

MISSIONARY HERALD.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of this Society will be thankfully received at the Baptist Missionary House, No. 6, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, London : or by any of the Ministers and Friends whose names are inserted in the Cover of the Annual Report.

BAPTIST MISSION.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MONGHYR.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, from Mr. Leslie to a relative in this country, was dated the 15th of April last :—

“ There is at this time an unusual degree of excitement among the Hindoos, on the subject of Christianity. In one of my cold day excursions I entered a village about three or four miles off. About a month ago I was visited by a man of the village who had seen me there. His mind seemed to be in a very bewildered state : he talked in such a way that I thought him a little insane. I told him of the love of Christ. He left us, taking with him a tract, and I saw and heard no more of him till yesterday, when he appeared again. He had been reading the tract : he had been talking of its contents to the villagers : some approved, others literally called him a fool ; but he appears in his right mind. He seems fixed, and has invited me to the village, to make known the riches of salvation. To-morrow I intend to dispatch some of the native Christians, to see how things are, and on their report I shall proceed. A considerable landholder, with a number of his people, from a village about fifty miles off, have been here. They appear wonderfully affected by the Gospel.

“ They have gone home, taking the Gospel with them ; and have promised to send a messenger in ten or fifteen days for the native Christians to visit them. I intend to wait till the time has expired, but should no messenger come, I will nevertheless send off two of the native brethren, and shall in all probability follow them myself. I shall

reach the place in the course of three nights, for you must know that the heat is so great that I can hardly go to the outside of the door in the course of the day. The night before last was what is called the Churuck poojah, that is, the time when men are suspended high in the air, by iron hooks through the flesh of their backs. Three men were so suspended, each about ten minutes. I attended with my ammunition of books. None of the native Christians could go with me, as at such a time they would have received much ill treatment. I penetrated into the vast crowd alone, and was treated with much respect, excepting by one or two Brahmins, who were evidently enraged to see me there, knowing their craft was in danger. They called me unclean. I mildly replied, that they said what was true, for I was unclean, because I had sinned. They then tauntingly asked, “ Who made sin ? ” As I knew what they were aiming at, I merely said, that it did not matter who made sin. We know that sin is, and the important question is, Is there any Saviour? Finding that I was not disposed to enter upon the question of moral evil, a question which the Brahmins are fond of puzzling us with, they left me, giving me some horrible looks. I followed them some time in the crowd, but shortly lost them.

“ The Brahmins here are a shocking set of men. They hate us with a perfect hatred. Many of the people, however, seem very favourably disposed to Christianity, and I really think that things never looked so well as they do at present. One of the native Christians told me last night, that he has been visited by a native banker, for the express purpose of inquiring into the Gospel ; and he also said, that at present there were more disposed to inquire and hear than there ever had been at any previous time. In Bengal, the people, I understand, are turning in bodies to the Lord ; whole villages are renouncing idolatry for Christianity. We cannot say any thing like that of Hindoosthan, but we may hope that the shower that

is fulfilling in Bengal will come up here. The Bengalees have had the Gospel preached to them twenty years longer than the people here."

Various further particulars relating to this station will be found in the "Extracts of Correspondence" appended to the Memoir of Mrs. Leslie, which, as our readers will perceive, by referring to another part of this Number, has just left the press.

DIGAH.

It will be seen, by the following statement from Mr. Burton, that he has been cheered, under the afflictions he has had to endure, by some gratifying "tokens for good."

"Digah, April 26, 1827.

"I wrote to you last from Serampore, which I left on the 4th of January, and coming up by land arrived at this place on the 20th, just three months ago this day. Mentioning Serampore, I cannot omit acknowledging how greatly I am indebted to all the dear friends there, for their unmeasured kindness to myself and children, during our stay among them.

"Never did I dread any thing so much as the loneliness awaiting me here; never did I experience feelings so deathly as those with which I first glanced round my forsaken bungalow. On finding, however, that all things had gone on remarkably well at the station during my absence, and particularly that the native schools were in better order than when I left them, I soon recovered composure, and applied myself to my several duties.

