

# MISSIONARY HERALD.

CLXXX.

DECEMBER, 1833.

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

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### SULKEA.

From Mr. Thomas to the Secretary, dated May 27, 1833.

Since the public meeting in March, six of the youths in our boarding school at Chitpore have been baptized and added to the church in Calcutta. Two females were baptized at the same time, making the whole number eight. My duties at my own station would not allow of my being present to partake of the pleasure, but from others I have heard of the deep interest manifested on the occasion, and of the holy feelings then excited. I hope this pleasing beginning will prove a prelude to a much more extensive accession to the church of the living God. I think it points out the proper method to be pursued in the school department, viz. to establish schools on the plan of removing the children entering from heathen influence, and bringing them completely under Christian discipline; to make them breathe, as it were, a Christian atmosphere. This plan, however, is expensive, and cannot be acted on without resources adequate and permanent. As to common Bengalee schools, I think they are of little use, or at all events, not of sufficient importance to justify our employing Missionary funds, or devoting much Mis-

sionary time to their superintendance. I hardly know whether our Auxiliary Society must not curtail to a considerable extent its present expenditure. We are 500 or 600 rs. in debt, and funds come in very slowly. We very much fear that the late and present commercial distress, with the extensive failures among the houses of agency, will operate very much to our disadvantage. However, the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. He knows well what are our necessities; and if it will be for his glory, he will, as he can, provide for us. As to our prospects, generally speaking, they are encouraging. I am however grieved to say that at my station I have seen very little good done. Little or no fruit has as yet appeared to cheer my heart. In a number of cases buds and blossoms have for a while encouraged my hopes, but a blight has passed over them, and they have withered and died. My English congregation has been low, in consequence of some of those who composed it removing from the neighbourhood. The few last Sabbaths it has improved again. I hope the Lord is at work among the bearers, and about to take out of them a people for himself; of the piety of one or two who have not made any public profession I have no doubt—of others I hope. But as to some I have hoped until my heart is sick. Among the natives nothing particular appears. There are those who continue to attend religious worship, but I cannot see that decision of character, and that evi-

dence of feeling, which usually indicate the Spirit's work; hence I have refused to baptize again and again, though repeatedly applied to for that purpose. In my school I have been further tried. There were two youths who for a long time afforded me much satisfaction, and I almost made sure of them. The one still remains, but I fear the other is likely to return to his former principles, or at least his former practices. I cannot think that he can ever be a confirmed idolater, or that he will be able, for a time at least, to sin without a pang. He has recently married, and it is his concern to get employment that has been the means of causing him to forsake me. He has the Scriptures, and has been accustomed to read them a good deal; I sometimes hope that the incorruptible seed will not ultimately fail. How discouraging these many failures are I need not say, my desire is to go on in my work; but not unfrequently have these things caused me almost to say, 'Oh that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away, and be at rest.' My native preachers have been daily occupied in one place or other, and on the whole a better spirit for hearing has lately appeared than formerly; that is, persons seem more attentive, and less disposed to wrangle. In Jaun Bazar, where I go usually once a week, a very pleasing congregation is generally present, and some listen with much apparent attention. I have not been able to make excursions to any distance in the villages; as owing to my family, and the rent we are obliged to pay for a house to live in, I have not had it in my power to procure a conveyance, or to keep a horse and syce, if I had one. And I have felt the utmost reluctance to apply for the means to enable me to obtain a conveyance; nor should I now mention the subject at all, but to obviate any surprise you may feel on finding no account of my extending my operations into the surrounding country.

Through abounding goodness my health and that of my family has been for some time good; the very excessive heat makes us all now very languid; still we are well in health. My dear wife was confined on the 24th inst., and is with the little one doing very well. We have now four in all, two boys and two girls—a heavy charge, may we have grace to train them up for God and his service.

We have felt very much on behalf of our dear brethren in Jamaica, and have often remembered them at the throne of grace. Oh! how wonderful are God's ways, and how base are man's. We are always longing to hear more about them, and the measures of government in refe-

rence to that Island; and every fresh intelligence only make us the more anxious for further accounts. No doubt God will overrule all things for good—this is our consolation.

