

Missionary Herald.

BAPTIST MISSION.

Home Proceedings.

Anniversary of the Bath and Bristol Auxiliary Society.

THE services connected with this Anniversary commenced on Tuesday evening, August 3, with a sermon at Counterslip Meeting-house, by the Rev. Jenkin Thomas, of Cheltenham, from John xiii. 34; "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." The Public Meeting was held on Thursday morning, at King-street Chapel, Rev. J. P. Smith, D. D. of Homerton, in the Chair. After the reading of the Report by the Rev. T. S. Crisp, various Resolutions, embracing the different objects included in the Society's operations, were proposed and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Rippon and Joseph Whittuck, Esq.; Rev. Jenkin Thomas and Rev. Thomas Winter; Rev. G. B. Drayton and Rev. J. Fry; Rev. Stephen Sutton and Dr. Stock; Rev. Mr. Wooldridge and Rev. Mr. Wood; Rev. Dr. Ryland and Rev. Thomas Roberts. In the evening of the same day, Dr. Smith advocated the cause of the Society at the same chapel, from Isa. xlix. 7; "Thus saith the Lord, the Redeemer of Israel, and his Holy One, to him whom man despiseth, to him whom the nation abhorreth, to a servant of rulers, kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship, because of the Lord that is faithful, and the Holy One of Israel, and he shall choose thee;" and on Friday morning, the Rev. Robert Hall preached at Broadmead Chapel, from 2 Cor. vi. 13; "Be ye also enlarged." The meetings throughout were highly interesting—the collections amounted to upwards of £300; and the whole receipts of the year preceding were £752 15s. 11d.

VOL. XVI.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester, Oct. 12, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR,

Through some mistake, I believe, you were not officially acquainted with the particulars of the Annual Meeting of the Gloucester Auxiliary, held last year at Shortwood. A meeting which, as you may well recollect, imparted great pleasure to all who were present, and was distinguished by the liberality of the church and congregation assembling there, and the collections made in the neighbouring churches.

This year, local circumstances have prevented us from holding our Anniversary before the 6th instant, when we met at Ross, in Herefordshire, by special invitation from the friends of the cause who reside in that town.

The services consisted of a sermon in the morning, and a public meeting in the evening, held, by special permission, at the Town-hall, which was well filled with a respectable audience. The sermon was preached by Mr. Trotman, of Tewkesbury, from John iv. 35—38; who also presided in the evening.

The impressions produced by his discourse, and the addresses of the several speakers, there is reason to believe, will not easily be effaced. At all events, we may conclude, that some gratification was experienced, as a wish was expressed by many, that they might have such a meeting annually; and I hope we shall not disappoint them in this respect.

The collections amounted to £13 13s. 10d. exclusive of annual subscriptions, and other contributions.

The gentlemen, for whose assistance we are indebted, and would acknowledge, were, Nathaniel Morgan, Esq. Messrs. Thomas, Trotter, Smith, and the Rev. Messrs. Fry, of Hatch, Williams, Wright, and others.

Every address may be said to have produced some good effect; but your Annual Reports furnished us with the

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most powerful appeals. The assembly were grieved at the hindrance experienced in the Translations for want of funds, and deeply affected with the good which had been produced by the preaching of the gospel, and the distribution of the word of God—in the different military stations—the conversion of Brahmins, and others—the living and dying testimonies of the negroes in the West Indies—and the exposition of the ten commandments, as reported by Mr. Burton.

The sum of £1 13s. 6d. was presented, to be applied in support of *Female Education* in India, collected by a little girl, only eleven years old; the idea originated with her, and the amount was made up of contributions of an half-penny per week among her school-fellows and companions.

G. B. D.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY

FOR

Part of the Western District.

THE Baptist Auxiliary Society, for Part of the Western District, held its Eighth Half-yearly Meeting, on Wednesday, September 8th, at Prescott, Devon. The services were commenced with reading the scriptures and prayer, by Mr. Horsey, of Wellington, and Mr. Clarke, of Taunton. Mr. Singleton, of Tiverton, delivered a discourse on "The excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus," from Phil. iii. 8. Mr. Fry, of Hatch, concluded with prayer.