"Reviewing the last three months, I see much cause for expressing unfeigned gratitude to the God of all grace. He has, indeed, as ever, been better to me than any fears. If my sorrows have abounded, my consolations also have much more abounded. A short time previous to my departure for Calcutta, a family of Roman Catholics, of Portuguese extraction, consisting of a young man, his wife and mother, seemed seriously inquiring after 'the good and the right way.' One of the native brethren attended almost daily at their house for the purpose of reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Lord opened the hearts of all, gladly to receive his word; and last month these three persons, with two young men from H. M. 13th Regiment Light Infantry, were bap-

ted. To complete this interesting "household" was wanting an old female servant who has lived with them some years. She is now rejoicing in the Lord with them, and, God willing, on Saturday evening next will, with seven other persons, openly profess her attachment to the Redeemer, by being baptized in his name. Of these seven persons, one is a conductor of ordnance, a man who fears God above many. Two are soldiers' wives, natives of this country, who were formerly Mahomedans. The other four are young men belonging to the European Regiment. The deportment and spirit of all, I am happy to add, is such as to adorn the Gospel. Oh that our gracious Redeemer may preserve them, by his mighty power, through faith unto eternal salvation!

In the surrounding villages from two to six miles distant, I have now seven native schools, and one on the Mission premises. One of these in turn I visit every morning before breakfast; and after examining the children in reading the New Testament, and repeating Watts's Catechism, and the commandments, I read a portion of Scripture to them, and conclude with prayer. In the eight schools there are now about 250 children in constant attendance, fifty of whom read in the New Testament. When my dear friend, Mrs. Rowe, left Digah, there were three native female schools, but these I have been obliged to discontinue. Besides being the most direct and hopeful channel for communicating to the people at large the blessings of religious instruction, the collateral benefits of native schools are very great. They are the best assistants to the young Missionary in the acquisition of the language; they use him to a simple and familiar method of converse with the people; they undermine the prejudices of a gloomy and vile superstition; whilst in his visits to them, the Missionary has the very best opportunities of preaching the gospel to adults, who though they may not endure to be personally addressed, will attend (and it may be with conviction) to all that is said to a child.

You will have heard that a young man has been sent up from the Serampore college as a Missionary to Patna. He arrived about a month ago, and I trust he will be made very useful in that large city. He is the only light to a quarter of a million of souls. The brethren have requested me to superintend his engagements, and as soon as I can spare time I shall endeavour to help him in the establishment of schools, &c. At my request one of the native brethren is gone from hence to reside with him, as well for company as to assist him in his labours. Their house is in the heart of the city, about ten miles from mine."

BEERSHOOM.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Williamson, Missionary in this district, dated,—

Soory, 30th July, 1827.

“Our native church I conceive to be much in the same state I noticed some time ago. I hope they are gradually gaining a more full and adequate knowledge of gospel truth, and their walk and conversation have certainly of late been more becoming the gospel. They are almost all of them now living together around my residence, I may say on the Mission premises; which I consider a very important consideration, inasmuch as the close superintendance they so much require, can be so much more easily and efficaciously employed than if they were residing at a distance, or even dispersed throughout the village. Indeed, they are so situated, that hardly any thing, even of trifling moment, can transpire without its becoming almost immediately known. We have lately got up four female schools with great difficulty, containing in all about 33 girls. I hope we shall be able not only to keep them in existence, but to increase their numbers, as well as the number of pupils in each school. The people here are exceedingly averse to female schools, but not so to boys, and are not a little surprised that we should be establishing the one and not the other. I have repeatedly told them of the probability of our being able to teach their boys, although I have not as yet thought it advisable to risk the attempt of introducing any thing of a decidedly religious nature into any of them. A good many adults belonging to our native church, both old and young, are learning to read, but most, I am sorry to say, are very backward. The education of our Christian youth is very encouraging, and will, I hope, be ultimately productive of much good. Our native preaching is carried on as fully as circumstances will allow, and I hope not without effect, though that may not be very apparent. Four preachers are at present employed, who go two and two daily into the neighbouring villages, and whenever the season will permit, will considerably extend their present circumscribed limit.”

JAMAICA.