We regret to add that a postscript to the above letter, dated July 2, contains the mournful intelligence of the decease of Mrs. Thomas. The following particulars are added by her bereaved partner. The event appears to have taken place on the 10th of June.

My late dear wife seemed to be doing well at the date of the preceding sheet, and for a few days after; nor did I really think of losing her, until a few hours before her departure. Her health had been somewhat declining for more than a twelvemonth, and sometimes I felt fearful that we might be compelled to return to our native land; still there was no positive disease, and she was able to attend to the duties of her station. She, however, long foreboded that she should not survive her anticipated confinement. Yet as that time approached she seemed more cheerful; and when it was over, those thoughts for a time left her. Towards the end of the week after her confinement it was evident that she was not gaining strength, but that she was rather becoming weaker. This was occasioned in a great measure by the dreadfully hot state of the weather, which kept up a constant feverish state of body, and wasted her strength. On the eleventh day she was taken very unwell, but revived again; and though she was evidently in a very weak state, hopes were entertained of her ultimate recovery. She, however, several times said to me that she thought she should not get over it. On the following Sabbath she was decidedly better, and there appeared every reason to hope respecting her. Towards night she became restless again, and had considerable fever during the whole of the night; and though entirely free from pain, yet she suffered exceedingly both from the heated state of her person, and the cold clammy perspiration in which she was bathed. The next day she was better, though her pulse in the morning was as high as 125. The next morning she was so much better as to afford the most pleasing hopes of her recovery, but about a quarter past ten, A.M., a sudden change took place, which I immediately perceived indicated her speedy dissolution; accordingly, at

twenty-nine minutes past six the same evening she ceased to breathe. During the early stages of her illness she expressed herself as being very dark and uncomfortable in her mind; but ere she was called to combat the last enemy, she was enabled to see her interest in the Lord Jesus Christ. Hence, when I informed her of the near approach of death, she was not only undismayed, and effectually raised above every degree of fear—but she was enabled to triumph in God her Saviour, and to rejoice in the glorious prospect before her. She seemed wonderfully supported in reference to her children. I rather think she had been enabled to surrender them some days before, and hence she said but little about them, unless it was to offer her fervent prayers for them. Her mind throughout the day was fully taken up with the world towards which she was so fast hastening, while it lost none of its tenderness for those she was leaving behind. The love of Christ filled her soul, and to be with Christ for ever, no more to sin, was her desire, and the prospect in which she delighted to dwell. She has now realized her wishes, and entered into rest—her gain is unutterably great. But while I rejoice in this, and in the hope of ere long being reunited with her; and while I desire to bow with submission to the all-wise disposer of events, I feel my loss to be immensely great. My plans are nearly all disarranged, and what to do I know not. Oh, for wisdom from above. Pray for me.

### SEWRY (BEERBHOOM).

(From Mr. WILLIAMSON to Mr. DYER.)

*Sewry, Sept. 29, 1832.*

My dear Sir,

Instead of a letter, on this occasion, I hope you will accept of a small extract from the journal of our three itinerants, Narayan, Boloram, and Sonaton, kept by Boloram. I only wish it was more worthy of your acceptance. The translation is pretty literal, and, I trust, will convey to you some idea of the manner in which they conduct that department of Missionary labour.

August 19th, Sunday. I went with Narayan to the market. I said that man's nature, on account of his descent from Adam, is corrupt, and that his conduct, whether concealed or manifest, is in opposition to the commands of God, who will bring every one to an account at the great judgment-day. A few heard with attention: one or two who objected went away. In the jail Sonaton discoursed on the Lord

Jesus having given his life to redeem man from the prison of sin. Saheb explained how the Son of God, assuming human nature, has performed the necessary work of man's salvation, and concluded by endeavouring to persuade all to lay hold on the only Saviour. We had about twenty-five attentive hearers.

20th, Monday. After public worship Sonaton spoke the Word of God to the poor beggars (about forty persons), who seemed cordially to approve of the Gospel message to the poor. On account of the Hindoo festival (Kristna's birth-day) I did not go out, but embraced the opportunity of conversing with a man who occasionally comes to my house.

