

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CCVII.

MARCH, 1836.

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.

CALCUTTA.

The pressure of intelligence from other quarters has prevented an earlier insertion of a comprehensive review of the progress of the cause in and around Calcutta, which we now give from the fifteenth, or last report of our Auxiliary Society, in that city.

Native Church.—MR. W. H. PEARCE,
Pastor.

In reference to this little society of professing Christians, which includes the baptized Christians at the village stations as well as in the city, and which has been gathered, for the most part, from the grossest idolatry, ignorance, and superstition, the Pastor remarks, in a communication to the Secretary:—"There are many circumstances to humble us, and others adapted to encourage. Open sin in three persons has rendered their exclusion a necessary act of church discipline. Death has likewise repeatedly occurred among the members, and removed no less than six of their number. One of these, I regret to add, was found to have lived in the secret commission of iniquity for several months previous to his death, and must, I fear, be pronounced a hypocrite." To counterbalance in some measure the painfulness of events like these, the minds of the Pastor and brethren have been cheered by the addition of eighteen to their number by baptism, and two others previously baptized. Of these

six were from Calcutta and its vicinity; eight were from the neighbourhood of *Lakhyantipur*, and six were youths from the Christian Boarding School at *Chitpur*, who may be regarded as the first-fruits of that valuable institution. Pleasing hopes are entertained of several others, who will probably ere long make a public acknowledgment of their faith in Christ.

"In announcing the reception of so many new members into the church under my pastoral care," observes Mr. W. H. Pearce, "I beg it may be fully understood, that to the labours of my esteemed European associates and native assistants, quite as much as to my own exertions, so pleasing an event is, under the blessing of God, to be ascribed. Much of the good, especially in the most distant villages, is certainly to be attributed to the active and pious labours of the native brethren. While it must be acknowledged, that native preachers are seldom fit to be left alone, yet when diligently instructed, and vigilantly superintended, they form invaluable agents in the propagation of the gospel; and, perhaps, there is no department in which a European Missionary will be found eventually to have laboured with so much permanent and extensive success, as in the diligent and prayerful attempts he makes to elevate to a higher standard the Christian and ministerial character of his native assistants. A deep sense of the importance of such efforts in the establishment of Christianity in India, leads me most respectfully to recommend them to missionaries of all denominations."

The Church now consists of 62 members, but will shortly be reduced by a

pleasing circumstance—the dismissal of more than one-half to form two new churches, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Pearce and Mr. Ellis, in the villages to the south of Calcutta, and at Chitpur, respectively.

Preaching to the Natives.—Messrs. C. C. ARATOON, G. PEARCE, J. THOMAS, and two Assistants.

In this department of labour in Calcutta and vicinity, there have been employed, for a greater or less portion of time, Messrs. G. Pearce, Aratoon, Thomas, De Monty, and Shujaatale, assisted occasionally by one or two other native preachers. Mr. Pearce constantly occupied one or other of the chapels, until he left the country in December, 1833, about which time, Mr. Carapiet Aratoon returned from the Upper Provinces. For a considerable time, Mr. Thomas came over usually once a week, to preach in Hindustani; latterly, other engagements have occasioned his visits to be less frequent. Mr. De Monty also, when not occupied in the southern stations, has aided in making known the gospel in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood. Ill health for a time much impeded the labours of Shujaatale, the native Hindustani preacher. Latterly, these interruptions have been less frequent, and your Committee are happy to state that the most pleasing testimony is borne to his humble piety, and the increasingly useful character of his ministrations.

