

MISSIONARY HERALD.

BAPTIST MISSION.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

BIRMINGHAM.

ON Tuesday, July 25, the Anniversary of the Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society for Birmingham and its vicinity, was held at Cannon-street Chapel, Owen Johnson, Esq. the Treasurer, in the Chair.

Prayer was offered, at the commencement of the meeting, by the Rev. Francis Franklin of Coventry; a short Report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, and the usual resolutions were proposed and seconded by the Rev. Messrs. Franklin, Matthews, Arnold, Price, James of Amsby, J. A. James of Birmingham, Ham, Smith, and Greig, together with Dr. Marshman from Serampore, and the Secretary of the Parent Society. The numerous auditory appeared deeply interested in the proceedings of the day, especially in the details given by Dr. Marshman, who spoke at considerable length on various topics connected with India, and preached at the large Wesleyan Chapel in Cherry-street in the Evening.

Meetings of a similar description, in connexion with the Auxiliary, were previously held at Coventry, Bromsgrove and Coseley, at the last of which places a Branch Society was formed, on Monday the 24th. inst. Besides the ministers already mentioned, the Society was favoured with the assistance, on this occasion, of the Rev. T. C. Edmonds, M. A. of Cambridge, and the Rev. W. Copley of Oxford, by each of whom, as well as by others, Sermons were preached at various places included within the sphere of this Auxiliary Institution. The collections, generally, were not equal to what they have been on former occasions. To this remark, the city of Coventry, however, forms an exception. The sum contributed from thence was found to be considerably larger than before; and from the cordial attachment displayed towards the

cause in other places, there can be little doubt, this would have been uniformly the case, but for the unexampled stagnation of trade, which presses with great severity upon this populous manufacturing district.

WANTAGE.

ON Tuesday, May 30, a Missionary Association was formed for the town of Wantage and its vicinity.

The Rev. Owen Clarke of Taunton, and Thomas Welsh of Newbury, were present on the occasion, and communicated much information on the subject. The weather was very unfavourable, but the attendance was good, and the collection at the close proved that the audience had taken a lively interest in the proceedings. Mr. Daniel was chosen Treasurer of the Association, and Mr. Thomas Whitehorn, Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

THE following satisfactory intelligence is contained in a letter from the Missionaries at Calcutta, dated the 17th of February last.

“ On Friday last was the Anniversary of the Juvenile Society, which was numerously attended. Nearly all the young men in this Society are members of the church in the Circular Road, and are doing much towards the promotion of religion in this city, and we have reason to believe, that they will prove a blessing, not only to persons of their own class in society, but also to the heathen, to whom some of them are now able to address themselves on religious subjects. We are happy to say that Mr. Kirkpatrick keeps up much of the life and order of this Society. We anticipate that the Reports of the Juvenile and Native Female School Societies, which are now in

the press, and will soon be forwarded, will give you much satisfaction.

"It is truly gratifying to us to inform you, that there has been a considerable revival of religion amongst us here. It commenced a little before Br. Lawson's death, and that event very much increased it. Since his death six young men have been baptized, and six others have now offered themselves as candidates for baptism. Among the latter are a son of Captain Kemp, and of our late Br. Rowe, and two sons of our late Br. Biss, whose fathers are now in glory; so that instead of the fathers are coming forth the sons, a generation to serve the Lord."

THE following account of the closing scenes of our dear brother Lawson's life, furnished by Mr. Pearce, has been read by several friends, who suggested that it would gratify many, if inserted in the Herald. As the Editor is not aware that it has been, or will be, published in any other form, he cheerfully adopts the suggestion.

"On the 11th of September, Br. Lawson preached his last sermon. He had been for several weeks previous very unwell, with an occasional pain in his side, accompanied with a troublesome bowel complaint, which he disregarded, apprehending it would be of no consequence. On this day, however, he felt very ill, which Mrs. Lawson perceiving, endeavoured to dissuade him from preaching. He said, however, that he must attempt it, as he felt it would most likely be the last time he should do it. His text was Hos. xi. 7-9. 'How shall I give thee up, Ephraim? how shall I deliver thee, Israel? how shall I make thee as Admah? how shall I set thee as Zeboam? My heart is turned within me, my repentings are kindled together,' &c. It was a very affecting address, and seemed, indeed, as though it was expected to be the last he should deliver to his people. On the notes of the sermon he has written the date at which it was preached, with the words 'very poorly INDEED.' Amongst the items of *improvement* of the sermon are the following:

"If afflictions tend to bring us near to God, let us welcome them."

