

MISSIONARY HERALD.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of this Society will be thankfully received at the Baptist Missionary House, No. 6, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, London: or by any of the Ministers and Friends whose names are inserted in the Cover of the Annual Report.

BAPTIST MISSION.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

From the Ninth Annual Report of the Auxiliary Missionary Society conducted by our brethren in this city, at their public meeting on the 30th of October last, we present the following extracts relating to native work at that station.

A short time after the departure of Mr. Yates, Mr. C. C. Aratoon was appointed to the office of pastor of the native church during the interval of Mr. Yates's absence. The duties of this office he has continued to discharge with assiduity and attention, and with much care for the spiritual welfare of his flock. The residence of two or three of the members being fixed at Howrah, and there being also others living there, who were desirous of church communion, it was deemed advisable to give them a dismissal, in order to form a branch church on that side of the river. They are now united under the care of Mr. Kirkpatrick, by whom the gospel and its ordinances are statedly administered. In consequence of this arrangement, the number of communicants in Calcutta has of course experienced a decrease. The Committee would feel happy, had it been diminished from no other cause. They judge it, however, to be their duty to add, that the church has been compelled to exclude from its communion one of the brethren who formerly occupied a useful and important station. Their sorrow under this circumstance is, however, somewhat mitigated, by recent signs of repentance, which induce them to indulge the hope, that ere long they may be permitted to rejoice over him, as one that was dead and is alive again,

that was lost and is found. In addition to this, another instance of exclusion has occurred. A short time afterwards the individual was summoned into the world of spirits, leaving behind him, alas! but little ground for the consolatory reflection, that he has joined the company of the redeemed before the throne of God.

From the notice of these events, it is cheering to turn to those of an opposite description. In the midst of judgment God remembers mercy, and lest his servants should be swallowed up with over much sorrow, graciously vouchsafes to mingle comforts with their trials. An addition to the church has been granted of two females, one of Portuguese extraction, the other a Hindoo. There are also two or three inquirers, concerning whom they have hopes, one of whom stands as a candidate for baptism. The change of sentiment produced in this individual was, under the divine blessing, in a great measure brought about by her observing the superior conduct of some Christians who resided in the neighbourhood. The Committee would notice this circumstance, as affording a pleasing refutation of those attacks, which of late have been summarily made on the character of native converts. There are also two or three other inquirers concerning whom they have hopes.

The Committee have not infrequently had their attention directed to the propriety of erecting, for the use of the native church, a more convenient and durable place of worship; and although nothing as yet has been attempted in the way of raising a fund for this object, they would express their hope, that in the ensuing year measures will be taken for its accomplishment.

In closing this part of their statement, the Committee beg to present their grateful acknowledgements to the Calcutta Bible Association, for their donation of a copy of Mr. Yates's Bengalee translation of the Book of Psalms to each of the members of the native church. They cannot but highly

esteem such a gift, convinced as they are of the necessity of an enlarged acquaintance with the word of truth, in order to the formation of the Christian character.

There are at present belonging to the Society four Bungalow chapels in Calcutta. Their situation differs somewhat from that stated in the last Report. The reason of this was as follows:—Some months ago, through the exertions of two or three young persons belonging to the Juvenile Society, a fund was raised for the purpose of erecting a native chapel at Bahiah Ghant; but in consequence of the removal of one of these friends from Calcutta, the object was laid aside, and the sum which had been raised was, with the consent of the contributors, transferred to this Society, for the building of a chapel for Hindoosthanee preaching. Their benevolent design has been since carried into effect, by the erection of a commodious place of worship in Jaun Bazar. After the completion of this chapel, the Society was in possession of more stations than with their present means could well be attended to; and the Rev. E. Ray, of the London Missionary Society, having taken up his residence immediately adjoining the place of worship in Bow Bazar, it was deemed advisable to make him an offer of it, on payment of its estimated value. This offer being accepted, the native chapel in Bow Bazar is now occupied by our independent brethren.

