

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CLXXXV.

MAY, 1834.

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 list 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 18, and the Annual Meeting held, as usual, on the following day. Full particulars of the respective Services will appear in our next Number.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DIGAH.

We have been favoured by a friend with the following extracts from a letter lately received from Mr. Lawrence.

Perhaps it may be interesting to hear in what manner I proceed in exertions to impart some knowledge of the way of salvation to the poor heathens around me. We cannot get them to assemble in a place of worship, at least very few will venture to come in; we are therefore obliged to go out into the "highways and hedges," that by invitations and persuasions we may compel them to come in to the gospel feast. You are, in some measure, aware of the ignorance and superstitions which prevail amongst them; but nothing can give you a just idea of their moral degradation but actually be-

holding it. Many assertions, which would appear the veriest truisms, even to the most illiterate in England, need to be clearly explained and demonstrated to a Hindoo. Frequently, after spending considerable time and taking great pains in explaining to them the way of salvation, a remark will be made, or a question asked, which tells us that they have either not understood us, or not believed "our report." Sometimes the inquiry is made, "For what do you explain to us in this way?" suspecting that we are influenced by selfish motives. In other instances, some, who have discernment to perceive that Christianity strikes at the root of their system, will tell us to our faces that we are "liars," &c. Some will say, "Your religion is very good for you, and ours is very good for us." Others, with the greatest indifference, will observe, "We are ignorant people; we do all we can to provide ourselves with eating and drinking, and what more can we do? When we die our souls will go into some cow, or goat, or other animal,

as God pleases; what can we therefore do?" Many of them entertain the idea that God is every thing, and that every thing is God. Men, beasts, trees, stones, &c., are all, they say, God. A man, holding this sentiment, told me one day that God was every thing, and did every thing; that he brought sin into the world and every thing else. I asked him if he would allow God to be holy. He replied, Yes. Then, how can God be the author of sin? Is not sin very bad and deserving of punishment? He answered, No; there is no harm in sin. Is there no harm in telling lies, committing adultery, stealing, &c.? He said, No; God does all these. Then, if there is no harm in stealing, I may take away your turban (gently displacing it from his head), and I shall still be a very good man. To this he made no reply; and finding that his companions were smiling at his folly, he abruptly broke off the conversation, with a request that I would come again at a more convenient time, as he was then very busy. Such are the blasphemous sentiments which a very great number of the Hindoos entertain, and the fruit of these errors may be seen in all kinds of wickedness.

Since January, 1833, we have opened a small place of worship, but at present very few will venture to enter and sit down; a congregation of twenty or thirty will assemble before the door and listen attentively for a short time, then pass on, and others will come and go in like manner. Every day we have native worship with the servants in my bungalow, and on the Sabbath in the native chapel. I have also commenced a native English school, in which I intend to teach the boys the English language, history, geography, &c., keeping their moral and religious instruction chiefly in view.

August 26th, 1833. For some days past it has been very hot and close, and this evening particularly sultry. About half-past eleven, as I was sitting at my desk writing, I suddenly became giddy, and felt as though I could not sit still. For a few seconds I thought that I was taken ill, and was about to rise, unable to account for so singular a sensation, when I perceived every thing around me moving, and heard the doors and windows begin gently to clatter. I was then convinced that it was an earthquake. I proceeded to Mrs. L., who was in bed, and in a few minutes another shock, somewhat more severe than the former, commenced; it lasted scarcely a minute, but it made every thing in the house tremble, and produced a sensation very much resembling sea sickness. There have been se-

veral other slight tremblings of the earth, but they can scarcely be called shocks.

27th. This morning I have been informed that the earthquake was felt severely in the Bazar; several houses were thrown down, and many of the natives ran out of their houses in consternation, expecting they would fall upon them. My Moonshee informs me that about thirteen years ago a similar shock was felt in Dinapore and different parts of the country, but he does not remember any very severe shocks.

CEYLON.

