

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CLXXXIX.

SEPTEMBER, 1834.

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.

JAMAICA.

According to the announcement in our last number, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 7th of August, to receive the amount which had been collected by cards and otherwise, towards the restoration of the chapels. Of this most gratifying meeting the following account, with a few unimportant omissions, is taken from the "PATRIOT" of August 13.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting took place on Thursday evening last, at the City of London Tavern, consisting of members and friends of the Baptist Missionary Society, for the purpose of receiving the amount of the various collections and subscriptions which had been made towards the re-erection of the chapels demolished during the late insurrection in Jamaica, and also to listen to the farewell addresses of the Society's esteemed Missionaries, Burchell and Knibb. After tea, of which nearly seven hundred partook, the meeting was held in the large room, which was filled to overflowing; besides which, hundreds went away unable to gain admission. The Chair was taken by W. B. GURNEY, Esq. After some appropriate verses had been sung, and prayer had been offered by the Rev. Dr. COX, of Hackney,

The CHAIRMAN very briefly stated the object of the meeting, and observed that the report which would be made, would afford a fine illustration of the happy effect of the voluntary principle when put into full exercise.

The Rev. J. DYER began by telling the Chairman how important it was that he should set a proper example, for what he (the Chairman) had done at their anni-

versary meeting on the 18th of June last, had led to that which he had then to state to the assembly. Mr. Dyer then proceeded to read a long list of collections and subscriptions, the total amount of which, including what had been advertised in the PATRIOT, he stated to exceed Ten Thousand Pounds; on which an expression of astonishment and delight burst from the whole assembly.

Mr. DYER then exhibited a copy of the first paragraph of the Negro Slavery Abolition Bill, printed in gold upon dark-coloured paper, one of which he presented to each of the Missionaries, in the name of a friend at Birmingham; one to the Chairman; and one he retained for himself. He also presented to Mr. Knibb a bronze medal struck in commemoration of that event, one of the same kind having been presented to Mr. Burchell at a public meeting in Birmingham.

The Rev. Mr. BURCHELL then rose to address the meeting, by whom he was greatly cheered. It was, he said, with feelings of no common or ordinary description that he stood forward to address that numerous assembly. Only two years and a half had elapsed when events of the most interesting kind were transpiring in one of the widest fields of missionary labour; events which could not be looked at without regret, but as they were regarded as instruments to overthrow one of the most baneful systems that ever cursed the earth. It was when the churches of Christ in the West Indies enjoyed harmony, prosperity, and peace; and when additional messengers were sent for in order to proclaim the tidings of Divine mercy; that suddenly a tempest arose—the tocsin of war was sounded—Christians were hunted as partridges upon the mountains—the ministers of Christ were driven from their stations—fire was cast into the tabernacles, and they were pulled to the ground. The demon of discord stalked forth, filling the land with his pestiferous influence, and inspiring

universal terror and dismay. Then, as they (the missionaries) contemplated the desolation, their hearts were filled with anguish—their eyes became fountains of tears—anxious were their days and sleepless their nights—they hung their harps upon the willows, and wept as they remembered Zion. But at that season their God appeared: he said, “Fear none of the things which ye may suffer. No weapon that is formed against you shall prosper; and every tongue that riseth in judgment against you, you shall condemn.” Possessing a conscience void of offence towards God and man, their spirits revived and they took courage. Not a hair of their heads was hurt; they were brought safe out of prison; the Lord did great things for them, whereof they were glad. Now they could take down their harps from the willows, and sing to the Lord both of mercy and of judgment; and they could especially praise him for having preserved their characters unblemished. When the news of their afflicted state reached this country, the church of God was aroused,—tears filled every eye,—and thousands of prayers were sent to the Majesty of heaven. The angel of mercy was dispatched to communicate the blessing solicited. The sympathy of British Christians had kindled emotions in the breasts of the missionaries which would never die, and they would leave their friends with the most affectionate esteem. When they arrived at the scene of their labours, they would remember them with delight; the recollection would rouse them to diligent labour, and would support them when passing through the last gloomy vale. How changed, how different was the scene presented to them that evening! No longer was he confined within the walls of a prison, no longer were his ears assailed by the sounds of moaning and wretchedness. He breathed the pure air of freedom; he was surrounded by the friends of freedom—the friends of missions—the friends of the despised sons of Africa—the friends of the Redeemer. He was surrounded by them, too, on an occasion deeply interesting. Not for the purpose of mourning over desolate and abandoned Zion, but to celebrate the accomplishment of their desires, and to be furnished with the means of rebuilding all their temples in Jamaica. Only seven weeks had elapsed since the Missionary Committee told them that £6,000 was needed; the voluntary principle had been exerted, and the money had been more than raised. They could not but praise God. When they made their appeal to the members and deacons of their churches, they promptly came forward to their relief. Ladies and youth

