

MISSIONARY HERALD.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of this Society will be thankfully received at the Baptist Mission 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.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

We have lately received a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the Calcutta Baptist Female School Society; from which we insert the following observations on the state of that portion of the Hindoo community, to whose welfare the labours of that institution are devoted. We hope to give the substance of the report itself in our next number. Death has lately deprived our Missionary circle at Calcutta of a valuable friend, whose heart was deeply interested in these labours of love — Mrs. Jonathan Carey, formerly Miss Anna Pearce. This amiable and exemplary Christian terminated her earthly course, after a short illness, on the 20th of January last. All who knew her will immediately feel both that her family and connexions have sustained, by her removal, no ordinary loss, and that to the departed saint herself, to die was inconceivable gain!

The Report observes:—

“To form correct ideas of the deplorable circumstances of Hindoo females, it is necessary to consider them from their entrance on the stage of being. Stripped, as they are, of almost every amiable and valuable quality, it will easily be conceived, that they hold but a very low place in the esteem of the other, or even of their own sex.

“It is no exaggeration to say, that they enter the world, for the most part, under the frowns of them who gave them birth; Hindoo women, as well as their husbands, wish for, hope for, make vows, and pray to be blessed with sons, and receive the gift of a daughter with disappointment, and too frequently with murmur.

“A reception of this nature augurs but little for their future treatment and happiness: it serves to explain, however, in some measure, how it is, that a whole tribe have consented, and continue so long to consign to death, every infant daughter; and why numbers of others hastened, without remorse, to deliver to the grasp of the fierce tiger, and rapacious alligator, their own innocent female offspring. Thus, alas! through want of education, mothers may, indeed, ‘monsters prove.’

From the age of eight years, and not unfrequently at an earlier period, Hindoo girls are disposed of in marriage. In this important affair they have no choice; and if they had, it could, at this infant period, avail them nothing. Deeply as marriage must affect their condition for life, their happiness is not, in one instance in a hundred, at all considered. Honour and money are the objects chiefly sought in the marriage of daughters, and frequently, among the lower classes especially, relief only from the burden of supporting them.

“After marriage, their condition undergoes little change for the better. Hindoo women are rather the servants than the companions of their husbands. Their employments are altogether of a menial character. In various ways they are made to feel their inferiority in the most marked manner. Custom compels them to hold their husband’s name sacred, and no consideration will induce them to mention it. At meals they are not permitted to eat with their husbands; their duty being to stand as servants behind their lords, and wait upon them. After the men have regaled themselves, the women partake of what remains. That rational intercourse also, in which, in Christian countries, the husband becomes the counselling, comforting, cheering, and endearing friend of his wife, is unknown among the Hindoos; and the man who should discover any decided preference for the society of his wife, would assuredly expose himself to ridicule. Equally destitute are they, for the most part, of respect from their children, and controul over them; youth, and the want of knowledge,

incapacitate them for the instruction of their offspring, while universal practice teaches them, that this forms no part of their domestic duties; consequently, their children soon cease to regard and obey them, and in many instances go so far as to treat them with abuse and violence.

"Polygamy, also, is a fruitful source of misery to Hindoo females. Among Brahmins, particularly the Koolcen, it is customary to marry several wives, sometimes as many as eight or ten. In such cases, the greater part of the females thus married, never leave the parental roof; the only object in giving them in marriage, being to advance the honour of their family. In this way numbers are deprived, for life, of that protection, nourishment, affection, and other blessings which the institution of the conjugal union was designed to impart. It is by no means uncommon, however, to find two or more wives, of one husband, residing together under the same roof. Such unhappy beings, with few exceptions, spend their ill-fated lives in mutual jealousy, hatred, the most bitter contentions, and in suffering a thousand other evils consequent on polygamy.

