

MISSIONARY HERALD.

NOTICE.

THE Treasurers of Auxiliary Societies, and other Friends who may have Monies in hand on account of the Society, are respectfully reminded that the Treasurer's account for the year will close on the 31st instant, which renders it necessary that all payments intended to appear in the Appendix to the next Report, should be made in the course of the present month. It is requested, therefore, that the respective accounts may be sent, properly balanced, to the Secretary, No. 6, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, accompanied by the lists of Subscribers, &c., in alphabetical order.

Particular attention is solicited to this notice; for as all the Society's accounts for the year are examined and audited, by the gentlemen appointed for that purpose, in the first week in June, and the Report will, it is expected, leave the press in a few days after the Annual Meeting, it is clearly impossible that payments can be included, or lists of particulars inserted, which come to hand after the time specified.

The Annual Sermons for the Society will be preached, Providence permitting, on Wednesday, June 22, and the Annual Meeting held, as usual, on the following day. Full particulars of the respective Services will appear in our next Number.

FOREIGN.

CALCUTTA.

A Letter from our missionaries at this station, dated October 20, mentions, that after much deliberation, they had engaged a new associate in the service of the Society, in the person of a Mr. Henry Beddy, raised up in the country. Mr. B. is a native of Ireland, but has resided in India about eighteen years, in the service of the East India Company. He was brought to the knowledge of the truth about five years ago, and baptized in Orissa by one of the brethren connected with the General Baptist Missionary Society. On removing to the neighbourhood of Calcutta, he joined the Lal Bazar Church; and was led by degrees to engage in ministerial work, till at length he proposed to resign his secular employments, and give himself up altogether to the work of the mission. This offer our es-

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teemed brethren thought it right to accept, and Mr. Beddy was, in consequence, publicly set apart to the ministry on Thursday, October 6, and proceeded, a few days afterwards, up the country into Hindoostan. As our brethren were not, at the time, aware that Mr. Lawrence had been sent out for Digah, they calculated on Mr. Beddy's settling there; but there will be no difficulty in finding another station where he may be fixed, sufficiently near to maintain useful intercourse and co-operation with our brethren at Monghyr and at Digah.

We have also the gratification of announcing the safe arrival of our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, who reached Calcutta in safety on the 9th of November.

Mr. Lawrence writes on the 18th, as follows:—

It is with pleasure I inform you of our safe arrival in Calcutta on the 9th of this month, after a passage somewhat longer than is

usually made, and, in many respects, it has been tedious and uncomfortable. We have witnessed almost every variety of weather, from the dead calm to the severe gale. Altogether, we had, perhaps, not less than a month of light winds and calms. In doubling the Cape and passing the Mozambique channel we had nine or ten days very rough weather; and, coming up the Bay of Bengal, we were overtaken by one of the heaviest gales that have been known there since 1823. The bulwarks, bow-sprit, and rigging of the ship sustained considerable injury, but I am happy to say, through a merciful Providence, the gale abated on the fourth day, without having caused any damage to the cargo, or hurt to any individual on board. Our situation during the storm appeared awfully terrific. The sea was breaking over the ship in every part, and the water found its way into most of the cabins. Several times the boats were nearly washed away. The sea appeared like mighty snow-capt mountains rolling along in rapid succession, threatening to overwhelm every thing with which they might come in contact. It was astonishing to behold the majestic and comparatively easy manner in which our ship rode upon the waves. Considerable alarm was felt on board, especially as the captain was not able to tell exactly where he was, no observations having been obtained for several days, and he was fearful lest we should be driven on the sands off Saugur-Island. Happily, however, we found ourselves a few miles to the south of the sands. Had we been sixty miles further north when the gale commenced, probably, like many other vessels, our ship would have been driven on shore. We remembered and felt the appropriateness of the Psalmists description of the mariner in Psalm cvii., and, like him, to the Lord we directed our cry, and he mercifully delivered us. Oh that our hearts may ever be disposed to praise him for his goodness! When we first came on board we suffered considerably from sea-sickness; after a few days' illness I recovered, but my dear wife was ill during the whole of the passage. You will be sorry to hear that the captain would not allow us to preach on the quarter-deck on the Lord's day, in consequence of which our opportunity of doing good on board was much abridged. But, that we might have a meeting somewhat in accordance with our own views, when practicable, we invited as many of the passengers as were disposed to assemble in our cabins, and brother Ellis and myself alternately delivered a short address. The attendance was in general as encouraging as we could expect. It no doubt would have been much more so had the captain shewn himself favourable to such exercises.