A public meeting of the Society was held in the afternoon. The Rev. R. Horsey, who presided on the occasion, explained the object of the meeting, in a brief statement of the Parent Society's principal operations. Several important Resolutions were then proposed and seconded by the Rev. Messrs. Claypole, Williams (Independent), Sharp, Fry, Humphrey, Wood, Clarke, Lush, Hawkins, Thomas, Singleton, and Mr. T. Horsey. The Rev. Mr. Williams concluded with prayer.

The zeal and benevolence exhibited by the friends in whose Meeting-house these services were conducted, deserve great praise. Prescott, and its immediate vicinity, once the seat of trade and comfort, continue to rank among the chief sufferers that have been affected, in this part of the country, by the removal of its commerce.

Reduced in its population and its means, it was peculiarly gratifying to find, that an ardent attachment to the cause of Missions, assisted them to surmount those local difficulties that, in ordinary cases, paralyze exertion. If the feelings roused into action by such meetings, were the short-lived offspring of temporary excitement, there would be but little cause for gratulation. But there is good reason to conclude this is not the case, as those Societies, as well as individuals, that have done most to promote the cause of the adorable Mediator, have generally excelled in all the graces that flow from distinguished spirituality. Whilst these pledges of the Saviour's approbation are continued, nothing more is required to prove that the imperative duty of the friends of Missions is to "go forward."

J. S.

Foreign Intelligence.

SERAMPORE.

A LETTER from Dr. Carey, to Mr. Dyer, dated Calcutta, March 18th, has been lately received, by which we learn, with grateful pleasure, that he has, in some degree, recovered from the effects of his late painful accident. After describing the nature of the injury he had received, and the illness which followed, in terms nearly similar to the account already published, he proceeds.

By the 1st of January, I was able to resume my duties at College again. I was, however, for more than another month unable to read or study any thing which required application. My mind was confused and weak, and my recollection almost extinguished. Through the same mercy, I still survive, and am now nearly as well as usual, except my lameness. For some months I could not raise my foot from the ground, when I sat in a chair, nor move a step without crutches. I can now walk, or rather limp, the length of my room without them, though I find it necessary to use them in going any longer distances. I also suffer much from pain in the limb. I have reason

for thankfulness that I not only had the best medical attendance from the gentleman (Dr. Mellin,) who attended me, but several medical gentlemen of my acquaintance repeatedly visited me. The constant and affectionate nursing which I experienced from my dear wife, and the kind care and sympathy of a large circle of friends, did much towards alleviating my affliction.

During the heaviest part of my affliction, I had scarcely any mental exercises, unless excited by a tendency to delirium: for one or two days I concluded my end to be near; I had no fear of death, nor any exalted joys. The language of David, in the 1st and 2nd verses of Psalm li. was the language of my heart, and I requested these verses might be improved in a funeral sermon for the good of others. I could rise no higher than "A guilty, weak, and helpless worm, on thy kind arms I fall;" or, "Hangs my helpless soul on thee;" but that afforded me a calm, which, in that important season, was of the highest value. I have since more closely examined the grounds on which my soul then rested, and find them, so far as I am able to judge, to be substantial. I began a month ago, to give lectures to the students in Serampore College upon Theology, and once or twice attempted to preach in English, sitting all the time. A violent cold and cough obliged me to desist; but being now restored from the cough, I last week resumed the lectures, and preached in English last Lord's-day evening. I hope I shall be enabled to continue these labours.

NAGPORE.

THE following letter, from this station, was written by the same friend who penned that inserted in our last Number. The appeal contained in it, we trust, will not be entirely lost on that class of our readers to whom it refers.

If a person for a moment considers the immense population of this part of the Honourable Company's dominions, ignorant of Christ and his salvation, and numbers of them dying daily without hope of future happiness, that

person, if he has the feelings of a man, must weep for their deplorable condition. If we again consider the number of Europeans that reside in and about Nagpore, to the amount of two thousand five hundred, and upwards, according to calculation, men, women, and children, and that these are left without a gospel ambassador, occasioned by the death of the Rev. T. Kirchhoffer, in whom they lost their great friend, and the cause of Christ a warm advocate, and that out of the above number, during the last nine months, death has, on an average, carried off two or three per week, (and surely the lives of our own countrymen are of as great value as those of the heathen,) should a Missionary be sent, whose piety and ability would enable him to labour among Europeans and natives, there is not a doubt remains but he would see the fruit of his labour, and have reason to thank God that his lot was cast in this place. *If my voice would reach to my own country, that land which abounds with Bibles and gospel ministers, I would shout in the ears of those young men whom God has blest with a good education, and grace in the soul, "Why stand ye here all the day idle? there is much work for you in the east; fear no danger, forsake all that is dear to you by the ties of nature or friendship, bring an handful of corn to sow on the plains of Hindoostan."*