gave their time—their assistance—their money. Seven weeks ago, the missionaries appealed to them in behalf of 13 churches, 5,000 members, 10,000 inquiring the way to Zion, and myriads of, not negro slaves, but negro freemen. Now, in their name, and on their behalf, he desired to thank that assembly, and every Christian congregation throughout the country. They rejoiced that they could return to the scene of their former labours; that they could again bid adieu to the land of their birth, and make known to the sons of Africa the glorious tidings of the Gospel of Christ. They congratulated the assembly on possessing the means of rebuilding the temples of God—on the triumph of truth over perjury and falsehood, of virtue over depravity, of mercy over cruelty, of justice over oppression. They rejoiced in the overthrow of the Leviathan of the lower regions, by which they had so long been cursed; its days were terminated—the demon was beneath their feet, powerless and helpless. The monster had come forward; he had thrown down the gauntlet—he had defied the Majesty of heaven—and he had perished in his folly! When he applied the flame to the temples of God, the torch kindled upon himself; and he was consumed by the very flame which, in his wrath and fury, he designed for others. The place which once knew him should shortly know him no more for ever. He had fallen before the irresistible influence of Christian philanthropy and justice. They would rejoice in the arrival of the day when they should again embark for Jamaica. The most intense anxiety to receive Christian teachers was exhibited by the negroes, and it was painful to the Missionaries to be obliged to resist some applications to which their already numerous engagements would not allow them to attend. (Mr. Burchell related some affecting instances of this, which occurred while he was at Montego Bay.) The providence of God had appeared in behalf of the Missionaries in the most conspicuous manner. When they were in danger, that Providence shielded and preserved them. When they appeared to have no friends, God raised them up friends in the most unlikely manner. When no house presented itself in which to preach the word of life, an Israelite was found to invite the Missionary to use his residence. And signal and mysterious had been the providence of God in reference to those who took a principal part in destroying their temples, &c. From twenty to thirty had been summoned into the presence of the Most High. While some had been taken away, the prejudices of others had been

softened down, and some had been brought to seek mercy at the hands of God. He who changed the heart of Saul of Tarsus, might in his mercy so visit the hearts of those West Indian persecutors, as to take away all their enmity, and bring them to advocate the cause of the Redeemer, which they once attempted to destroy. He hailed the day when he should again stand among his swarthy brethren, and proclaim to them the liberty of the Gospel; when he should meet them at the table of the Lord, and unite with them in singing praises to God. He rejoiced in the hope that he had an interest in the prayers of Christians. He trusted that the cause of Missions would take a deeper hold on the minds of the Christians of Great Britain. He thanked them most gratefully for what they had done, but he besought them not to cease their efforts. He trusted that they would continue to send forth ministers of the Gospel, that the negroes might not only rejoice in civil freedom, but be elevated in the scale of moral beings. He called upon his fathers and brethren in the Christian ministry for their continued aid. The founders of the Mission, Pearce, and Fuller, and Saffery, and Ryland, could never be forgotten; they had faithfully redeemed their pledges to the Missionaries, and God had raised up wise and holy men to fill their places. To these the Missionaries confidently appealed. They had not deserted them when wicked and malicious men laid things falsely to their charge; then they advocated their cause; and surely they would not leave them now, much less the cause in which they were all so deeply engaged. They would say to the churches of Christ, "Brethren, pray for us:" "the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." They had seen and felt that in the day of their sorrow and adversity, in their difficulties and in imprisonment. When their friends drew nigh to God in private—in their families—in the sanctuary, let them remember the Missionaries, and the cause in which they were engaged. As they unfurled their sails, as they left the shores of happy England, let Christians still pray for them. Then they should go forward with pleasure to their work. Every valley would be exalted; every mountain and hill would be made low; the crooked places would be made straight, and the rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord would be revealed. Then they would go forth, confidently anticipating the presence of God to accompany them; and they should be enabled to send their Christian friends good news from the island where they hoped to spend their days, and to bury their bones.