After these privations on board ship, we feel truly thankful in being permitted to join the society of our brethren here, who have received us with every mark of cordiality and pleasure. They appear, indeed, to live together in the bonds of holy love, and every brother who comes into their circle must feel himself at home and happy. We almost regret that we are about to leave them so soon. We intend to proceed to Mowghyr on the 29th instant.

Mr. Ellis, whose letter is dated on the 16th, gives some additional particulars:—

“ I have at length the pleasure of writing you from this city, God in the kindness of his providence having led us in safety over the mighty waters which roll between England and India. We arrived here on Wednesday last, receiving an affectionate welcome from our dear brethren, whom we found in tolerable health, though their colourless countenances evidence the weakening influence of the climate. Since the time of our departure from England, we have had no opportunity of sending letters to those we love in the Lord, not having spoken an homeward bound slip during the course of the voyage. Thinking it may not be amiss to give you an outline of our voyage, I will do so with brevity. We sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday, 26th June, in the forenoon of which day seven or eight of our fellow passengers met with us for prayer, during which time the ship got under weigh, and, passing the Isle of Wight, proceeded down the Channel. We found it good to wait upon the Lord and commend each other to the guardian care of our heavenly Father. It was indeed a season of rest and refreshing to our souls. We were blessed with consolation suited to our peculiar feelings when separating (perhaps for ever) from the scenes, associations, and attachments of youth. The God of grace and love enabled us to bless his name, in that, while our dear friends on shore were gone with the multitude to the house of prayer, there with the voice of joy and praise to keep holy day, we also at the same hour were permitted to assemble in our cabin-room, and mingle with them our supplications at the throne of the heavenly grace. For two days following we remained in the Channel, in sight of the sea-beaten cliffs of our native land. On the evening of the 28th England receded fast from our view,—the Lizard Point was just perceptible in the distance,—a few moments passed on and even this disappeared, leaving sea and sky alone visible to our eyes. We now felt a reality in our separation which we had not experienced before, and could not refrain shedding a few natural tears; but God in much mercy com-

sorted our hearts, and led us to Christ as the only resting place for our souls at this painful period. On the 12th July we passed St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verde Islands; on the 6th September we were off the Cape of Good Hope (not near enough to see the land); and on the 26th October entered the Bay of Bengal. Up to this time the weather on the whole had been favourable. But when about the middle of the Bay a violent storm came on, which for three or four days seemed to threaten our destruction. The wind blew almost an hurricane, howling over the masts, and rending the sails in shreds by its power. The sea rose frightfully high, washing over the poop and quarter-deck, pouring into the cabins, and with its force bursting in the bulwarks of the ship. The bow-sprit quivered like a reed, and was sprung in two places. We were obliged to run before the wind, with naked masts; and in this manner, without a single sail to lead our way, we were driven 3 or 400 miles by the violence of the gale. On the 1st November the storm gradually withdrew, God subdued the raging of the sea, and we had the happiness of finding ourselves much nearer our desired haven than we had expected. Oh that we may feel the increased weight of our obligation to God for his preserving mercy in the time of danger, and be enabled by his grace to devote ourselves anew to his service and glory. On the morning of November 5, our eyes were gratified and our hearts gladdened by the sight of land: and soon after we anchored at the mouth of the Hoogley, a short distance from the island of Saugor; which, though a swampy waste of jungle, with scarce a single habitation, formed an object of interest to those who had not seen land for upwards of four months. Having proceeded slowly up the river toward Calcutta, at day-break on the 9th instant, we set our feet on Indian ground, and in less than an hour reached the abode of our dear brethren, Messrs. W. H. Pearce and Penney. I am sorry to say that our opportunities of doing good unto our companions in the ship during the voyage, were less than we had hoped, Capt. Laws having objected to our preaching either in the cuddy or on the quarter-deck. Divine service was, however, performed in one or other of our cabins on the evening of the Sabbath, and more or less of the passengers and ship's company usually attended. The little messengers of mercy which the Tract Society kindly gave us, were received with willingness and read with attention. We trust the blessing of the Spirit will descend from heaven upon the good seed of the kingdom which has been thus thinly scattered, and that though "sown in weakness it will be raised in power," and produce plants of grace in the vineyard of God. At the