The Society's bungalows, or native chapels, at the date of the last Report, were four, situated in Syám Bázár, Wellington Street, Intally, and Ján Bázár. Those in Wellington Street and Intally have been since given up. The principal reason for this measure was the low state of the Society's finances, which were found inadequate to meet the expense of rebuilding the one, which was in a very dilapidated state, keep the rest in repair, pay ground rent, and support with efficiency the other operations of the Society. It is true also, that the locality of these chapels, especially that in Intally, had latterly militated against raising congregations in them. Other places, however, could have been readily selected, well suited for the purposes of the Society, and would have been gladly fixed upon, and chapels erected, had the requisite funds been possessed. The chapel in Ján Bázár was taken down and rebuilt on an enlarged scale, rather more than a twelvemonth ago. And for several months after it was re-opened, a weekly evening service was conducted there, and also at Syám Bázár, in addi-

tion to the usual services held by day. The congregations, whether by day or night, have generally been of a very encouraging character, both as to numbers and attention; and many thousands, both in the chapels and in other places, have listened to the message of mercy. A moderate calculation will give from 12,000 to 15,000 for Calcutta alone, who have heard the words of eternal life from the agents of this Society within the last twelve months. God has said, "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud; that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth." Such being the solemn declaration of Him whose name is Truth, and whose words cannot fail, who can calculate the result of the promulgation of the Gospel thus effected, or doubt its subserviency to the bringing about of that blessed period, when the "knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea?" Surely the hope may be confidently indulged, that hereafter, either in this world, or in the world of glory, evidence shall appear, that these labours of love have not been in vain in the Lord.

Schools.

Partly in consequence of the return of Mr. G. Pearce to England, the 1st Deakin's, or Bengálí School, and the English School mentioned in the last Report, have been discontinued. They were given up a short time before Mr. Pearce left. Neither the one nor the other of these schools succeeded to Mr. Pearce's satisfaction; but the low state of the Society's funds would have rendered it absolutely necessary to have closed these schools had he remained, or there had been any other to undertake their superintendence. This, your Committee are concerned to state, made it necessary to relinquish also the 2nd Deakin's School, formerly conducted at Haurah.

The Central Girl's School, under the care of Mrs. W. H. Pearce, has been reduced, as has the similar one at Chitpur, subsequently noticed, and for the same reasons. It is however hoped, that the greater pains bestowed on the small number retained will prove the more efficacious in promoting the great objects of intellectual and moral improvement.

CHITPUR.

MR. ELLIS and a Native Assistant.

Respecting this station, and the important labours there conducted, the Com-

mittee have much satisfaction in giving the following account furnished by Mr. Ellis :

General Remarks.—"The operations at this station have been continued much in the same manner as at the last Report. My time has been devoted to the Christian and Hindu schools under our care, and occasionally going into the surrounding villages, in company with a native assistant, making known unto the people more or less of the words of eternal life. During the last month, I took an opportunity of visiting six or eight large villages on the banks of the river. After spending some time in the different bazars, speaking to the people collectively, we went from house to house, giving books to all who could read. In this way we distributed above a thousand tracts, and several copies of the New Testament. We have had at different times, since the last Report, several inquirers, two or three of whom continue to seek a knowledge of divine things, and of one particularly, I have every reason to hope, that he has passed from death unto life.

Schools.

"The schools under our care are well attended. Mrs. E.'s Native Girls' School has had an average number of a hundred daily ; but in consequence of a decrease in the amount of funds appropriated to female education, that number is now of necessity reduced to twenty-five. The Hindu English School contains a hundred and twenty youths, whose progress in useful knowledge, as well as in an acquaintance with the evidences and doctrines of Christianity, is every way gratifying. The effect of a religious education on their minds is very apparent, loosening from them the sinful and superstitious bands of Hinduism, and, at least, inspiring them with a respect for the religion of the Bible, and a willingness to advocate its divine authority. More than this, perhaps, cannot safely be said : but I am sure, that their remaining in Hinduism arises from custom, and not from faith in its merits ; while the difficulty of forsaking all for the gospel's sake has hitherto prevented their professing the Christian name.