Mr. DYER then stated that in consequence of a respectful application which had been made by one of the ladies at Camberwell to the Duchess of Kent, Her Royal Highness had kindly sent a donation of £10. He therefore begged to move that a copy of the twelfth section of the Abolition Bill, printed on satin, and framed and glazed, be respectfully presented to Her Royal Highness. He thought all ought to rejoice that an illustrious Lady so nearly allied to the heiress apparent to the throne of England, was so ready to befriend so good a cause.

The Rev. John LEIFCHILD seconded the resolution. He rejoiced at the different appearance which the countenance of the Chairman wore compared with that which it wore on the day of the Anniversary. Then, indeed, it was expressive of faith; but now, of gratitude and joy. The faith then exercised was fruitful in good works, for he could never forget who it was that gave the first £500. He rejoiced in the donation from so high a quarter which had just been announced. Time had been when Royalty supported slavery; the time was come when it assisted to break the chain. But he rejoiced, especially, in the efforts which had been made by the middling and lower classes. The offerings which had been presented that night illustrated the force of the voluntary principle. He could not help contrasting that scene with one in which he once presented himself, in the city of Bristol, to advocate the cause of freedom. The clamour was so great that scarcely any person would venture to speak. He perceived a number of sailors present, and he made an appeal to them. He asked them if they did not wish that every man should have fair play; to which they seemed disposed to assent. He told them that his conviction was, that freedom must come to the slaves; that they might stop the Avon from flowing into the sea, that they might prevent the sun from climbing his accustomed height, as easily as they might prevent liberty from coming to the slave. A gentleman present clenched his fist, and with great vehemence declared it was a most ridiculous thing to attempt to set the slaves free; that the man must be mad who would attempt it; that they would kill all the whites. Woe to the slaves—woe to all—woe to the colonics—if such an event should take place! The slaves would not work; they would prove rebellious, and revengeful, and so on. Oh, that such persons would go out and see what could be done! He trusted that the time would soon come when all mankind would rejoice in true freedom. He loved to

contemplate that freedom from the shackles imposed by man upon his fellow-man in one portion of the globe; but he loved to think that it would have an influence on other parts of the world, and that the freedom about to be enjoyed would be the precursor of a freedom yet more glorious. He was sure that the brethren, Knibb and Burchell, would not be less beloved because they had aimed to advance the temporal good of their fellow-men; and he trusted that many who profited by their instrumentality would return to their native soil, and be the heralds of a better liberty. Because he thought the present event would have a powerful bearing on that greater event, he joined with all his heart in blessing and praising Him by whom it had been brought about.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

The Rev. W. KNIBB said, that it was with feelings which could be more easily conceived than expressed, that he rose to address the friends whom he loved, and from whom he must soon be separated, to meet only in the larger assembly of eternity. Powerful emotions came over his mind, and he could scarcely conceive that he stood in London to celebrate the achievement of the greatest object in the world. With the most heartfelt joy he returned his friends thanks for the labours in which they had been so assiduously and successfully employed; and he hoped as full an account as possible would be publicly rendered of the whole; as full an account as had been published of his execution at Montego Bay! an account of every shilling collected to re-erect those chapels which were to stand for ages as monuments of the negroes' liberty, and of the weakness of every attempt made to destroy it. He was glad that the Missionary Committee had determined that that their cause should die rather than that slavery should remain. It should be remembered that slavery made its first attack upon them; they (the missionaries) had not attacked slavery, though perhaps it was their duty to have done so. But he defied any one to prove that a Missionary ever uttered a word in the island against slavery. Slavery crossed their path with her instruments of cruelty and blood; Christianity gazed upon her with meek eyes and sorrowful demeanour; but when slavery presumed to attempt her extinction, she at once raised her arm, and slavery fell before the blow. But all was not done that needed to be done; they were, however, entering upon the work with heart and soul. It was pleasing to know that the intelligence received from Jamaica was of the most cheering descrip-