"On the death of their husbands, widows are not allowed to enter the marriage state again. The law, on this subject, is peculiarly cruel and oppressive, as it includes even those who have only been betrothed. Until the last year, when the enlightened and Christian policy of Lord William Bentinck put an end to the murderous rite of the *Suttee*, many were compelled to follow their departed husbands through the flames; but although this diabolical practice no longer exists in this part of the empire, it is evident that the condition of Hindoo widows is yet pitiable and distressing in the extreme, and that many must inevitably be driven, by this unnatural and unjust law, into the paths of vice and ruin.

"As to the morals of Hindoo females, little can be expected in their favour. Prone as the human mind is to go astray, when blessed with all possible advantages, how much more so must it be when its moral cultivation is entirely neglected?—nay more, when it sees nothing, hears nothing, is conversant with nothing, but principles and conduct springing from the most abominable system of idolatry the world ever witnessed? It cannot be supposed, that the general character of the female population of India, surpasses in excellence that of the men, which, alas! is sunk deep, indeed, in the depths of iniquity. But on this painful subject it would be improper to enlarge; suffice it to say, that the prison-like appearance of Hindoo houses, and the restraint put upon the liberty of native

females, proclaim but too loudly the opinion entertained of their general character."

JAMAICA.

The seasonable return of our missionary brother, Mr. Knibb, from Jamaica, who arrived just in time to attend the Annual Meeting of the Society, has added to our stock of information respecting the state of the mission in that island, and tended not a little to excite public attention to the nature of those impediments which obstruct the progress of the Gospel there. For a variety of interesting details on this very important subject we refer, not only to the speeches of Mr. Knibb, and Mr. Barry, as reported in our last number; but to a pamphlet, which has just appeared, entitled, "Facts and Documents connected with the late insurrection in Jamaica, and the violations of civil and religious liberty arising out of it."* This pamphlet has appeared at the request of many esteemed friends, who thought it very desirable that the British public at large should be more fully acquainted with the nature and origin of the recent disturbances; especially in their aspect on the religious instruction of the negroes. It comprises, first, a memorial and statement of the missionaries themselves, as addressed to the governor, Earl Belmore, on the 19th of April last; the latter condensing into one view the various acts of outrage and spoliation which have been committed. To this is subjoined, an estimate of the amount required in order to rebuild, at the lowest possible rate, the places of worship destroyed, with two or three additional items of the same character. The sum total, without including the heavy legal expenses incurred in defending the

* Sold by Holdsworth and Ball; and Wightman. Price 1s.

accused missionaries, is, in Jamaica currency 23,250*l.*, or about 17,000*l.* sterling. The remaining sections of the pamphlet refer to the "causes of the insurrection"—"the conduct and sentiments of the colonists towards the British government and the Sec-tarians"—"the conduct of the mis-sionaries and religious slaves during the insurrection"—and "the apprehended illegality of the summary pro-ceedings against the slaves during martial law." On each of these points, much interesting information is given, and undoubtedly the effect of the whole must be to convince every unprejudiced reader, that the system of negro slavery is the great impediment to the propagation of the Gospel in our colonies, and to rouse all the friends of humanity, freedom, and religion, to vigorous and persevering efforts for its extinc-tion.

The disclosures which have lately been made of the state of society, among the great majority of the white population of Jamaica, cannot fail to excite lively compassion on their behalf, as well as on the behalf of their degraded bondmen. We well know the indignant sneer with which such a remark will be received by the parties in question; but let any man who seriously believes in Christi-anity, read the extracts from the island newspapers, given in the pam-phlet we have mentioned, and say whether these alone are not amply sufficient to justify it. A community, of which the general state of feeling is correctly exhibited in the columns of the Jamaica Courant and the Cornwall Courier, ought surely to be contemplated, by every well regu-lated mind, with emotions of the profoundest pity. May the period of *their* emancipation speedily arrive, as well as that of the fellow immor-tals at present subject to their sway!