During the past year, the message of salvation has been steadily and diligently proclaimed by Mr. Carapet C. Aratoon, assisted by two younger brethren, who are candidates for missionary service, and a native Christian, formerly attached to the church at Dinagore. Thus has the word of life reached the ears of multitudes of our fellow sinners, both Mussulmans and Hindoos. On several occasions very interesting conversations have occurred, which we trust may have been the means of conveying to the minds of the inquirers much information respecting the doctrines of revelation. And though as yet we hear not of their saving conversion to God, it will not be thought unreasonable to admit the hope, that in some instances it may have proved effectual to the accomplishment of this blessed purpose. The missionary who, in the midst of a vast and ever varying population, stands as the mouth of that wisdom which "crieth without, which uttereth her voice in the street, in the chief places of concourse," is as a fisherman who casts his net, but has it not in his power to wait and watch the result; or as the sower, who in the morning sows his seed, and in the evening withholds not his hand, knowing not which shall prosper, whether this or that.

To the preaching of the Gospel has been

added an extensive distribution of the sacred Scriptures, and of tracts. It is pleasing to reflect, that the importance of this very easy and interesting mode of disseminating divine truth is daily increasing, in proportion to the more extended establishment of schools, and the impression thereby communicated in favour of the Christian religion.

The service mentioned in the former Report, as having been established at the Baptist Mission Press, has been continued, with some interruptions, to the present time. Many of the workmen have attended, and it is hoped not without benefit, one of their number having recently manifested a decided attention to the Gospel.

Letter from Mr. George Pearce to Mr. Dyer, dated Calcutta, March 4, 1828.

Some time having now elapsed since I last addressed you, I feel admonished of my duty, and delay no longer in discharging it. It gave me pain to learn that you did not receive my first letter, sent immediately after my arrival in this country, for which I cannot account, as it went by the same ship (the Duke of Lancaster) that conveyed one in safety to my father. You will be happy to learn that the cold season, which has lasted longer than usual, has proved exceedingly beneficial to my health, and enabled me to attend with pleasure to my various duties. The English and Bengalee school mentioned in my former communications, has yielded much encouragement, and continues to prosper; the present average of attendance is about 60. The industry of the boys is truly gratifying. In addition to daily attention to the school, I have not been unmindful of the instruction of the multitudes around me, and have at length, though in much weakness, commenced what I have so long ardently desired to do, the preaching of the Gospel among them. Not feeling myself sufficiently master of the language to deliver a regular discourse, I have preferred visiting them from house to house, seeking opportunities of collecting together small companies, and sitting down familiarly in the midst of them, to whom, by reading and conversation, I have on many occasions made known the word of God. On these occasions I have generally met with much civility, kindness, and attention, and have sometimes repeated my visits in consequence of earnest invitations. Now and then, however, the ignorance and enmity of the heart have been displayed when I have directed their minds to the Gospel, and I have been obliged to leave them, followed by sneers and evil language. Some little time ago, brother Carapet and myself made a

little excursion into the country, partly for the purpose of reconnoitring, with a view to future labour, and partly to preach the Gospel. Having supplied ourselves with a good stock of the Scriptures and tracts, we took the road leading to Dumdam, a military station, distant from Calcutta about nine miles. Having proceeded to within two miles of this place, we observed a small village on our left, situated on a rising ground, in the midst of a group of large and tall trees. It resembled in appearance a fruitful island in the midst of the ocean, as the dark green foliage of the trees was strongly in contrast with the extended plain of ripe corn which surrounded it. Having found a path leading to the village, we bent our steps thither. This path was raised about a foot and a half above the level of the ground, as were all the paths that intersected the plain in different directions from village to village, a necessary measure, as the ground is covered with water several months in the year, to aid the cultivation of rice. These raised paths reminded me of some expressions in the Prophets, "Cast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way;" and again, "To walk in paths, in a way not cast up." On entering the village we met two or three of the inhabitants, who, on our requesting them, kindly conducted us to the Mundul's or principal person's house. We were shewn into a large court, or farm yard, on one side of which were several stacks of rice that had just been brought from the adjoining fields; on another side stood a small temple, for the convenience of the family. We looked into it, but saw nothing of any idols. In the centre of the yard was the village school, seated on mats on the ground, and engaged in writing their lessons on the plain and tal leaves. They possessed no books of any kind.

