

Missionary Herald.

BAPTIST MISSION.

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

THE Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society feel themselves compelled, however reluctantly, to make another pressing appeal to the liberality of the religious public. In the month of October the Treasurer laid a statement before the Committee, by which it appeared that he was then in advance - - - £475 9 8
 Had to pay for goods shipped for Serampore - - - 288 1 0
 and was under acceptance for - - - - - 1912 12 0
 A small sum in bills was then in hand, but upwards of £2000 remained to be provided for. A bill, to the large amount of nearly £3000, is also daily expected, drawn by the Society's agents in Calcutta. In this exhausted state of the funds, unusual expenses have been incurred. The Committee have not, indeed, to present the afflicting details of a fire so extensive and calamitous as that which formerly interrupted for a time the labours of their brethren at Serampore; that devouring element has, however, been permitted again to destroy, and by the hand of an incendiary, the chapel and residence of one of the Missionaries at Spanish Town in Jamaica, and nearly all the small property belonging to him, have been consumed. And, although not so immediately pressing on the funds of the Society, a similar calamity has happened at Calcutta, where the first place of worship built by the brethren stationed there, and, also a house, about thirty feet long, erected by them for the accommodation of inquirers, have been lately destroyed by fire. The unexpected and extraordinary measure of Mrs. Chater's leaving Ceylon with her large family, her subsequent decease at St. Helena, and the arrival of the children in England, have occasioned very considerable expense to the Society, notwithstanding the generous and truly christian conduct of the Rev. J. Vernon, junior Chaplain at St. Helena, and the liberality of his friends at that place. Under these circumstances it has been thought necessary to pass the following resolution.

COMMITTEE MEETING, NOVEMBER 9, 1820.

"RESOLVED,—That in the present exhausted state of the funds, an application be made to all our churches in London, and its vicinity, earnestly entreating them to make a collection in aid of the Mission, in hopes that the example will be followed by more distant churches, and that, by an extraordinary effort, the Society may be relieved from the pressure which so materially cramps its exertions."

To carry this plan into effect, deputations are appointed to wait on the respective ministers and churches, and it is earnestly hoped they will generally concur in the proposal. But these efforts will, undoubtedly, prove very inadequate, without the more general aid of the Christian public.

The Committee cherish a lively and grateful recollection of that expression of truly christian sympathy throughout the country, and among all religious denominations, which so greatly alleviated the sorrow occasioned by the disastrous conflagration at Serampore, and led them humbly to adore Him who brings good out of evil; and the experience of past, extraordinary, and unwearied generosity, encourages the hope that this representation will not prove ineffectual.

Foreign Intelligence.

JAMAICA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Godden, dated

Spanish Town, September 1, 1820.

By the last packet I informed Dr. Ryland, as well as my health would admit, of a late dreadful calamity by fire; (this may remind you of the East.) And to express my own feelings, it seems as if all my details to the Society were to confine them to the painful necessity of listening only to circumstances of woe. Perhaps nothing previously known at Spanish Town can equal in atrocity the malignant deed that has been perpetrated, especially if all its circumstances could be fully developed. The following are extracts from my Journal.

Lord's-day Evening, July 16th.— Endeavoured to improve the anniversary of opening our meeting, from Job viii. 7, being the nearest convenient Lord's-day to July 11th. The congregation was large and respectable. Several whites, many persons of colour, some Jews, and, I may say, a multitude of blacks, were present.

July 17th.—A prayer-meeting, as usual. On the evening of which I retired comfortably to rest, hoping to witness greater things in the church in future. But, alas! in the dead of the night, my servant alarmed me with the cry of "Fia, Massa! Fia, Massa!" Flames already blazed from a negro house, almost as high as the branches of a neighbouring tamarind tree. Turning my eye down the street, in a southerly direction, to my unspeakable astonishment, I saw the shingles of my front-piazza on fire; the flames not more than three feet high. In a moment I flew to the front-door, calling for water as I ran; which, with a saucepan, I threw up, and nearly extinguished the fire. But one wretched shingle refused to yield to my exertions: it would still burn; and, in a moment, communicated what could not be overcome. The house was therefore burnt to the ground. Convinced I could do no more, to the bed-