Our hopes that better times, in every sense of the phrase, are ap-proaching, both for the slaves and

their masters, are strengthened by observing, that light seems to be springing up in every quarter, direct-ing towards a favourable issue. If we are rightly informed, the convic-tion is gaining ground, in this country, even among the holders of West Indian property themselves, that the present system cannot be maintained; and we observe that Lord Belmore himself, in his parting address to the House of Assembly, does not scruple to affirm,—“The cause of your present distress results from that policy by which slavery was originally established; and this fine island can never develop the abundance of its resources while slavery continues.” No one will suspect his lordship of any bias towards the abolitionists; his testi-mony is as impartial as it is clear and decisive; and therefore, when political considerations come in aid of morals and religion, it may surely be hoped, that the balance will, ere long, incline on the right side.

In penning these hasty remarks, we by no means intend to intimate, that there should be the least relaxation of effort on the part of those who are endeavouring to remove from our country the foul stain of negro slavery. Let this great object be pursued by every legitimate means; and especially, in the spirit of the master we profess to serve. That spirit will allow us to cherish no hostile feelings towards our oppo-nents,—and it will induce us calmly to investigate the subject in all its bearings, from the earnest desire that justice and kindness may be dealt out to all parties. Such an in-vestigation may shew, that greater practical difficulties surround the question than many are aware of; and that some time will probably be requisite to bring into safe operation a plan changing the whole aspect of colonial society: but we think it would also shew, that to defer eman-cipation a single day longer than

is required by a due regard to the welfare of the negroes themselves, would be as politically unwise as it is morally unjust.

It has already been stated, that application has been made to His Majesty's Government for compensation for the loss sustained by the demolition of our chapels. On this subject we introduce, with much pleasure, an extract from a dispatch addressed by Lord Goderich to Earl Belmore, dated 19th of May last, the last paragraph of which bears directly on the point.

"The occurrence of the disgraceful tumults in which the Baptists' chapels were destroyed, must be a subject of deep regret to the respectable inhabitants of the colony, as well as to your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, which is not a little increased by the circumstance stated by Mr. Barrett, that the crowd by which the outrage was committed at Montego Bay, included free inhabitants of all classes.

"I trust that your Lordship has followed up your proclamation of the 13th February, by the most active measures for detecting and bringing to punishment those who were principally guilty of these offences; and I inclose to you for your assistance in this endeavour, copies of certain communications which have been made to me by the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. Your lordship will perceive that the names of several magistrates are mentioned as having been present in the tumult in Montego Bay. I rely upon your utmost efforts being employed for bringing to justice in due course of law all parties who are implicated; and should you from any cause fail to procure a legal conviction of the offenders, I must request your lordship nevertheless to institute, with the assistance of the attorney-general, such an investigation into the conduct of the magistrates who are accused of having been present, as shall appear to be necessary; and your lordship will report to me your opinion whether it is proper that these individuals, or any of them, should be removed from the commission of the peace.

"You will be pleased also to furnish me with the information, by which you may be guided in the opinions which you may form on this subject.

"It will of course be necessary that the Baptist Society should be reimbursed for the losses which they have sustained by the de-

struction of their chapels. I know not whether there be any provision made by the laws in force in Jamaica, as in this country, for the compensation of parties thus injured, at the expense of the district in which the tumult shall have occurred; but if no such enactment exists, you will call upon the colonial legislature to provide by special legislation for the indemnification of the proprietors of the chapels."

A few letters have recently arrived from Jamaica, of various dates up to the 1st of June. The brethren were beginning to form plans for resuming their labours, although much prejudice continued to prevail, and strenuous efforts were used to prevent the negroes from assembling for Divine worship. Messrs. Nichols and Abbott had resolved to go back to Montego Bay, to recommence their labours at that important station, and had notified their intention to the governor, claiming his protection. Mr. Whitehorn, it is probable, has gone back also to the northward. Mr. Taylor was proceeding in his duties at and in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town; and Mr. Burton writes in a tone of cheerful expectation from the appearances at the various stations under his care: he was suffering, however, under domestic affliction, Mrs. Burton and their only child being in a very weak state of health. Mrs. Baylis, also, was suffering severely from the effects of the cruel assault made on their solitary habitation on the 7th of April, of which we have already published the particulars. On the whole, the cause may be considered as beginning to revive; and we hope soon to be able to communicate intelligence more decidedly cheering.