While looking at the different things that attracted our attention, the master of the house made his appearance, and, as might be expected, seemed surprised at finding European strangers on his premises. We soon, however, made him acquainted with the object of our visit, when he requested us to seat ourselves, while he and his neighbors, who by this time amounted to a dozen, took their stations on the ground around us. After some little conversation, we read to them the greater part of a tract, entitled the *Sure Refuge*, the design of which is to shew the vanity of trusting in the Hindoo deities, and to lead the reader to the knowledge of Christ. As we proceeded, they seemed to listen with much attention, while the old man took the pains to explain it to the people around. The reading of the tract being finished, brother Charpeit addressed them for about half an hour, and before he had done the congregation had considerably in-

creased, as the news of our visit had spread in the fields, and brought in the people from their work in all directions. The conduct of an old Brahmin, a relation of the Mundul's, who was also a Brahmin, particularly excited my attention, as it furnished a practical proof of the estimation in which their religion teaches them to hold Europeans, as unclean, and also that the villagers pay more attention to this than the natives, whose intercourse with the English is much greater. This man had requested us to present him with a book; we did so, but in attempting to put it into his hand, he withdrew it as the book approached him. It was necessary for us to drop it into his hands, or he would not have received it. We gave him two or three books, as he could read well; but he uniformly received them in this way. This excited on our part a little pleasantry; he seemed ashamed, and denied that we could pollute him, but took great care nevertheless that we did not touch him. On leaving this place, we distributed several copies of the Gospels and tracts; the people received them with apparent pleasure, and requested us to visit them again, which we hope to do shortly. Daylight had now nearly closed, and we returned home, gratified with our little journey.

Having recently witnessed another instance of that barbarous practice so common in this country, I cannot refrain from sending an account of it, hoping that it may be published, and tend to keep alive the minds of the British public to this subject. About a quarter of a mile from my residence is a ghant, where in the compass of a year many a wretched female enters eternity through the flames. It is said to be held peculiarly sacred by the natives, and on this account it is frequented by them for this purpose from many miles around. Having been informed that a widow was about to burn, I lost no time in hastening to the spot, as I had never witnessed an instance of the kind before. When I arrived, I found the intelligence but too true. The pile was being prepared, the widow sat in a palanquin near the spot, and the body of the deceased husband laid at the edge of the water. I immediately made my way through the crowd to the palanquin. On my attempting to speak with the woman, her relatives at first made some attempts to hinder me. After some expostulation with them, they opened the shutters, and I addressed her. Her aspect altogether was indeed truly affecting. Her age appeared about fourteen years, her countenance indicated that she was under the influence of some intoxicating drug or liquor, and the answers which she returned to my questions, together with her wild demeanour, fully corroborated my suspicions. Finding it therefore to be of no

use to talk with her, I addressed myself to the bystanders, and particularly to those who seemed most engaged in the horrible work, and endeavoured to shew them the cruelty and sin of such conduct. My exertions were of no avail; they were madly bent upon their deed of death. It was, they said, their custom, their religion, and well pleasing to God. It is impossible to be conceived, except by those who witness these scenes, what furious zeal and determination actuate these murderers, for a better name they deserve not. The sun striking very hot, and there being no immediate signs of the burning taking place, I retired to a little distance, to obtain shelter under a tree. I had not stood here long, before the permission from the magistrate arrived for the immolation of the woman. The reading of this, with the putting of the usual questions, lasted about a quarter of an hour. When this was over, she was immediately conducted to the river side to perform her ablutions. After five minutes, the noise and motion of the crowd indicated her approach to the pile. I then left my retreat, and drew near. On her coming to the fatal spot, some person supplied her with a basket of sweetmeats. These, as she began to perambulate the pile, she scattered among the crowd, who were ready to tear each other to pieces in order to catch them as they fell. She had not proceeded more than half a dozen paces, before one of the Brahmins took her up in his arms, as though impatient of the slow progress she made, and carried her round the pile. Having gone once round, he laid her down upon it, and, oh, never shall I forget the inanity and unconsciousness of her dreadful fate that pervaded her countenance! A minute elapsed, and she laid herself down by the side of the corpse. At this instant several persons began to cover them with straw, flax, bamboos, and large pieces of wood. The multitude resounded Hurri Bol! the fire was applied, and I, filled with horror, hastily left the place. Alas! When will Britains cease to tolerate this diabolical custom? I must now conclude, hoping that the rich blessing of God will attend your labours, and those of the Society, to the salvation of millions of the human race from their ungodly deeds, and everlasting condemnation.