21st, Tuesday. In the morning I went to Husenabad, where, obtaining a few hearers, I said that God has created all men of one blood, and has given to all the same commands, and that, though all have broken them, and so become guilty before God, they may yet obtain salvation by believing on Christ. In the afternoon I went to the market with Narayan. I said that by Adam sin entered into the world, and death by sin, but that righteousness and eternal life have come by Jesus Christ. About eight persons only attended. In the Bazar, while Sonaton was endeavouring to show that all men are sinners, one person interrupting him said, we do just what God makes us do. Saheb replied, If that be the case, then you are without sin; but the Scriptures declare that we have all sinned, and this evidently appears from the varied misery to which mankind are subject in this life. We had about twenty people to hear us.

22d, Wednesday. At Nureea, to a small congregation, I represented Satan as the wolf, mankind as the sheep, and Christ as the shepherd. They heard well. Narayan spoke the word of the Lord Jesus at Husenabad. Sonaton did not go out this morning. In the afternoon, while discoursing on the miserable consequences of the fall, a Mussulman asked how Adam sinned against God. I answered by eating the forbidden fruit. He said that Satan has corrupted our Scriptures. Saheb desired him to prove it, which he not being able to do, went off. About fifty hearers. To the people at the market Sonaton and Narayan spoke against fruitless pilgrimages, and endeavoured to impress their minds with the necessity of worshipping the one Omnipresent God.

23d, Thursday. I sat down in Jogonauth Boiragee's compound, and read from the book containing twelve discourses, that sin is darkness, holiness light, and

that through faith in the name of Christ we obtain peace with God. The people of the house, both men and women, heard the Word of God with gladness. Narayon spoke with two persons in his own house, who approved of what he said. None of us went out this afternoon on account of a heavy rain.

24th, Friday. A. M. Having taken a seat in Porab, the shoemaker's shop, I observed that men and gods are all equally corrupt by nature, so that one cannot be saved by worshipping another, and that the only way of obtaining life and salvation is by believing on Christ. Five or six persons who heard me assented to the truth of my remarks. Sonaton made known the Gospel in Kanai's shop. Narayon remained at home. In the afternoon, with Narayon in the market, I stated that all men are sinners, but that, not looking into the mirror of the Scriptures, most, notwithstanding, think themselves very good. I endeavoured to prove, on the contrary, that no one can perform good works acceptable to God. In the Bazar Sonaton said, All men are affected with the disease of sin. No one can cure but Christ, who is the great Physician. Lay hold on him and he will cure you. One said, all men are not sinners. Saheb replied that there is none righteous, no, not one; and, by various illustrations, endeavoured to establish the important truth. About twenty-five listened; some approved—one took a tract.

25th, Saturday. Narayon and Sonaton went to Poorindapoor market (distant about six miles). Their chief subject was, God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. Apparently about thirty hearers. I went with Saheb to the Bazar, and commenced reading the ten commandments, when a heavy shower obliged us to take shelter in the nearest shop, when I addressed a few persons, who, like ourselves, had retreated thither from the rain.

26th, Sunday. At the jail Saheb observed that God could not be worshipped through the debas, but that we must know, love, worship, and serve him directly. It being contrary to common sense, and quite impossible, as well as undesirable, to render these through the medium of another, which he illustrated from the relative duties of parents and children, &c. Narayon and Sonaton went to the Bazar.

27th, Monday. After worship addressed the poor, who listened in silence. P. M. went to the market, where I insisted on the necessity of regeneration,

from John iii. 3. Some approved, while others disapproved. Not many hearers. At the Bazar Sonaton chiefly insisted on the contradictions with which the Hindoo shasters abound. About twenty people. Two books were requested.