Mr. Burchell and his family have not yet arrived from America, but are daily expected.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY.

On making up the annual accounts of the Society, for the year ending 31st May last, it was found that the payments had exceeded the income, by the sum of 2820*l.* We are thankful to state, that this deficiency did not arise from a diminution of the receipts: these, for the general purposes of the mission, having been largely aided at various periods of the year, by the generous and unsolicited kindness of a few friends, whose names we must not mention, had been more than usual. The excess arose from the still increasing demands, under various heads of expenditure, for our West Indian Mission, and it will occasion no regret, when the beneficial results of that mission are duly considered.

As to the losses which the Society has sustained by the wanton and deliberate destruction of their chapels, the Committee do not anticipate the necessity of any appeal to the liberality of their friends and the Christian public of Great Britain. The whole case is before His Majesty's Government, who have candidly admitted the justice of our claim for redress; and we feel assured, that, even if the Jamaica House of Assembly should refuse to comply with the requisition addressed to them on the subject by Lord Goderich, other means will be found to satisfy our fair demands, and to shew, that unoffending British subjects, engaged in the arduous and sacred employment of evangelizing their fellow men, are not to be plundered and maltreated with impunity at the will of such persons as composed the white mobs of St. James's and Trelawney. But, independently of rebuilding our dilapidated chapels, the circumstances which have recently occurred in Jamaica, will unavoidably tend to augment, rather than diminish, our

pecuniary calls from that quarter. Hence it is peculiarly desirable to extinguish, without delay, the balance already mentioned as having accrued during the year now closed, and the Committee feel justified and encouraged in inviting their friends to the effort by the spontaneous liberality which has already been manifested by a few of their long tried friends. One of these has commissioned the Secretary to announce a contribution of *one thousand pounds*; two others have expressed their cheerful readiness to unite in presenting *five hundred pounds*, provided the whole sum be raised; and a few other donations, as by the following list, have already been received, although the Secretary has been too incessantly occupied, since the Annual Meeting, by other matters, to bring the subject forward at an earlier date.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend	} as above	{	1000 0 0
Two Friends			500 0 0
William Strange, Esq.			50 0 0
W. P. Bartlett, Esq.			20 0 0
Joshua Russell, Esq.			25 0 0
S. C.			20 0 0
An Independent Friend from Manchester			5 0 0
An Independent Minister			5 0 0
Mr. Harrison, Hadlow			5 0 0
Netto			50 0 0
Friends, at Plymouth, by Rev. S. Nicholson			10 0 0
Anonymous			10 0 0
X. Y. Z.			20 0 0
Friend, by Rev. Thomas Price			5 0 0
A Young Tradesman, &c.			66 8 10

The writer feels assured, that he is acting in agreement with the views of the respected donor of the last sum, in placing it in this list. He trusts he shall be excused for adding the following extract from the letter which inclosed the amount. The writer may be startled to see it in print, but he is assured that effectual means have been taken to secure a compliance with his wish for secrecy.

My dear Sir,

I commenced business for myself in times not considered very propitious. In so important a step I committed my cause to my heavenly Father, and supplicated his smiles, being assured that without his blessing all my efforts to establish myself in the world would be unavailing, but my trust was in God, and on his word did I hope. The third chapter of Proverbs afforded me peculiar delight, and I was much impressed with the ninth verse, "Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase," and I then mentally determined to devote my first year's increase to God.