commencement of the voyage we all suffered a little from sea-sickness, but we have much reason for devout gratitude that our health has been preserved, and I think dear brother Lawrence and his wife, as also ourselves, are in the enjoyment of as good health as when in England. Before this reaches you, you will have heard of Mr. Beddy's having proceeded to Digah, and in about ten days dear brother Lawrence will follow him, staying a short time at Monghyr, on his way up. Brought into this land of dark idolatry by the kind hand of our heavenly Father, we would desire to "labour without fainting." May we, my very dear brother, entreat your prayers, and the prayers of our friends, that out of weakness we may be made strong by the Lord,—that every feeling, energy, and opportunity of our lives may be unreservedly consecrated to the service of the Redeemer.—and that while we live we may *live well*, how long or short it matters not, so that we are found good stewards of the grace of God and followers of those who loved not their lives even unto death. May every blessing of heaven, my dear brother, rest on you, and may the prospering smile of God rest on the Society's efforts.

SULKEA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Thomas, dated July 15, 1831.

You will be pleased to learn that myself and family are in pretty good health. In our work I cannot report great things: we have had, within the present month, an accession of three to our little church, by baptism; one a young female of European descent by the father's side, and recently married; the other two are the persons I some time ago mentioned as having applied for admission into the church. I for a long time hesitated, but for a considerable period they have evinced a great desire to hear and comprehend the Word of God, and I think I may add, to practise it. I hope they will each and all prove true believers on the Son of God. The congregations, though fluctuating, keep up; and I hope several are the subjects of saving impressions, and that, after a while, they will declare themselves on the Lord's side. There are some things of a rather trying nature in the church, though nothing of a very serious character. Two natives give reason to hope they understand, and, in some measure, feel the leading truths of the Gospel; and recently a third has come, and professes a desire to become a Christian. How far he is actuated by proper motives, I cannot say. My school goes on about as usual, but I expect to make

some alterations in it, I hope, for the better. Mrs. Thomas's female school continues about twenty-five, and some come on pretty well. Among the natives operations to a greater or less extent continue to be carried almost daily; twice a week in the Bungalow, I some time ago erected, on the Benares road, when the congregations are usually large: but as they are chiefly Hindoos, and do not understand Hindoostanee, I cannot do so much personally as I should were they Musulmans: still I am sometimes occupied from one to upwards of two hours at a time. On other occasions I go into the street, and as I always carry tracts with me, I make them my letter of introduction to those I meet with; indeed, I am often asked for tracts, and several times lately for tracts on the Mahomedan controversy. Oh, that these little messengers may prove the means of dispelling the darkness of many minds, and of leading them to the Lord!

I some time ago composed a tract in Hindoostanee on the Character of Christ, as Human and Divine, principally with a view to prove him *God* as well as man; it is now going through the press; I hope it will do good. Another, on the Miracles, is with the Examining Committee of the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, and will probably be ordered for the press at the next meeting of the Committee.

I have now in hand the revision of the Gospel of St. Matthew in Hindoostanee, to which I propose marginal references. This is a work very much needed, but whether I shall meet with any to encourage it, I cannot tell; I however intend to go through Matthew, and then shew it my brethren and consult with them as to the propriety of going on.

JAMAICA.

During the past month our attention has been painfully absorbed by the afflicting intelligence which has poured in upon us from this island. This was of such a nature as to induce the Committee to draw up (on the 10th April) a brief abstract of it, for insertion in the public journals, and to recommend that the Baptist Churches through the kingdom should assemble on Friday, the 20th, "for the purpose of importunate and united prayer on behalf of the missionaries, and to give expression to that Christian sympathy with them in their perse-

cutions, which at such a time they so especially need." We apprehend that this call has been very generally complied with, and have been not a little cheered by witnessing many proofs of lively sympathetic interest in the perilous condition of our persecuted brethren. In order to put our friends more completely in possession of the facts of the case, a public meeting has been resolved on, to be held on the 25th instant; but as it will not be possible to get any account of the proceedings of that meeting through the press in time for the *Herald*, we shall briefly mention the principal particulars, of which we have been informed, well knowing with what anxiety our readers are waiting to receive them.