28th, Tuesday. I preached at Nurca to about ten persons. At Kanai, the shoemaker's, Sonaton's principal subject was, that man, as a sinner, is unfit for the service of God. Narayon preached at the Brahmin's Tank. P. M. In the Bazar, while I was showing that all men, through breaking the commands of God, have become sinners, one interrupted, by demanding of me if I was perfect myself. I replied, No one thinks of reaping while he is sowing his seed. Saheb observed that we are only journeying towards perfection; when we arrive we shall be perfect, if, indeed, we are in the right way, which he endeavoured to show. A Brahmin observed that we have no agency of our own—God does every thing—which most vile, but universal, sentiment Saheb disproved by various arguments.

## MONGHYR.

The facts contained in the following letter from Mr. Leslie to the Secretary deserve attention, as they show how the Gospel may be extending its influence in various directions, even when the Missionary himself is unacquainted with the fact.

*Monghyr, April 27, 1833.*

I am glad to be able to send you some fresh accounts of the Lord's goodness to us at this station since I last wrote. About the beginning of February we baptized the hill-man (the first fruits I trust of a glorious harvest) and a young country-born man. The latter has gone to a place called Bhaugulpore, thirty-six miles from us, where he has opened a school for his own support, and where he intends to do all he can in the good work of spreading the gospel. He is a very distinguished instance of the power of the grace of God, having been redeemed from an awful state of departure from him. He has commenced conducting public worship, and has been as successful as we expected him to be. The hill-man gave to the church a very clear and satisfactory account of a real work of grace on his heart. He is a man of sterling ability. I have commenced teaching him English, which he

learns with astonishing rapidity. I have no doubt that he will, in the course of a year, be able to read and understand any part of the New Testament. I hope that God has raised him up for great usefulness. He has lately, in company with one of the native preachers, visited his hill-brethren, to whom he preached "Jesus and the resurrection." He was listened to with great attention; and the people expressed a strong desire to know the Saviour, and a willingness to turn unto him. I am still pursuing my studies in the hill-language; and should God spare me till the proper season, I trust he will give me grace to go to the people, and favour in their eyes.

This week (Feb. 24) we had fresh pleasure in baptizing six persons, four of them Europeans, and two of them native men. The two latter gave up their caste for Christ: one of them has been ten months a probationer, and the other one year and eight months—so slow have we been in receiving them. The conduct of both has, during the whole time, been exemplary—excepting in one instance. One of them was betrayed into a sinful engagement, the fulfilment of which was happily prevented. He was deeply penitent, and we felt that for Christ's sake we ought to forgive him. All were received into the church with joy and praise to God. The Europeans are a Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of the Commissariat department. They were appointed to this station about two years ago. For some time they never attended worship, but the Lord at length drew them, and under the preaching revealed himself to their souls. The remaining two are a daughter of the late Captain Page, and a daughter of Mr. Moore, both of whom are, I trust, true converts.

We have also had two or three occurrences of another kind. A week or two ago a woman with her daughter, a little girl of six or seven years of age, came, saying that she was a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. She left her child while she returned to her house, which she stated to be in the suburbs, to fetch away some of her property. She never returned to us; but four women came, who carried off the child. Where they are now, or what is their state, we know not. We suspect force has been used with the poor woman, and she may now be in confinement.

About the same time a man from one of the neighbouring villages came to the house of our principal native preacher, and requested to see his brother. On being told that his brother was not with us, neither had we ever, to our know-

ledge, seen him; he insisted that he was, saying, "My brother left us the day before yesterday to come to you to profess his faith on Christ." Who or where this man is we know not. But one thing is evident, that the gospel is making its way among people with whom we are not acquainted; and none can say to what extent.

A third very interesting instance came to our notice three days ago. About a year ago two or three travellers from the Punjab, a remote province of India, called, and, as the natives say, "heard our word." They went away; and we thought no more of them. We have hundreds, perhaps thousands, of similar instances. People come, listen, and walk off, and we never see them again. One of these men, however, returned at the time already mentioned. The substance of what he said was this: "About a year ago I was passing this way and heard such and such things about Christ. I then beheld him to be the Saviour of sinners; and have ever since believed on him and prayed to him. I have nothing to give you as a token of my love to you, but two Arabian pomegranates. Take them—I must return to my country; but I will never forsake Christ." He went away: but the account which he gave of the life and death of Christ was so correct, and the statement which he made of the nature of his daily prayers to Him was so scriptural, that our hopes are strong that he is one whom God has taught.