room I ran, slipped on some articles of dress, seized the drawers sent hither by Mrs. Ryland, containing some of Mrs. Godden's clothes, and £250 belonging to the church; and dragged them out of the room. When about two yards from the bed-room door, with my load, part of the roof and ceiling of the hall fell in a blaze, and with a dreadful crash, near my shoulder, and effectually cut off farther communication with the bed-room. This part of the catastrophe could employ no more than two minutes. The bed-room and all its contents were of course abandoned; and I then assisted in dragging from another room, the book-cases, sofa, and safe, amidst the falling of shingles and ceilings, and columns of melted lead. Once the lead fell within a few inches of my head. I certainly escaped that night with greater danger and less warning than Lot from Sodom. In five minutes from the first alarm, I was in the street, with all I could save. Had I slept three minutes longer, another must have said to you, "Godden has been burnt in his bed." Had the breeze not timely subsided, as it did, Spanish Town, on the next morning, would have presented perhaps one scene of desolation. The negro-house was fired by its tenant, a negro of most horrid character, and known by the name of *Old Tom*. This fellow (a slave) fired his master's premises some years ago, for which he had been long confined in the workhouse, to which he also set fire not long since, and escaped with impunity. Somehow he got out of his confinement, lived with a woman whose freedom he purchased; and it seems, having gained his liberty, he had an opportunity of doing as he pleased. The woman, feeling her consequence, threatened to abandon him, and get married, and join the Baptists, because she considered herself too good for him, as the story goes. It is evident, however, she never meant to join us; of course, her language had only been to irritate: and it has been a woful irritation to me indeed. The two fires were so situated, that the direction the wind took at the time precluded the possibility of particles from the one communicating with the other: and it has there-

fore been justly concluded, from this and other circumstances, that he design- edly set fire to bulk. He was met by some of the first persons who, from the alarm, were called to the spot, with two chairs, and other furniture, apparently unconcerned about the fire, and from that time was not seen or heard of till the Saturday following, when he was found lying dead, at a pen about four or five miles from town, mangled most horribly by hogs, dogs, and crows: the latter, it seems, had plucked out his eyes. A bottle, and some rum, with a mug, supposed to have contained poison, together with his clothes, and two knives, (which were identified,) were found near, and upon him. A Coroner's Inquest was consequently held upon him, who, upon the inspection of the whole, passed a verdict, "that in a fit of despair he had poisoned himself."

By this letter the Society is also informed, that the agitation occasioned by the fire, and a severe cold, taken in consequence of preaching subsequently in a place through the roof of which the rain penetrated, had reduced Mr. Godden to a very debilitated state, from which he was slowly recovering. This distressing occurrence has also involved the Society in the necessary expense of a new purchase; to meet which, and other extraordinary charges, they depend, under God, on that well known liberality of a Christian public, which has often demanded our grateful acknowledgments.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Coultart to Dr. Ryland, dated

Kingston, August 29, 1820.

We cannot make any alterations, or do any thing with the premises we have bought, except occupy the house, until the full money is paid. The premises are remarkably cheap, and the situation as good as any now in Kingston. If we can but raise a sum sufficient to fit up the present house for our accommodation, or build a new chapel on the adjoining land, we shall be thankful. We hope to do the latter, though it will require time to collect the sum. But when I consider that, by my own feeble exertion, one thousand pounds have been collected in two months, among poor slaves or ne-

groes in our own small church, I hope, allowing a little time for the rest, that we shall, if God should spare life, and bless succeeding efforts, obtain our wishes. Would it not be a sin to discourage a people so forward in every good work? What church in England would have done as much in the time, notwithstanding their superior circumstances? Would you not, under such circumstances, allow me one year's salary, or £200, toward building a new chapel, if we agree to do all besides? Surely you will, if you can, do something to ease the Society of the expense of my support, whilst the poor beings are doing so much, and for your joint benefit too. Do try, dear Sir, what you can do, as the case will recommend itself. I have no personal interest in the request, for I look upon myself as by the day for God: there is probability enough of being dismissed from this employment in a little time. When I see my poor black children comfortably situated, as it respects a place of worship, I think I should calmly resign myself to the dust; but I feel as if I could not die comfortably sooner. Did I indulge the hope of being more worthy of the purchased rest then, than now, you might justly pity me; but I feel it a painful truth, dear Sir, that the more protracted my life is, the more absolute will be the necessity for this poor soul to accept of mercy on God's own terms. Oh! it would be pleasure to forsake the leprous house now, if it were God's will to put me into that not made with hands: yet I hope he will permit me to stay with these children, until they are provided for.

Mrs. Coultart is very unwell, and has been so for some time; the fever and the climate have weakened her much, and the want of appetite prevents her gaining strength. I hope God will sanctify my few trials, and make them very profitable to me.