"The last, though I trust not the least useful part of our engagements here, is the Native Christian Boarding School, containing fifty boys and girls. The boys are instructed in English and Bengálí, while the girls, until March last, learnt Bengálí only. The limited amount of knowledge attainable through their native language, suggested the propriety of teaching them English. The experiment was made through the kind aid of a valued friend of

education, C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., who generously offered to defray the increase of expense. It succeeded beyond expectation, and within eight months, six of the girls had acquired such a knowledge of English as to read with ease, and answer questions with readiness and propriety. In the boys' department, respectable progress has been made in different branches of useful knowledge, and particularly in the history and doctrines of the Bible. We also desire to feel deeply thankful for that Divine blessing which has attended the institution, in bringing many of its members to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The six youths, who a year and a half since made a public profession of their attachment to the Saviour, have continued to walk as it becometh the gospel of Christ ; and two or three others have given those evidences of piety which will warrant their being soon received into the fellowship of the church. Regarding this institution as a promising means of raising up holy and intelligent men to preach the gospel in their own tongue, we desire earnestly to commend it to the attention and liberality of the friends of the Saviour, that the number of its inmates may be increased, which the present low state of the funds alone prevents."

It has been already intimated, that the female department of the Christian Boarding School has been removed from Chitpur to Sibpur, where it is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce : the transfer took place only a few weeks ago.

HOWRAH AND SULKEA.

MR. THOMAS and a Native Assistant.

The church at this place, which is partly English and partly native, has experienced much that is painful, as well as some things of an opposite character. Its numbers have been diminished by death, dismissal, and exclusion. *Two* have died, and it is confidently hoped, they died in the Lord, and are now united to the church triumphant above. *Five* have been excluded for impropriety of conduct : *one* of this number, however, has been again restored to the communion of the church after long trial, and it is hoped, good evidence of genuine repentance. *Two* of the English members have been dismissed to join a church up the country. The loss sustained from these causes has been partially made up by the reception of *one* by baptism, *one* by experience, and *three* by letter. Neither of these, however, belonged to the native community. Of this class there are several inquirers who have.

for the most part, been a considerable time under the word; and several applications for baptism have been made, but it has not been thought desirable for the present to accede to them.

The word of God has been extensively made known among the inhabitants, and a considerable number of tracts have been put into circulation, particularly at the Rath Játrá and other festivals; they have been constantly given away to persons attending at the chapels, and latterly the plan has been adopted, and to some extent acted on, of calling at the shops and residences of the people, and presenting a tract to the inmates, if capable of reading and willing to receive it. The attention paid to the word has at times been highly encouraging, and pleasing impressions have appeared to be produced on the minds of individuals while listening with much apparent interest to representations of the love of Christ in dying for the guilty. Once a week, as mentioned in the last report, a small portion of rice, provided from the charitable contributions of one or two individuals, is given away to a number of poor, and in many cases, diseased persons, who assemble for that purpose. From one hundred to upwards of two hundred persons are usually brought together, when, before they receive the pittance of rice, they are addressed on the all-important concerns of their souls. The attention they give is often very pleasing.

One gratifying instance of good arising from the religious exercises conducted in the native chapels, has occurred in the experience of a young man lately deceased. It is contained in the following communication from Mr. Thomas:

“Richard Sargood was an East Indian by birth, nominally a Christian, but in reality an idolater, and according to his own statement, made a short time before his death, mad upon his idols to an extent exceeding the Hindus themselves. He had united in their worship, and also mingled with the Muhammadans in paying honours to their saints, and seeking favours at their hands. It was at one of the native chapels, and at a time when the native preacher was endeavouring to lead his countrymen to the knowledge of Christ crucified, that he first heard the word. He at that time seemed to think it a good thing for the natives to be instructed, and made an observation to that effect, when he was reminded that what he heard equally concerned himself. A tract was put into his hands, the reading of which had a good effect in convincing him of the evil of his state, which was deepened