"How refreshing are the thoughts of heaven, where complete emancipation from sin is contemplated. There God will no more have occasion to put the tender enquiries of the text!

"Br. Lawson still continued very ill till Friday the 23d of September, when although very little better, he was recommended to try change of air, and went over to Hourah, to spend a few days with Br. Statham. Soon after his arrival, he wrote a note to Mrs. L., from which the following is an extract:

"I am obliged to say, that never was I in such a weak state before. God alone knows what are his plans respecting me. To him I desire to commit myself for time and eternity. I am perfectly convinced, that good is the will of the Lord concerning me. O may I be his, then all will be well."

"On the day following, he wrote again to Mrs. L., describing his dangerous symptoms, and then proceeds:—

"I am, I must say, very anxious about myself for the sake of my dearest family. Still I desire to submit, and to acquiesce in all that God is pleased to do with me.' At the close he adds, 'Farewell, my dear, let us be more wholly given to God, and then we shall be less anxious about our poor selves.'

"During the Saturday night, and on the morning of Lord's day, September 25, he felt a more severe pain in his side, which gradually increased till it became exceedingly distressing, and until he could breathe only with great difficulty. He was therefore brought home again, and the best medical advice obtained. It was now ascertained, that an extensive inflammation of the liver had taken place, and a number of leeches, followed by a blister, were applied to his side. By the use of these and internal medicines, the pain in his side was entirely removed, and his breathing became easy again; but a bilious diarrhoea supervened, which no medicine could permanently check, and which continued till his death.

"From this time he appears to have indulged but faint hopes of recovery; yet his mind was wonderfully supported in the affecting and overwhelming prospect before him. He said to me, at different times, 'I have great need of patience to bear this long affliction as I ought: but I would not have been without it for a world. I have had such enlarged views of the suitability of the plan of salvation by an Almighty Saviour to the wants of a dying sinful creature, as I never possessed before. Should I live, I will preach more than ever to my people of the infinite righteousness of Christ Jesus, as the only foundation of a sinner's hope. I have no elevated joys, but I have a good hope of being fixed on the rock Christ Jesus. I have great reason for gratitude, for though constitutionally subject to extreme depression of mind, and in my former illness grievously afflicted by it, I have not this illness had a cloud cross my mind:

all has been tranquillity and peace.' Many similar expressions he made use of to various other friends, but I did not take a particular notice of them at the time, and should, probably, not quote them correctly were I to attempt it.

"In this state of mind Mr. Lawson continued daily growing weaker, till the 15th of October, when medicine producing no improvement in his symptoms, his medical attendant recommended his going on the river, and eventually to the Sand Heads. On this day, he said, to some friends, who were grieved at seeing him so much reduced; 'I am very weak; but if God will he can raise me up again; yea, he is able to do exceedingly more than we can ask or think.'

"The weather being very unfavourable, the doctor advised our not removing Br. Lawson to the boat till it cleared up a little: so that we did not get him on board till the evening of Monday, the 17th. The weather during the night became very fine, and a delightfully cool breeze sprang up, and continued till the close of the day following—so that we made the trial under the most favourable circumstances. Still, however, his complaint was not checked, but during the Monday night and the whole of Tuesday, continued to exhaust him as before. Dr. Browne being unwell, had not seen Br. L. for several days; but to day was gone for change of air a few miles up the river, and we appointed to see him there. We arrived at the hour about 4 p.m. When he came down to our boat, he was grieved to see the evident progress of disease, and in answer to my enquiry on the subject, told me privately, that he could entertain but very slight hopes respecting Br. L.'s recovery. On our return, I thought it right to communicate his views to my dear companion; when he told me he was aware the Dr. was correct, and continued—'I feel I cannot live long, for I find a sensible decay of nature; but I can launch into eternity without apprehension, relying on the perfect righteousness of the Redeemer.' He now communicated his wishes respecting his family and his church, with the greatest composure, and then took leave of me with the most touching expressions of affectionate regard. After this exertion, he fell into a dose, from which, when he awaked, not perceiving me, as I sat behind him, he began to pray, and used among others, the following expressions, which I committed to paper soon after.