tion. He was much pleased to hear from Lord Mulgrave, that when he proclaimed and explained the bill to more than fifty thousand negroes, the declaration of their own liberty did not affect them with so much joy as that part which told them that their wives and daughters would be no longer flogged, and that their children would be free, and would receive education. That was a proof that the negro was not as some asserted, a connecting link between man and brute. When he (Mr. Knibb) left Jamaica, it was proclaimed, that so long as those men lived, William Knibb should never preach to their slaves again. That would be true; he would not preach to them as slaves; but as free men, he hoped to proclaim to them the blessings of salvation. The glory of the second temples would be greater than that of the first, for into them a slave would not set his foot. They rejoiced in the abolition of slavery, not merely because it caused much sin and oppression to cease in the West India Colonies, but because it sounded the knell of slavery throughout the whole world. America must now set her slaves free; if she did not, the slaves would very soon take their freedom themselves. Let not America talk about liberty till she practised it. A reverend friend near him was about to visit America; if he would call at the West Indies, he should be most hospitably received, and then he would be able to tell his friends when he came back to Hackney, which he liked best. In America he would find that there was an aristocracy of skin. The black must not sit in the same pew with the white. May he not sit at the same table? No. Might he not be interred in the same grave? No. When he died and ascended to glory, might he not sit in the same heaven? Yes! America might soon learn a lesson from Jamaica: there the aristocracy of skin was giving way. From letters recently received, he was happy to find that Mr. Jordon, the intrepid editor of the *Jamaica Watchman and Free Press*, had been elected without opposition as a member of the House of Assembly. He had nobly stood forward and defended the Missionaries when they had been maligned, and he could not but feel towards that gentleman the most unbounded gratitude. The time was coming when men would be measured only by their minds, and not by the colour of their skin. But how should he thank them on behalf of 900 members, and of more than 2,000 hearers? On the billows he should remember their kindness, and he trusted also they would remember him in their prayers. He had met with friends whom he had not known

before, and was bound to this country by ties which had not before existed. In all his applications for relief he had met with but two refusals; and one was from a dignitary of the Church, who said that all sects ought to support themselves. He rejoiced that light was breaking in upon the minds of men, and hoped that it would influence practice as well as opinions. Again he entreated an interest in their prayers. The legacy his mother left to him was—My dear boy, rather let me hear that you sink beneath the billows of the ocean, than that you bring disgrace upon the good cause! Many friends had come from a distance to be present, and he would now bid them farewell. In a few days he expected to leave them, and he left them assured that the good cause will not be deserted by them. He loved them much, but he loved Jamaica more; and if his labours were blessed to the sons of Africa, so as to cause them to go forth to their countrymen with the glad tidings of salvation, then he should think that Africa was about to be repaid for all her wrongs.

The CHAIRMAN observed that thanks were due to those members of other religious denominations who had rendered them such liberal assistance. He hoped that the events which had given rise to the present exertions would have an influence to bind Christians of different societies together in one common cause.

The Rev. John LEIFCHILD then gave out three verses of that celebrated Wesleyan parting hymn,

“Blest be the dear uniting love
That will not let us part,” &c.

After which he bade the Missionaries a solemn and affectionate farewell, in the name of other denominations of Christians who had sympathized with them in all their troubles, and whose prayers for their welfare he was assured would be fervent and unceasing.

JAMAICA CHAPEL SUBSCRIPTION.

In ancient times, when Nehemiah and his brethren applied themselves to rebuild their desolated Zion, it is particularly noted, as a proof that God wrought with them, that the work was completed in *fifty-two days*.* Called upon, as we have been, to make unwonted exertions for a similar object, it is gratefully recorded that the re-

quest we ventured to prefer was fully granted within a somewhat less period. From the day on which the annual meeting was held to the 7th of August, was just a Pentecost, or *fifty days*. May the cheerful liberality which so honourably distinguished the interval prove to be the earnest of pentecostal blessings of a far higher order still!

It was not without hesitation and much anxiety that the Committee decided on making their appeal. The Society was at the time encumbered with a debt of nearly three thousand pounds; extra contributions, amounting to more than two thousand, had just been presented to defray the expenses of our Missionaries returning to their stations, and to help in sending others; and kindred institutions, with strong and urgent claims on public attention, were painfully feeling the want of pecuniary aid. Still, the circumstances of the case were thought sufficient to justify the call; and the result has proved that the Christian public thought so too. Contributions have flowed in from all quarters, and from individuals in every class of society from the palace to the cottage, till the amount subscribed has more than doubled the sum for which we ventured to ask. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-five pounds was the amount required to meet the proposition of government; and at this date (August 21) the contributions received and engaged for do not fall much short of THIRTEEN THOUSAND pounds.