A letter from Mr. Daniel, dated July 10, 1833, contains a list of the Schools under his care, thirteen in number, containing in the whole 536 pupils. He then proceeds as follows:—

The expense of these schools to the Society last year, in teachers' salaries, books, payment of a visitor, and in a few incidental expenses, was about £158. It would have been about £8 more, had it not been for books and articles connected with them, that were kindly sent us by our friends from England. The children are taught to read in the English, Portuguese, Tamul, and Singalese languages, according as they are vernacular to them, or as the wishes of their friends may require. Some of the boys and girls learn to write, and some of the boys are instructed in arithmetic. The female children are instructed in making lace, and various kinds of needle-work. To all of them religious instruction is communicated, by what they read, or the lessons they commit to memory, and the oral instructions which are continually given to them. In all the village schools, and in some of the Colombo ones, the Gospel is preached both to the children and the adults who can be induced to come and hear the word of God. In addition to a stated visitant, whose work is to go round at uncertain intervals to all the schools, to inspect them, to mark the negligence or diligence of the teachers, and the improvement of the scholars, and to converse with the children on the great business of the salvation of the Gospel,—Brother Siers and myself are often engaged on these visitations. He chiefly takes the schools in Colombo, I generally confine myself to the visitation of those in the villages. We have thus in operation a means, in the hand of God,

towards enlightening the dark minds of the people around us. But we want the power of God to make the means efficient. I am often pleased at the propriety of some of the answers the children return to many of the extemporaneous questions which are put to them. But we want in addition to this, the power of divine grace, to change their hearts. O that our friends in England would aid us by their incessant and earnest prayers.

I mentioned in my last letter our three Sunday-schools, these are still continued; but in consequence of the long continued rains which have attended the present monsoon, they have not been so large as they were some time before. I trust when the weather is settled we shall see them again increase.

As to my own direct Missionary work, I proceed amidst trials and encouragements. We some time since were obliged to exclude one of our Singalese members for drunkenness and quarrelling; I trust he may be brought to repentance. The discipline of the church seems to have produced a good effect upon him. I mentioned in my last the case of a young person who appeared to receive benefit from a tract he received at a Buddhist festival, and that he appeared hopefully seeking the Lord. I have reason to fear that he came to visit me under the influence of sinister motives, and not being able to obtain his wishes, I have for many weeks seen nothing of him. Thus you see we are often called on to reap bitter disappointment after our hopes have been highly excited. We still, however, see some few tokens of good among us. Since my last letter, in a village which I have before mentioned, I baptized six Singalese persons, and received them into the church; these, with six other persons, who are Singalese, and one Portuguese, baptized by brother Siers, make thirteen natives who, within less than a year from this time, have been baptized and admitted to Christian fellowship at the Lord's table. They all appear to be walking in the fear of the Lord. May the good Lord be with them, preserve them, and finally bring them and me to his heavenly kingdom and glory!

Through mercy my own health is good; but I am sorry to say that Mrs. Daniel and my eldest daughter are very feeble; arising partly from the influence of climate, and the uninterrupted attention of the latter to the instruction of her native children. I sometimes fear it is a burden greater than she will have strength to endure.

SAMARANG, (*Java*).

Letter from Mr. Bruckner to Mr. Dyer, dated September 12, 1833.

Since I wrote to you last, I have received two letters from you, one bearing date December 25, 1832, and the other February 12, 1833; with the latter I have received the reports of the Society, pamphlets, and the books for my boy; for which I most heartily thank you. My boy was indeed delighted with the Child's Companion, and reads diligently in it. I was just absent from this place when the box with tracts arrived. I had gone on a trip to Batavia, for several reasons. I felt my state of health required a change of air; having spent two years in this sultry climate since my return from Bengal, I felt indeed very languid. Mr. Medhurst, with whom I am on the best terms, and who has been always a brother to me, desired me strenuously to come over to him, to set the Javanese press agoing for the sake of printing Javanese tracts, our stock of them being nearly exhausted. While I was with him we printed a new tract, drawn up by me, on the Holiness of God and the Law; an edition of 3000. It has long been evident to me that the native population of this country have no idea whatever on these subjects. I thought it therefore proper to compose a tract in particular on them. In addition to the former reasons of my trip, I was desirous to meet with the Governor-general, and request for an entire removal of the prohibition of Javanese tracts, which has existed from the first opposition, two years ago, until now; although I have not thought it my duty to act up to such a prohibition as to bring no Javanese tracts in circulation at all. I have ever judged this prohibition most arbitrary and most unjust on the side of government, and have distributed in the meantime as many of these tracts as I have been able to procure and to distribute safely, thinking that God in these matters is rather to be obeyed than man: though I must confess that this prohibition has been a check on my circulating tracts so freely, cheerfully, and amply as I should have done, had it not existed. You will recollect, that two years ago this unjust resolution was annulled, and fair promises given that the circulation of tracts among the Javanese should be left free, provided I should submit a copy of each tract I intended to circulate to the inspection of government. This demand has been acted upon by me

