

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CCXXI.

MAY, 1837.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3,

The Rev. JAMES HARRINGTON EVANS, M.A., of John Street Chapel, will preach the Annual Sermon for the Society, at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars' Road. Service to begin at half-past Six.

THURSDAY, MAY 4,

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields; GEORGE RAWSON, Esq., of Leeds, in the Chair. To commence at Eleven.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

From the Rev. George Pearce to the Secretary, dated Seebpore, April 15, 1836.

My dear Sir,

Four or five months having elapsed since I last sent you an account of my labours to promote the interests of our Redeemer in this heathen land, I sit down to give you the further information which this interval of time may furnish; and first I feel it my duty to record the goodness of God, in having continued to me and mine uninterrupted health.

Visit to Luckyantipore and Khari.

The cold season being the period of the year best suited to active exertion without doors, we devoted the whole of the month of January to a residence at our village stations of Luckyantipore and Khari, and in excursions in the neighbouring country. Our visit was one which afforded us considerable opportunities of doing good, and one on which, on many accounts, we can look back with much satisfaction. Still we had in some instances to experience a drawback of disappointment and pain. There are no

pleasures on earth without alloy; and without doubt missionaries are made as sensible of this as any class of men whatever. The two stations contain about four hundred persons. The great majority of these reverence the sabbath, and attend public worship on that day. We were often delighted with the numbers that were present, and while they all bent prostrate at the time of prayer before the throne of grace, our hearts could not but be gladdened at the sight of so many precious immortal beings, rescued from the guilt of bowing before abominable idols, and giving the glory to the creature which is due alone to the Creator. At Luckyantipore, on the sabbath-day, we had so many present, that there was not room for the people to kneel down, which is their uniform custom; and I was necessitated to bid them content themselves with covering their faces with their hands. How great a change is this, to what I have witnessed in my first visits to this part of the country! At Khari I had the pleasure of baptizing six persons, and receiving them into the church. At Luckyantipore I baptized three others. My becoming acquainted with the piety of one of the latter is of so interesting a nature, that I feel it is worthy of being mentioned. He is a youth of about seventeen. He was not one of those who stood

proposed for baptism when I went down, nor had I been informed that he was a hopeful character; but going one day to a prayer-meeting, at a village where a few of our people reside, this youth was called on by Mr. Demonte, who presided, to engage in prayer. He did so; and in so simple, humble, fervent, and evangelical a manner, and with so much enlargement of thought, that both Mrs. P. and myself were much struck and delighted. This led to a further investigation of his character after the meeting, and on the following day; and the result was, that I felt quite satisfied of his being a sincere follower of the Lamb, and therefore baptized him.

Pleasing Incidents.

At this village, too, another pleasing incident occurred, which I will relate. On my first visit here, after coming down on this occasion, I observed, while standing in the chapel, a lad whom I knew, endeavouring to persuade his uncle to speak with me. I therefore inquired what it was that he wanted. His uncle replied, He wishes me to solicit that you would send him and his brother to the Chitpore school. On my saying that was a favour which it was not then in my power to grant, he burst immediately into tears, and it was with difficulty that his uncle could pacify him. On my asking him why he cried, he sobbingly said, What shall I do, for I must live all my days in ignorance, if I do not go to school? I then promised him to speak to Mr. Ellis in his behalf, and I have the happiness to add that he has since been admitted. He will, I have little doubt, do well, for he has been a promising lad, in respect to seriousness as well as intelligence, ever since I have known him.

The second day after our arrival at Luckyantipoor, three persons, the heads of families in a neighbouring village, came and expressed their desire to unite with our Christian people, which, after an examination of their motives, we permitted them to do. One of them is the brother of a widow woman, a member of the church now residing with us at Seebpore. He has been brought out of idolatry partly by her conversation when he has occasionally visited her. Before he joined us he suffered some persecution, for his landlord having heard of his intention to join the Christians, sent for him and gave him a severe beating, in order to deter him; but nevertheless in vain. The number of professing Christians at this station has considerably increased during the past year, and I trust

they will still increase very considerably. Since my return from this visit, the brethren have determined on putting up a larger and more substantial place of worship for the people at this station, and the erection of it is now going on. I hope the building of this chapel will have a salutary effect on the heathen around, for it will show them that we intend our operations in these parts to be permanent, which with them is a matter of great importance, when they leave caste and their connexions, and, by uniting with Christians, render it impossible for them to return to the bosom of their friends again.