Thank God, there is one encouragement, the work is the Lord's: the gold, the silver, and the cattle on a thousand hills belong to him; the government of all things is on his shoulders, and in his own good time, he will send such labourers as will not be ashamed of their work.

It will be pleasing to you to be informed, that our native school commenced on Monday, September 21st. We engaged a schoolmaster at six rupees per month, to teach the Marhatta language. We have now sixteen scholars: and when it is publicly known that the school will be free of expense, I believe six times the number will come forward and request instruction.

Previous to my conclusion on this subject, I wish to mention a circumstance which came under my notice a short time since. While taking my usual walk one starlight evening, contemplating the beauty of creation, my attention was suddenly arrested by a large concourse of natives, beating drums, and shouting, as if they had gained a great victory. As I drew near, to my astonish-

ment I saw twelve men and boys suffering exquisite tortures: some of them had iron spikes through their tongues, the flesh of their arms, thighs, and legs, while others had the blades of knives through their wrists and thighs: but what particularly affected me was, a little boy about eight years of age, with one of the cruel instruments of destruction through his infant tongue, and his mother attending him with a drink of water, in order to give him, when the person appointed to punish had set him at liberty. Alas! alas! it is astonishing what lengths of superstition and idolatry is man fallen into. Well might the poet exclaim:

“Haste, sov'reign mercy, and transform
Their cruelty to love;
Soften the lion to a lamb,
The vulture to a dove.”

But what is more astonishing, these miserable sufferers are servants belonging to our own regiment. A person would think, from what they have seen from the manners and customs of Europeans, their understandings should be more enlightened.

SALATIGA, (Java.)

*Extracts from Mr. Bruckner's Journal,
lately received.*

1823. Nov. 11.—I was able, on account of a little better weather, to go to a village. I found there a goodly number, to whom I found an opportunity to speak the word. One said, “I have long been desirous to come to you for instruction, but being sickly I cannot come.” He listened eagerly to all I told him of Christ's willingness to save him. Returning homeward, I passed through another small village. I spoke to a few people on God's love in Christ.

18th.—I heard of a case to-day, that a native, whose wife had run away from him, declared, that he would have run a muck, if he had not been taught by me. He did not tell this to me himself, but he expressed himself to one of his friends. “While I was going along after my wife, my eyes were continually fixed on my kris (dagger), and I would have drawn it to kill her, had I not had in my recollection the good doctrines I had heard of that European teacher.” Thus we cannot

know, though our efforts are not always at once attended with entire conversion of souls, how far many a one may be kept back, by the power of divine truth, from gross sins; and even this is a motive for every preacher of the word not to sow sparingly.

19th.—Having entered a village, I came near a house, where I perceived by the noise that there were many people in it; I entered, and found a number of people performing the ceremony over a dead body, which lay next them on a bench. The ceremony itself consisted in pronouncing a prayer by a priest on an offering, which consisted in meat and rice, which they ate up at the side of the dead corpse, whilst they laughed and played. I endeavoured to speak a word to them, reminding them of their own death, and that they must be converted to God, should they be happy after death; but I found little hearing. They made also haste to carry the body to the grave. After this, I went about in search of more people. I found a few, to whom I preached the gospel. Leaving this place, I entered another, in which I had not yet been. I began a little talk with two men, who stood there, and as I turned the conversation on divine things, they became more attentive; in the mean time several more came and stood round me. One asked, what was to be done in order to obtain pardon with God? I read then the passage, John iii. 16, and preached the gospel to them from it. They wondered that I could read their language, and still more at the word they heard.

