

Missionary Herald.

BAPTIST MISSION.

Home Proceedings.

KENT.

WE mentioned, in our Number for February, that our friends in this county had kindly resolved to make a general collection through all their churches, in order to assist the Mission in its present difficulties. In announcing their design, we ventured to express our pleasing confidence, that what had been so promptly and liberally devised by our dear brethren, composing the Committee of the Auxiliary Society for the county, would be met with equal cordiality and kindness by the friends at large. To say that the event has justified our expectations is saying too little; it has far exceeded them. Although Kent has suffered *peculiarly* by the failure of the hop plantations in the last season, the produce of this kind and vigorous measure has been more than *three hundred and seventy pounds*. We feel that our humble acknowledgments are due, in the first instance, to Him who instructs the liberal to devise liberal things; and then to our brethren who formed the respective deputations, and to the churches and individuals who so generously assisted them; including many of different denominations from ourselves, whose kindness, on this

occasion, entitles them to the affectionate esteem of the whole Society. The following letters will give more particular information.

From the Rev. George Atkinson to Mr. Dyer.

Margate, March 3, 1821.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I am sure you will rejoice with me in the success which has attended our humble, but well meant, attempt to promote the Redeemer's cause, by serving the Mission in its present embarrassed state. Brother Giles returned home on Thursday. As nearly as he was able to calculate, the proceeds of their tour through East Kent would be about £150. I am happy to add, that in the western division of the county, the sum of £214 18s. 1d. has been raised on this interesting occasion. It is a gratifying circumstance, that, wherever we went, such was the sympathy manifested by Christians of all denominations, and such the almost universal kindness of our Pædobaptist ministering brethren, that the work, instead of being a source of vexation and disappointment, afforded us real pleasure. I hope the business will be taken up throughout the country, and then it will be seen how many friends there are who are ready to help the Society in its distress. There has been much in our experience to encourage others.

From the Rev. William Giles to the same.

Chatham, March, 1821.

WE feel, I believe, unfeignedly thankful to a gracious God, who hath mercifully preserved us, given us favour in the eyes of all denominations, and prospered the work of our hands. The fruit of all our labour will be, I believe, a present lift to the Society of not less than £350. We were, and so were all that have heard of our success, astonished, when we consider the pressure of the times, and the comparatively little interest that has yet been excited in some parts of this county

to Missionary objects. We consider this, however, the least of the advantages that will be derived from our tour. We were, I think, unusually assisted in preaching Christ to the people; and most of our sermons were directed to the nature and glory of his kingdom, in its connexion with Missionary exertions. Our labour has been great, but our health and strength have been mercifully preserved. We were received at every place with much real christian hospitality; and we could not but admire, that Christians of all denominations seemed to consider the Baptist Mission as a work that God had much owned, and an object in which they had all a joint interest. Some congregations, however, had scarcely known any thing about it, and all our information appeared to them as strange news. We are fully convinced, that should the same steps we have taken, be followed up by our brethren in all the counties in England, we shall not only at once be delivered from our embarrassment, but our resources will be so much furthered as to enable us to extend our efforts. We would advise all that may be disposed to embark in this good work, to have printed circulars sent to all the congregations in the county, allowing themselves sufficient time in each town, so as to be able to make personal applications to individuals, and after such applications to preach and, if they can, obtain collections. Personal applications will prove the most productive, and will afford an opportunity of conveying information to many individuals who are not in the habit of attending our places of worship, where information is generally communicated.

We trust that the zeal of these worthy brethren will provoke very many, and that the privilege awaits us of recording many such instances of affectionate and successful zeal on behalf of the Society.

WALLINGFORD, BERKS.

ON Sunday, October 15, 1821, the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Wallingford Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society, was held at Wallingford. Three Sermons were preached on the occasion; two by the Rev. John Chin of Walworth, and one by the Rev. Joseph Tyso. The collections and subscriptions amounted to £28 10s. 6d.