Temporal Afflictions.

Our people at the Luckyantipoor station have suffered again, in almost the total loss of their harvest, through the sudden inundation of their lands soon after their corn was sowed. This of course keeps the most part of them in a state of the deepest poverty, which it is very distressing to witness. Still it is pleasing to know, that while the heathen, when pressed with poverty, often have recourse to acts of dishonesty for the supply of their wants, only a single case of dishonesty among our people at this station has been brought to my notice; and, even in this, the individual was only charged on suspicion, his guilt was by no means proved against him. Surely we may find here a proof of the influence of the gospel on their minds. During our visit we were enabled, by the kindness of a few Christian friends in Calcutta, to administer some little to their necessities, particularly in gifts of cloth and medicine. As the weather at the time was unusually severe, the cloth was peculiarly acceptable. The cloth was equally divided between the people at the two stations, amounting to about sixty pieces or garments. Allow me here to mention, that whenever I visit these stations, I find a great demand for medicine from the heathen, as well as from our own people. Donations of medicines, therefore, from friends at home would be greatly acceptable to us, and would be the means of doing much good. Medicine, beside the good to the diseased which it actually communicates, enables us to appear as the compassionate friends of the human race, and gives a feature to our religion which Hindooism does not possess. Medicine also enables the missionaries to resemble in one point their divine Master, who went about doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men.*

* The medicines that are chiefly used in

Dangers from Wild Beasts.

At Khari the people have been more successful in respect to the harvest. The land is higher here, and not so liable to inundation. Still, the obtaining a harvest requires from them incessant labour and care, from the time the blade first appears to the period when it is reaped; for their lands, lying so near the jungle, are constantly visited at night by herds of wild buffaloes and wild boars, which, unless driven off, do immense mischief to the crops. To save their fields, scaffolds are erected, on each of which some one member of the family is obliged to remain during the whole of the night, watching and shouting at intervals, to deter the approaches of these injurious animals. The people, too, at Khari have been for some months past in a state of constant alarm, from the unusual ravages of tigers. One of their number has been cut off by them, while the deaths among the heathen have been appalling indeed. During the month of our visit to the south, not less than seventeen individuals were cut off by these monsters of the woods. We saw several buried that had been rescued from their grasp. The devastation continues to the present time unabated. Only last week, when I was at Kbari, I was called to dress the wounds of a poor creature that had been rescued by his brothers from the jaws of a tiger alive. He had nine most dreadful wounds, and presented such a ghastly sight, that I shall never forget it. I regret to add, that he died two days after. I have reason to be thankful that I have never been terrified by a sight of one of these dreadful creatures, in any of my journeys into these parts; and yet our route, in our last visit, lay necessarily for miles through jungle abounding with them, and so near the shore, that the boughs of the trees often touched the sides of the boat. But it is of the Lord's mercy that we are not consumed. You must not think us rash, for if it had been possible to reach the station by another route, we certainly would not have taken this; but we could not bring ourselves to abandon our visit. The village of Mokerjea Mehal is about a mile and a half from Khari. The jungle, since the last inundation, has so increased, that the road now lies through a part of the jungle, and along the side of it for half a mile. By this road our native

these parts are sulphate of quinine, calomel, laudanum, opium, assafoetida, rhubarb, magnesia, columba root, and epsom salts; with mercurial ointment and salves, as basilicon, &c.

preachers have to go two or three times a week, and it is indeed with their lives in their hands. That this statement is not exaggerated may be seen from the fact, that several of our people at Mokerjea Mehal have, through fear of the tigers, abandoned the place altogether. I mention all these things, partly to show you the goodness of God in the preservation of the people, and partly that you may have some idea of the difficulties connected with the prosecution of our work in these parts.

Both while at Luckyantipoor and at Khari I had several excellent opportunities of making known the word of God to the heathen, by attending the large markets in the neighbourhood. In all these excursions I was accompanied by the native preachers, and by turns we addressed the people. The addresses occupied generally from two to three hours, and the attendance and attention of the people were on each occasion exceedingly good. That the knowledge of the true God and of the gospel of Christ is gradually spreading, there can be no doubt. An impression in favour of Christianity is also widely spread abroad: the effects of it we shall witness from year to year, in one and another coming to join the people of the Lord. The people already are so numerous, that they require more efficient attention than it is possible to supply to them at so great a distance from Calcutta. They need, indeed, a European missionary, residing with them on the spot. The difficulty is the climate. Khari is a salt marsh, exposed to the malaria from the jungle. Luckyantipoor is a little better, not being a salt land; still it is more marshy than Khari, and fruitful in agues and fevers, particularly in the rainy season.