I have pleasure too, Sir, that the Lord is blessing our endeavours for the advancement of his kingdom.

Last Lord's-day morning was very fine; no clouds to intercept the rays of the moon, which shone upon us, amidst the stillness of the morning, whilst we sang a hymn, and before an immense crowd of spectators, baptized seventy-four persons. The sun just smiled upon us as we closed the service, a few minutes before six. Next Lord's-day morning, should God spare me, there are fifty more, to whom it will give me equal pleasure to administer that ordinance. We have been profitably occupied two nights in the week, for six weeks, in examining the persons about to be admitted. We have put back forty, or more, for a time;

though I hope most of them will soon give us satisfaction. I would not willingly discourage any who belong to God; but my only aim and earnest prayer is, to admit none unless they give satisfactory evidence of a heart renewed by grace. No, Sir, I would not, on any account, admit one into the church below, unless to the best of my knowledge, fit for that above. Had I been inclined to receive without distinction all who come, I might have baptized two hundred, instead of one. It is a painful thought that some may have deceived me; but in this instance there will be no guilty consciousness of having been too lax or forward. In my Journal you will find some remnants of the experience of several of those that we have received. Nearly one hundred persons have sent me a petition to go into the country, to administer the ordinance to them: it is a good way off, but I must try to visit them. Among those I baptized, were Mrs. T. and a Scotch merchant, whom I mentioned in my last. He appears a truly humble good man. When he came to the water, I asked him, before all the spectators, "Mr. — do you feel afraid, or ashamed?" He answered, "On my own account I feel both; but God calls, and it is safe to follow." Miss C. also, at whose pen we have so long had a comfortable lodging.—I hope God will keep her: she has much to try her.

DIGAH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rowe to Mr. Saffery, dated

Digah, April 3, 1820.

THE public attention in India is evidently drawing towards the subject of the moral improvement of native females. Brother Lawson has lately published part of a poem, which is directed to this object; and I sincerely hope it will be productive of much good. Several persons are doing what they can to promote native female education, and in many instances we have seen the native prejudices on this subject give way. I trust the time is not far distant when the abominable practice of burning females shall be utterly abolished, and when this degraded class of beings shall be raised to that state of moral dignity, to which they are evidently destined by that God who has declared that his Son shall have the heathen for his inheritance. The public feeling, on this subject, is now much stronger than it ever was before. It is said, the Countess of Loudon has granted a pension to several native females, who have been cast out by their friends, for

having resolutely refused to be burned with their deceased husbands.

Sister Carey, of Cutwa, informs us, that she has commenced a native female school there, and that it is going on well. When she wrote, which is now about two months ago, she had fourteen girls in her school, and had reason to think she should soon get more. Her prospects then appeared bright, and her heart was much engaged in the object. Great numbers of females seemed to be very desirous of learning to read. There were several young women, belonging to very respectable families, who were desirous of being taught; and as they were not permitted to appear in public, the school-mistress was allowed, according to their request, to go to their houses, after school hours, to teach them to read. Sisters Webberly and Wright, of Agra, are actively engaged in promoting this object. The former writes thus to Mrs. Rowe: "Since my return I have succeeded in collecting a few boys, at a place which is about two miles from my house. I went to visit this school on the last day of January, and found fifteen boys in it. I hope the number of scholars will increase by degrees; but the people up here are very superstitious and fearful, so that great patience is required in dealing with them. The school in the city gets on as before. There are three little girls in it, one of whom can read the New Testament in Hindoostanee. The other two are also getting on well. We have also three women who are getting on well in reading. One of them is my servant, and the other two are servants to Mrs. Wright. You would be pleased to see them with their books and slates; whenever they have leisure, after they have been with the native school-master." The native school-master, who has charge of the school at Dinapore, which is superintended by Mrs. Rowe, and which continues in a very prosperous state, takes a great interest in native female education. After much inquiry he has found a native woman, in Dinapore, who can read and write, and who is desirous of conducting a female school. She has engaged this woman, who opened her school about three weeks ago. She has already obtained twelve girls and four women. One of the women is a widow, who used frequently to go to the school-master to learn to read; the other three are related to the school-mistress.