26th.—According to my custom, I went to a village in which I had found a priest, who seemed to be willing to receive the gospel. I went on a good way in the place, but no people; therefore, at last, I entered to the priest's. He told me, that he prayed to Jesus. He read me, also, some parts of a book of his own, about which he asked my opinion. The passages he read, contained some truths about God, and his perfections. But I observed to him, that such a knowledge of God was of no use to us, if we did not seek his favour and obtain pardon, and making this proposition to appear a truth, he agreed to it. Having spent some time with him, I went to another place, where I found an opportunity for preaching the gospel to another family.

28th.—Entered again a village; I passed by a number of houses, but I

met no people to whom I could have spoken. Passing farther to and fro, I met at last a man, who once had been with me, and who invited me to his house. He was now sickly, and he told me, that he prayed in his circumstances to Jesus; "because (added he of his own accord,) Mohamed can help me nothing, for he is still in the grave." He brought me afterwards to the priest's, not far from his house. I met him at home, and found an opportunity to preach Christ to him, as the only help for a poor sinner. He said, "I mean it, however, sincere in my way." I said, "Though you ever meant so sincere to go to Samarang, and you entered a wrong road, and instead of going in the road to Samarang, you entered the road to Surakarta, you, after all your sincerity, would not arrive at Samarang." I made this applicable to his way of worship, and he seemed to feel the truth of what I had said. He did not, however, show the least rancour towards me. After this, I found again another opportunity to preach the gospel to another family.

Dec. 16th. Went out, and found two men standing before a house. I asked one of them whether he knew God? as his reply was in the negative, I endeavoured to make God known to him, and his will towards sinful man, and especially as revealed in Christ. They heard a good length of time with patience and attention, approving of the truth they heard; though I could not observe that any particular impressions were made on them. Having left these, I found two other men sitting beneath a shed, and I made known the gospel to them. After they had heard for some time, they began to talk among themselves of other things, and I left them. I went about in search of some more people, but found none. I entered then the head man's house, who was at home. He requested me to sit down, which I did. After this I spoke as much as I could on the will and word of God to man; but I could not engage his attention in a proper manner.

17th.—Went to a village, where I entered into a blacksmith's shop, and endeavoured to speak of the gospel to those present; however, the greater part paid little attention, except one or two. I went, after this, further on in the place, and I saw a man sitting in his fore-house. I asked him, whether he knew God? I then made known the gospel to him. He seemed to be much pleased with what he had learn-

ed from me. He told me also, that he had read a tract which I had given to one of the villagers; from which he had learned something of the Divine will. After this, I went about in the village, and addressed several people more, whom I found in various huts, and who did not seem to despise the word.

(To be continued.)

PADANG.

Extracts from a Letter from Mr. Econs to Mr. Dyer, dated

Padang, March 20, 1824.

IN a letter already forwarded, I mentioned to you, that I had received from the Supreme Government, provisional permission to proceed in the work of the Mission, and was expecting to be very actively engaged, among other things, in establishing and superintending Native Schools: to which object the permission had a particular reference. I shall now state, for your information, what has transpired, and how things now stand, that you may judge what may be expected.

A few months ago I mentioned to you, that all foreigners were obliged to renew their applications for permission to remain, and that I had done so. I likewise informed you, that I had taken the liberty of requesting Colonel R. who was going to Java, previous to his final settlement here, to mention to the Supreme Government, the state of suspense in which I had been kept, by receiving no reply to my former applications; and that I had furnished him with a brief statement of my views and wishes, in settling on the island, referring more particularly to the establishment of schools. The Colonel kindly remembered the request, and procured for me the permission already mentioned. Of this permission I received an official communication on the 16th of January, with a request to lay before the Resident the plans I wished to carry into execution. This request I immediately complied with in a few Remarks upon the establishment of Native Schools in Padang, a copy of which I hope to send you with this. The Resident was pleased to express his approbation of the plan proposed, and desired an estimate of the expense which would be incurred by its adoption. I sent it in, and was gratified by receiving directions to

draw up a prospectus for a general contribution towards the object.

Nearly 700 rupees were thus collected, which, with 227, the remaining balance of what had previously been subscribed, was sufficient to commence with upon a respectable scale.