Native Female Boarding School.

But I must now give you some account of the Girls' Boarding School under the care of Mrs. Pearce. The number of scholars has increased to thirty since the commencement of the year, and very commodious buildings have been put up on our premises for their accommodation. All the scholars of the last year are able to read the Scriptures, and several of them have gained an extensive acquaintance with them. The new scholars only are now in spelling lessons. Scriptural knowledge is not the only kind which is taught the children, but it receives the most attention, as that which the children most need, and is most calculated to do them essential good. Besides the instruction of this nature which they receive

in the school on week-days, we have a Bible-class on the Sabbath, in which divine truth is explained more carefully, and more seriously presented to their attention. From these efforts very pleasing fruits have resulted. A spirit of seriousness has appeared among the children, and appears to be spreading; and, as the first-fruits of this institution, we were permitted to witness the dedication of three of the scholars to the Lord in baptism, two of whom are at present in the school, and the other has left it only a short time, having married. On this occasion a widow woman was also baptized, who may be considered as owing much to the girls' institution; for Mrs. Pearce has an adult female school in the middle of the day, for the benefit of the women who reside on the premises. These women are taught by the elder girls of the school, and the above-mentioned widow, with two or three others, have made such progress in reading, as to be able to take their place with the girls in the Bible-class on the Sabbath. By the knowledge thus acquired, together with what she has heard at the seasons of public worship, her mind appears to have been savingly impressed, and she has given herself to the Lord and to his people.

May I beg of you to commend this seminary to the benevolent attention of Christian friends at home, particularly to female Christians. They may be led to consider how deeply they are indebted to divine goodness for their exalted circumstances, and how proper a way it would be to express their gratitude, by promoting the education and conversion of degraded Hindoo females. It should be borne in mind, that this institution is expressly for the improvement of female children belonging to our native Christians, and to the nominal Christian population. Their being of this class affords us the certain prospect, generally, of the children remaining in the school a sufficient length of time to secure them an efficient amount of instruction to do them great and permanent good. Being the children of Christian parents and inquirers, they come to the institution without prejudice, nay, biassed in favour of Christian instruction. I may add, too, that Hindoo children are not a whit inferior to English in point of intellect and capability of learning. We have several children in the school, who fifteen months ago did not know a letter in the alphabet, but can read the New Testament with ease and fluency. I must not omit to insert here a little anecdote, which I heard last week from one of the parents of the children. He said, When my little girl was at home in the vacation,

I asked her one day whether she wished to stay at home, or go back to school. She made me no reply, but ran into the house and fetched her book, when she opened it, and read to me the following passage: "Je pita mata apan balakdigko na parai se pita mata apan balakdigger satru." The meaning of which is, "Those parents who do not teach their children to read are their children's enemies." The father, when he told me this, seemed delighted at the good sense of his child, and her love to the school. This girl had been in the school only three months when this occurred, and she is about eight years old. Will you present our best thanks to the ladies at Nailsworth, for the box of useful and fancy articles which they have forwarded, and which came safely to hand? I intend to write them in a day or two, but I have requested this favour of you, lest my letter should fail.

The number of persons baptized when the children of the school were baptized is five, four of whom I have described; and the remaining individual is a man from Dhan Katta, but who has resided with us for some time past. He had been a candidate for baptism about three months. Thus I hope this letter will afford you proof that our labours are not altogether in vain in the Lord. Our success does by no means equal our wishes, but it is calculated to excite our hope of better days. We have many difficulties, but we do not faint, and desire to be thankful that God is pleased, in any the least measure, to own to the conversion of sinners our unworthy efforts in his name. How happy should I be to learn that we were likely to receive an accession to our number of fresh labourers; but, alas! this, I fear, is a pleasure not soon to be experienced. Other denominations at home seem to be alive to the importance of India as a field for Christian missions, and year after year we see many come to erect the banner of the cross; but Baptist Christians seem to intimate, by not sending any more to the field, that there are enough in it already, and those who are in it are immortal.