The great importance of recent proceedings in this quarter, has occasioned our more ordinary intelligence to get into arrears. We

shall therefore briefly notice some events of a prior date to those recorded in our last Number, and then resume the narrative there given.

Mr. Edward Baylis, who from his arrival in Jamaica had been associated with Mr. Philippo, at Spanish Town, in the management of the school, and in the ministerial labours of the station, has removed to *Mount Charles*. At this station a public meeting was held on the 15th of April last, when a church was formed, the ordinance of baptism was administered to 77 persons, and Mr. Baylis was recognized as the pastor. A congregation at Old Harbour, also, though 36 miles distant from Mount Charles, is supplied on alternate Sabbaths by Mr. B.; and a number of candidates had been proposed for admission into the infant society at the date of his last letter, in September, 1827.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton landed at Morant Bay, August 27, and reached Kingston in safety on the 1st of September. Their voyage was attended with considerable danger, as the vessel sprang a leak in St. George's Channel, and was completely dismantled when off the island of Antigua. Mr. B. gratefully acknowledges the Divine goodness in their preservation while on the great deep, and in the continued enjoyment of health after their arrival. A later communication mentions his removal to *Port Maria*, since which he had been twice attacked by fever, but was mercifully restored at the date of his letter, Dec. 23.

From *Annatto Bay*, Mr. Flood writes, on Dec. 5,—“I trust the Lord is carrying on his work here. We have at present thirty-two candidates for church fellowship, whom I expect to baptize next Lord's day morning. My dear partner has commenced a Sunday school; about twenty-five children and five or six adults usually attend. May the great Lord of the harvest deign to bless this humble effort to promote his cause, so that the scholars may learn to understand as well as to read the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. Some kind ladies at Northampton lately sent a very acceptable parcel of rewards for the Sunday school children, for which we would tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Previously to the departure of Mr. Baylis from *Spanish Town*, Mr. Philippo had procured an eligible successor in the management of the school, in a young man of piety and respectable attainments, who had held a similar post in the army. He continued to receive applications to visit and preach in

the neighbouring parishes, from white persons of respectability, to an extent far beyond his means to supply. Hence his letters contain urgent requests that more Missionaries may be sent over, to fill the posts which as yet are supplied but partially, or not at all.

Mr. Burchell began the enlargement of his chapel at *Montego Bay* in November last, and expected it would be finished in about three months. A few weeks before, he had been called repeatedly to administer the ordinance of baptism. "Sept. 16, Brother Alsop,* of Black River, assisted me, when 65 were baptized; and Sept. 30, Brother Hudson,* of Lucca, assisted me, when 78 were baptized. Lord's day, Oct. 14, 120 of these were received into the church, when about 500 members commemorated the death of Christ. At the close of the sacrament we held a special prayer meeting on behalf of the cause of God in this island, when a spirit of supplication was poured out indeed. The feelings of the whole church were excited, and many importunate requests were presented to God."

The health of Mr. Tinson, pastor of the second church at *Kingston*, has been somewhat affected of late. Our readers will not be surprised at this, when they learn what is the regular routine of his engagements, which may be taken as a specimen of the exertions of our other Missionaries in the island also. "Including a prayer meeting before day, we have four services on the Sabbath; and two schools between the services, one for adults and another for children: a lecture on Thursday evenings; three prayer meetings every month, one for the Mission, another for the schools, and a third before the ordinance; funerals, sick folks to visit, classes to meet, twice almost every day into town to heg for the chapel, and continual labour with a school besides, in this debilitating country, is quite as much as I am able to bear."

In a subsequent letter, he writes—"With respect to our church, we are, I hope, going on well, though slowly, at least comparatively so. We have administered the ordinance of baptism once since we opened the place, to about 25 persons, and more are now in waiting. Some have been added of those who were formerly with us, but who for a time left us. Brother Burton preached twice at our chapel, and expressed himself greatly delighted with the appearance of the congregation, and the apparent prospect of usefulness. May the Lord pour out his holy spirit upon the people, and make them a thousand times as many more as they are.

* Missionaries belonging to the *General Baptist Society*.