Foreign Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

FROM this station—important, not merely on account of its numerous resident population, but as maintaining commercial intercourse with the whole of Eastern Asia—we have lately received letters, dated in July last. In reference to the scene of labour in which he has now been engaged upwards of seven years, Mr. Robinson observes:

“The time is come, when I much need a fellow-labourer: my work increases, and my strength diminishes. I do not say, that there is a great door open, but it is high time for us to attempt something on a larger scale, and to make, if possible, a regular and well-directed attack on Muhammedanism. We must, if you will assist us, make a strenuous effort to establish schools; we must go all round the country, where the Malay language is spoken, and preach and disperse religious tracts. Other tracts must be written; school-books, and books containing the first principles of useful knowledge, must be prepared and circulated; and, in short, every effort must be made to enlighten the public mind, and to prepare the way of the Lord. Muhammedanism is, I believe, Satan’s strongest fort; and our post seems to be on the most impregnable side of that fort. We must not expect an easy victory; the siege will be long, and success will long appear doubtful; some of us shall most likely die in the attempt, but others will live to hear the shout of victory.”

In describing the manner in which he has lately been occupied, he modestly remarks:

“What I have done during the last three months will not appear much, though I have been constantly employed. I commenced writing a short dissertation on Malay orthography, but as the subject was an exceedingly difficult one, I could proceed but slowly; however, I have collected a few rough materials, and I must, after a time, think of shaping and arranging them. Something of this kind is very necessary, in order to elucidate, to our Missionary brethren, the principles of this very difficult orthography: for it is to

be regretted, that there is no work extant, which is sufficiently full on the subject. While writing remarks for this dissertation, I discovered many errors in my Spelling Book, though I had really bestowed much labour upon it, so that I have been obliged to revise and correct the whole, and have it re-copied. I have also made a rough, and rather free, translation, of the Muhammedan History of Abraham, from Malay into English. This I intend to revise and forward to the Society. It is a childish story, but it may perhaps be of some little service in the hands of the Society. A few extracts from the Muhammedan History of David, also translated from the Malay, finish the productions of my pen for the last quarter. These extracts I shall inclose in the present letter, leaving it to the discretion of the Society to dispose of them as they think proper.

"I apprehend that extracts from Malay Books may be useful, and therefore intend to turn my attention a little to that subject.

"I have continued to preach as usual, without any interruption from sickness, though I cannot boast of good health. On the subject of success I can say but little: one or two incidents, however, may be worth mentioning. A young man of hopeful piety has joined our praying friends. About a year ago, he lived without any serious thoughts of religion, and did not even attend worship. We have now seven persons, besides myself, who engage in prayer at our prayer-meetings, in regular turn. The Chinaman mentioned in my letter to Dr. Ryland, of April last, who burnt the appendages of his paper god, now lies very ill, and is not likely to recover. Previously to his illness, he had for sometime absented himself from worship; but one Sabbath-day, being taken suddenly ill, he became quite alarmed, and sent for The'an to visit him. The'an and Mr. Diering went the same day, and I called on him the day following, and have continued to visit him once, twice, or three times a week ever since. I am in doubt as to the state of his soul, but am not destitute of hope. I pray with him every time I visit him, and he seems desirous of obtaining mercy, and believing on Christ. He says, and I really believe him, that he has not the least confidence in any of the Chinese idols. He tells me that he prays, and I have no doubt that he attempts it; but still his mind appears very dark, and I fear he has no correct ideas of the deceitfulness of his own heart; it is however affecting, and a little encouraging, to hear a poor idolater, while lying on a sick bed, in prospect of

death, say, 'I know that none but Jesus can save me; I pray to him, and I will die under his feet.'

"An old Portuguese woman died lately in Batavia, of whose conversion I have but little doubt. She lived till old age in sin and ignorance, but began, something less than a year ago, to attend Malay worship, when, there is reason to hope, the Lord opened her eyes, and taught her to flee from the wrath to come. From the time of her first attending she was a constant hearer, till she was confined at home by her last illness. Asking her one day whether she was afraid to die, she replied, "I have been a great sinner, and when I think of my sins, I am afraid; but when I think of the death of Jesus, I have hope." An old man, who has been my host at Tugoooh, during the six years that I have been in the habit of visiting that village, now lies ill, and probably will soon go the way of all living. I visited him yesterday; he talks like a Christian, and I hope that he does depend on Jesus Christ alone for salvation. An old Chinawoman has lately expressed a wish for instruction; and as she is ill, and not able to attend worship constantly, I have appointed every Friday evening to go and instruct her at her own house. She seems to have no faith in the Chinese gods; and to tell the truth, I fear she has no serious concern about her soul; but I intend to visit her a little longer, in hopes of doing her good."