by subsequent interviews with the native preacher, by whom he was introduced to the missionary. Convinced of the wickedness of his heart and life, he became earnestly concerned for the salvation of his soul, and desirous of living a new life, and in fact became a new man in temper and deportment. He was at that time living in the violation of the seventh commandment; but immediately perceiving the sinfulness of his conduct, he applied for marriage, which was accordingly celebrated. He was a diligent inquirer after the mind of God, and yielded himself up to the direction of the word with a readiness which was truly gratifying to observe. His progress in the knowledge of divine things, considering his disadvantages, was considerable, for he could but very imperfectly read or understand English, and though he conversed in Hindustání as his mother tongue, he could not read it in the native character. Within a few months from the time of his coming under religious instruction, his business led him to a distant station up the country. It was much feared that when removed from under the means of grace, those holy feelings would subside, and old habits of sin would regain their influence; but He that had begun the good work did not abandon it, or suffer it to be blighted by change of scene or place. When he left Howrah to proceed on his journey, he did so with tears, acknowledging with much feeling the goodness of God towards him, and regretting his being compelled to leave the place just as, to use his own expression, his eyes were beginning to be opened. After his departure, letters were received from several persons at stations where he called, bearing pleasing testimony concerning him. After being absent about a twelvemonth, he returned a few months ago; but a disease of which he had symptoms before he left the station, had made great ravages in his constitution, and it was evident that his end was fast approaching. His inner man, however, had considerably improved; he had gained more knowledge of himself and divine things, and he evinced much meekness and resignation to the will of God. He was unable to attend public worship more than once or twice, but was greatly delighted when any one called to read the Scriptures, and pray with him, and converse on divine things. Latterly he derived much assistance from the Romanized Hindustání Gospel of Matthew with which he was supplied, and which he said he could understand much better than the English. His acquaintance with his own heart, and his desires after entire holiness,

became increasingly apparent. Sometimes the discovery of his sinfulness greatly depressed him. One day he observed, with tears, "I thought I knew my own vileness, but I now see it more than ever." He repeatedly referred with much emotion, and many expressions of thankfulness, to the goodness of God manifested in his conversion, and the means by which it was effected, and spoke of it as what had been brought about with a view to his affliction and death, which were so soon to follow that event.

"As death approached, he was evidently preparing for the change. The fear of dying was removed, and he had a desire to depart. Much of his time was spent in prayer, and he was engaged in that delightful work but a few minutes before he breathed his last. Surely we may say of him, "Is not this a brand plucked from the burning?" And though not one of those whose benefit is specially sought by this Society, not the less a trophy of divine grace, or an evidence of God's blessing on the labours of the Society's agents."

(To be continued.)

BAHAMAS.

The prospect in these islands appears to be increasingly cheering, except that the health of our dear brethren gives way under their constant labours, and many privations. Let our Christian friends, especially those to whom they are personally known, and who esteem them highly in love, bear them in their hearts at a throne of grace, and humbly entreat that their valuable lives may be spared, for the sake of the numbers to whom it is their privilege to declare the Gospel of Christ.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Quant, dated Nassau, New Providence, September the 26th, 1835.

It is now a very long time since I last wrote you, but I believe brother Burton has informed you of the occasion of my silence. It is true I have been very ill; yet, while many, very many known to us, have been called away by death, who previously appeared to promise a long life, God has in much mercy spared me, and restored me to perfect health again. May it be for much and lasting usefulness!

I think I informed you in my last that, almost immediately upon our arrival here,

Mrs. Q. was attacked with fever. A week or two after she recovered, I became sick, was laid aside from all engagements, and confined to my bed. At first, I felt somewhat rebellious, and was inclined to murmur against this providence of God, and thought and felt it to be very distressing to be laid aside so soon from the work in which I took so much delight, and which I had been so long anticipating; but soon I remembered it was the hand of God, and then I could kiss the rod, and Him that had appointed it—could not only submit, but acquiesce in his will, believing that he who brings good out of evil, would overrule these trying circumstances for good. When I was but partially recovered I commenced preaching rather too early, in consequence of Mr. Burton's being indisposed, and had a relapse. Mr. Bourn was at Eleuthera, and we were anxious that nothing should be neglected; so I ventured to preach, to attend class-meetings, and rode to one of the villages to preach and hold an inquiry-meeting; but the step was hasty—I overrated my strength, and suffered for it; but now, thank a merciful and gracious God, I am quite restored, and am as strong and well as at any period of my life. Our dear little babe has been ill too, but is now recovered. As soon as I recovered from my illness, I purchased a small cheap horse; the distance from my house to the chapel being about a mile, I could not possibly walk it in the middle of the day, to attend our week-day services, many of which are held at this time, till I became quite strong; and indeed, I believe it was walking to and from chapel, in the heat of the sun, several successive days, that brought on fever in the first instance. On this account I, and Mr. Burton too, thought it most prudent and economical to make a purchase of one that was offered me for about thirty dollars, not a large sum, between seven and eight pounds sterling; it is not a first rate, but will answer my present purpose well.