PADANG.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Ward to Rev. W. H. Pearce, Calcutta, dated Padang, Nov. 25, 1835.

I am still engaged in the objects of the mission, with which I set out, the compilation of a dictionary and a version of the Scriptures. The former, after a great deal of time and labour, is at length in

course of arrangement, but will still be long ere completed; since I intend to adapt it to the use of the natives as well as to that of Europeans; and as a former work of the kind appeared to have comprised no more than a fifth of the language, it will be no small labour to finish it in the style in which I should like to see it. A version of the New Testament I completed some years ago, but the subsequent discovery of so large a portion of the language, before unknown to Europeans, shows the propriety of being in no hurry to print.

JAMAICA.

From Rev. T. Burchell, Montego Bay, Feb. 21:—

In this letter, I intend to give you an account of my missionary proceedings, during the last twelve, or rather fifteen months.

1st. *Montego Bay.* The congregations at this station continue truly encouraging, and exceedingly large, notwithstanding the great inconvenience occasioned by the delay of the builders in completing the chapel. Seldom are there less than 3,000 persons present, and often many more. Of late, I have been under the painful necessity of preventing the attendance of the Sunday school children, for want of accommodation even in the yard. Our Sabbath-morning prayer-meetings are delightful; and I have no doubt but the average attendance will be from 1,500 to 2,000, as soon as our chapel is opened, which I hope will be during next month. A spirit of harmony and love has prevailed among the members; and I think we have enjoyed much of the presence of God in our public services, whilst we have realized great prosperity, not only external, but I trust also vital. That we have had some painful cases which have called upon us to exercise the more painful parts of Scripture discipline, we cannot deny; but when you consider the number of members in the church, you will perceive that there are not many churches in England where there are fewer cases of exclusion in proportion to the number. A delightful spirit of inquiry has been awakened among the young; many are now inquiring the way to Zion: and it has been my pleasing duty to baptize 85 persons under the age of twenty-one years. During the past year: many of whom were under serious impressions prior to the disturbances in 1832. Thank God for Sabbath schools! for very many of these young converts date their first religious

impressions to the instructions there received.

Sunday school. This is becoming increasingly interesting every week. The attendance of the children is very pleasing—and varies from 500 to 700: there are nearly 1,000 connected with the school, but many cannot attend regularly, as they are employed on the estates as cattle boys, &c., and are therefore compelled to attend to their duties on their Sunday in their turns. Considerable progress has been made by many in reading; and it is delightful to witness their neat and cleanly appearance on the Lord's day. They come from the different estates walking two and two, and return home in the same order, with some adult person attending them: and often has my heart rejoiced, returning from some country station, as I have met these little companies of cleanly and cheerful children. Mr. Andrews is indefatigable in his exertions, and is much beloved by the children.

Day school—which we have designated the Montego Bay "British School;" under the care of Mr. J. R. Andrews. This school affords me the greatest encouragement; and the progress the children have made, would gratify every friend of the negro, and of education; nor can I bestow too great praise on Mr. Andrews for his unceasing efforts to raise the school to its present prosperity. He has spared no exertions, but has often gone beyond his strength to promote its interests. In March, 1835, we commenced the school. We had every disadvantage to contend with—rough materials—not one trained up monitor—and no convenient place, or accommodation for the school. Still under every disadvantage, the exertions of Mr. Andrews succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. Towards the close of 1835, I purchased premises for the school; which, with the enclosures, buildings, repairs, fitting up, &c., including the infant school department, and apartment for teaching the girls in needle work, &c. (not yet fully completed), have cost nearly £2,000 currency. These premises were publicly opened on Saturday, the 24th of September, 1836, on which occasion, the children from the various Sabbath schools connected with the church, 3,170 in number, assembled. A more interesting scene I never beheld; indeed it was too much for me; the excitement occasioned a fever, the effects of which I have not yet fully recovered. During the preceding night, the children from the country commenced their journey to the Bay; and many of the friends informed me, that as they were coming down early in the morning,