"Blessed Jesus, I am a wretched unworthy creature, but I know thou hast purchased me with thy precious blood, and hast entered into covenant relations with thy adorable Father on my behalf, that I should not be hurt by the second death. I am al-

together polluted, but thou hast covered all my defects with the spotless robe of thy perfect righteousness. I feel that my flesh and my heart are now failing, but I know that thou wilt be the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever. Blessed, blessed, blessed God, I have received from thee an intimation, that I must go up to possess a heavenly mansion. And shall I decline the invitation? Oh, no! only grant me a few days to warn my people that!"—here his voice became so low, that I could not catch the remainder of his prayer. At the conclusion, perceiving me, he said, that he felt he could not survive more than three days, and then begged me, in the most urgent manner, to make arrangements for his immediate return home. 'He said I wish to see my dear family and friends, and to speak to the members of my flock. I want to leave among them my dying testimony to the truths of the Gospel, and can then die in peace.'

To be concluded in our next.

BEERBHOOM.

EXTRACT of a letter to the Secretary, from Mr. James Williamson, who has lately proceeded from Serampore to occupy the station in this district.

Soory, Jan. 22, 1826.

"I had lately the pleasure to receive yours of the 18th of April last, conveying the intelligence of the offer of my services having been accepted by the Committee, and desiring me to occupy the Society's premises at Moosheadabad, vacant by Mr. Sutton's return to Europe. In regard to the former circumstance, my earnest prayer is, that the Lord would render me faithful, that I may be approved of, not only by the Society, but also by Himself at the great day. With respect to the latter, our brethren at Serampore had, previous to the receipt of your letter, desired me to take the pastoral charge of the church at Beerbhoon. Knowing the destitute state of that church, and considering it my duty to comply with their desire, I proceeded, with as little delay as possible, to this place, where the greater number of the church are residing, and where our brethren, about three years ago, had erected a bungalow, at some considerable expence. With the exception of those residing at Soory, the other members of the church are scattered in different villages, some as far distant as twenty-

four miles. This I feel rather a discouraging circumstance, as I cannot have them all under my immediate eye. Frequent visits are my only resource, and even these are not unattended with obstacles. The weather will not always permit; the great expence invariably attendant on travelling in this country, together with the loss sustained by those residing with me, whenever I am obliged to leave them.

"The district of Beerbhoom, though not so populous as most others in Bengal, contains, notwithstanding a very considerable population. There are no large towns, but numbers of small towns and villages are found scattered throughout, at very limited distances. My access to the heathen, therefore, as well as to the church, is not so easy, and therefore not so frequent as it might be, were I residing in a large town like Moorshedabad. These and other considerations I have suggested to our friends in Serampore, who, however, consider the destitute state of the church here as a sufficient reason of itself, why in the present case Soory should be preferred as a missionary station to Moorshedabad. From what I have observed during the short period I have been here, it would appear, that in general among the heathen, the disposition to bear the Gospel is less in those parts than about Serampore and Calcutta. This is particularly the case in this place, where we are generally treated with less respect than any where else. Some people a short time ago, apparently concerned about my reputation, had requested my Pundit to desire I would not go any more to the Bazar, otherwise I should lose my respectability; I replied, that I was not solicitous about that kind of respectability that could be forfeited by pointing out the way of life to my fellow-men. We are generally able, however, in the surrounding villages, to obtain a small congregation, and to detain some of them for a short time. Now and then an individual will approve of nearly all that is said, and even here it is not uncommon to hear some one say, "these are words which cannot be confuted." When asked in reply, Why then do you not attend to them? The usual reply is, The time is not yet come. It is not an easy thing, in many cases, to convince a Hindoo that he is an accountable creature, and until this be done what can be effected? In his destiny he sees alike his sins and his duties. The number of members belonging to the church does not exceed fifty. The irregularity that had been existing among them for some time, rendered attention to them my first and principal object; and I hope, through divine aid, we shall improve from day to day. I have intimated to our friends at Serampore, my wish to establish

a circle of schools on the very economical and excellent plans lately adopted there. They have approved of the suggestion, and promised to recommend them to the Society. European superintendance, which was the chief expence attending the Serampore Schools, will here cost nothing, as I shall be able to superintend them myself. One reason why I feel particularly anxious to have a few schools in this district, is the extreme ignorance into which all classes of Hindoos are sunk; very few, indeed, of any class being able to read. The consequence is, that we are obliged to refuse them many tracts, which they are desirous of receiving, and which they would read were they able. Teaching them to read, therefore, which would be the chief object of the schools, would at once open the door of knowledge, now effectually shut against them. Soory is rather a pleasant place; we have a distant view of mountains, a rare thing in Bengal."

MONGHYR.

The following Letter from Mr. Leslie to Mr. Dyer, is dated Feb. 2, last. The information it communicates is pleasing. To some of our readers, probably, the latter part will convey a new idea of the perils, which, even in India, a Missionary may have to encounter.