I have found it necessary to be exceedingly cautious about myself, as we landed in the sickly season, when many were dying on all sides; on this account I have not been engaged so frequently and fully as I hope to be by and by. I would gladly have done more, but Mr. B. kindly held a check upon me. I do not wonder at his exertions, though he is in a great measure debilitated through them. Sinners are dying daily around us—souls are going to hell—and who, that sustains the sacred office of a minister of the Gospel, and a Missionary, can forbear to call after such frequently to be wise, and con-

sider their latter end? Who can forbear being instant in and out of season?

We are visiting the out islands as quickly as possible. Brother Bourn has been to Eleuthera, and is now, through the kindness of his Excellency the Governor, who offered any of us a passage in a vessel he was sending with special magistrates, gone to Crooked Island. I have not yet been out, but am to embark this morning for Rum Key, where I expect to spend about a month, and probably visit some other island if my health allows, and opportunities for doing so offer. I have long been wishing for this, but have not till now received the concurrence of my brethren, in consequence of the precarious state of health both of Mr. Burton and myself. We could not any of us conclude it right to leave him here alone till a little recruited by partial rest; but he is not the man for rest. He is now much better, and when we return to Nassau will, in all probability, go out to some of the islands, as Mrs. Burton is confined with a fine son, and doing well. Of course when I return, I shall give you not a polished, but a correct, account of my visit. May God give me wisdom and grace to do all things as beneath his eye and with his fear!

Last week I rode to Clifton, a village about fifteen miles from my house, and had a most uncomfortable and fatiguing journey. Mr. Burton was sick, and I was obliged to find my way alone, having never been before. Owing to the heavy falls of rain we had had, I was forced to ride seven or eight miles in water sometimes up to my horse's knees, and at other times was dragged through the bushes that overgrew the road. It was quite dark when I arrived, and both master and horse were thoroughly fatigued. I was more fit for bed than preaching, but we had service: a good number were there, and all very attentive. After service an inquiry or examination-meeting. I then retired to rest, not to bed, for bed I had none, but laid me down on something as hard as a board, with nothing to protect me from the immense quantity of mosquitos that are found in all these villages. At sun-rise I preached again; many had come seven or eight miles at that early hour to hear the Word of Life. One woman, who sat nearly opposite me, particularly attracted my attention—she sat weeping all the time—she had lately felt the wickedness of living in fornication, and had been married; and from all the conversation I had with her, I do hope her to be an humble penitent, and a sincere inquirer after the Lord Jesus Christ.

After service we held another examination-meeting, and I left them. The next day two sailors from thence called on me, to whom I gave some tracts and a little book, which they promised to read. More recently have been to Carmichael, another rough ride, though better than Clifton; here we have some members and some inquirers; we hope the number will soon increase. I have been several times to the Creek, and once to Grant's Town, and I do think the prospect very encouraging in all directions.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bourn:

I should before this have written you more fully, had not my absence from Nassau nearly the whole time since my arrival in these islands, with many engagements, and travelling from place to place on the out-islands, with some sickness, prevented. I spent but two Sabbaths in Nassau on my arrival, one in an intermediate visit, and one since my last return. Brother Burton's and Quant's poor state of health has necessarily kept me fully employed while here. I now expect to leave in a few days to be away for a month. The demand for labour is great; and though we are very unworthy, the Lord is greatly blessing his word in almost every place. After much examination, I baptized upwards of forty within the last fortnight, and this makes the third time within the last three months.