The following summary view is given of the visible effects which have resulted from his labours during his residence at Batavia. Our readers will feel the force of the interrogation with which it concludes.

"We have now, at Batavia, four members, who have been baptized in Java; and we have besides them, five men of hopeful piety, who pray in turn at our prayer-meetings. There are also a few women, who seem to be pious; and two persons, if no more, appear to have died in the Lord; to say nothing of a poor Chinaman, who says he will die under the feet of Jesus. Add these together, and you will find them more than ten, the number for which Sodom might have been saved; and shall Java then be rejected?"

The following extract from the Mahommedan history of David, mentioned by Mr. Robinson, will

give our readers some idea of this curious Oriental production.

One day the children of Israel came to David, to request him to show them how the judgment will be conducted on the day of resurrection. David said, "Very good! come to me at some festival, and I will show you." About this time a very difficult cause was brought before David. A woman was accused of stealing an ox, and killing it for food. The woman pleaded, that she was ready to die with hunger, and that the ox came to her of his own accord, and said, "Kill me, and eat me, for I shall make excellent food for you." David seemed satisfied with this apology; but the owner of the ox was not; and he strenuously demanded justice. At this time Gabriel appeared to David, and said: "Command all the children of Israel to assemble to-morrow on the plain, that they may see a specimen of the judgment, which will take place at the day of resurrection." Accordingly the people assembled on the next day, when David ascended a pulpit, and the woman, with the owner of the ox, were brought before him. In the first place David read a verse from one of his Psalms, which produced universal silence; all listening to his voice. He then addressed the owner of the ox, saying, "Do you remember, that on the day you left *Sham for † Mesir, you entered into the service of a chief, who was travelling with five hundred loaded camels, and that you drove the camels into a plain, where you murdered their owner, and buried him in the sand; and that you proceeded into Mesir with the camels and merchandize, where you remained forty days, and afterwards returned to Sham, and told the children of Israel, that the property which you brought with you was all your own? Thus you made yourself a great man in the earth; and your riches have continued to increase until this day. Now the man whom you murdered was the husband of this woman, and the father of her two children." When the owner of the ox heard this speech, he denied the charge, saying, "I never murdered a man in my whole life, nor did I ever take any one's property." His hands immediately cried out, "O prophet of God! on that day we cut the man's throat;" and his feet said, "O prophet of God! we buried him in the sand." Thus his limbs bare testimony against him, and his mouth could say nothing more in his defence. In this manner will God judge men in the day of resurrection, when their mouths will be shut, and their hands and their feet testify concerning their deeds. David

then ordered the robber's head to be struck off, and stuck upon a pole, and all his property to be given to the woman whose husband he had murdered.

SAMARANG.

THIS station, which affords much greater facilities than Batavia for intercourse with the original inhabitants of Java, has acquired a mournful interest in the history of our Society, as being the spot on which one faithful Missionary resigned his life in the service of his Lord and Master; and another became so enfeebled by sickness, as to be compelled to relinquish the work in which his heart delighted, and return to die in his native land. Mr. Bruckner, our surviving Missionary there, has deeply felt these bereaving Providences, but steadily perseveres in his efforts to make known to these poor benighted heathen and bigoted Musselmans, the way of salvation. Besides the translation of the New Testament, which, it appears, has advanced to the end of Colossians, he is constantly engaged in visiting the surrounding villages, to converse with the inhabitants. We have lately received his Journals for June, July, and August last, which furnish some interesting particulars respecting these labours. Our readers will kindly make allowance for Mr. Bruckner's want of thorough acquaintance with our English idioms.