before day, they passed many groups of children resting and sleeping on the sides of the road, fatigued, and waiting for the dawn of the morning. At ten o'clock, as many as were able assembled within the walls of our unfinished chapel, when they were addressed by brethren Knibb and Abbott. After which, a few of the children who had been previously selected from each school were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Oughton with a Testament sent by the Sunday scholars of Surrey Chapel: a present of a book or some other article was then given to every child, by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of the Bible Society, Mrs. Knibb, Abbott, Dendy, Oughton, Burchell, and Shotton, assisted by some of the female members of our church. The children then left the chapel, and marched through the town, each school headed by a banner; and as they approached the neighbourhood of the school, they were preceded by a band, consisting of several of our friends, who form part of the militia band, who conducted them to the school premises, and the children of the British school took formal possession, the band playing "God save the king," and "Rule Britannia," when each of the children was presented with a bun. Great propriety and decorum prevailed—nor will the scene be soon forgotten: I had not the least expectation of such an assembly, or such a scene—never before was there such a scene in Jamaica. Blessed be God for the glorious act of emancipation! This school continues to flourish; there are above 220 scholars; and an average daily attendance of 170; and when the infant and girls' school apartments are completed, the number will increase: at present we have not room for more.

It is now truly interesting to spend a Sunday at Montego Bay. When I arrived, thirteen years ago, the Sabbath was market-day; all was noise, business, and confusion. There was nothing to indicate it the Sabbath day. Now, as the hour of service approaches, the people are flocking to the respective places of worship; and during the hours of service, scarcely a person is seen walking the streets. The change is almost incredible. What has God wrought! may Christians say. It is indeed the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. "Not unto us, O Lord! but unto thy name be all the glory."

From the Rev. S. Oughton, Montego Bay, Feb. 21:—

It gives me no small pleasure to be able to inform you, that the cause of Christ appears to be greatly prospering in

this island. I suppose you are aware that, in conjunction with Montego Bay (which I supply every alternate week), I have taken the *entire* charge of the churches at Gurney's Mount and Fletcher's Grove, at both which places the revival has been most remarkable. Mr. B. had not been able to attend to them for several months prior to my arrival here, in consequence of his numerous engagements; consequently appearances were most discouraging on my first entrance upon those stations. I am rejoiced, however, to be able to state that those discouragements no longer exist. The congregation has been continually increasing at every service. And the houses are now totally inadequate to afford accommodation to the hundreds of people who flock like doves to their windows, that they may hear the glad tidings of salvation. A very large number appear to be under deep concern for their souls; and I am continually being applied to by persons who desire to give themselves to the Lord and to his people, for his sake. I have used every precaution that I could adopt, to prevent their deceiving either themselves or me. I have examined them in the strictest manner, and made the most diligent inquiries into their moral character; but have received such satisfactory evidence of their sincerity and godliness, that I could not feel myself justified in refusing the greater part of them Christian baptism; and have accordingly baptized no fewer than 112 persons in connexion with those stations; and ere you receive this, shall in all probability have baptized 60 more. I have fitted up the place in a neat but *very plain* manner, and the poor people have come forward in the kindest manner, to assist me in defraying the expense, which is already partly paid, and will, I hope, in less than a year, be entirely discharged.

But, my dear Sir, what am I to do now? Every service I have not less than five or six hundred persons, who cannot possibly find accommodation within the chapel (although it is 60 feet square, and thickly benched); but they are obliged to sit for two hours, and sometimes longer, exposed to the scorching blaze of a tropical sun, and that, too, after having walked, in very many cases, from five to ten miles to worship, and having the same distance to return. There is an excellent piece of ground at both stations, one of which Mr. Burchell purchased some years ago, and the other since his return; but not one shilling in hand to erect a chapel at either, nor any present prospect of obtaining one. I understand also, that the houses in which

we conduct the service are attended with very heavy expenses to the Society, which occasions me great uneasiness, although I can see no means at present of avoiding the difficulty. O that British Christians, surrounded as they are by every blessing, could feel for our destitution! O that they could once quit the rich enjoyments with which they are so abundantly supplied, and look at the hundreds of poor negroes, contending with every difficulty that they might obtain the means of grace; and sitting with anxious countenances and tearful eyes on the bare ground, that they might hear the word of life! I feel convinced, that gratitude for their own privileges, and pity for these poor people, would constrain them voluntarily to come forward to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

We have established sabbath-schools at both stations, at which we have upwards of 300 children and adults, to whose instruction Mrs. O. attends, assisted by several of the poor negroes, who, having taught themselves to read, now devote their leisure to the instruction of those who are less privileged than themselves.