Our prayer meetings at day-break on Sundays and on Thursdays are well attended; last Thursday morning there were from three to four hundred persons present. This is the morning we set apart to pray particularly for the Spirit's influence; without this all our doings will amount to very little. But surely the Lord will hear prayer for his church, and what a mercy, that on this subject we cannot be too importunate—"give him no rest."

At the close of December, our senior Missionary, Mr. Coultart, gives a very pleasing account of the examination of the school under the care of Mr. Knibb. "Three hundred children were present, and exhibited specimens of their reading, writing, and arithmetic. Many of the two latter were admirable indeed. The girls presented specimens of needlework, most of which are intended for kind friends in England." Suitable rewards were distributed at the close of the examination, which appears to have been highly encouraging to Mr. Coultart and his brethren. Our readers will remember that the expense of this *daily* school for so many children is defrayed by Mr. Coultart's congregation.

We stated in our last Number, that our Missionary brethren in Kingston and the neighbourhood had been summoned to appear before the House of Assembly. Their examination was conducted by a Committee, consisting of three individuals. It was strictly private, and lasted for several days; the object, apparently, being to elicit such information relative to missionary proceedings as may furnish, if possible, some pretext for the clauses in the late act which were so justly disapproved by his Majesty's Government. We have yet to learn in what manner it is proposed to make use of the information thus obtained, or whether any new restrictions will be laid upon the self-denying labours of our Missionary brethren. Would that our colonial fellow-subjects, instead of indulging weak and groundless jealousies as to the objects and proceedings of Christian Missionaries, would resort at once to the clear and decisive evidence of facts. They are surrounded by multitudes of slaves, who have listened to these "sectarian teachers," and received their doctrines with approbation and delight. Have they, or have they not, been improved by the change? Have not the habits of sobriety, honesty, and general good conduct, been formed in those who were once the reverse of all this? What, but the conviction of this very fact, led a member of the House of Assembly, lately deceased, not merely to invite our Missionaries to instruct his negroes, but to contribute handsomely towards their support? What has induced other re-

spectable gentlemen, within the last few months, to request that the Missionaries would visit their estates also? The facts referred to are such as any proprietor may easily ascertain; and while they are before us, we cannot avoid asking, On what principle is it, even of temporal policy, that Ministers of the Gospel are thwarted and opposed in every practicable way, merely for attempting to communicate to their poor ignorant fellow-creatures the first principles of the oracles of God? But there are considerations, whether we are alive to them or not, which far transcend all the calculations of worldly policy. The advice of a grave and learned senator of former times may be suitably recommended to those who sustain a similar character now. "*Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.*" Acts v. 38, 39.

But to return. Our readers have already been apprized; that the unavoidable, and indeed avowedly designed, result of the late proceedings in Jamaica, has been very largely to multiply the claims for pecuniary assistance for the Missionaries there, and for the various benevolent objects in which they are engaged on behalf of their respective congregations. A considerable time must of necessity elapse before the benign intentions of his Majesty's Government can be so realized as to avail to the diminution of the heavy burdens thus entailed on the Society. In the mean while, increased exertions must immediately be made to meet the exigency, or—for it is in vain to disguise the fact—the opponents of Christian Missions will have to triumph in the withdrawalment of some of these laborious men from their arduous and honourable posts. It is for those who have been cheered and animated by the remarkable tokens of a Divine blessing attending these labours, to determine what course the Committee shall adopt. At present we must close, by reminding our readers, that in the month of January, 1827, we announced the opening of a "West India Fund," to which there has been subscribed, since the Annual Meeting in June, *One Pound.*

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a highly valued Correspondent, by inserting the following paper, suggested by his own experience, on the subject to

which it relates; merely remarking, that the present pecuniary state of the Society renders it especially desirable that all suitable methods should be taken to render its funds more adequate to the sacred purpose we aim to promote.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Experience has shewn that in the pecuniary support of the cause of God, small contributions are not to be despised. When diligently sought, and regularly collected, they produce an aggregate of great value. The number of persons who take an interest in the progress of the gospel, is thereby at the same time vastly increased.

This class of contributors has not, however, been so extensively brought forward as the interests of the kingdom of Christ require.