July 4.—The other day I went to the town of the Chinese, among whom I had formerly distributed a number of books; such as New Testament Tracts, Catechisms, &c. I went into several houses, to have conversation with them on religion. I came to some place where I heard dreadful groanings, like a person under the heaviest burden of affliction; but those who were near to it, were not at all concerned about it. I asked them what it was; and was informed that there was a dead person in the house, who was bewailed by those groans. I embraced the opportu-

* Syria.

† Egypt.

nity to remind them of their own death; but as this matter did not seem worth their attention, I began to speak about the resurrection of the dead. This was matter of laughter for such wise people as they imagined themselves to be. I asked them whether they thought it impossible for such a mighty God, who had made heaven and earth, and all in it, to raise the bodies of the dead. By this they were quite silenced. I spoke farther on the Gospel truths to them, and they seemed to listen with attention. Shortly after, I went into some Javanese village. The head man of it appeared soon to bid me welcome. I soon began to turn the conversation on religion, especially as I observed his fasting. I soon came with him on Jesus Christ, and the redemption by him. I asked him whether he and his people would like to know and hear something more of the Gospel. He told me, that old and steady people did not like to hear of Jesus; yet I did not hesitate to tell him who Jesus was, and that salvation was to be had in no other than alone in him; yet he took all I mentioned to him in good humour.

A short time ago I went up the country, about three miles distant. Entering a small village, I met several persons. I began immediately to address them on the subject of religion; this seemed rather strange to them, that a European should have such a discourse to them. They listened with so much attention, as if they would swallow my words. I told them, that God thus loved the world, that he had given his only begotten Son, &c. &c. By and by arrived a Chinaman, who lived in the same village, who by his always living among the Javans, had some clear notions about the only and true God; neither did he seem to be guilty of idolatry. I spoke especially to him of the way of salvation by Jesus Christ: all was new and strange to him, and matter of astonishment. He asked me several questions in the presence of the others, which I answered and resolved to him with the greater pleasure, as I saw their attention. Night drawing near, I was obliged to bid them farewell for the present; they thanked me very heartily for the conversation with them.

Further: I went into another village in the neighbourhood of Samarang; after conversing with a man who seemed to be very rigid in his religious tenets, I went farther on to some other house. There I found a man, who listened very attentive to that I told him of God's way of saving sinners who believe in Jesus. As he was a Musselman, he had certainly heard of Jesus's name; but that remission of sin and God's grace were obtained by faith in

him, was strange matter to him. He expressed himself, that he felt the truth in his heart of that I had told him, that he was willing to follow my words, and very anxious to know more about it. Knowing these eastern deceitful assertions, I reminded him of God's omniscience, who penetrated, with his all-seeing eye into our hearts, and that the sincerity of our hearts was very pleasing to him. He asked me several things about his religious ceremonies, such as fasting, (which he just kept,) &c. which I answered with the utmost caution, not to give any offence or raise prejudice, told him merely, that it hardly could be called fasting to abstain from food and sleep at day, time, and to indulge at night as much as they liked. I visited him shortly after a second time, though he did not appear so anxious to me as the first time about the way of salvation; yet he maintained that he was very willing to listen, approving at the same time all I said to him.

Another day I went to some village, where I intended to converse with the inhabitants on the Gospel. After they had related to me a number of things respecting their lands and houses, &c. I told them that it was not merely necessary to care for the body, but especially for the soul; and in order to bring it more home upon them, and to introduce the Gospel to them, I asked what they thought would become of their souls hereafter. They replied, this question was too deep for them, as they never had troubled their minds with such things. I expressed that I pitied them very much. In the mean time some had gone to call the priest of the village, who soon arrived: he was an old venerable looking man. I asked him whether he could read and write? He replied, he could read a little, but write he could not. I entered in a conversation with him on religion, in the presence of the people, who were staring at us, as if they heard something quite new. I spent a very pleasant hour with them. I hope to visit them as often I can. I must observe that the people higher up the country are far less acquainted with the particular tenets of the Mahometan religion, though they are called Musselmans, than the people along the sea-shore, and are therefore the fittest subjects for the Gospel, as their prejudices are less. Thus I might entertain you with a number of things of that kind; but I fear I have been already too prolix.