All these things show us that we are not to reckon the progress of Christianity simply by the numbers who have been baptized. I speak within due bounds, when I say that several thousands every year listen to the gospel in our native chapel, who do not belong to the place; but are from distances of one, two, or three, and four days' journey. How much they carry away of what they hear, or what effect it has upon their minds, we know not, and cannot know. But who will say that it is all in vain? Do not the above instances prove that it is not in vain?

---

## JAMAICA.

By referring to our list of contributions, it will be seen that a number of our churches, both in town and country, have already met the appeal made to them last

month; and that several individual friends have sent donations also. Among these we may be allowed to specify a kind benefactor, wholly unknown to the Secretary, who, under the signature of T. F., has favoured the Society with a second contribution of £50; and who, on various former occasions, still preserving the strictest *incognito*, has forwarded the expressions of his Christian regard to the Mission and other Societies, through the medium of Fen Court. The writer feels it but justice to add, that the spirit of cheerful kindness and affectionate confidence which has uniformly characterized the communications in reference to the "appeal," is such as he finds it difficult suitably to acknowledge. May those who so willingly give of their substance to meet the exigencies of the Missionary cause, combine to uphold it by their fervent supplications, and we may hope to see yet greater things than have yet been wrought on its behalf!

It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Philippo, with their family, and Mr. and Mrs. Coultart, will have taken their departure for Kingston before this sheet leaves the press, in the Duke of Bronte, Captain Harris. Mr. Vercoe has not been able to complete his arrangements so as to accompany them; and Messrs. Burchell and Knibb are unavoidably detained from their anxious flocks at Montego Bay and Falmouth, till some definite measures have been adopted in reference to the Chapels so wantonly and illegally destroyed during the late insurrection. We think it likely the next packet from Jamaica may bring the result of the renewed application by Government to the House of Assembly on that subject, till

the receipt of which no farther steps can be taken at home.

Our last letters from Jamaica supply little intelligence, excepting what refers to various acts of unmanly outrage and attempted annoyance, which, as they issued in no serious injury, and as we trust they may be regarded as the expiring efforts of disappointed malignity, we are desirous of passing over without further notice. Public attention was almost wholly engrossed by the new measures for emancipation, which appeared to give very general satisfaction. A letter from Mr. Clarke, dated August 5, contains the following particulars:—

At Spanish Town I am able to go on as usual, and have no molestation; and at St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, the number of hearers is greatly increasing, and opposition seems entirely to have ceased. Although I was under such very heavy bail, yet at the Grand Court I was not called on to appear; and the Attorney General soon told me I might leave the court when I pleased, as he did not mean to bring on my trial unless I wished him to do so. Miss Cooper and the Vere people had their trials removed from the Quarter Sessions into the Grand Court, as the Attorney General jocosely said, "not to be tried at all"—the latter, however, were great sufferers, as two were imprisoned twenty-nine days each, and a third thirty-four days, to gratify ungodly magistrates. The island is certainly in a very unsettled state, and what the new arrangements will produce none can tell. At St. Ann's Bay Quarter Sessions the Custos was obliged to break up the court, in consequence of the riotous conduct of Hamilton Brown, member of the Assembly, and other unionists—who were put into a state of phrenzy on seeing Mr. Greenwood, Methodist Missionary, there, to take the oaths and subscribe the articles. The chief aggressors are to be brought to trial for their conduct; but this will do very little good, as it is not likely a jury will be found to give a verdict against them. At Montego Bay Quarter Sessions none of the magistrates appeared save Mr. Manderson, and so no court could be formed—the reason, it is said, was, the magistrates were determined not to have the mortification of being com-

elled to grant licenses to "Sectarian preachers," as they had so often before refused, and had vowed they would *never* do so.