To say that the Committee are gratified by such a result, is saying far too little. They desire to record, in the first place, their most thankful acknowledgments to the gracious Being who has inclined the hearts of his people with so much liberality and kindness to contribute to his cause; and then they most willingly avow their deep obligations to the contributors at large, more especially to those who have undertaken to solicit the help of their friends and neighbours around them. In many instances we have been forcibly reminded of the churches of Macedonia, so highly commended by the great apostle of the Gentiles; but the attempt to particularize would be wholly vain.

* Nehemiah vi. 15, 16.

The prompt and cheerful cordiality with which the business has been undertaken and conducted is such as no language of ours can hope to describe or repay; but it has been done to our blessed Lord, and he is not unrighteous to forget the work and labour of love which has thus been shown towards his name. Oh, that in the case of each individual concerned, it may be fruit abounding to their account in the day which shall try every man's work of what sort it is!

Many of our friendly correspondents have expressed the hope that we should be furnished with the means of building more chapels than were destroyed. It seems necessary, however, to remark, that the surplus applicable to such a purpose will be less than some of our friends may suppose. Out of the sum of £17,900 originally computed as our loss, it was stated, on the best *data* then in our possession, that £5510 would be needed to discharge the encumbrances due on the chapels at the time of their demolition. This sum, it has since been found, was rather under-stated; and there must be added to it nearly £2000 more, as may be seen by referring to the original account published in the "Facts and Documents" to meet a variety of expenses arising out of the persecution, and which constituted a heavy burden on the finances of the Society. Thus upwards of £7000 out of the whole amount received will be required for the purposes we have specified, and of course withdrawn from the building fund. In addition to this, it will be remarked, on examining the statement referred to as published two years ago, that several of the houses included in the specified number of thirteen were merely rented by the Missionaries, whose loss, therefore, was confined to the furniture, and did not include the buildings themselves. All will perceive how very desirable it is to substitute plain, substantial, and commodious chapels, free from all encumbrance to the occupiers, in the room of dwelling-houses, for which heavy rents must be paid, and great expense incurred in converting them into places of worship. The Committee hope that the unexpected generosity of the

public, combined with the utmost frugality in expenditure, will enable them, not only to effect this in the places included in that list, but also to provide for other stations where similar accommodation is urgently needed. Thus, also, there is good reason to expect the larger stations will soon become quite independent of the Society; and, instead of requiring any farther aid from Britain, enjoy the privilege of co-operating in the work of evangelizing their poorer brethren around them. This is an object which the Committee have always kept steadily in view; and it should now appear that the demolition of our chapels was the appointed means of hastening it. "*Howbeit they meant not so, neither did their heart think so.*"

A separate account has been opened for the chapel fund at the Bank of England, and measures have already been taken to procure building materials on the best possible terms, partly in this country and partly in the United States. An able architect has gratuitously furnished plans for the buildings; the kindness of several valued friends in the shipping interest will materially reduce the expense of freight; and the Committee will steadily aim so to disburse the sum confided to their disposal as to serve, to the utmost practicable extent, the sacred cause to which it is devoted.

A distinct account of the receipts will be published as soon as it can be made up. It is intended to print the names of all *Collectors* and of contributors, whether by cards or otherwise, where the sum amounts to one pound or upwards. This cannot be done unless the documents be furnished for the purpose. All ministers and other friends therefore who wish that the contributions forwarded by them should be so entered, will be pleased to send the necessary lists to Fen Court, at farthest by the 20th of September. After that day the editor cannot engage for the insertion of any particulars beyond what are already in his possession, but will be entitled to consider that the parties wish no other than a *general* notification of the amount of their contributions.

The books, prepared as acknowledgments for collectors, with a statement

of the sum paid, and signed by the Secretary, have been issued in many instances. Those who have not received them, and to whom they may not be forwarded in the present month,

will immediately be supplied on application at the Mission House.

The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we, his servants, will arise and build. Neh. ii. 20.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

CORNWALL.