There is a school here, supported by the Government, for the instruction of the descendants of Europeans in the Dutch language. The school-master is a country-born man, but very unequal to his task. The Resident requested me to undertake the superintendence of this school, which I willingly did, but knowing very little of the language, can do nothing more than attend to the general regulations, &c. The hours of this school are from eight to eleven, A.M.; after which the room is appropriated to the use of the Chinese and Nias. The few children that were previously instructed at my house now attend there regularly, with a few others we have since collected. This is the commencement of our Native Schools, under the sanction of the Government. The room will contain seventy or eighty children, but we have not yet more than twenty-four. The parents are very unwilling to send their children. Some trifling excuse is always at hand. The authority of the Resident has but little influence; but this is a difficulty to be overcome by perseverance.

For the Malays, we are going to erect a school-room in the large Bazar, which will contain two hundred children. The ground is selected, and we wait only for materials.

I am doing all I can in the way of preparation, and trust to have strength imparted to persevere through every difficulty.

I have been doing every thing in my power to collect a Malayan congregation, or rather a congregation of the country-born, to attend a service in the chapel, in the Malayan language, the only language with which they are at all acquainted; and last Sabbath had the happiness to see a tolerably good number; but I fear to indulge a hope that they will attend regularly. You cannot have the least idea of the difficulty these poor people make to come to a place of worship. The veriest trifle is to them a sufficient reason for not attending; and not a few of them boldly declare, that the worship of God is a thing of secondary consequence, and must always give way both to the business and pleasures of the world. If proofs were wanting of

the aversion of the human heart from God and divine things, the inhabitants of this place would furnish an abundance. Nor is this aversion much concealed. I have heard avowals of hostility to the Divine Being from persons in every condition of life. The depravity of the people is most deplorable. Scarce do I think that the tone of moral feeling will ever be raised by any thing short of that influence which is necessary to regenerate the dead.

HONDURAS.

THE arrival of the Ocean, Captain Whittle, from this settlement, has brought us accounts from Mr. Bourn, dated the 10th of August. He had, a little while before, been laid aside from his work by an attack of the fever and ague, brought on by over-exertion and exposure in superintending the erection of a new building, comprising both a dwelling-house and chapel, the framework of which had been procured from the United States, at an expense very far below what it would have cost on the spot. He was, however, recovering, at the date of his letter, and states, that he is not without encouragement in his labours. One person had been baptized, and there were ten or twelve others of whom he hoped well.

Some further particulars will be found in the following letter from Mr. Fleming, to the Secretary, dated August 9th.

I AM happy to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a most delightful passage of seven weeks. The night we arrived, Mr. P— and Brother Bourn came on board, and received us with marks of the greatest friendship. We stayed for a few days at Mr. P—'s, until we could obtain a house. Every thing is excessively dear; for our house, which contains a sitting-room and bed-chamber, together not larger than one of the rooms in the Mission-house, and in a very

bad situation, we pay four pounds a month. For a servant they charge from ten to twenty shillings per week. We all feel the effects of the change of climate; I was unable to put on or take off my clothes for three weeks, owing to the numerous boils on my hands. Blessed be God! I am now getting better; had it not been for this, I should have transcribed my Journal for your perusal.

Never did I feel so much of a Missionary spirit, as since our arrival; the scenes of wickedness, ignorance, and idleness, abound in every part of the settlement. The Sabbath is ushered in with a market of meat, vegetables, and fruits; the other parts of the day are spent by the free negroes, some at the grog shops, until intoxicated, others washing their clothes, and the slaves are frequently cutting the timber the whole day. We have been disturbed several nights with jumbus, or wakes, which are held at the death of those negroes who made no profession of Christianity. One was held a few nights since near our house, for an old woman who died. The negroes commenced by lighting a fire, and drinking rum; the boys and girls ran to and fro through the flames: afterwards they beat their paddles (by which they row their boats,) one against another, others were beating drums; some were crying, others laughing, and some singing—they appeared all in confusion. About four o'clock, P. M. one man sung a song; after every three or four words, he struck the paddles against each other; and all joined in the chorus; the assembly then broke up. I asked the reason of their making merry when one of their fellow-creatures died? They replied, that she was gone back to the coast of Guinea, to her relations and friends. Twelve months after death, they visit the grave with provisions and drink, and ask the dead how they do? I looked to England, and blessed God that I was born in that highly-favoured land, where the gospel sounds from time to time, and prayed that these poor creatures may be led into the truth, as it is in the Saviour, by the Spirit of God. Brother Bourn's prospects are truly encouraging; many appear to be "inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward;"