The design of this paper is to shew the desirableness of engaging our Sabbath scholars more generally in the support of the mission. On them, benevolence has conferred much of her patient and affectionate solicitude; and they ought to be tutored in the cultivation of a virtue, to the exercise of which they are so greatly indebted. But a benevolent disposition is best acquired in the school of practice.

What object, then, shall we principally exhibit in our Sabbath schools, adapted to excite the benevolence of the children, and most worthy of their support? Shall it be local or general? The latter, undoubtedly, should be preferred. Of all the valuable institutions of the age, for the diffusion of religion, which shall be selected? If we choose that which operates most directly in the fulfilment of our Lord's command, Matt. xxviii. 19,—which is most needful to the universal extension of his kingdom,—which, considering the extent of its sphere, requires the largest pecuniary aid,—and which supplies to its contributors the most frequent, varied and interesting details; then, assuredly, it must be the Foreign Missionary Society.

The support of this object has engaged the attention of many of the worthy and disinterested labourers in the schools of our denomination; but to the greater part of them, we may yet say, "Go and do thou likewise." To shew what has been done, and to give an idea of what may be expected, if there should be a general concurrence in the plan, the following list of Sunday school contributions has been copied, in the order they occur, from the Report of the Baptist Missionary Society for 1827. Other

schools, doubtless, have yielded similar contributions; but these only appear in the report.

Newport Pagnell	£2	0	0
Audlem	0	10	0
Falmouth	0	17	6
Portsea, Lake-lane	10	0	0
Marie-la-bonne	2	19	9
Bessel's Green	0	12	9
Canterbury	0	12	8
Folkestone	1	12	4
Leicester, Harvey-Lane	1	10	0
Lincoln	0	15	1
London, Alic-street	1	2	2
Goswell Street	4	6	1
Baptist Free School	0	2	6
Henrietta Street	1	9	0
Bow	1	0	0
Chelsea	4	10	5
Lynn	0	5	6
Norwich, Sprowston-lodge	0	7	4
Newark	2	0	1
Blockley	2	10	2
Brighton, Bond Street	1	0	0
Birmingham, New Hall-street ..	2	15	7
Scotland, Garleton	1	18	6
Haddington	1	3	0

In addition to the above, the writer has pleasure in stating, that the school with which he is connected, became an auxiliary in the good work several months ago.

In prosecuting this design, different methods appear to have been adopted. Some schools have made occasional collections; some have employed that unwearied, ever-asking, but unobtrusive collector, the missionary box; while others, doubtless, have solicited periodical subscriptions. The greatest effect will, however, be likely to arise from the establishment of a well organized association in each school; with which the services of the box, and an occasional collection, may be beneficially combined. The following rules of such an association are respectfully submitted for consideration, subject to such alterations as local circumstances may require.

1. That this society be called "The Baptist Sunday School Association, in aid of the general objects of the Baptist Mission."

2. That all the teachers and children who shall subscribe one penny, or any lesser or greater sum, weekly or otherwise, be considered members of this association.

3. That the subscriptions be collected, under the appointment of the committee, by one male and one female teacher, assisted by those boys and girls in the Bible class, who have been longest in the school, who are able to write and cipher, and who are most entitled to esteem and confidence for the general propriety of their conduct.

4. That the teachers of the school, assembled at their monthly meeting, be con-

sidered a committee:—that they from time to time explain the nature and objects of the society to the children and their parents: and that one of the teachers be nominated treasurer, and another secretary.

5. That the minister of the congregation with which this school is connected, be requested to act as president; and to attend at proper times for the purpose of communicating Missionary intelligence to the children.

6. That the subscriptions be paid over by the collectors, at the close of the school every Sabbath afternoon, to the treasurer, who shall pay in the amount at the monthly committee meeting of the Branch Association in aid of the Baptist mission.

7. That an annual meeting be held, when the amount collected shall be reported, and an address or addresses be delivered by the president and the friends of the missionary cause.

Let it not be thought that such an association, merely for Sunday schools, will be useless. However small their contributions, they will probably be increased by such a measure; while the management of the whole will be rendered easy and regular. No expense need be incurred. The rules may be written, and hung up in the school. The few transactions of the committee may be entered with the other memoranda of the teachers' meetings, and the accounts kept on the collecting cards published by the Parent Society.