The fourteenth Annual Meeting of this Auxiliary was held at Redruth, 16th of August, in connexion with the meeting of the Branch Society in that town. Mr. Spasshatt in the chair.

After attending to the business of the Redruth Society, the Secretary read the fourteenth report of the auxiliary, the receipts of which, for the year ending July 1834, amounted to £200. 9s., being an increase on the preceding year of £29. 10s. 6d., and making a total of £249s. 12s. 4d. which this auxiliary has forwarded to the parent society for the last thirteen years. An unusual interest has been excited on behalf of the Mission, and it is hoped that there will again be realized an increase on last year's amount.

The Rev. Messrs. Saffery and Knibb attended as a deputation, and the character of the meetings in all the places appeared to be truly missionary. The appeals which were made to the congregations assembled produced impressions which will not be easily forgotten. In addition to the sums raised for the general purposes of the Mission, about £90 will be forwarded to our Parent Committee for the purpose of rebuilding the de-

molished chapels in Jamaica. The cheerfulness with which the young friends received their cards, and the zeal which they displayed when collecting their various sums, deserve the highest commendation. Instead of the parents, God is raising up the children, whose young hearts are inclined to labours of love.

Twenty-six sermons were preached on behalf of the Mission. Nine by Mr. Saffery, eight by Mr. Knibb, three by Mr. Steadman, two by Mr. Beddow, two by Mr. Flood, and two by Mr. Spasshatt. On three occasions the Wesleyans kindly lent their chapels, at Falmouth, St. Ives, and Penzance. At the latter place the public meeting was held in the Independent chapel. Nine public meetings of the Branch Societies were held, and at each of them, whenever an allusion was made to the glorious jubilee day, the 1st of August, the congregations manifested unspeakable delight. The attendance at each of the services was most gratifying, and many realized seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

At the close of the meeting this day a larger collection was made for the Mission than was ever known to have been made in Redruth chapel before.

JOSEPH SPASSHATT.

Redruth, Aug. 12, 1834

Mr. Burchell and his family embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday, the 20th, by the Canada, for New York; and Mr. Knibb and his family are expected to go on board the Antæus, Sargeant, for Port Maria, to-morrow morning. (August 26th.)

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

Harpenden, by Mrs. Leonard, for Ceylon	11	11	0	Amersham, Subscriptions, &c., by Rev.			
Loughton, Missionary Association, by Rev. S. Brawn	6	14	7	John Statham	30	0	0
Sherborne, by Mrs. Blake, and B. Chandler, Esq.	6	12	0	Meopham, by Rev. John Rogers	3	7	2
Towcester, by Rev. J. Barker	2	10	0	Shipley, Subscriptions, by Rev. P. Scott	9	10	0
Liverpool, Auxiliary Society, by William Rushton, Esq.	132	6	3	Devonport, ditto, by Rev. T. Horton	33	14	0
Wimborne, by Rev. John Dore	1	10	0	Lewes, ditto, by Rev. J. M. Soule	16	8	0
Ludgershall, by Rev. J. Walton	1	10	0	Paisley, by Mr. J. Hardie, jun.	15	0	0
Bath, Balance in hand, by Rev. O. Clarke	3	18	6	Colne, Subscriptions, by Rev. P. Scott	7	0	0
				Salendine Nook, Female Society, by Rev. James Ackworth	5	10	0
				Stoke, Suffolk	1	0	0

Birmingham Auxiliary, by Ben. Lepard, Esq.:

Birmingham:		
Subscriptions.....	94	7 4
Cannon Street.....	85	8 8
Bond Street.....	65	3 8
Alcester.....	15	0 0
Bilston.....	7	0 0
Bridgnorth.....	20	13 1
Bromsgrove.....	6	10 0
Coventry.....	47	19 8
Coppice.....	1	13 3
Coseley.....	4	16 6
Cradley.....	1	13 0
Dudley.....	31	19 9
Evesham.....	22	16 4
Kidderminster.....	8	0 0
Kington.....	10	0 0
Leominster.....	2	5 0
Netherton.....	5	8 9
Pershore.....	13	0 0
Presteign.....	1	8 9
Providence Chapel.....	12	4 6
Ross.....	10	8 6
Tamworth.....	2	2 0
Tenbury.....	3	0 0
Tewkesbury.....	46	6 0
Upton-on-Severn.....	4	10 0
Willenhall.....	4	6 0
Worcester.....	57	14 4