"As to missionary news, I have none of any great importance to communicate. All the converts at this station continue to stand fast, and I trust I can say also, that there are signs amongst the people that the kingdom of God is extending. During this cold season, I was absent from home nearly 11 weeks, and being accompanied the whole time by native brethren, the Gospel was declared in many a new place, and in many an ear which never heard it before. During my journey, I spent a whole week in one of the great annual assemblies of Hindoos, at a place called Hadjipore. Thousands and tens of thousands were present; and as I had five native brethren with me, hundreds became acquainted with the name of Christ. The native converts were employed from morning till night—and sometimes after night commenced—in telling their deluded countrymen the way of salvation; and it is gratifying to be able to tell you, that the word of God was generally heard with considerable attention. One thing was observ-

ed by the native Christians as particularly striking, namely, that the Brahmias and the people generally manifested very little inclination to dispute the truth of Christianity, or to argue in defence of their idolatrous system—but rather a disposition to acknowledge the excellency of the religion of Jesus, and the uselessness of Hindooism. This was conduct so entirely different from any thing that had been previously witnessed, that one of my native companions—a man who has preached the Gospel for the last eight or nine years—said to me, that he could not help viewing it as a sign of the speedy establishment of the kingdom of Christ among the Hindoos universally. It was pleasing to see the zeal of the native Christians in endeavouring to bring men to Christ; and it was no less pleasing than astonishing, to see the respect with which they were treated by their countrymen. The time certainly does appear to have come, in which God has disposed the people to listen to the Gospel message from the lips of men the most calculated to communicate it,—and who must ultimately be the principal organs of its communication in these extensive countries.

“ My journey extended as far as Chnnar, a station about 14 miles beyond the large city of Benares. I felt much encouraged and refreshed by witnessing the labours and enjoying the conversation of Mr. Greenwood, the Church Missionary, at the former place, and Mr. Smith, the Baptist Missionary, at the latter. Truly, to meet with such men was to me, in this distant land, as water to a thirsty soul. As I sent three of the native converts to their homes, after leaving Hadjipore, I took only two with me to Benares and Chunar, who, besides declaring the Gospel in various places on our way, were exceedingly useful to me as Christian society, and in strengthening me in the language.—As I had no one with me who could speak a word of English, I was necessitated always to be conversing in the dialect of the country; and I think I have profited, as I am now able to preach by notes only, whereas before I had to read all I uttered. If God should spare me till next cold season, I trust to be able to go one way by myself, preaching the Gospel, and to send the native converts another, that thus a greater portion of ground may be occupied. O that fruit may be produced!

“ Though death has not entered our immediate pious circle here, yet his ravages have been great in every direction around us. In addition to the numerous deaths of Missionaries in this part of the world lately, there has to be added, that of an eminent young man of the name of Warden, belonging to the London Society.

“ The country here has been very much

agitated by the war between us and the Burmese, on the East of us, and also by the war in which we have for the last two months been engaged with a great power on the West of us. The Burmese war has been a bloody one for both parties; but (as the British were lately fast overcoming them) his Golden-Footed Majesty is now treating for peace, which the Government is granting him, upon the condition of his ceding the provinces of Pegu, Mergui, Arracan, and some other places to them; and also paying a million of money. The terms have been accepted, and they are only waiting for the return of the messengers who have been sent to the King, to get it ratified. One condition, also, is, that the Judsons and their companions are to be instantly delivered up, and to be sent back with the messengers who have been despatched with the Treaty.* The British also have been successful in the West. A few days ago they stormed and took the great fort of Bhurtpore, which has been deemed impregnable. Some years ago they attempted to take it, but were repulsed with great loss. The British, in having reduced this fort, have humbled all the native powers around. From all accounts they have been for some time standing ready to burst in upon us, and it was their intention, had we failed again in taking Bhurtpore, to have all come down upon us. But God has been merciful to us in restraining them;—two other forts have since surrendered, and it is expected that the two or three remaining Powers that are in arms, will instantly submit. As far as I can learn, it is not the intention of the British to possess themselves of the territory, but only to level all the hostile forts with the ground, that we may not be harassed and disturbed by them as we have for some years been. Since the fall of Bhurtpore the pride of the natives has been entirely subdued, as it was upon that place that their hopes were chiefly fixed. It is nine miles in circumference. The loss of the enemy is very great—the papers say 6000 were killed at the storming alone—and it is likely that several thousands more were killed during the siege. The loss of the British is not near so great as was expected.—Perhaps you will wonder why I have written so much about war: but you will be able to account for it, when I tell you that we felt our lives depending upon the event.”