Some further particulars respecting New Providence, and the mission there, we copy from a letter addressed by Mr. Quant to some Christian friends in Norfolk. After narrating the afflictions he had been called to pass through, as already mentioned, he continues:—

But you expect to hear something about the island and the people who inhabit it, and how I spend my time amongst them. The island itself is a rock, the town is low, but built upon it; in many places there is no soil at all, in others it is sufficiently deep to grow Indian corn, beet-root, turnips (but not English), and various other grains and roots. Oranges, lemons, tamarinds, and coconuts, grow almost wild. I have some orange and lemon-trees in my garden now in full bearing; and many other rich fruits are grown here; but I cannot relish them yet, and would give a bushel of them for a few of your gooseberries and apples out of your garden; they would be delicious indeed. The people here are very depraved; theft, lying, swearing,

drunkenness, and adultery, to a most frightful and enormous extent, prevail : and (let England blush to hear it!) the whites, *professed* Christians, those who look upon the blacks as heathens, have been the abettors of it, have been first in the horrid sin. A few years ago this was scarcely deemed a crime ; but our Missionaries have, through the grace of God, been enabled to make so steady, determined, and unflinching a stand against it, have spoken so openly, so firmly, in public and private, that many who delighted to boast of the number of their black ladies and children, now seek to hide their sin in secrecy, and the blacks are now, many of them, getting married. I have frequently heard, since I have been here, that before Mr. Burton came, people thought nothing, from high to low, about marriage ; but now all classes do : morality is good, and if we effect no greater benefit than this, for our fellow-creatures, 'tis one becoming the sacred cause in which we are engaged ; but this is not the case ; the blessing of God has, in a most eminent manner, rested upon the preaching of the Gospel here ; in little more than four years a church has been formed, amounting to more than 450 members. God has a people here,

and has seen and called them out of darkness into the light of the Gospel. Our labours are great, but you cannot imagine the pleasure I feel in working for the Lord here. O what preaching seasons have I had ! How happy have I felt pointing these sinners to the Lamb of God ! Could I but have left my wicked heart in England, I might here be happy ! but no, I have it still with me, and oft it causes me to mourn. I thank you for your kind offer, that of sending a box to us ; we wish for no trinkets, the children here have proud hearts, and these things make them more so ; but if any kind ladies would make a few common babies' check frocks, and a few plain caps, they would be valuable indeed ; the poor things are half naked, and very poor. My dear wife desires to be most affectionately remembered ; she is quite well now, and so is baby, though much wasted, on account of the hot weather, and want of exercise, which she cannot take here. I assure you I hold her with a loose hand. Children from England die very fast here, so I hardly dare hope she will ever see England again, should we be permitted to do so ; the thought does not distress me. I love her dearly, but hope should be able to say, " Not my will, but thine be done."

LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES.

Rev. George Pearce, Calcutta, April 27 ; W. H. Pearce, June 9, 12 ; Mr. T. L. Harjette, June 15 ; Rev. John Lawrence, Digah, May 29 ; Rev. E. Daniel, Colombo, July 14 ; Rev. B. Clough, Do. July 14.

WEST INDIES.

Rev. John Kingdon, Manchioneal, September 8 ; W. Whitehorne, Mount Charles, Sep. 1 ; T. F. Abbott, Lucea, Aug. 25, Oct. 6, 13, 31 ; J. Coulart, St. Ann's, Sep. 14, Oct. 17, 28 ; J. Clark, St. Ann's, Sep. 8, Oct. 14 ; J. Hutchins, Savanna la Mar, Aug. 25, Oct. 13 ; J. Clarke, Jericho, Sep. 12, Nov. 5 ; F. Gardner, Kingston, Sep. 12 ; T. Burchell, Montego Bay, Aug. 28, Sep. 1, 22, 25, Oct. 13, 19, 20, 21, 27 ; W. Dendy, Salter's Hill, Sep. 21, Oct. 6 ; W. Knibb, Falmouth, Sep. 22, Oct. 1, 19 ; H. C. Taylor, Old Harbour, Sep. 24, Oct. 13 ; E. Baylis, Sep. 20 ; J. M. Phillippo, Spanish Town, Oct. 30.