There are other adult females who wish her to come to their houses, between school hours, to teach them to read. This native female has hitherto been accustomed to the Kaithee character, but is now learning the Nagree. The school-master and two of the boys go to the le-

male school daily to teach them to read and write this character. As soon as the mistress can read the New Testament fluently in the Nagree, a commodious school room, we hope, will be erected for her, in a yard at the back of our house. When this is effected, I trust her school will be greatly increased. Mrs. Rowe has been to visit this school several times, and is much pleased with it. When there who conversed with several who live in the neighbourhood on the advantages of such a school. They seemed to acquiesce in what was said, and applauded the plan. It must be an interesting object to see a number of native females busily employed in reading and writing: this, however, is an object that I am as yet denied the privilege of seeing. If I were to venture to peep in upon them, it would probably spoil the whole. When we have got a supply of school books, &c. (for we have not yet obtained these important articles,) the school will, I have no doubt, attract more general attention. Brother Pearce is printing Mrs. Rowe's Hindoostanee spelling book, on account of the Calcutta School Book Society, and I hope we shall get it soon. She is now busily employed in compiling a Hindoostanee grammar for our native schools. When it is finished, which I hope will be in the course of another month, I intend sending it to the Calcutta School Book Society for examination. A young lady, who boards at brother Moore's, kindly assists her in her school, while she is engaged in this performance. I wish she were freed from her school altogether, and had the whole of her time to devote to Missionary work among the native females. She is becoming more qualified for such an employment every day, and I hope something will turn up to free her from her present engagements in the school, and to enable her to devote herself *entirely* to Missionary work. This is the specific object for which she came to India, and this is the work in which she wishes both to live and to die. I am not without hope that we shall ere long set up a female school in a populous village, about a mile below my bungalow. The boys' school I superintend there, on account of E. Scott Waring, Esq. is going on very well; and the school-master appears to be favourably disposed towards female education. I seldom visit the school without being surrounded by a score or more of female children. Between two and three years ago, a native of the name of Ramdass came hither, as an inquirer. He had a daughter, about nine years of age, of the name of Piarree, whom he requested Mrs. Rowe to admit into her little female native school. This

was readily granted, and she proved to be a diligent interesting girl. By her needle she soon earned cloth enough to make her a suit of clothes, which she made up herself. She also made considerable progress in reading; but when thus advancing in her education, her father removed to Benares, and she soon after died. About this time Ramdass was baptized by brother Smith of Benares; and a few days ago he came to Digah on a visit. He weeps, and is much affected when he speaks of the death of Piarree. He says she was suddenly taken ill with the putrid fever, and when the doctor came to see her he immediately assured him that her disease was mortal. When Ramdass heard this, he requested Piarree to call on the name of the Lord for restoration, if it might please him. She said, the Lord's name rested in her heart. The father said, You may die; what have you to say, having heard and read the holy word of God? The child replied, I recollect the scriptures; I am going to leave the world, and I shall go to Jesus Christ. She also said, There is nothing in this world—I have no pain. In this frame she expired.

I hope the trip to the Sandheads has been of some service to brother Stewart; but his health is still in a very precarious state. He is now spitting blood, and I fear his health will never be restored. He reads Hindoostanee with me daily, and is making considerable progress. Should he be spared, I hope he will become a blessing to the cause of Christ in Hindoostan. The last time I heard from brother Chamberlain, his health appeared to be improving. In a letter lately received from him, he says, "I am happy to tell you, that there are more favourable symptoms relative to my health than there have been at any period since the commencement of my illness. I have been taking mercurial pills as an alternative for the last three months, which have been very beneficial." Sister Chamberlain says in a letter to Mrs. Rowe, "My dear husband continues better. He has been out twice in the bazaar, and spoke for a considerable time; and I am happy to say, he does not appear the worse for it." It is now about nineteen years since brother Chamberlain and I commenced our Missionary career in the streets of Bristol—he parson, and I clerk. He is a real Missionary, and I hope his valuable life will be spared for many years to come. I am ashamed when I consider the small proportion there is between his labours and mine among the natives. May the latter end of our Missionary course bear a nearer proportion than the commencement of it. I most sincerely hope my

hands may not always be tied in the way they hitherto have been.