but the governor has failed to make good his promise; pretending the gloomy state of things in the Netherlands, on account of which no troops could come from thence in case any disturbance should arise among the natives. This former governor, with whom I had then to deal, having constituted himself as commissioner-general, and gone on a warlike expedition to Sumatra, and another governor here being appointed in his stead, I conceived that I might perhaps now succeed better in my application against the prohibition of circulating Javanese tracts freely. I interested in this my friend the Rev. Mr. Lenting, Dutch minister of Batavia, and made thus a joint effort for the cause; but, to our great surprise, we met again with a refusal, but with the fairest promises, that when things should be settled in the Netherlands, our request should be granted. The voice of the majority, yea, I may say in truth, a few excepted, of the whole mass, of the European population is, "Let the Javanese remain what they are; it does not agree with our politics to enlighten them." They themselves being so deep sunk in carnality and disregard of religion, that they either do not think it worth while, or even dangerous for their own safety, to make any efforts to bring the Javanese to Christ.

You will readily perceive, from this statement, with what powerful foes our cause has to contend here, and we might utterly despair, if we did not know that He whose cause it is, and who is with us, is infinitely stronger than he is who is in the world. The truth of the gospel will and must be victorious even in this benighted land, as it has been victorious in all countries in which it has been promulgated with faith and patient perseverance. The natives, in spite of their prejudices against the Europeans, with whom they closely unite Christianity, become more inquisitive after the truth of the gospel, expressing not seldom the distinction which they make between me and the other Europeans. I have prevailed so far on them, that in every village where I come and am known, I get always a few around me to listen to what I have to say; sometimes I see their countenances grow more serious while discoursing to them; a sign that the truth displays its power on their minds.

JAMAICA.

A variety of intelligence from Jamaica has lately arrived, the general aspect of which is highly

encouraging; and in no respect more so, than in the striking change which has taken place in the feelings and conduct of some who, a few months ago, were most violently opposed to our Missionaries. In the Eastern part of the island, Mr. Kingdon, in the month of December, was taken ill of the fever, and for some days his life was despaired of. At the critical period when every moment was expected to be the last, Mrs. Kingdon, being alone, sent for aid to the house of a neighbouring proprietor, who had, some time before, so violently threatened Mr. K., that he felt it needful to retire to Kingston for safety. Now, that very gentleman responded to the call of distress, took with him some Hock wine, which he administered with his own hands, and was thus instrumental in preserving the life of our Missionary. Observing that the house in which Mr. K. resided was so damp, owing to the want of repair, as to be quite unfit for his habitation, he invited the Missionary and his wife to his own mansion for a while. Since then, he has intimated his wish that Mr. Kingdon should undertake the tuition of his sons, and has desired all his slaves to attend on his ministry! *When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.*

Equally encouraging are the accounts from the other parts of the island. As one specimen, we subjoin a letter received by one of our brethren from a neighbour, who had, during the insurrection, shown the most awful malignity. We forbear, for obvious reasons, giving any clue to the locality; the letter is published, to encourage faith and

confidence in God, and to promote the pious wish of the esteemed brother who sends it—“that it may excite to prayer on behalf of the writer.”