Joseph Burton, Nassau, Sep. 5, Oct. 10, Nov. 14 ; E. F. Quant, Do. Sep. 26, Nov. 14 ; J. Bourn, Do. Nov. 13 ; A. Henderson, Belize, Sep. 4, Oct. 3.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from January 20, to February 20, 1836, not including individual subscriptions.

Diss, Penny Subscriptions, by Rev. T. Middleditch.....	4 5 6	Twickenham, collected by Mrs. Litchfield	1 6 0
Harpole, Prayer-meeting, by Rev. W. Gray.....	1 10 0	Stepney, collected by Miss Davis.....	4 2 11
Rawden, moiety of collection, by Rev. S. Hughes.....	1 15 0	Loughton, Missionary Association, by Rev. S. Brawn.....	7 15 8
Earls Colne, collection and subscriptions, by Rev. T. D. Reynolds.....	13 16 3	Kettering, Independent Congregation, Rev. T. Toller.....	2 0 0
		Lincoln, collection and subscriptions, by Rev. J. Craps.....	22 0 0

Leighton Buzzard, collection and sub- scriptions, by Rev. E. Adey	20	11	5	Covestry	53	18	0	
Chelsea, collected by Master Chambers. . .	0	16	0	Coppice	1	10	0	
North Wales, part of collections in se- veral churches, by Rev. B. Price and W. Jenkins	17	10	0	Coseley	4	5	2	
Huntingdonshire Society in Aid of Mis- sions, by Mr. Paul, on account	70	0	0	Cradley	3	0	0	
Colchester, subscriptions, by Mr. Walter	15	7	0	Dudley	28	13	1	
Birmingham Auxiliary, by Owen John- son, Esq., Treasurer:—				Kidderminster	8	11	5	
Birmingham, subscriptions				Netherton	1	0	0	
and collections	141	6	4	Providence Chapel	1	7	0	
Cannon-street	105	7	10	Sedgley	10	0	0	
Bond-street	91	19	2	Tewkesbury	41	4	6	
Bilston	8	3	6	Willenhall	1	4	0	
Bridgnorth	18	11	7	Wolverhampton	2	10	0	
Broms-grove	9	0	0	Worcester, Pershore, and Upton	50	4	0	
Bretel-lane	1	14	0			589	10	6
				Previously acknowledged,				
				Expenses, &c.		174	10	5
								415

DONATIONS.

Nathaniel Roberts, Esq., <i>Barnet</i>	50	0	0
Female Education Society, by Miss Adam, Secretary, for Female Schools at <i>Calcutta</i>	25	0	0
Committee of the Youth's Magazine, by W. B. Gurney, Esq., Treasurer	20	0	0
Chelmsford, Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, for <i>Rev. J. M. Phillippo's School</i>	10	0	0
James Saunders, Esq., <i>Annan</i>	10	10	0
G. B.	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Gibb, <i>Sanquhar, N.B.</i>	0	7	6
The Honourable Baron Gurney	10	0	0
Mrs. Hill, <i>Tharted</i>	1	0	0

LEGACIES.

Mr. James Lake, late of <i>Broadmayne, Dorset</i> , by Joseph Blower, Esq., Trustee	132	0	0
Samuel Robinson, Esq., late of <i>Clapton</i> , by John Mognie, Esq., Executor	50	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Measures, from Lincolnshire, who called at Fen Court, about a year ago, to request Mr. Dyer to make certain inquiries in *Calcutta*, may now learn the result, on application. It is expected, of course, that any letter on the subject will be *post paid*.

Packages for Jamaica have been received from R. D. Alexander, Esq., and Friends, Ipswich; Rev. P. Saffery, Salisbury; and Miss Harwood, Birmingham; all of which, it is expected, will be taken out by the Missionary about to embark for Montego Bay.

The thanks of the Committee are returned to Mrs. Bousfield, St. Mary Axe, and to Mr. Benjamin Young, of Hatfield, for various volumes of Baptist and Evangelical Magazines.

"I shall feel obliged by your noticing in the Herald, on behalf of myself and brother Burchell, the receipt of a goodly number of school-books, from Bristol, and returning our sincere thanks to the kind donors."
W. KNIBB, Nov. 10.