About a month ago, I baptized three men belonging to the Honourable Company's European regiment, now lying at Dinapore. One of them is a very promising young man: he has had a liberal education, and I hope will become a great blessing to the church in this regiment. His experience, as related at a church meeting previous to his baptism, was very affecting. He has been favoured with many privileges of a spiritual warfare; a pious mother, a pious preceptor, and a pious family, with which he served his apprenticeship. When he had served his time, he married and entered into business on his own account. His concern prospered, and he forgot God, and gave himself up to worldly pursuits and pleasures. At length, through the villany of a man with whom he had large dealings, he became embarrassed: to extricate himself, he disposed of his property, and paid off his debts, after which he had two or three hundred pounds left. This circumstance preyed much upon the mind of his wife: soon after she died in child-bed. Instead of seeking consolation from the only true source, he gave himself up to the bottle, and thus continued till he had spent the whole of his remaining property. After this, without acquainting his friends with his design, he enlisted into the Honourable Company's Service. On his way out, reflection revived his former instructions and convictions; and, I trust, led him to Jesus in the true spirit of the publican of old, when he smote his breast and cried, God be merciful to me a sinner.

CAWNPORE.

The Brethren and Sisters of the Particular Baptist Church, Cawnpore, to our dear Brother in Christ, the Rev. Mr. J. Lawson;

DEAR BROTHER,

Your kind letter was read at a meeting of the brethren and sisters, and those that love the Lord Jesus Christ, who are very thankful for your kind endeavours, and earnestly pray God to bless you, and all the dear Missionaries in and about Calcutta; and may the Lord be continually with you all, and prosper his cause more and more, filling the places of worship which are built to revere his name in. We rejoice to hear that the assemblies increase in Calcutta and Fort William. Our Christian love to all who love the Lord in your parts, and we wait with expectation till we see the time when a faithful pastor will be sent among us.

If we are not all spared to see the day, some of us may. God only knows; and his will be done.

Through the assistance of the Almighty, we are pressing forwards towards the mark for the prize of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus, endeavouring to build each other up in his most holy faith, which is able to save us from sin, and our souls from eternal death. We have three brethren who labour amongst us at the chapel near the Cavalry lines, two of whom you personally know, (Cowan and Chapman;) the other is one whom the Lord has been pleased to raise up out of the regiment, who did not attend the means while we were with you in Calcutta. But the Lord has bestowed on him an excellent gift. For such mercies our thanks are due to him who is the Author of all goodness. Some of our brethren, who cannot assemble at the chapel, on account of the distance, meet at brother Tresham's house, where they pray and read the holy word of God, exhorting each other, and rejoicing in Him who heareth prayer. We are in all twenty-four in communion, and there is one candidate for baptism, and a number of serious hearers. Two have been baptized since my arrival at Cawnpore, and one backslider has been restored, and another is returning.

We thank God on behalf of our brethren at Baligunge, for their welfare in the things that pertain to their eternal happiness. We beg you will remember us all to them in love, for the sake of their faith in Christ. I intend to request our brethren here to establish an experience meeting, according to your mode. We have constituted a Branch Society, for the purpose of contributing our mite towards promoting the Redeemer's cause amongst the heathen, agreeably to the rules laid down in your Annual Report."

*From the Church at Cawnpore; dated
Dec. 30, 1819.*

Dear beloved Brother in the Bonds of the everlasting Gospel:

We, the undersigned members of the Particular Baptist Church, greet you with Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through our Lord Jesus Christ. Thinking it our bounden duty, as partakers of the heavenly gift, to make known to the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, through you, their Secretary, the deplorable and destitute state of this station, for want of one to hold forth the word of life to perishing souls, we take the liberty of stating the prospect of usefulness which seems at this time to present itself to our view, for the information of our brethren. In his Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons there seems

evidently a call "to come over and help us." May it meet the same attention, and may the same happy consequence ensue as on a former occasion! "Say not there are three months, and then cometh harvest; for behold the fields are already white." Contiguous to the barracks of this regiment is a commodious place of worship, which has been made over to the Society by his Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons; in this a number of the regiment meet daily for prayer and reading of the scriptures; but in a weak state, having none of any standing amongst them. Brother M'Intosh, who came up for the purpose from Allahabad, has baptized two of them, and three others, who are residents on the station; but, alas! we are as sheep without a shepherd; like David in the cave Adullam, crying, "Ah! that one would give us to drink of the wells of salvation!" the refreshing streams of which run through the sanctuary. May He, of whom the Law and the prophets do speak, send one of his mighty men amongst us, who will not fear to go forth with boldness to preach the glad tidings of salvation and peace.

And in respect to the natives, the prospect is equally encouraging; which Brother M'Intosh has witnessed in the attention given to him whilst delivering the great truths of the gospel. He almost regrets the necessity that is laid upon him to leave them; and we have further to say, that there is every reason to think, that a Missionary at this station would be able to defray the expenses, from the great number of families who are constantly resident here, and who would be glad to have so favourable an opportunity afforded for the instruction of their children.