It was stated in our last Number, that, on the arrival of our friend Mr. Burchell, at Montego Bay, on the 7th of January, nearly a fortnight after the disturbances had begun, he was immediately removed in custody on board the *Blanche* frigate, and his papers sealed up for examination by the civil authorities. The journal of Mr. Burchell has since come to hand, together with a letter from himself, dated February 14. These documents and others prove too clearly with what inveterate rage and fury this good man has been assailed by the white inhabitants of Montego Bay and its vicinity. While on board the *Blanche*, he appears to have been treated with unnecessary harshness, considering that no charge whatever had been legally made, much less substantiated, against him. He was allowed to return to the *Garland Grove* on the 18th of January, though still treated as a prisoner, and not suffered to hold any intercourse with his friends on shore. Five days afterwards, he received a message from the *Custos*, or chief magistrate of the parish, stating that his papers had been examined, and that they contained nothing objectionable. This satis-

factory admission was accompanied with a recommendation that, for his own safety, and the safety of the colony, he would at once return to England! To a proposal so extraordinary, a sense of what was due to himself would allow Mr. Burchell, of course, to return but one answer, "He had not only a private character to maintain, but a public one, as connected with a public religious society, and, therefore, could not leave the island in any way that might be considered or represented dishonourable."

On Monday, February 6th, the Governor issued a proclamation putting an end to martial law, and this termination of their harassing duties as military men, appears to have been deemed a fit opportunity for the whites, collected from the surrounding estates, to wreak their vengeance, in every possible mode, on the "Sectarians." Two days afterwards, the spacious chapel at Montego Bay, capable of holding two thousand persons, was levelled with the ground; and, we are sorry to add, that several magistrates were present, and actively engaged, in this illegal and atrocious outrage. On Friday, February 10th, the Custos wrote, saying, that as there was no evidence against Mr. B., he was to be detained in custody no longer; but this honourable acquittal did nothing to abate the mad fury of his enemies, or to secure the safety of their intended victim. Repeated testimonies of the highest respectability concurred to assure him that, if he set his foot on shore, *his DEATH was certain*. One "gentleman" had sworn he would never return home till he had got his (Mr. B.'s) heart's blood; and several had united in declaring that whatever might be the consequences, they would murder him.

In such a state of things, not often paralleled under a civilized government, what was to be done? An American vessel, bound for New

York, was to sail the next day, and Mr. Burchell, yielding to the advice and remonstrances of his friends, determined to go on board, and sail in quest of a land where an innocent minister of Jesus Christ might breathe the air of heaven without the hourly dread of being assassinated in cold blood. But no sooner was this known on shore, than a petition was drawn up, begging that the Custos would detain him! This being refused, recourse was had to the last infamous expedient in the power of unprincipled malice to devise. A fellow who had been in gaol, on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection, was procured to swear that he had heard Mr. Burchell, and Mr. Gardner likewise, say to himself and others that the slaves were to be free after Christmas, and that they were therefore to fight and pray for the same. On this charge our said brethren were arrested, and thrown into the common gaol, which, however, Mr. B. would never have entered alive, but that a body of the coloured inhabitants surrounded him on his landing, and protected him from the rage of his inhuman adversaries.

When it is recollected that these furious and blood-thirsty persecutors include persons accounted among the most respectable in the district, (their *names* are in our possession) there appears at first sight too much reason to fear lest the fatal deed, which they were not allowed to perpetrate by tumultuous violence, should be consummated by an audacious mockery of justice. From such fears, we bless God, our minds have been relieved by the paternal vigilance of His Majesty's Government. We rejoice to state, and we do so with feelings of gratitude not easy to describe, that the most explicit instructions were forwarded from the Colonial office to Earl Belmore, as soon as the disturbances were known there, "the object of which was to secure for the government at home the opportunity

of deliberately considering the case of every missionary who might be tried for instigating the revolt, before the sentence against him should be carried into execution." But we have received, within the present week, intelligence more satisfactory still,—satisfactory, at least, as to its aspect on our much injured friends, though it fixes on their enemies such a stain of infamy as it is painful to believe can attach to any who bear the British name. The article to which we refer bears date March 3, and is couched in the following terms: "THE MAN WHO SWORE AGAINST MESSRS. BURCHELL AND GARDNER HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE SWORE FALSELY, AND THAT HE WAS BRIBED TO DO SO. *He made this confession before a magistrate, in the presence of several witnesses, with a hope, he said, of relieving his conscience which was wretched.* In about a week the trial will take place."