According to the above rules, the teachers should subscribe; not only to support the cause, but to strengthen their appeal to the children; or if they should be members of an auxiliary, it would be desirable to transfer their names to the school association.

The smallest subscription should not be refused.

Great attention should be paid to regularity in collecting. By employing the elder children as assistants, they will be trained up as collectors, and will probably acquire an interest in the mission which hereafter may be most advantageously exerted: but in selecting them, a sound discretion must be exercised, and the collectors must carefully superintend their work. Without this, the measure will be injurious.

It will be highly necessary that the collectors should explain the objects of the association both to parents and children; and supply the latter regularly with the quarterly papers, a sufficient quantity of which the secretary should obtain through the nearest auxiliary, or from the mission house in London.

If the minister at whose place of worship the school attends, would, in his visits to the school room, say a few words on the sub-

ject, and communicate striking facts and anecdotes, his labour will not be in vain. At the annual meeting, the attendance of one or two neighbouring ministers would enliven and encourage both collectors and subscribers, and might be rendered profitable to the welfare of the school.

Should it be objected, that we are imposing a tax on the gratitude of the children, it is only necessary to refer to the cheerful countenances with which they usually offer and pay their subscriptions. In every instance, the subscriber should be encouraged to contribute willingly; and he should be taught to consider himself honoured in being enabled thus to add a mite to the support of the Redeemer's cause.

If it should be urged, that the application is unreasonable, we acknowledge that some of the scholars are poor indeed, and from them nothing should be received; but the majority are in the habit of frequently obtaining pence from their parents to spend in trifles. This spending money devoted to the Missionary Association, is not only better spent than it would be otherwise; but the children may be taught to feel more gratification in thus employing it, than they could derive from any other mode.

The annual produce of this source of contribution, will almost entirely depend on the energy of the teachers. The preceding list, which may be considered as a moderate specimen, gives a total of £54 19 5 from 24 schools; so that, without being too sanguine, or calculating on uncertain data, we may anticipate an average of £2 5 0 from each school. It is to be regretted, that in the lists of our churches occasionally pub-

lished, there is no return of the schools connected with them; but surely there cannot be less than four or five hundred Baptist Sunday Schools in Great Britain. If they will but adopt in this work the Cornish motto, "one and all," the Mission will derive from them not much less than £1000 per annum.

The effect will not, however, terminate here. A body of subscribers will be raised up, who, it may be hoped, will continue their support to larger Auxiliaries, after they have relinquished their seats and contributions in the school to others. The cause of the mission will be entwined among the early remembrances of a numerous portion of our youth. The energy of our indefatigable teachers will become identified with our attempts to preach the gospel among the heathen; and a missionary impulse will be given to the piety and zeal of many of the members of the Sabbath School Association; who from having contributed their weekly mite to the support of missions, will aspire to become Missionaries themselves.

If, fellow labourers, these considerations approve themselves to your judgment, let the love of Christ and the urgent claims of the heathen world constrain you to add to your present services the interesting work which has been set before you. Any remarks or suggestions on the subject, forwarded to the Secretary in London, will receive from him, no doubt, the most prompt attention.

E. C.

Truro, Feb. 16, 1828.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from January 20 to February 20, 1828, not including individual Subscriptions.

FOR THE MISSION.		£ s. d.
Legacy of the Rev. R. G. North, late of Ware, (Executors, Messrs. J. Cowell and T. F. Haslam),		37 0 5
Cornwall, Auxiliary Society, by Rev. Edmund Clarke:—		
Falmouth Branch, (including Schools £1 12 6, and Female Education £2)	44 19 4	
Helston Branch	13 10 3	
Penzance Branch, (£5 8 0 Translations at Serampore)	28 17 6	
Redruth Branch, (Schools 15s.)	26 8 7	
Truro Branch	50 3 4	
	163 19 0	
Salisbury, Collection and Subscriptions, by Mr. W. Long, Treasurer	70 0 0	
Oxford, Collected for the School in Spanish Town, Jamaica, by Mrs. Copley	17 12 0	
Barton Mills, Suffolk, Penny Subscriptions, by Mr. Secker	0 17 4	
Harpole, Collection, £2 8 7, Walgrave, Do. £2 3 0, by Rev. W. Gray..	4 11 7	