"The balance sheet of my first year's stock account is now completed, and it exhibits a surplus of 66*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* I trust I feel grateful to the God of all my mercies for this his kindness to me, and it is with much pleasure I now fulfil the mental pledge I made, by enclosing you the amount with a request that it may be applied to the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society, in the prosperity of which, I trust, I feel an unfeigned interest, especially at the present season of its pecuniary difficulties.

"I assure you, my dear sir, I never devoted a sum to the cause of God with so much cheerfulness as I do this, and although my business is but small, and I am not without my difficulties in trade, yet I trust that God will so continue to smile on my efforts to maintain my family with reputation, that I may have something to spare for the poor, and for the promotion of God's glory, and the enlargement of his kingdom.

I have one request to make which I do hope you will grant me. It is, that you will never divulge to a single individual (at least in my life time) either my name or my residence, as no person (except my wife, who entirely concurs with me) is privy to this my design. If you make any mention of it in the list of subscriptions, let it be as stated below :—

"A free-will offering of a young tradesman, being his first year's nett profit in trade, in obedience to the divine command, Prov. iii. 9,—66*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*"

June 21, 1832.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Nothing but the continual necessity for introducing information from another quarter has prevented our advertising more particularly than we have yet done, to the incidents connected with the departure of our friend, the Rev. Mr. Davies, with his family, for Graham's Town.

It is known to many that, about a month after their sailing in the Eclipse, they were shipwrecked on the rocky shores of Palma, one of the Cape Verd Islands. Through the mercy of God, Mr. and Mrs. Davies escaped with their lives, but nearly all their baggage was lost, and their only child, about two years of age, was washed from his father's arms into the mighty deep. After sustaining various hardships on the island (in the midst of which, Mrs. D. was confined with twins), they returned to London; but with unabated desire to go forward in the work to which they have been appointed. A passage was therefore engaged for them as far as the Cape of Good Hope, on board the "Alexander Robertson," Captain J. Gray, and on Monday, July 16th, they went on board that vessel, and reached the Downs in safety the next evening. May it please that God whom the winds and the waves obey, to guard them in safety across the ocean, and to smile on this new effort to promote the enlargement of his kingdom!

LIST OF FOREIGN LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES.....	Rev. J. D. Ellis	-	-	Calcutta	-	Dec. 6, 1831.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 9, 1832.
	W. Yates	-	-	Ditto	-	Dec. 6, 1831.
	W. H. Pearce	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 8, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 9, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 23, 1832.
	W. Yates and others	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 8, 1832.
	W. Robinson	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 6, 1832.

EAST INDIES.....	Mrs. Lawson	-	-	Calcutta	-	Jan. 5, 1832.
	Rev. H. Beddy	-	-	Ditto	-	Sep. 29, 1831.
	Ditto	-	-	Digah	-	Jan. 16, 1832.
	Jas. Thomas	-	-	Sulkea	-	Feb. 21, 1832.
	Ebenezer Daniel	-	-	Colombo	-	Jan. 30, 1832.
	J. D. Palm	-	-	Ditto	-	Jan. 26, 1832.
WEST INDIES.....	F. Gardner	-	-	Kingston	-	April 9, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	April 25, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	May 14, 1832.
	E. Baylis	-	-	Mt. Charles	-	April 7, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Port Maria	-	May 29, 1832.
	H. C. Taylor	-	-	Spanish Town	-	April 8, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	May 9, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	May 26, 1832.
	Joshua Tinson	-	-	Kingston	-	March 27, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	April 25, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	May 4, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	June 1, 1832.
	W. Whitehorne	-	-	Montego Bay	-	March 29, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	St. Georges	-	May 8, 1832.
	John Clarke	-	-	Port Royal	-	Jan. 16, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Spanish Town	-	May 14, 1832.
	Joshua Tinson and others	-	-	Spanish Town	-	April 19, 1832.
	Joseph Burton	-	-	Kingston	-	April 21, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	June 1, 1832.
	Samuel Nichols	-	-	Spanish Town	-	May 14, 1832.
	T. F. Abbott	-	-	Kingston	-	May 14, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Spanish Town	-	June 1, 1832.
AMERICA.....	Thos. Burchell	-	-	Baltimore	-	April 7, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	New York	-	May 2, 1832.
	Joseph Bourn	-	-	Belize	-	Feb. 10, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	Feb. 15, 1832.
	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	March 3, 1832.