CEYLON.

The following letter, dated since the return of Mr. Chater from Bombay, has lately reached us.

Colombo, 24th March 1828.

It will no doubt be gratifying to you to see me once more writing to you from this

place. We left Bombay 17th Feb. and had a pleasant voyage of fourteen days to Point de Galle. My health, I am happy to say, through a divine blessing, is most mercifully restored; and the health of my dear companion much improved. A vessel will soon leave this for England, but my school reports, cash account, &c. I fear will not be ready to send by her, for, as you may well suppose, I have much to do in putting things into order again after so long an absence from my station. But that I may make sure of this opportunity to send you the above information and such other general intelligence as I am able, I think it right in the first place to write this letter, and if I have time to prepare them, the other documents shall accompany it.

Through divine goodness the mission here has suffered but little from my absence. At the Grand Pass meeting-house the congregations, (which are never large) have been unusually small. Since my return, however, they have come up again to their former numbers. And the Pettah congregation has rather increased than diminished, and if we can possibly find the means to enlarge it, we must do it without delay. If this can be done, an increase of hearers may confidently be expected, but if not, we must expect a decrease. When persons come and find no place to sit down, (as is the case at present) it must be supposed they will not be inclined to come again. In the Fort the good work has been going on well, especially among a few Europeans, beyond my highest expectations. Till a little before I left for Bombay, Mr. Siers had never attempted to preach in English, and I was very fearful that a little company of attentive hearers I had collected, chiefly made up of soldiers from H.M. 78th regiment, would have been dispersed. For awhile after my departure it was so, but Mr. S. was enabled to collect them again, and before I arrived his preaching had been so far blessed to them that three had put on Christ by baptism, and beside them a young man, a native of Colombo, who was appointed second English master in our Grand Pass school previous to my departure for Bombay, and who promises fair to be a useful member of our little church; his name is Thomas Gabriel. Two more, one baptized in Scotland and the other in Ireland, are proposed for admission into the church; two have been received who are not yet baptized; and two others have expressed their wish to be added to us by baptism. Our European members, therefore, exclusive of myself, are likely to be soon nine in number. This we trust is only the beginning of a good work that will still go on and prosper. Many persons, we know, would say to all this, "what has this to do with missionary

work? their business is solely with heathens." To such an objector, I would say we do not abate in our attention to the heathen on account of the little we do for our own countrymen; and there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, whatever his colour may be, or from whatever country he may have come. Besides, the effect that the example of these men may have on the natives may be expected to be highly salutary. It is but too well known what sad effects have been and still are produced by men of a different stamp, who bearing the Christian name, exceed the heathens themselves in immorality and wickedness. How desirable, therefore, that this evil should in some measure be counteracted by some among that very class by which Christianity has been for years so shockingly disgraced; by some, who, by their good conversation in Christ Jesus shall shew to the poor pagans around them, that their religion is something more than a name, and who by well doing shall put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

Our schools, so far as I can ascertain, are going on well. But particulars about them must be deferred till I can write the regular Report. A Mussulman youth who has long attended the Grand Pass school, seems to have had his mind wonderfully enlightened and strongly impressed by reading the Scriptures. He is anxious to be baptized and join our church, and expresses his determined resolution to do so though he may risk his life by doing it. But as his case has been known to me but little more than a week, I can add no more concerning it yet.

BURMAH.

From an American Periodical we are enabled to present our readers with the following brief notice respecting the progress of our esteemed brethren in the Burmese empire. The name of the Burman mentioned will be familiar to those of our readers who have perused Mrs. Judson's interesting "Letters."