585 15 8*

Previously acknowledged 259 11 9

326 3 11

South Wales, by Rev. Edmund Clarke:

Glamorganshire:

Swansea, Schools 10s., Female Education 10s....	40	18 1
Siloam.....	0	5 0
Dowlais.....	7	0 2
Merthyr Tydvil.....	14	0 5
Aberdare.....	1	0 0
Cwmfelin.....	0	5 0
Newbridge.....	8	17 7

DONATIONS: Joseph Jewell, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Newman..... 4 0 0

Thoroughgood, Mr. Samuel, by the Secretary..... 0 10 0

Biddle, Mr., by Rev. James Upton..... 2 0 0

P. Plealey, by the Secretary..... 2 0 0

LEGACIES.—Rev. William Shenston, late of London, by Rev. J. B. Shenston, Executor..... 10 10 0

Mrs. Susan Skinner, late of Sevenoaks, by Messrs. T. Comford and R. Southern, Executors..... 19 10 0

Rev. Richard Clark, late of Worstead, by Rev. James Pantis..... 10 10 0

* In addition to £286. 8s. 9d. contributed for the return of the Jamaica Missionaries.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Knibb returns his best thanks to Mr. W. B. Gurney, for the very generous present of a large Tent, of the value of sixty pounds, and to those kind friends who, on its erection at Camberwell, subscribed towards the purchase of one, equal in size and value, for his esteemed Brother, the Rev. Thomas Burchell. He is happy to inform them that the sum required has since been realized, and that orders have been given for its shipment to Montego Bay.

Mr. Knibb wishes also to present his very grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Hugh Ferguson, of Belfast, for a handsome Marble Tablet to the memory of the Rev. James Mann, first pastor of the Baptist Church in Falmouth, whose cenotaph was destroyed with the Chapel in 1832.

The following individuals will also accept his thanks:—The Misses Pewtress, and other friends in Camberwell, for a very excellent assortment of useful articles; Friends in Eagle Street, for Fancy Articles; Friends in Birmingham, for Books and a box of Fancy Articles; Young Friends, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Urwick's Church, Dublin, for a pulpit Bible for Salter's Hill Chapel; Miss Roadnight, of West Drayton, for a box of Toy Bonnets; Mrs. Jennings, Bath, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Leveratt, Thrapston, for Magazines; Mrs. Barber, Enfield, and various other friends, for School books, Hymns, &c., &c.

Mr. Burchell presents his sincere thanks to the Ladies at Stonehouse, near Devonport, for two Boxes of Fancy Articles; to the friends at Falmouth for a present of Books for the use of the Negroes; also to a Gentleman at Cirencester, for a box containing a number of Baptist Magazines half-bound.

Dinas.....	1	15 0
Hengod.....	1	10 0
Llaurissaiut.....	4	0 0
Ystrad.....	0	10 0
Cardiff.....	15	5 0
Cadoxton.....	0	7 0
Carphilly.....	2	0 0
Croesypark.....	1	0 0
Llysvaen.....	0	13 3
Waintrudan.....	1	6 8
Cowbridge.....	4	9 0
Lancarvan.....	0	10 0
Lantwit Major.....	0	10 0
Bridgend.....	3	9 8
Maesteg.....	1	17 6
Llwynt.....	0	13 7
Penyvai.....	0	10 0
Paran.....	0	5 0
Corntown.....	0	13 2
Neath, Schools £1. 6s.....	4	19 0
Aberavon.....	0	5 0

115 2 2

Carmarthenshire:

Felinfoel.....	2	7 0
Llanelly.....	9	1 0
Llwynbendy.....	0	11 0
Kidwely.....	0	11 0
Cwmivor.....	1	0 0
Llangendeyrn.....	4	7 4
Llanginloch.....	1	7 6
Carmarthen.....	13	1 2
Salem, Mydrim.....	3	1 1
Cwmfelin Monach.....	1	12 6

36 19 7

Pembrokeshire:

Narberth.....	15	2 0
Milford.....	3	10 0
Pembroke dock.....	8	11 9

27 3 10

Devonshire:

Barnstaple, Schools 15s.	3	2 10
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182 8 5