* Our readers are aware that, unhappily, this treaty was not ratified by the Burmese government, and that the war has in consequence recommenced. The situation of our esteemed American friends is, therefore, still involved in obscurity.—EDTOR.

BENCOOLEN.

AFTER a very long interval, we have received a letter from Mr. Nath. Ward, dated Bencoolen, 18th January last. After mentioning what had occasioned the delay, he proceeds to state

“ During the latter part of the past year, I was engaged chiefly in carrying forward the translation of the Scriptures, or rather in preparing myself to proceed with it to advantage. From the period of my first acquaintance with the language, I have been sensible of the necessity of a new version, and have used every endeavour to procure one, but as Mr. Robinson was so well qualified to execute it, I never thought of having any concern with it myself. I consequently require a little preparation before I can hope to be successful in an undertaking so important. I had furnished the rough version of the Acts of the Apostles, and of the Epistle to the Hebrews; when a fall from my horse, early last month, put a stop to my progress. I scarcely know how I escaped with life, but thanks to a gracious Providence, I now feel no other effect from it than a little stiffness in the back, and hope immediately to resume the work.”

In a subsequent part of his letter, Mr. Ward mentions the difficulties which obstructed his progress, in consequence of the transfer of our settlements in Sumatra to the Dutch government; and it is most probable that these will lead to the removal of this active and valuable labourer to some more promising field.

 MONTEGO BAY.

OUR readers will remember that, on several occasions, we have referred to the interesting circumstances of the Mission in this north-western part of the island of Jamaica, and the absolute necessity of providing a larger and more commodious place of worship for the congregation at Montego Bay. (See M. H. for 1825, pp. 79. 87. 94., and 1826, p. 81.) Mr. Burchell, who has, amidst many discouragements, laboured at Montego Bay and Crooked Spring, with

great zeal and success, is now in this country, having been most kindly taken on board with his family by a worthy captain, just in time, according to human appearance, to rescue him from the grave. His illness was so clearly the result of his exertions, under a tropical sun, in a place of worship crowded to suffocation by multitudes of the negroes, eager to catch the sound of salvation from his lips, that the medical gentlemen by whom he was attended positively assured him that all their efforts would be useless while he continued to occupy his present chapel.

Some months ago the Committee, anxious to second the efforts of their missionary brother to the utmost of their power, apprized him of their willingness to appropriate a considerable sum towards this object; and since then several kind friends, to whom the case had been made known, have, in addition to their usual benefactions to the Society, made specific donations towards it. Hitherto, however, the amount of these has been small; and the great reduction which has taken place in the funds of the Society within the last nine months has deprived the Committee of the gratification of rendering that aid which they had previously intended to furnish.

From the facts that have thus been stated, our Christian friends will perceive that the question has now assumed a very serious shape. In reality, the continuance of the station itself appears to depend on the manner in which our present appeal is received. To proceed as we have hitherto done involves, almost certainly, the speedy sacrifice of life; while, on the other hand, contributions to the amount of little more than £1000 sterling would, in addition to what may be obtained on the spot, be sufficient to preserve our footing in a most important sphere, and where, in a most remarkable and encouraging manner, ‘the fields are white unto harvest.’

Could we but fully detail the particulars connected with this station and its vicinity, it would be seen, not merely that the language we have already employed is strictly accurate, but that such indications of a Divine Hand, pointing to more extended exertions, are scarcely to be found elsewhere. It is hoped that Mr. Burchell will prepare a brief statement on the subject, by circulating which among the friends of the Mission, they may perceive how signally the Lord has blessed their past exertions, and what powerful inducements there are to spring forward to this new work of faith, and labour of love.

We add a short extract from a letter, lately written to the Secretary by Mr. Burchell (the publication of which he will kindly excuse), in the hope that the spirit it breathes will awaken a corresponding emotion in every reader :—

“ My feelings, Sir, arise from what my eyes have seen, and my ears have heard. I have known the fatigue—I have seen the tears—I have heard the cries—I have witnessed the thronging of the poor negro to the House of God, and I cannot but feel my soul interested on their behalf. Whilst I have life in my body, and strength in my limbs—whilst I have a voice to be heard, and a tongue to speak—I will raise my voice in their behalf, and my cry shall be, ‘ Men of Israel, help.’ Nor can my cry be in vain. The Being who has opened this door of usefulness, who has excited this interesting disposition in the poor negro, will never forsake the people who step forward ‘ to the help of the Lord against the mighty.’ Nor can I, nor dare I, disbelieve for a moment, that God will excite a disposition in his people to raise the means to supply the wants of these destitute negroes.”