To return to our narrative. The destruction of the chapel at Montego Bay was the signal for other depredations of the same character. The places of worship and other property at Falmouth, Gurney's Mount, Hillingdon, Salter's Hill, Stewart's Town, Lucea, Brown's Town, Rio Bueno, Savannah-la-Mar, and St. Ann's Bay were destroyed in rapid succession; and to such a pitch of audacity did the opposition arise, that an advertisement appeared in the *Courant* of Feb. 11, dated from the parish of Portland, announcing the formation of a society, in which no less than *one hundred and three* persons had enrolled their names, having for its object the destruction of "sectarian chapels." A week afterwards, another advertisement appeared in the same journal, calling on the Custos to convene a meeting to adopt measures for removing all sectarians from the island. This was the state of things when the last packet left Kingston; so that it is more than possible outrages have since been perpetrated yet more extensive than

those it has been our painful task to narrate.

Amidst these appalling scenes of violence and danger, when, to quote the forcible expression of our brother Nichols, "humanly speaking, not one life among the Missionaries was worth insurance for a single day," it is gratifying to know that our beloved friends were not utterly forsaken. There are gentlemen at Montego Bay, and elsewhere, whose names, for the present, we conceal, who have endeared themselves to our hearts, and won the admiring esteem of all who can appreciate what is truly noble in human conduct, by the honest and intrepid zeal with which they have stood forward in defence of injured innocence, at no small hazard to themselves. Our Missionaries have been sustained, too, by the testimony of a good conscience, and by a humble reliance on that Almighty Master in whose cause they are engaged. "Does my mother ask me," writes one, "Do you repent becoming a Missionary? My answer is, *No*. Gladly would I spend the few remaining days of my pilgrimage in this land were it the will of God. Of the charge laid against me I am perfectly innocent. Oh! this does support me, my heavenly Father knows it, and however it may issue on earth, I hope to be acquitted when I and those who are thirsting for my blood stand at the tribunal of God." "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side," says another, "we should have been swallowed up before this time, and for future security we are peculiarly dependent upon him. If he sees right, after having honoured us with a Missionary's life, to honour us with a martyr's death, may but his name be glorified, and the welfare of his church be promoted by our death, and then all will be well."

That proceedings, such as it has been our painful duty to describe, should awaken, throughout the kingdom, an intense feeling of indignant

interest, is perfectly natural; and although it has been utterly impossible for the Secretary, amidst the greatly augmented occupation of such a season, to reply to every individual letter, soliciting information or advice as to ulterior proceedings, the warm assurances, from all quarters, of hearty co-operation, demand grateful acknowledgment; nor is that acknowledgment the less sincere or respectful, because it is of necessity tendered in so general a form. The loss of property has been very great, though it is not easy, at present, to ascertain the precise amount, and it may probably be found that, in the haste with which the first announcement was made to the public, the sum was overstated. It is obvious that, unless our mission is to cease, and the Gospel is to be withdrawn from many thousands of our fellow-immortals, among whom it has been rendered so remarkably successful, the places of worship must be restored. But it is equally clear that, should the requisite sum be deposited in our exhausted treasury to-morrow, no steps could be taken for its disbursement till we had some security against the repetition of such wanton, unprovoked, and illegal outrages. The case therefore is one which loudly calls for the effectual interposition of the British government, and to that quarter, under heaven, our eyes must, in the first instance, be directed. Nor have we any reason to fear that our just and necessary appeal will be in vain. A deputation from the Committee have already been admitted to an interview with Lord

Goderich, who paid the most ready and gratifying attention to their representations, and assured them that Government would use every means to discover and punish the parties who have thus set at defiance all law and justice. We trust it will very soon be in our power to communicate further information to our respected friends on this subject, and to indicate more expressly the line of proceeding which, in the judgment of the Committee, it will be desirable to pursue. In the meanwhile, all must be aware, that new and very heavy expenses will be incurred, to meet which the only resource of the Society is in the bounty of its friends and supporters. Nor will the Committee allow themselves to imagine, that while our missionary brethren are jeoparding their lives, and sacrificing the whole of their own little property in the sacred cause, those who have sent them forth to the warfare will recoil from the much smaller sacrifices which God is now calling for by his Providence. Already has the spirit of generous liberality begun to operate. A *servant-man*, whose name the writer knows not, has spontaneously forwarded *Ten Sovereigns* as a donation towards the losses sustained and expenses incurred by the late proceedings: let but a similar exertion be made by the whole body interested in the cause, and we shall be able to build many more chapels than have now been destroyed, and greatly to reinforce the Missionary band in Jamaica.