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of some religious pamphlets from you, through the medium of ———. I cannot sufficiently express to you my feelings on the occasion, particularly coming as they do from a gentleman whom I have done all I could to injure, as also every one of his followers, without ever having received injury at their hands. I hope I shall read them with profit, both for my temporal and eternal welfare. Situated as I am, absorbed in sin, and having every allurements which either gratifies the eye, or satisfies the taste, and knowing, as I well do, the sinfulness of such a continuance, I cannot dwell upon these circumstances without regretting that the many virtuous precepts which a dear religious mother attempted to instil into my mind, have been thrown upon hitherto barren ground. Except at certain periods feeling a poignancy of regret that my mind cannot dilate upon, I have brought forth no fruit, not even that of repentance; and when I review my past life, I cannot but think that one of the greatest mercies of the Almighty is, that of allowing a man to live who was capable of organizing a band of sinners to destroy a temple devoted to his worship. Live I do, a monument of my own shame. I thank you for the present: I am more than obliged.

BAHAMAS.

Our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, arrived at Nassau, after a very favourable voyage of nine days, from New York, on Monday, November 25, and were received with the utmost cordiality by our brethren, previously occupying the station. The health of Mr. Nichols, we regret to say, does not appear to improve, and it is highly probable that he must return to his native land. Mr. Burton availed himself of the arrival of Mr. Pearson to visit Rum Kay, a small but populous island, about 150 miles distant from New Providence. His

Excellency the Governor had expressed a wish that this island should be visited, and one of the merchants of Nassau kindly furnished Mr. B. with a gratuitous passage. His reception at Rum Kay, the population of which is about a thousand, nearly all nominally Baptists, was very encouraging, and it appears very desirable that some Missionary should be fixed there, not merely for the sake of the inhabitants of that island, but also to supply Crooked Island and Long Island, each about ten hours' sail from Rum Kay, with a numerous population, anxious to be taught. From Turk's Island, also, another of the same groupe, urgent application has been made to our brethren at Nassau, for a visit. At this island the Baptist brethren are building a stone chapel, measuring fifty-nine feet by forty-nine, and they appear very desirous to be more fully instructed in the word of God. It seems wonderful that with such exceedingly slender means of instruction as they possess, few even of their ministers being able to read, a regard for religion and its observances should prevail so extensively among them; but we may hope much real good will follow the entrance of men among them able to teach them the way of God more perfectly, and willing, not only to impart the gospel unto them, but their own souls also.

During the absence of Mr. Burton from Nassau, Mr. Pearson occupied his house, and entered into his labours. Some account of these, and of the feelings in which they are conducted, is given in the following extract from a letter dated Dec. 9.

For ourselves, when we look upon all the way by which our heavenly Father

has led us, we are filled with gratitude and joy. Sometimes, indeed, I am fearful lest the work which lies so near my heart should lie too heavily. I feel at times almost overwhelmed with the responsibilities which seem to me as a nation born in a day. Some account of them I know is demanded, in duty to the Society, of which I am an agent. Otherwise I should suppress it, fearing lest I should provoke God to withhold his blessing by the indulgence of any thing like fondness for display. The labours of one of the most indefatigable Missionaries have devolved upon me. We have preaching seven times during the week, class meetings, examination meetings, and prayer meetings. A spirit of deep attention and much feeling has universally prevailed. May the feeling prove to be of a sanctified character! On most occasions the places have been too strait for the numbers that have crowded to hear the word. Allowance, however, must be made for novelty. We are doing what we can in the Sabbath-school: the Testament class read tolerably well. Yesterday (Sabbath) preached three times to crowded congregations, and administered the Lord's supper in the morning to those examined at one of the churches; the Governor and many white persons were present in the afternoon, as also on the preceding Sabbath. The places of worship have hitherto been filled before the time for commencing service. Oh, for grace, faithfully to preach Christ and him crucified, that I may not be charged with the blood of souls, that I may not strew the path to hell with flowers, but preach the gospel which Paul preached—a gospel with a Saviour in it. I have constant applications from persons who come to my house, to converse upon spiritual subjects, principally with a view to admission to the Lord's table. They bear reproof with patience, and the members of the Societies are anxious to be brought under the influence of more scriptural discipline. Since the commencement of this letter, two persons have come into my study to converse on these matters, and two couples, who are anxious for admission, have sent me a portion of their wedding cake. Much allowance is to be made for the ignorance in which they have so long remained, for the influence of bad example, and for the

actual hinderance which in many instances existed to lawful marriage.