In the month of November it will be requisite for Mr. Burchell to return to

his station; and surely the interval will prove that his anticipations, just quoted, are not groundless. Let but each individual, who peruses this paper, do but *the tenth part* of what he can do, and the whole matter will be accomplished with the utmost ease; and shall *such* an exertion be withheld?

It is scarcely necessary to add, that nothing can be farther from the wish of the Committee, or would be more injurious to the cause of the Mission, than that subscriptions to the Society *generally* should be diverted into the channel of this *particular* object. The Society stands pledged to support a number of valuable labourers in different parts of the world, and the most active and persevering efforts are and will be required to provide for regular and indispensable claims of this nature. What has been said in this article, therefore, must be considered as addressed to those, and those only, who possess the ability, on suitable occasions, of presenting a contribution, *independently* of the sum they usually subscribe to the cause. To such then, whether in town or country, this statement is most respectfully, but earnestly, submitted.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from July 20, to August 20, 1826, not including individual Subscriptions.

FOR THE MISSION.

	£	s.	d.
Legacy of the Rev. — Howlett, late of Long Crendon, Bucks.	100	0	0
Interest on Ditto, 10½ years.....	42	0	0
	—————		142 0 0
Plymouth and Bovey Tracey, by William Prance, Esq.....	35	3	4
Sutton (Suffolk) Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Squirrell.....	3	0	0
Chester, Subscriptions, by Mrs. London	3	1	1
Small Subscriptions at Fen Court, by Mr. Stanger	1	2	10
Towcester, Collection, (with 10s. from Q. in the Corner) by Rev. J. Barker.	5	6	0
West Middlesex Union, by Rev. Edward Lewis, Secretary :			
Chelsea, by the Rev. Thomas Burchell	15	5	7
Higgate, by Ditto	6	11	8
Hampstead, by Ditto	3	16	0.
	—————		25 13 3

	£	s.	d.	
Newport Pagnell, Sunday School, by the Rev. T. P. Bull	2	0	0	
Ilford Missionary Association and Subscriptions, by Rev. J. Smith	15	9	0	
Sherborne, Subscriptions, by Benjamin Chandler, Esq.....	5	5	0	
Wingrave, &c. Collection and Subscriptions, by Rev. T. P. Bull	6	5	6	
Edinburgh, Sundries, by Rev. Christopher Anderson	151	9	6	
Wantage, Collection and Subscriptions, by Rev. Thomas Welsh	5	2	8	
A Friend, by Rev. Eustace Carey.....	50	0	0	
Miss Lidgould, by the Secretary	Life Subscription.	21	0	0
Samoth, by Ditto	Donation.	10	0	0
Ditto, by Ditto.....	For Montego Bay.	10	0	0
Mr. Joseph Gurney, by Ditto	Ditto.	5	5	0
John Willyams, Esq. Scorrier House, by Rev. John Dore.....	Ditto.	1	1	0
Mr. Wright, Wellingborough, by Mr. Rickett	Donation,	2	0	0
L., by Rev. Thomas Hutchings	Ditto.	1	0	0
Two Friends, by Rev. Dr. Newman	Ditto.	1	10	0
Lady, by Rev. Timothy Thomas	Ditto.	1	0	0

P. S. Besides the sums acknowledged above, the Secretary has had the pleasure of receiving the sum of £13. 5s. 4d. as a remittance from the Menonite Baptist Friends, at Hanau, in Germany, by P. C. Walther, Esq. of that place.

TRANSLATIONS.

Greenock, Port Glasgow and West Renfrew Bible Society, by R. D. Kerr, Esq.	10	0	0
Edinburgh, Sundries, by Rev. C. Anderson	8	1	0

SCHOOLS.

Edinburgh, Sundries, by Rev. C. Anderson	9	11	6
--	---	----	---

WIDOW AND ORPHANS FUND.

Thomas Key, Esq. Water Falford, by the Secretary	50	0	0
--	----	---	---

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are returned to the Ladies connected with the Devonshire-square Dorcas Society, for a quantity of Work Bags, together with Needle Cases, Pincushions, Scissors, &c. for the Female Schools; and to a Friend at Eye for the Baptist Magazines for seven years.