On Sundays I have regular preaching in Malay to a few poor people, who profess themselves Christians. Though I see that the number of hearers does not increase, I will not give it up as long as there are two or three. An old man amongst them,

who had regularly attended, was sick, that he could not come; I visited him in his house, reminding him that of which I had spoken repeatedly to them, namely, of our salvation in Jesus Christ, as we were all miserable and lost sinners without him. He replied to me with tears in his eyes, that he was *no sinner*. You may suppose that I would rather have heard such a language with tears without that *no*. Though I suppose he had lived all his life-time in whoredom, he was still so self-righteous. I asked him whether he was not called a Christian. Yes, he said. Now, I said, if you, being called a Christian, have not loved Jesus Christ with all your heart, and expressed this love by living according to his precepts, then you are a great sinner, though you, perhaps, have not committed murder and theft. This put him to silence. After recommending him to think about these things I had spoken to him about, and to pray to God for light and assistance, I left him this time.

With my attempt of translating the New Testament into Javanese, I am come to the end of Paul's Epistle to the Colossians. I have also begun the revision of the Gospel of Matthew, to adapt it more for the use of the natives. I wish some part of it could be printed for the distribution among the Javans; but before this can be done some time will elapse, as the types not yet have been cut. I had lately a short visit by Mr. Ward from Bencoolen, and he has taken several copies of the Javanese character with him in order to cut them there in case the Society at home have not yet done any thing in it. I suppose that work could be done in Bencoolen as well and even as cheap as at home, provided Mr. Ward is supplied with materials for it; these I think he has requested from the Society. I hope his request may be granted, that we might get a fount of Javanese types; though it is doubtful whether a printing-press will here be permitted, as my request to government for it has not yet been answered.

SUMATRA.

THE expectation expressed in our last Number, has been realized, and we have now the pleasure of laying before our readers a connected statement of the proceedings of our friends on this island, from the period of their leaving St. Helena, till the month of October last.

A joint Letter from Messrs. Evans and Burton, to the Committee, dated Bencoolen, June 24, gives the following Account of their arrival.

You are, no doubt, acquainted with every thing necessary to be communicated relative to our voyage as far as St. Helena, through the medium of letters addressed by us to Dr. Ryland and Mr. Dyer. It now remains for us to inform you, that we sailed from that port the 12th of April, after having experienced great kindness from several of the inhabitants, especially Mr. and Mrs. Vernon. Our passage from St. Helena to Bencoolen has been very pleasant, though somewhat longer than we expected: but in taking a retrospect of the manner in which we spent the time, we hope it was not altogether lost. Through the tender mercy of our heavenly Father the health of our dear wives was much better than during the former part of our voyage, so that we had more time at our disposal. This was principally employed in going among the sailors—talking to them respecting their eternal interests, and distributing tracts—and teaching in our cabins those who could not read. There were not, we believe, more than three or four unable to read that did not come to be instructed, and two of these were foreigners, who could read the Word of God in their own language, but had it not. We have the satisfaction to state, that the progress made by these men was pleasing and rapid; and we have the authority of some of the officers to say, that there was an evident alteration in their deportment; and from our own observation we can assert, that reading the Bible and religious books was much more frequent, and swearing much less common throughout the ship's company. We wish it were in our power to say more than this, but it is not, though of some we would fain hope well. The respect and kindness of the captain and officers were uniform through the voyage; and from two gentlemen in the civil department of the company's service, who were passengers from St. Helena, we received much friendly attention.

We came to an anchor in Bencoolen roads the 9th inst. and by a boat which came on shore the same afternoon, sent our letters of introduction to the Governor and the Rev. Mr. Winter (the Chaplain), but were disappointed in hearing that Mr. Ward was not here. The next morning we received an intimation from Sir T. S. Raffles, that he would be glad to see us on shore as early as convenient, assuring us that preparation was made for our immediate accommodation. Shortly after, Mr. Winter came on board to see us and invite us to his house, until we

could comfortably remove to a permanent residence. He informed us that Mr. Ward had left for Batavia several months ago, with the intention of returning very soon, but that nothing had been heard of him since; that he had purchased a large house before his departure with a view to a Mission establishment; that the press was there, and that the Governor had given directions for the house to be prepared for our reception.