Last Saturday his Excellency sent word that we might use the King's School-room for preaching, which will hold I suppose 600 or 700 persons. I hope to avail myself of this kind offer next Sabbath, and subsequently. We only want benches to make this place exceedingly eligible.

In a subsequent letter, dated Jan. 15, after stating that he had successfully exerted himself to suppress various absurd and superstitious practices which had been common among the New Providence Baptists at the Christmas season, Mr. Pearson continues:—

Some differences, existing between the two churches who recognize the Missionaries as their overseers, have been happily adjusted, and they united together in public worship on new year's day. Our examination meetings are attended with increased desire, and a spirit of inquiry does extensively prevail. A very large portion of my time is occupied in conversing with inquirers at my own house. We have now in church-fellowship, in one church at Nassau, twenty-eight members, and in the other thirty-seven, all received after frequent examinations and inquiries. Four candidates are accepted for Baptism, and there are several of whom we hope favourably. Church meetings have been established, to which all are referred with whose Christian profession the Missionary is satisfied, and care has been taken, publicly to remind them that only the communicants constitute the church, at either place. Upon the whole, when we compare the condition and prospects of these churches with the state in which our dear brother found them, we cannot but exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" There is indeed much, very much, yet to be done; much lamentable ignorance, and much of a legal self-righteous spirit to be removed; and who is sufficient for these things? May God revive us!

We stop the press to insert the following letter from the Rev. W. Knibb, dated *Manchester, April 23rd.*

Allow me, in a brief manner, to call your attention to a subject in which I, and many of the friends of injured Africa, feel a deep interest.

During my recent journeys on behalf of the Mission, the first day of August has been frequently mentioned, and the propriety of keeping it as a day of holy festivity and sacred joy, as frequently discussed and admitted.

My own wish, and that of many of my friends, is, that in all our chapels, meetings be held for the purpose of devoutly acknowledging the hand of God in the deliverance which will then be wrought, of imploring his blessing on the enfranchised negro, and of humbly supplicating his mercy for the persecutors of the cause of Jesus, that thus the triumph of mercy may be complete, by the oppressor and the oppressed sitting clothed in their right minds, and enjoying all the high fruitions of that better freedom which Christ died to bestow.

In full consistency with the joys and the triumphs which this holy day records, I would have every thankful person then

present an offering for the further extension of the Gospel among those poor, yet interesting people. If our young friends would, *from this time till then*, employ their leisure time in raising small subscriptions from among their acquaintances, much might be done, which, I trust, would be acceptable to that God who has permitted them to rejoice in the freedom of the slave.

If the ministers and active friends of the Redeemer, throughout our denomination, would kindly take up this subject—if our young female friends (to whom we never appeal in vain), would bestir themselves, a sum might be raised which would be as beneficial to the objects of their compassion, as creditable to the donors who on that delightful morning consecrated a portion of their substance to extend the triumphs of the cross.

Surely there is not one who would not, on that August day, cheerfully contribute his mite, as a thank-offering to that God who has broken the chain of the oppressed, and has bid him go free.

W. KNIBB.

LIST OF FOREIGN LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES.....	Rev. William Yates..	Calcutta.....	Aug. 17.
—	H. Beddy.....	Patna.....	Aug. 7.
—	J. Lawrence.....	Digah.....	May 27.
	Do. ..	Do.....	Aug. 24.
	Do. ..	Do.....	Oct. 11.
—	Andrew Leslie..	Monghyr.....	Aug. 29.
	Do. ...	Do.....	Sept. 9.
—	J. Thomas.....	Sulkea.....	July 30.
	Do. ..	Do.....	Oct. 7.
—	J. D. Ellis.....	Chitpore.....	May 20.
—	G. Pearce.....	Calcutta.....	Sept. 23.
—	W. H. Pearce..	Do.....	Oct. 18.
—	J. Williamson..	Sewry.....	Sept. 29.
—	G. Bruckner.....	Samarang.....	Sept. 12.
WEST INDIES....	H. C. Taylor...	Spanish Town.....	Dec. 17.
—	W. Whitehorne..	Mount Charles.....	20.
—	T. F. Abbott ...	Montego Bay.....	18.
—	W. Dendy ...	Falmouth.....	18.
—	Joshua Tinson..	Kingston.....	14.
—	E. Baylis.....	Port Maria.....	10.
—	Joseph Burton..	Rum Kay.....	9.
—	K. Pearson.....	Nassau.....	9.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