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

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Bessels Green, by Mr. Knott	4	8	0	Keppel Street Auxiliary, by Mr. Marshall	-	-	22 17 7
Ditto, by Mr. Meredith	-	1	17 0	Ladies ditto	-	-	7 2 2
	6	5	0		29	19	9
Fakenham, collected by Misses Johnson	2	0	0	Watford, by Rev. John Edwards	-	14	8 6
Lyme, by Mr. Jas. Edwards	2	6	0	Trowbridge, by Mr. Richard Wearing	-	18	14 10
Tottenham, collected by Miss Walker	5	7	0	Hitchin Auxiliary, by Miss Palmer	-	16	15 0
Exeter, by Rev. John Mason	16	6	11	Hackney Auxiliary, by Mr. Robson	-	18	12 0
Weymouth, Subscriptions by Mr. Beddome	8	12	11	Northamptonshire Union, by Mr. J. C. Gotch	-	20	11 6
North Devon Auxiliary, by Rev. T. Pulsford	13	18	7	Spencer Place Auxiliary, by Mr. Clutterbuck	-	11	2 7
Carter Lane, Female Auxiliary, by Mrs. Rippon	12	0	0	Worcestershire, &c., by Rev. Thos. Waters	-	73	11 6
Winchcomb, collected by Miss T. Slatter	3	0	0	Woolwich Auxiliary, by Rev. A. Freeman	-	29	4 6
Shelford, collected by Miss Nutter	4	7	0	Norwich Auxiliary Society at St. Mary's, by Mr. Cozens	-	11	14 0
Camberwell, Female Auxiliary Society, by Miss Gutteridge	90	15	6	South Devon Auxiliary, by Rev. S. Nicholson	-	19	3 6
Sheffield Auxiliary, by Mr. Atkinson	28	0	0	Bath, Corn Street Auxiliary Society, by Rev. O. Clarke	-	60	11 3
Kent Auxiliary, additional by Mr. Grosier	12	0	0	North of England Auxiliary, by Rev. R. Pengilly	-	15	0 0
Ilford Missionary Association, by Rev. J. Smith	18	0	0				
Stratford on Avon, by Rev. O. Smith	6	0	0				