Dundee, Westport Penny Society, by Mr. Lasson, (Female Education)	5	5	0
Tetbury, Penny Society and Subscription, by Miss M. Overbury	3	7	0
Walworth, East-lane, Female Missionary Society, by Mrs. Steward, (Collected after a Sermon by Rev. E. Carey)	13	4	6
Ludgershall, Collected by Rev. Mr. Walcot	1	12	0
Reading, Collection and Subscriptions, (including £15 for Reading Female School, and £10 10 Donation for Translations conducted by the Society, by Rev. G. Hulme)	128	19	7
Dublin, York-street Missionary Fund, by Thomas Figgis, Esq.	7	10	0
West Middlesex Missionary Union, Hammersmith, by Mr. Mundy	4	0	0
Penny Stratford, Collected by Mr. W. D. Harris	5	0	0
North of England Auxiliary, by Rev. R. Pengilly	20	0	
South Devon, by Rev. Samuel Nicholson : viz.			
Devonport, Square	18	4	0
Modbury	1	7	8
Plymouth (£28 previously remitted)	2	15	7
Dartmouth	5	17	0
		28	4
		3	9
Chester, Subscriptions, (Sunday School 9s. 4d.) by Mrs. London	3	9	4
Liverpool, Auxiliary Society, Collec. at Byron-street, by W. Rushton, Esq.	77	10	0
Loughton, Missionary Association, half-year, by Rev. S. Brawn	5	5	0
Downton, by Rev. John Clare, Collection £4 14 7, Sunday Scholars £1 15 6	6	10	0
Thomas Key, Esq. Water Falford, by Rev. Messrs. Mann and Carey, Don.	200	0	0
Friend to the Baptist Mission, by Mrs. Freeman, Walworth, Don.	20	0	0
E. Y. by the Secretary, Don.	10	0	0
Robert France, Esq. by Ditto Don.	5	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Just published, and may be had at the Mission House, 6, Fen Court, or of Messrs. Wightman and Cramp, Paternoster Row, *The Vision of the Heavenly World*; to which is prefixed, a Memoir of the late Mrs. Leslie, with Extracts from her Correspondence; by Andrew Leslie, Missionary at Monghyr. Price 3s. or on fine paper, with proof impressions of the Portrait, 4s. 6d. Any profits arising from this publication will be appropriated to the Baptist Mission Fund for Widows and Orphans.

Our esteemed Correspondent, A. B. who inquires respecting some statements recently published in relation to Dr. Marshman and Serampore, is informed that the *Missionary Herald* has contained every thing in reference to the affairs of the Baptist Missionary Society, that has been published with the sanction and by the authority of the Committee. It should be fully understood, that though, by the kind permission of the Editors, and for general convenience, the *Herald* is stitched up with the Periodicals designed more expressly for circulation among the Baptist Denomination, it has no other connection with either of those publications.

The Friends of the Society are respectfully informed, that they may be supplied, on application to 6, Fen Court, with Missionary Boxes, neatly finished, and labelled with an appropriate motto, for 1s. 6d. each.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Peggs, Author of "The Suttees' Cry to Britain," has lately removed from Derby to Coventry, where he has entered on the stated exercise of the ministry, in the General Baptist Chapel, White Friars.

* * A Situation is much wanted for a Youth of Sixteen, the eldest of a large family, whose father has for many years usefully occupied an important station as a Missionary in the East. The Youth has received a good education under the eye of his relations in this country, and is considered as strictly upright, and disposed to steadiness and seriousness of mind. His own inclination would lead him to wish to be placed with a Chemist and Druggist. Any Friend of Missions in that line, or any other respectable business, who may have an opening for such a Youth, would render an important service to the cause in which his father is engaged by receiving him. Communications may be made to the Secretary of the Baptist Mission, 6, Fen Court; if by letter, it is requested that the real name and address of the writer may be given.