, "not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory." On the first sabbath in this month, we formed ourselves into a Christian church; our number was about forty, who had all been previously baptized by different persons, and of all, I have reason to entertain pleasing expectations. Our church is principally composed of negroes; many more would gladly have come, but I wished to wait a little longer, as I have exercised the strictest scrutiny, and the closest personal investigation. Our or-

dinance was a solemn scene, many were in tears: I felt quite happy in my own mind, and quite at home in my master's work."

At Montego Bay, Mrs. Burchell was safely delivered of a son, about the end of September; but, we are sorry to add, that her health, which has always been delicate, appeared to decline from the period of her confinement, and, at the date of Mr. B.'s letter, (Oct. 11th) her situation was very critical and alarming.

Our Missionaries in Jamaica have peculiar reason to exclaim to their Christian friends in Britain, "Brethren, pray for us!"



Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, from December 20, 1824, to January 20, 1825, not including Individual Subscriptions.

FOR THE MISSION.

	£	s.	d.
Clipston, Collections after Sermons, by the Rev. Messrs. Hall, Page, and Franklin	40	0	0
Cardiff, collected at the English Baptist Meeting, by Rev. T. Hopkins	8	17	4
Nairnshire, Society for Propagating the Gospel, by Rev. W. Barclay	4	0	0
Nairn, Juvenile Missionary Society,..... by Ditto	1	0	0
Towcester, Subscriptions by Mr. Barker and Mr. Allen	2	0	0
Devonport, Pembroke-street, Collection and Subscriptions, by Rev. J. Wilcox	44	17	0
Huntingdonshire, Society in Aid of Missions, by W. Foster, Esq. ...	39	13	2
Monk's Kirby, Collection, by Rev. S. Sutton.....	3	5	0
Sutton in the Elms, Ditto, by Ditto	9	0	0
Gloucester, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. G. E. Drayton	4	0	0
Dundee, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Gourlay, Treasurer	29	11	6
Inverkeithing, Bible and Missionary Society	3	0	0
Devizes, Collection at Rev. J. Biggs's, by Rev. S. Sutton.....	12	0	0
Bratton, by the Rev. R. Edminson :			
Subscriptions	14	2	0
Collection	3	9	7
Weekly Subscriptions	8	17	9
Inber.....	1	8	0
Lacerton	7	10	6
	35	7	10
Devonshire-square Auxiliary Society, (Mr. E. Smith, Treasurer)...	11	0	0
Edinburgh, Auxiliary Missionary Society, by George Yule, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Reading, Annual Contributions, by Rev. J. H. Hinton 97 3 6	97	3	6
Penny Subscriptions, by Mrs. Wayland... 5 0 0	5	0	0
Collection at New-street, Henley, by Rev. S. Sutton	5	0	1
	107	3	7

	£	s.	d.
Glasgow, Auxiliary Society, by James Deakin, Esq. :—			
Mission	138	2	0
Translations	389	11	6
Schools	43	15	6
College	1	1	0
	572	10	0

Including the following Legacies, Donations from Societies, &c.

Collection in the Burgher Church, Lanark, by Rev. A. Harper	4	16	9
Monthly Prayer Meeting, Inverkep, by Rev. Mr. Law	1	0	0
St. John's Parish, Glasgow, Association, by Mr. Falconer	8	5	0
Kirkintulloch Missionary Society, by Mr. Baird, Jan. 5, 1824	3	0	0
Ditto.....Ditto..... Dec. 23, 1824	3	0	0
Balmano-street, Glasgow, Association, by Mr. J. Wilson, Jun.	1	0	0
Glasgow Youths' Auxiliary Missionary Society, by Ditto, Ditto	20	0	0
Hutchinson Town Relief Congregation Auxiliary Bible and Missionary Society, by Mr. M'Cane	10	6	0
Part of a Legacy of the late Mrs. Halyburton, Glasgow, by Mr. R. Duncan	125	0	0
Greenock and Port Glasgow, West Renfrewshire Bible Society, by Mr. R. D. Kerr	10	0	0
Glasgow Female Association for Oriental Translations of the Scriptures, by Mrs. Deakin	36	18	0
Paisley Auxiliary Bible Society, by Mr. R. D. Symington	10	0	0
Campsie Bible and Missionary Society	8	0	0
Greenock Female Missionary Association, by Mr. John Kerr	15	0	0
Legacy of the late Mr. Hugh Wilson, Duntochen Cotton Mills, (Duty deducted), by Mr. Duncan	72	0	0
Legacy of the late Mr. Gibson, Stewarton, by the Rev. Mr. Douglas	40	0	0
Bible and Missionary Society Relief Congregation, by Rev. Mr. Barr, Glasgow	5	0	0
Hamilton Bible and Missionary Association, by Mr. Mather	4	0	0
Penny-a-Week Association, Rev. Messrs. Kidston and Brash's Congregation, Glasgow, by Mr. Thomson	5	0	0
Thomas Ellis, Esq. <i>Sandhurst</i> , Life Subscription	10	10	0
Mrs. Ellis, Ditto, Ditto	10	10	0
Mrs. Ware, <i>Clapham Common</i> , Donation	10	10	0
Samuel Pope, Esq. The late, by T. Bickham, Esq. Ditto	10	0	0
Anonymous..... by Mr. G. Powell, Ditto	10	0	0
Robert Prance, Esq. by the Secretary, Ditto	10	0	0
Mr. Scoones, <i>East Malling</i> , by Rev. J. Upton, Ditto	2	0	0

TRANSLATIONS.

Dundee, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Gourlay	4	0	0
North Staffordshire Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Kennedy	20	0	0
Mrs. Hall; <i>Cheltenham</i> , by Rev. Dr. Ryland Donation	10	0	0

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Glasgow, Female Education Society, by Mrs. Buchan, Treasurer, for Schools at Serampore	100	0	0
Cardiff, Female Society, for "Cardiff School," by Mrs. Hopkins	15	0	0
Dundee, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Gourlay	0	8	6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to a Friend at Dudley, for several Volumes of the Evangelical Magazine, and other pamphlets, forwarded by the Rev. C. Hardcastle; and for similar parcels, to Mrs. Taylor of Shacklewell, and Mr. Avery, Benham.