We all left the ship with Mr. Winter as soon as our baggage could be got ready, and landed about four o'clock, when we proceeded to his house, where we met with the truest hospitality, and received the kindest and most christian attentions from himself and Mrs. W.

On the morning of Monday, the 12th inst. we accompanied Mr. Winter to Government House, when he introduced us to Sir T. S. Raffles, with whom we had a short, but pleasant, interview. He received us in the most friendly manner; welcomed us to the settlement, and told us our exertions were much needed; that there was a wide field of usefulness open before us, and that he would facilitate our endeavours as much as possible.

We have seen Sir Stamford twice since we first waited upon him; and understanding that Mr. Ward had written to England by his request, respecting Missionaries for this place, and being informed that he said one would be sufficient, we ventured to ask the opinion of his Excellency, under an apprehension that we might receive instructions to separate. We were induced to do this to prevent incurring any unnecessary expence in our establishment. He was pleased to express a hope that neither of us would remove, and said he had written to Dr. Ryland, requesting him to send as many

as he could; adding, that there should not be less than two or three at any place to render their labours effective, much less at Sumatra, where there are no fewer than three millions of souls perishing in the vortex of ignorance and misery, while none of them are stringly prejudiced in favour of their false religion, and by far the greater part of them entirely destitute of all ideas respecting any. He informed us, that the inhabitants of a small island near the coast, called Pulo Nias, to the number of a hundred thousand, had very recently sent to him to inquire of what religion they should be. He referred us to the Native School already established here, in which eighty children are instructed in reading and writing the Malayan language, and said he wished them to be universal in the island. In fact, Gentlemen, the prospect he opened before us, and the work which he laid out for us to do, were such as gladdened our hearts, and would, we hope, those of any Missionaries of Jesus Christ.

With respect to the climate, it is certainly as healthy as any in India; and though Fort Marlbro' lies low and near the sea, it is continually refreshed by the sea and land breezes, which render the heat very tolerable in the house during the day, and out of doors it is quite pleasant in the morning and evening.

Our brethren then proceed to express their concern at finding that every article of provision and wearing apparel is exorbitantly dear, and to suggest that the expence might be considerably lessened, by occasional supplies being sent out from this country.

(To be continued.)

Contributions to the Baptist Missionary Society, from February 1, to March 14, 1821,
(not including individual Subscriptions.)

FOR THE MISSION.		£	s.	d.
Little Wild-street, Female Auxiliary Society, by Miss Gale	.....	16	9	1
Aillie-Street, Female Auxiliary Society, by Rev. W. Shenstone	.....	5	0	0
Kent Auxiliary Society, by T. Brindley, Esq. Treasurer	.....	81	11	6
Worsted, Collection, by Rev. R. Clark	.....	18	18	9
Northern District of the South East Welsh Baptist Association, by Rev. John Evans	.....	10	14	0
Newcastle Auxiliary Society, by Mr. J. L. Angus	.....	156	4	9
Hemel Hempstead, Female Auxiliary Society, by Rev. J. Clark	.....	10	12	2
Clapton, Pædobaptist Friends at, by Mr. S. Conder	.....	4	4	0
Shipley, Subscriptions, by Rev. I. Mann	.....	7	10	6
Dunfermline, N. B. Ditto by Mr. Dewar	.....	6	18	6
Lyndhurst, Collection, by Rev. J. Saffery	.....	4	4	3
Frenchmore, Ditto by Ditto	.....	1	17	6
Produce of 100 Pocket Books, presented by a Female Friend in Ireland	.....	11	11	3
Sussex, Baptist Association, by Mr. Dicker	.....	5	0	0
William Baldock, Esq. Malling, near Lewes	.....	5	5	0

FOR NATIVE SCHOOLS.