he baptized one negro since our arrival; the poor man is willing to give his all for the cause of God; indeed, he offered to live in a small out-house, for us to live in his house, if we would accept it, which we thought proper to refuse. There are as many as twelve or fourteen more, who have desired to be baptized; and of whose interest in the Saviour there is no reason to doubt. Last evening some of us received the ordinance of the Lord's Supper; it was a solemn, and I trust profitable season to our souls; after which, I endeavoured to show the nature and benefit of this ordinance, to a large assembly. The building of the new chapel goes on well; it is much needed, as the present place is so confined and warm; my clothes on the past night were, after preaching, as wet as they would have been if I had been plunged into a river. Brother Bourn has acted, I think, with the greatest economy in the erection of it. Many of the people here say, that if he had not paid so much attention to it, the expenses would have been more than double. He is frequently at the building from six in the morning until four in the afternoon; very few of the carpenters here work for less than twenty shillings a day. We expect it will be fit for worship in the course of a month, or six weeks. Mr. Bourn proposed his first going to the Shore, to make due arrangements, which proposition we acquiesce in; he expects to leave the latter part of this week, or the commencement of next. Two Mosquito men came, and sat here for some time, last week; they were pleased in being in our company, said that a large house was provided for us on the Shore, and desired to know when we were going. One of them is called Captain Dundee; he spoke English sufficiently plain for us to understand him. I wished to hire him, to get some acquaintance with the language; he engaged to return from the Shore in the course of three weeks. They are a well built handsome race, quite different from the negroes; they have long black hair, cut in different ways, I should suppose, as marks of their different titles and employments. I hope, in some future letter, to give you a more particular account of them.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, from September 20, to October 20, 1824, not including Individual Subscriptions.

FOR THE MISSION.		£	s.	d.
Norwich, Collections and Subscriptions, by Rev. James Upton	152	15	6	
Bristol and Bath, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. John Daniell	200	0	0	
Cornwall Auxiliary Society, by Rev. Edmund Clarke :—				
Falmouth	43	15	1	
(besides £10. previously acknowledged)				
Helston	22	13	11	
Penzance	42	15	7	
Redruth	31	8	6	
Truro	43	15	5	
		184	8	6
Colchester, Collections and Subscriptions, by Rev. J. Hargreaves	19	7	4	
Thrapston, Ditto Ditto by Mr. J. J. Stevenson	22	10	0	
Quarterly Subscriptions at Fen-court, by Mr. Mundy	1	7	10	
Sodbury, Collection, by Rev. W. Southwood	3	6	3	
Monmouthshire, Auxiliary Society, by Rev. M. Thomas	73	8	9	
Crayford, Female Association, by Mrs. Smith	5	5	0	
Chalford, Collection, by Rev. James Deane	2	6	0	
Worstead, Collection and Penny Subscription, by Rev. Joseph Kinghorn	14	0	0	
Lincolnshire, &c. by Messrs. M'Pherson and Sutton :—				
Gainsborough	5	12	2½	
Boston	13	6	6	
Lincoln	20	15	2	
Collingham	13	8	10½	
Newark	26	7	6	
		79	10	3
Dunfermline, Association for the Support of Native Preachers, by Mr. Dewar	10	10	0	
Gloucestershire, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. R. Winterbotham	35	0	0	
Mrs. Copeland, <i>Waterford</i> , by Rev. T. Clarke	4	11	8	
Rev. H. Clark, Navenby, Lincoln, by Rev. W. Nichols, Ditto	5	0	0	
TRANSLATIONS.				
E. by Mr. Burls	5	0	0	
N. B. We are requested to state, that the Treasurer of the Auxiliary has received as under :—				Birmingham
<i>Cosely</i> , Collection	13	0	0	
<i>Upton</i> , Penny-a-week Society	3	0	0	
T. B. for the Translations	5	0	0	

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Nailsworth, Female School, by Miss Ryland	15	0	0
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been informed that the Sums acknowledged in our September Number, from the West Yorkshire Assistant Society, as from Bridge House, Spring Head, Oxenhope, and Haworth, should have appeared in one Sum, thus,

Haworth, 2d Church Branch Society £60 18s. 7d.