From Rev. J. Clark, Brown's Town, Feb. 15:—

The chapel here is crowded to excess; on a Sabbath morning many hundreds are unable to get admission. Were the place nearly double the size, I believe it would be filled. The congregation at the Mountain station is very good, varying (according to the weather), from 600 to 800. Rains are there very frequent, and very heavy. On Sabbath week, and on two or three other occasions, it poured down so heavily, that the shed afforded a very poor shelter for the multitude. Would that I could obtain assistance to enable me to build a chapel at this interesting though infant station. We commenced a Sabbath-school here (B. T.) a few weeks since. Circumstances prevented me from doing so before. I trust it will prove a blessing to many. We have 150 children in attendance, and 240 adults. On Sabbath afternoon last I catechised and addressed the children: it greatly delighted me to find them so well acquainted with the way of salvation by Jesus Christ, and the leading truths of the Bible.

At our church-meeting last Saturday evening, I had the pleasure of proposing fifty persons for church membership. You know what my feelings are on the subject of receiving members. I have been fearful lest I should receive any whom Christ has not received; indeed, to such an ex-

tent, that I have been in danger of going to the other extreme—of refusing those whom Christ has received; but have made it a subject of continued and earnest prayer that I may be directed aright. I have separately and repeatedly met the candidates for baptism; have closely examined and conversed with them all; messengers have been appointed to inquire into their general conduct; in short, I have adopted every means in my power to ascertain whether those who have been received are subjects of converting grace. Some may blame me for receiving so many, but I could not conscientiously refuse any of them; I dare not forbid water that they should be baptized.

My soul has often been refreshed and my heart encouraged in the course of the examinations. One man did not know he had a soul until he heard Mr. Coultart preach. The labours of Mr. Nichols have been eminently blessed. It is scarcely seven years since the gospel was introduced here. Before that time, the people themselves tell me (and their testimony is corroborated by many witnesses) that they indulged in every kind of vice, drunkenness, theft, fornication, &c. The gospel commended itself to their consciences: they have laid aside the works of darkness, and many, I trust, have put on the armour of light. Now well nigh 2000 people are in regular attendance at this and the mountain station. We have at present 63 members; 50 more will be baptized in a few days. There are about 700 inquirers (persons who attend class, and whose moral character is good). Many of these, I am happy to say, are under serious impressions. Several have applied for baptism; my only reason for deferring their baptism is, that I may know them better.

Some of our services of late have been uncommonly solemn. They have been to us "times of refreshing." A spirit of prayer has been enjoyed at our devotional meetings—the prayers short, pointed, and touching; rude, perhaps, in expression, but not the less fervent. We had a missionary prayer-meeting on the evening of the first Monday in the month; about 700 people were present, many from a distance of six and eight miles. I felt it good to be there.

We have a school in the town in connexion with the Mico charity. The schoolmaster is a very pious young man, a member of the Church of England. He attends regularly with us, and is a help and a blessing. We have an active labourer in the Sabbath-school, &c., in the young man I mentioned in my last.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society,
from March 20, to April 20, 1837, not including individual
subscriptions.