Lyme, Half-years Subscription, for a Female Hindoo School, on the British and Foreign System, conducted by Mrs. Rowe, at Digah.....	7 10 0	} 10 0 0	£ s. d.
A Friend.....	2 10 0		

EXTRA COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Lion-street, Walworth, Rev. John Chin.....	9 6 4½	Rye.....	11 0 0
Eagle-street, Rev. Joseph Ivimey, Two-thirds of a Collection, one-third being appropri- ated to the Irish Society	20 16 0	Sandhurst.....	11 14 7½
Addition to the Collection at Barton-street, by Rev. John Edwards.....	0 12 0	Smarden, Mr. Coppins..	5 0 0
John Gurney, Esq.....	10 10 0	Ditto, Bell Chapel...	2 4 6
William Sabine, Esq. <i>Islington</i>	10 10 0	St. Peter's.....	5 0 1
Joseph Bradney, Esq. <i>Clapham</i>	10 10 0	Tenterden.....	6 6 0
E. C. <i>Enfield</i>	15 0 0	Wadhurst.....	2 5 0
Mr. John Cowell, <i>Ware</i>	5 0 0		158 14 1½
Bromsgrove, Collections, by Messrs. Scroton & Thomas	9 0 0	West Kent, by Rev. G. Atkinson, J. Exall, and W. Groser:	
Newark, Collection, (with Sub- scriptions, £3 1s.).....	12 13 6	Bessels Green.....	12 0 0
East Kent, by Rev. W. Giles & T. Shirley:		Boro Green.....	2 8 1
Ashford.....	8 10 7	Chatham.....	40 5 0
Bethersden.....	3 10 0	Crayford.....	5 0 0
Broadstairs.....	7 1 0	Dartford.....	8 17 0
Canterbury.....	16 19 0	Eynsford and Foot's Cray	33 0 4
Cranbrook.....	9 3 4	Greenwich and Deptford	29 7 0
Deal.....	6 2 6	Lenham.....	4 2 0
Dover.....	5 10 0	Lesness Heath.....	3 0 0
Eyethorn.....	13 0 6	Maidstone.....	20 8 0
Folkstone.....	6 0 0	Milton.....	3 0 0
Lamberhurst.....	6 6 4	Queenborough.....	3 2 4
Marden.....	6 5 8	*Sevenoaks.....	20 2 6
Margate.....	17 0 0	Ditto, General Baptists	2 3 10
Ditto, Gleanings by Mrs. Atkinson.....	5 0 0	Sheerness.....	9 3 2½
Ramsgate.....	4 15 0	Tonbridge.....	1 5 0
		Tonbridge Wells.....	10 0 7½
		Woolwich.....	12 0 2½
		West Kent.....	219 5 1½
		East Kent.....	158 14 1½
		Total for Kent..	377 19 3

* This sum was noticed in the Herald for last month, but forms a part of the money collected in the County on this occasion.

** We are obliged to content ourselves, for the present, with the above general notice of these very liberal Collections. The names of individual Subscribers will duly appear in the next Annual Report.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE thanks of the Committee are presented to Mrs. Westland, of Boston, for nine Volumes of the Baptist Magazine, and Vol. II. of the Periodical Accounts, conveyed by Mr. S. Marston.

Our friends in North Wilts and Gloucestershire are respectfully informed, that the Collections made by Mr. Saffery, a few months ago, are included in the amount published in the last Herald, as received from the Hants and Wilts Society. In future, it is intended to acknowledge the Collections as they respectively come to hand.

The donation of £10, entered last month, as from a Friend by Dr. Stuart, was presented, as we have since been informed, by Mr. Paxton, Berwick on Tweed. The Subscription accompanying it will be duly noticed in the Report.

The Editor gratefully acknowledges the kindness of several friends in different parts of the Country, who have furnished him with copies of No. VIII. of the Periodical Accounts, in consequence of the notice in the last Herald. He begs, at the same time, to repeat his request, that letters on Mission business may be addressed, not to his residence at Battersea, but to the Society's House, 9, Wardrobe-place, Doctors' commons.