NORTH EAST CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

The Annual Meeting of the North East Cambridgeshire Auxiliary Missionary Society, was held at Fordham, on Monday, March 17th. The Rev. Messrs. Carey and Salmon attended as a

deputation from the Baptist and London Missionary Societies. It appeared by the Report, which was presented to the meeting, that the sum of £50 had been contributed during the past year, by this Auxiliary, in aid of the objects of the two Societies.

The collections at this Anniversary amounted to nearly £24.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from March 20, to April 20, 1834, not including individual subscriptions.

Clapham, Society in Aid of Missions, by Rev. George Browne.....	20	0	0	Carlton Rode, Collection, by Rev. W. Brock.....	2	2	6
Leeds, Subscriptions, &c., by Rev. J. Acworth.....	19	15	9	Totteridge and Whetstone, Association, by Rev. Mr. Pinkerton.....	8	11	11
Great Missenden, Missionary Association, by Mr. ———, moiety.....	15	13	1	Paisley, Society for Religious Purposes, at Rev. W. Smart's, by Mr. Hardie.....	10	0	0
Wilts. and East Somerset Auxiliary:				Bedfordshire Auxiliary, by John Foster, Esq.:			
On account, by Mr. Anstie.....	40	0	0	Leighton Buzzard.....	32	16	6
Salisbury.....	45	13	10	Hitchin.....	32	16	9
Frome.....	59	6	8	Luton.....	83	6	11
Do. Interest on Legacy.....	8	18	0				149
Crockerton.....	5	0	0	Boxmoor, Collection, (Sabbath School Children 12s.).....			6
Philips Norton.....	1	8	0	Bradford, (Yorkshire), Sabbath Evening School Missionary Society, Westgate.....			5
Beckington.....	1	4	0	Beaulieu, Penny Subscriptions and Donations, by Rev. J. B. Burt.....			14
Melksham.....	6	10	0	Perth, Ladies' Society, for Female Education, by Miss Millar.....			8
Warminster.....	9	12	0	Oxford, Subscriptions and Collections, by Samuel Collingwood, Esq.....			76
			117				18
Cambridge, Ladies, by Mrs. Foster, (Female Education).....	10	10	0				
Kislingbury, Subscriptions, &c., by Rev. T. Wake.....	6	6	7				

DONATIONS.

A. B. C.....	by the Secretary.....	20	0	0
Thomas Wontner, Esq.....	Do. do.....	10	10	0
Ebenezer.....	Do. do.....	10	0	0
J. J. Robinson, Esq., Peckham.....	by Rev. B. Lewis.....	2	0	0

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

Plymouth, (in addition to £40 previously remitted), by Rev. S. Nicholson..	8	11	0
"Payment of an old debt".....	44	3	3
William Wigney, Esq., Brighton.....	10	0	0
Misses Franklin, Coventry.....	5	0	0
Sheffield: a special effort of contribution for Jamaica, from the Congregation and Friends of Townhead Street Chapel, under the care of the Rev. C. Larom.....	72	15	2
A Friend, from a grateful sense of Divine goodness manifested in a chamber of affliction.....	5	0	0

Towards the Erection of the School House at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

Chelmsford, Ladies' Negro's Friend Society, by Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Candler, Treasurers.....	47	15	0
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are returned to George Hunt, Esq., Bath, for 100 copies of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, for the East Indies, to the charge of Mr. Penney; and for a like number for Jamaica, for distribution by Mr. Knibb.

The thanks of the Committee are also returned to Mrs. Wedd, Watford; Mrs. Carter, Royston; Mr. R. Rankin; and Mr. Sloan, for sundry books for the Mission. Also, to the Ladies' Negro's Friend Society, of Reading, for two boxes, containing books, toys, and various fancy articles, to be forwarded to Mr. Philippo.