Tottenham Auxiliary Society, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq.	41	17	10	Spencer Place Auxiliary, by Rev. J. Pea- cock	8	5	4
Clapham, Society in aid of Missions, by Mr. T. Phillips	20	0	0	Ulford, collected by Miss Rose	10	0	0
Totteridge and Whetstone Missionary Association, by J. Wood, Esq.	5	14	0	Boxmoor, by Rev. F. W. Gotch	4	0	0
Elgin, Missionary Society, by Rev. N. M'Niel	5	10	0	Collected by M. G.	0	0	0
Camberwell, Ladies' Auxiliary Society, by Miss Gutteridge	85	11	6	South Devon Auxiliary:—			
Waltham Abbey, Friends by Mr. Pugh ..	5	17	0	By Rev. S. Nicholson	34	3	1
Waterford and Thurles, Contributions, by Rev. C. Hardcastle	8	10	0	By Mr. John Nicholson	2	0	0
East Lothian Society, by Mr. S. Brown ..	1	1	0	Woolwich Auxiliary, by Mr. Ranwell ..	30	3	1
Bridgend, collected by Mrs. Lewis	3	18	10	Colchester, collections and subscriptions, by Mr. Warmington	20	5	11
New Mill and Tring, Subscriptions and Collections, by Mr. Grover	16	14	6	Hull and East Riding Auxiliary, by John Thornton, Esq.:—	37	4	3
Bow, Auxiliary Society, by Rev. W. Norton	22	0	3	Hull	104	13	4
Weymouth, Subscriptions, by Mr. Tucker	5	15	0	Beverley	14	9	6
Jersey, collected by Miss Grey	2	9	6	Hurlington	10	9	10
Wimborne, Friends by Mr. Miell	2	8	10	Cottingham	4	15	0
Kettering, Auxiliary Society and Collec- tion, by Mr. Gotch	0	1	0	Driffeld	5	13	0
Burton Latimer, collection by Mr. Gotch	5	0	0	Bishop Burton	7	0	5
Kent Auxiliary, by Rev. W. Groser	15	0	0	Skidby	1	10	0
Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Aux- iliary, by Mr. Robinson, Treas. 155 1 10					154	17	7
Previously acknowledged 100 0 0				Previously remitted	120	0	0
	55	1	10				
Newport, I. W., by Mr. B. H. Hinton ..	7	5	6	Beaulieu, by Rev. J. B. Burt	6	0	0
North of England Auxiliary, by Mr. Pengilly	15	12	4	Southampton, by Rev. B. H. Draper ..	24	18	0
Huntingdonshire Auxiliary, by Mr. Paul, Treasurer:—				Bewdley, by Rev. G. Brookes	3	0	0
St. Neots	12	16	5	Reading Auxiliary, in account by Mr. Williams	51	0	0
Huntingdon	17	2	4	Great Shelford, Friends, by Mr. Mares ..	5	16	6
St. Ives	63	9	0	Thorpe, collection, by Rev. W. Bolton ..	2	17	2
Bluntisham	33	18	4	Potter Street, Friends, by Rev. J. Gipps ..	4	10	0
Somersham	4	10	0	Stepney, collected by, Miss Davis	2	1	8
Ramsey	15	3	11	by Master S. Murch	1	5	0
	147	0	0	Margate, contributions, by Rev. D. Pledge	15	12	4
Previously remitted 100 0 0				Oswestry, Missionary Society, by Mr. T. Jones	3	10	0
	47	0	0	Andover, collected by Mrs. Davies	6	10	0
Buckinghamshire, &c., by Rev. E. Carey:—				Profits on Sale of Books, by do	2	8	0
Princes Risborough	9	16	9		8	18	0
Bickmansworth	4	17	6	Hitchin, collections and Auxiliary So- ciety, by Rev. T. Griffin	32	18	9
Haddenham	5	9	6	Ridgmount, by Rev. J. H. Brooks	2	7	0
Chesham	21	2	9	Exeter, Bartholomew Yard, by Mr. James Conmin	35	4	0
Gold Hill	2	6	7	Bristol, Auxiliary Society, by Robert Leonard, Esq.:—			
	43	13	1	Balance	100	17	8
East Kent Auxiliary, by Mr. Parnell ..	10	2	4	Translations	2	0	0
New Park Street Auxiliary, by Mrs. Evans, one third	10	6	11	On account present Year	180	0	0
Keppel Street do., by Mr. Marshall	6	10	9		282	17	8
				N. E. Cambridgeshire, by Mr. R. Smith	45	18	10
				Northamptonshire, by Rev. W. Gray	103	4	8

DONATIONS.

Thomas Randall, Esq., East Road, City Road	105	0	0
Friend at Birmingham, by T. Green, Esq	50	0	0
James Saunders, Esq., Annon	10	0	0
Friend to Baptist Mission	10	0	0
Rev. John Leifchild and Friends, for Mr. Knibb	8	0	0
Mr. Reynolds, Gloucester	5	2	0
Friend, by Rev. S. Sutton, Bahamas	5	0	0
Mr. Harrison, Hadlow	5	0	0
Janister Flight, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. W. Saunders, Horningssea	5	0	0
Mrs. Thomas Rippon	5	0	0
Thank-offering from a Farmer	4	0	0
Friend, by the Secretary	4	0	0
D. F. T., Jamaica	2	0	0
Rev. Mr. Stewart, Sawbridgeworth	2	0	0
Rev. Joseph Green, Saham, Translations	0	10	0