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Prescot Street Auxiliary, by Geo. Morris, Esq. (two thirds)		40	0	0	Missionary Box, by Miss R. Williams		3	0	0
Tring Subscriptions, by Mr. Grover		8	7	0	Ditto, by M. A. P.		0	11	0
Hammersmith Auxiliary, by Mr. Page		23	1	9	Ditto, by Miss Emma Roberts		1	14	6
Leicester, Friends, by Mr. Harris		6	0	0	Waltham Abbey, collected by Mrs. Pugh		2	0	0
Oxford, Balance Subscriptions, by Rev. W. Copley		29	0	0	Lion St. Walworth, Female Auxiliary, by Mrs. Chiu (two thirds)		50	0	0
Upton-on-Severn, Collection, by Rev. E. Carey		5	16	7	Crayford Female Auxiliary, by Mrs. Smith		4	0	0
Colnbrook, Collection by Rev. J. Flood		8	6	0	Uckfield, Collection by Rev. E. Carey		4	4	6
Row, Friends at, by Mr. Pearson		11	14	2	Collection at Poultry Chapel, Rev. J. Hoby		57	16	10
Poole, Subscriptions, by Rev. S. Bulgin		4	2	0	Ditto at Surrey Chapel, Rev. S. Nicholson		73	11	9
Monmouthshire Auxiliary Society, by Rev. D. Phillips		56	14	8	Ditto, at Spa Fields, Annual Meeting		122	7	9
Lynn, collected by Miss Reed		1	2	0	Ditto, at Eagle Street		1	7	9
Voluntary Contributions of Children of the Baptist Free School, by Mr. Kendrick		6	14	2	Princes Risborough, Auxiliary, by Rev. T. Terry		16	16	0
Liverpool Auxiliary Society, by W. Rushton, Esq.		60	0	0	Sherborne, collected by Mrs. Blake		2	15	0
Ditto, Byrom Street Juvenile Auxiliary, by R. Jones, Esq.		20	0	0	Manchester Subscriptions, by Rev. John Birt		23	1	0
Cambridge, Collections at Public Meeting, by E. Foster, Esq.		57	7	11	Wokingham Subscriptions and Collection, by Rev. E. Steane		9	8	0
Wallingford Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Field		21	16	0	Reading Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Williams		34	0	0
Newport Pagnel, by Rev. J. Early		6	5	0	Hailsham, by Rev. W. Davies, (two thirds)		12	4	0
Glasgow, remitted by Mr. Joseph Swan		11	0	0	Bedfordshire Auxiliary, by John Foster, Esq.		109	3	6
Greenwich, Baptist Friends at,		4	4	0	Netherlands Auxiliary Society, by Rev. S. Muller		170	0	0
East Norfolk Auxiliary by Rev. James Puntis		68	18	6	Newcastle on Tyne, by Mr. H. Angus		7	0	0
Eagle Street Auxiliary, by Mr. Neale, (one third)		13	0	0	Chapel Shade, Penny Society, by Mr. D. Bower		6	0	0
Lewes, &c. by Rev. J. M. Sowle		18	0	0	Bath, Ladies by Mrs. Smith, (Female Education)		6	2	6
Church Street Auxiliary, by Mr. Pontifax		25	0	0	Royston Subscriptions, by Mr. Pendered		8	11	0
Ditto, part of a Collection by Rev. Jas Upton		3	0	0	Stepney, Collections at the College Chapel		4	1	0
Alle Street Female Auxiliary, by Rev. W. Sbenston		7	0	0	DONATIONS.				
Bitto, Sunday School, by ditto		1	5	0	Rev. Richard Watson, by Dr. Cox		1	0	0
Eythorn, by Rev. J. Pain		5	1	1	Friend, by the Secretary		2	0	0
Maze Pond Auxiliary, by Mr. Beddome		30	0	0	Friend, by ditto		110	0	0
Ditto, Ladies, for Female Education, by Mrs. Kitson		15	15	0	Mr. E. Baldwin		1	1	0
Rayleigh, by Rev. J. Pilkington		4	4	0	Enemy to Slavery, by Rev. J. Jenkinson, Kettering		1	11	0
Pershore, Missionary Boxes, by Rev. T. C. Keen		2	11	0	Country Minister		1	0	0
Whitchurch, Collections and Subscriptions, by Rev. W. Cantlow		9	1	2	William Manfield, Esq.		10	0	0
Burnham, Collection by Rev. J. Garriington		1	0	6	Friend, by Mr. J. Marshall		10	0	0
Dorman's Land, by Rev. G. Chapman		5	0	0	Mr. T. Dornford		1	0	0
Amersham, Subscriptions, &c. by Rev. J. Stabam		24	8	8	Mr. A. E. Miles, Society of Friends		1	1	0
					Female Friend, by the Secretary		5	0	0
					Coroner's Fee, D. C. B.		0	13	4
LEGACIES.									
William Townsend, Esq., York Street, City Road							200	0	0
Mrs. Lucy Goodacre, Lutterworth							90	0	0
Mrs. Bourne, Bromsgrove							2	0	0

Widow and Orphans' Fund.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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