We would therefore hope, that this which we think should be evidently considered as a call to work in this part of the Lord's vineyard, may be laid before the great Head of the Church by prayer; and we doubt not but the decision will be favourable. However, we would be resigned to his will in all things, "to whom the glory and honour and power, be now and for ever. Amen."

Signed by all the Members of the Church.

Account of Monies received by the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, from August 1, to November 1, 1820, not including Individual Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Birmingham, Bond-street Auxiliary Society.....	19	16	0
Cardigan, collected by the Rev. T. Morgan.....	11	1	1
Tewkesbury Collection, by Mr. S. Jones.....	47	19	3
Legacy of the late Mr. W. Rogers, Barby, Northamptonshire, by Mr. Pilton, (Duty deducted).....	45	0	0
Mr. J. Deakin, Birmingham.....	50	0	0
Birmingham, Cannon-street Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Deakin.....	37	9	3
Coventry, Baptist Church.....	20	0	0
Foxton, Collection and Society.....	2	9	6
Ponteludyrn Penny-a-week Contributions.....	3	3	0
S. Maitland, Esq. Taunton.....	5	5	0
Cambridge and Vicinity Auxiliary Society, and Subscriptions.....	78	4	6
Thomas Key, Esq, Water Fulford.....	{ £100 General Purposes } { 50 Translations..... } { 50 Native Schools..... }		
Beddeston Penny a-Week Society.....	4	10	8
Eyethorn, Part of Collection, by the Rev. Mr. Giles.....	6	3	6
Huntingdonshiro Auxiliary Society, by R. Foster, Esq.....	62	10	1
E. a Donation.....	5	0	0
Royston, Subscriptions and Donations.....	28	1	0
Bristol Auxiliary Society, by J. Daniell, Esq.....	100	0	0
St. Helena, by the Rev. J. Vernon.....	100	0	0
Wantage, Berkshire, by Mr. Jackson.....	5	0	0
Maddenham, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler.....	30	0	0

Oxfordshire Auxiliary Society, by the Rev. Mr. Gray,			
Abingdon	49	11	5½
Alcester	28	7	4¼
Astwood	7	17	6
Banbury	2	11	0
Bampton	3	10	6
Blockley	10	4	3
Bloxham	3	14	0
Bourton	23	7	7¼
Burford	2	7	6
Camden	3	19	1
Chipping Norton	29	4	1½
Cirencester	5	5	0
Coate	5	12	3
Eatington	1	8	6
Evesham	1	4	0
Fairford	7	10	6
Hook Norton	8	9	6
Naunton	3	0	0
Oxford	30	14	6
Shipston	2	7	11
Sibford	1	4	7
Stow	1	11	6
Scarborough, collected by Mr. Hill	233	2	8½
The Rev. J. Edwards having visited Suffolk, at the request of the Committee, made Collections in several Churches, and was most kindly received. Particulars of the liberal Contributions of Christian Friends will be duly reported. The amount paid into the hands of the Treasurer is	31	6	0
For the special object of repairing the Loss sustained at Spanish Town, Jamaica, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, Reading	159	18	8½
Rev. J. D. Warren, Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire, by the Rev. C. Birt	8	16	0
Collected by the Rev. Messrs. Ward and Saffery, in Norfolk and Suffolk	283	2	2
Rev. James Stuart, Sawbridgeworth	3	0	0
Remitted by the Rev. Mr. Saffery	50	0	0
Collected at Newbury, by Mr. Winterbotham	35	0	0
W. W. Francis, Esq. Colchester, Five Years' Subscriptions	5	5	0
Collection at Sutton, Suffolk, by the Rev. S. Squirrell	4	13	2
Auxiliary Society, Hammersmith, by Mr. Hanson, Treasurer	29	0	0

TRANSLATIONS.

Hammersmith Auxiliary Society	1	1	8
Newcastle and Potteries, collected by the Rev. R. Hall	37	0	0

SCHOOLS.

Lyme Half-yearly Payment for a School, by Mr. Oliver	7	10	0
S. Maitland, Esq. Taunton	2	2	0
Bristol and Bath Auxiliary Society	17	1	0
J. Gorst, Esq. Somers Town	20	0	0

THE Annual Report, read at Great Queen-street, June 22, will shortly be published.