I am very sorry to think that our number will soon be again diminished by the leaving of dear brother Nichols; he is indeed in a very dangerous state of health, and, much we fear, has about him all the symptoms of an incurable disease. He has been a faithful and devoted labourer, and his loss will be severely felt by all of us. I do hope that soon hindrances will be taken out of the way, and that our dear brethren, Philippo, Burchell, and Knibb, will soon embark for Jamaica.

BAHAMAS.

From Mr. Burton, dated Nassau, September 14, 1833.

The last mail-boat from Jamaica brought our dear brother Nichols, with his wife and child. He appears to be in a very precarious condition. My fears are inclined to dwell upon the probability that his work is finished; my prayers are, that if it please God He would restore this heavenly-minded servant, and bless him for making others, many others, as heavenly-minded as himself. He has been residing with us during the last fortnight, but now we are about to leave the house for another, and brother Nichols retains it for the present.

Since I wrote last to you, God has opened another channel of usefulness by giving us an opportunity of forming a Bible Society. The Jamaica Bible Society kindly sent me a box of bibles and testaments; and Mr. Pugh, the Methodist Missionary, cordially co-operated with me in adopting regulations for forming a Society for the Bahamas. The Governor kindly gave his sanction, and presided at the first meeting that we had for adopting rules and choosing a committee.

My preaching engagements are, through the mercy of God, as numerous as ever; and calls to visit the out-islands are numerous and constant. If you fix one Missionary here, pray appoint two. Last Sabbath, for the first time in my life, I had the honour of preaching four times, and travelling almost twenty miles. Tomorrow I am expecting almost as much work. The good master whom I serve is giving strength equal to my day; but in going to one place of importance, I am under the necessity of leaving another that may be more important.

My calculations respecting the expense of living here were made when I thought it would not be necessary to keep a horse. The keep of a horse is quite as much here as in Jamaica—I think rather more. I mention this because it will make a considerable difference in the half-yearly accounts.

Pray for me that I may have much wisdom and humility, and holiness and zeal—that God may be glorified in me and by me, and then you will render me important assistance indeed.

*Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from October 20, to November 20, 1833, not including individual subscriptions.*

Derbyshire, &c., by Rev. W. Hawkins:—	
Derby.....	38 7 6
Burton.....	12 4 3
Loscoe.....	1 18 0
	52 0 9
Nottingham, &c., by Mr. Lomax:.....	96 13 8
Newport, (I.W.), by Rev. C. E. Birt....	6 17 0
Lincolnshire, by Rev. W. Knibb:—	
Lincoln.....	21 0 0
Boston.....	6 18 4
Horncastle.....	3 0 0
	31 7 4
Collingham, &c., by Rev. W. Nichols:—	
Collingham.....	23 6 0
Sutton-on-Trent.....	9 14 0
Newark.....	6 0 0
	39 0 0

Coleford, by Mr. P. King.....	5 0 0
Bristol Auxiliary, by R. Leonard, Esq.....	328 4 0
(Including Downend, by Miss Smith, £1 4c.)	
Laverton, Collection, by the Secretary..	6 10 6
Kettering, Independent Church, Rev.	
T. Toller.....	2 0 0
Olney, by W. Andrews, Esq.....	13 9 0
Norwich, and East Norfolk Auxiliary,	
by Rev. James Puntis:—	
Norwich, St. Clement's... ..	63 5 1
(Including £20 from T. F. Buxton, Esq., M.P., and £10. 10s. from J. J. Curney, Esq.)	
Union Place.....	5 13 7
Igham.....	20 0 0
Bercham.....	14 14 0
Reepham.....	6 15 10