LIST OF FOREIGN LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES...	Mr. J. C. Marshman	-	Serampore	-	-	Oct. 22, 1831.
	United Baptist Missionaries	-	Calcutta	-	-	Oct. 20
	Rev. J. D. Ellis	-	Ditto	-	-	Nov. 16
	John Lawrence	-	Ditto	-	-	Nov. 18
	W. H. Pearce	-	Ditto	-	-	Nov. 15
	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	-	Dec. 6
	George Pearce	-	Chitpore	-	-	Aug. 17
	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	-	Nov. 9
	Andrew Leslie	-	Dinapore	-	-	Oct. 29
	James Williamson	-	Sewry	-	-	Oct. 26
	Gottlob Bruckner	-	Batavia	-	-	Oct. 24
	Ditto	-	Samarang	-	-	Nov. 24
	Ebenezer Daniel	-	Colambo	-	-	Oct. 31
WEST INDIES...	Various					

DOMESTIC.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Kent Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society will be held, Pro-

vidence permitting, at Eynsford, on Wednesday, May 9, on which occasion the presence of one of our Jamaica missionaries is expected.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from March 20, to April 20, 1832, not including individual Subscriptions.

	£.	s.	d.
Legacy of the late Mr. John Deakin, Birmingham, on account	-	300	0 0
Legacy of the late Mr. Thomas King, Birmingham, on account	-	45	0 0
Cambridge, Ladies, by Mrs. E. Foster, <i>Female Education</i>	-	8	14 0
Clapham, Society in aid of Missions, by Rev. George Browne	-	20	0 0
Stepney, collected by Mary Davis	1	19	6
Miss Whitfield's School	0	5	6
		2	5 0
Whetstone and Totteridge, Auxiliary Missionary Society, by Mr. Wood		7	13 0
Hemel Hempsted and Boxmoor, by Rev. E. Carey		26	7 0
Broughton and Wallop, by Rev. H. Russell		16	6 0
Wiltshire and East Somerset Auxiliary, by Benjamin Anstie, Esq., Treasurer :—			
Melksham		5	10 0
Warminster		2	16 1
Crockerton, Legacy of Mrs. Corp		15	0 0
Sunday School and Teachers		2	8 8
Frome		88	13 5
Beckington		1	10 0
		115	18 2
Northamptonshire Union, by Mr. J. C. Gotch, Treasurer :—			
Northampton		80	10 0
Kislingbury		7	18 8
		88	8 8
Manchester, Balance Collections and Donations, by Joseph Leese, Esq.		79	5 7
Oxfordshire Auxiliary, by Mr. Huckvale :—Bourton		7	4 6
Sanquhar, (N. B.) Association for Religious Purposes, by Mr. Halliday		3	0 0
Hull and East Riding Auxiliary, by John Thornton, Esq., Treasurer :—			
Hull		87	14 7
Beverley		23	2 6
Bridlington		28	9 0
Bishop's Barton		6	16 7
Cottingham		5	12 6
Driffield		2	16 6
		154	11 8
Previously acknowledged		101	14 6
		52	17 2
Portsea, Produce of a Bazaar, conducted by the Ladies of White's Row Chapel, by Mr. Craswell		21	1 0
Perth, Ladies' Society, by Mr. Fawcett, for <i>Female Education</i>		7	0 0
DONATIONS.			
Servant Man, by Rev. Joseph Ivimey, (<i>toward repairing the loss in Jamaica</i>)		10	0 0
Miss Baldy, by Mr. John Cozens, <i>Norwich</i>		2	10 0
Mr. Biddle, by Rev. James Upton		2	0 0
Mr. P. Jackson, Newgate Street		1	1 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Philippo informs us that the sum of Thirty Pounds has been raised at Chipping Norton, as the proceeds of a Bazaar in aid of a fund for the erection of a School Room at Spanish Town. He wishes, also, to return his best thanks to R. B. Sherring, Esq. and friends at Leicester, for a box of Fancy Articles, which has safely reached Spanish Town.

A box has been received from Cuesham, for Mr. Daniel, of Ceylon, which will be forwarded as soon as an opportunity offers.