Yarmouth.....	4 12 0	Preston.....	1 1 0
Lynn.....	12 16 10	Bury.....	10 10 0
	127 17 4	Grundisburgh.....	5 0 4
Cornwall Auxiliary Society, on account,		Bilderston.....	3 5 5
by Rev. Edmund Clarke.....	100 0 0	Stowmarket.....	21 7 7
Brentford, Mrs. Cunningham's Miss. Box	0 12 6	Diss.....	5 15 0
Northamptonshire, by Mr. Gotch:—		Eye.....	9 7 8
Thrapston.....	22 4 4	Stoke Ash.....	3 4 3
Aldwinkle.....	3 5 6	Otley.....	6 15 1
Irthingborough.....	2 8 5	Woodbridge.....	5 15 6
Ringstead.....	2 11 5		153 18 0
Bythorn.....	3 3 9	Roxton, Friends, by Rev. E. Carey.....	4 4 0
	53 13 5	Denbighshire, Quarterly Meeting, by	
Norwich, St. Mary's, by Mr. J. Cozens.	52 11 9	Rev. Hugh Jones.....	5 0 0
Suffolk, by Rev. W. Knibb:—		Stepney, Collected by Mary Davis.....	2 9 0
Ipswich.....	74 3 6	Wisbeach, Friends, by Rev. E. Carey..	6 6 0
Capel.....	1 1 0	Newbury, Collections and Subscriptions,	
Hadleigh.....	0 13 1	by Rev. T. Welsh.....	47 2 3
Walton.....	4 17 7	East Lothian Society, by W. Hunter,	
Winston.....	1 1 0	Esq.....	5 5 0

*Collections in aid of the return of Jamaica Missionaries to their Stations.*

Poplar.....	Rev. James Upton, jun.....	4 4 0
Drayton.....	A. G. Fuller.....	5 5 7
Keppel Street.....	G. Pritchard.....	11 13 11
Bexley Heath.....	C. Collins.....	2 12 0
Ilford.....	James Smith.....	11 0 0
Biggleswade.....	Thomas Middleditch.....	27 3 11
Bewdley.....	George Brooks.....	2 2 0
Great Missenden, Friends at.....	S. R. Allom.....	3 7 6
Tewkesbury.....	D. Trotman.....	10 0 0
Tiverton.....	John Singleton.....	3 8 4
Waltham Abbey.....	James Hargreaves.....	3 0 0
Berwick-on-Tweed.....	A. Kirkwood.....	10 0 0
Battle.....	D. Garner.....	13 12 9
Bridgewater.....	H. Trend.....	12 7 0
Plymouth.....	S. Nicholson.....	40 0 0
Gamlingay.....	Enoch Mannering.....	4 10 8
New Mill.....	late Daniel Clarabut.....	11 14 0
Canterbury.....	T. Matthews.....	30 9 1
Winchester, Friends at.....	B. Coxhead.....	1 1 6
Cambridge.....	Joshua Gray.....	39 3 0
Cupar Fife.....	Jonathan Watson.....	10 2 1
T. F. (second donation).....		50 0 0
Paxton, Mr. John.....	Berwick.....	10 0 0
Robson, Mr. C.....	Do.....	10 0 0
Robson, Mrs. C., (for Spanish Town School)		5 0 0
Angas, G. F., Esq.....	Ilford.....	5 0 0
Angas, Miss.....	Tavistock.....	10 0 0
Elliott, J. S., Esq.....	Camberwell.....	5 5 0
J. B.....	by Rev. J. Hinners.....	2 0 0
Friend.....	by the Secretary.....	1 0 0
Wigney, Robert, Esq.....	Brighton.....	5 0 0
H. B.....	by the Secretary.....	1 0 0
J. and J. Baker.....	Do.....	1 0 0
Friend, (J. H.).....	Do.....	5 5 0
Goodman, Benjamin, Esq.....	Leeds.....	5 0 0
Wylde, John, Esq.....	Do.....	5 0 0
Clarke, Mrs.....	by the Secretary.....	0 10 6
Leonard, Robert, Esq.....	Bristol.....	10 0 0
Cates, Mr. R.....	Fakenham.....	1 1 0

LEGACIES.

Mrs. Hannah More, late of Clifton, by Mesdames Roberts and Frowd, and	
J. L. Simmens, Esq., Executors.....	77 12 8
Mrs. Martha More, late of Clifton, by Miss Roberts, Executrix, and J.	
L. Simmens, Esq., Executor.....	45 0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Books for the Jamaica Library have been thankfully received from Rev. Reynold Hogg; William Napier, Esq.; Mr. Isaac Robson, Hackney, &c.