Monng Ing, one of the Burman converts, has expressed a desire to be sent out as a Missionary to preach the Gospel to his countrymen in the provinces of Tavoy and Mergui. As the missionaries were well satisfied that he was called of God, and qualified for the work, they joyfully complied with his request. He has, therefore, gone forth with

their approbation, evidently constrained by the love of Christ, and has engaged in the delightful work of publishing the good news, with apparent zeal, and a deep sense of his dependance upon God for success. Having expressed an intention to prepare and suspend a religious writing in front of his door, in order to attract the attention of the people, he observes, "But while man devises, God's pleasure alone will be accomplished." "Under this impression," says Dr. Judson "he desires to persevere in his work."

On the 25th Feb. 1827, this first Burman preacher commenced his labour of love. He finds the prospect of usefulness as encouraging as could reasonably be expected. May God render him the instrument of conversion to many!

Mr. Boardman and family have arrived safely in Amherst, and joined Messrs. Judson and Wade. Mrs. Wade has commenced the instruction of a native female school.

JAMAICA.

The following extracts of correspondence from various stations in this island were sent for publication in our last number, but omitted for want of room.

MONTEGO BAY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Burchell to the Secretary, dated April 22, 1828—

"We commenced public worship in our new chapel nearly five weeks ago, though not much more than half finished; the attendance, notwithstanding crop, has been delightful; we have had full 1000 persons at our six o'clock morning prayer-meetings, and at our ten o'clock service we have been crowded. I mentioned to you some time since that in consequence of the late law I do not feel myself justified in enlarging so much as I thought we needed. I now feel it necessary, from the large attendance, to give up that part of the house which we had purposed for our dwelling, and appropriate the whole building to the chapel, so that its dimensions will be about 65 feet square, with three galleries, two of which will be nine seats deep. This last addition will of course be attended with additional expense, besides rendering it necessary to build a dwelling house or reut at 100l. sterling per annum.

"At Crooked Spring we have had an addition to the church this spring of about forty by baptism, and at the Bay about ninety, so that notwithstanding all our difficulties and discouragements, the cause of the Re-

deemer is triumphant. The Lord also is raising up amongst us active and useful friends. One young man is eminently so. After attending to his regular engagements during the day, he spends his evenings reading and explaining the Scriptures, conducting prayer meetings, visiting the sick, and teaching to read all who will apply to him for instruction. He appropriates the whole of the Sabbath to the service of his Maker; conducting the Sunday school, holding conversational meetings with the members from the country, examining enquirers, and instructing the ignorant in the way of salvation. In short, he lays himself out to do good, going from house to house seeking to bring sinners to the sinner's friend, in encouraging enquirers, and endeavouring to edify the people of God. If he were in India, he would be employed as a native preacher, and were we allowed we should be glad to employ him as such here. I sometimes hope to be able to employ him in a school, i. e. when we can get something out of debt.

"Since writing the above I have been much interrupted, or I had purposed filling the rest of my paper with pleasing anecdotes of our people; however, though I have but few minutes I would just relate one of a poor dying negro. Upon his dying bed he called his family around him and thus addressed them, 'Me children, you see your dying father, me often pray for you, me often tell you of de Saviour, me often beg you to come to him; me now beg you for de last time. You see me dying; me willing to live, but me no wish to live; me willing to die, for me have a living Saviour, and to him me go. Your ways no lead to him, dey lead to dead.' On being asked what made him happy in the prospect of death, he replied, 'Christ no die for poor Neger? me love him, me feel him near, me feel him mine, dat make me happy. O Lord, take poor neger home.' His affectionate address has been blessed to one of his children; a wild wicked son, but now a humble enquirer after salvation."

KINGSTON.

Under date of April 26, Mr. Knibb writes:—

"The enlargement of the chapel in Port Royal is completed. But as I was obliged to have a new roof entirely, (the other being rotten and weak) the expence has been very heavy—will cost 400l. but I could not ask you for anything in your present state. I

will do my utmost to raise the whole. I have collected about 130l. since January, and if health is continued, I hope, by the blessing of God, to make a further effort ere long.

"The chapel was opened by brethren Tinson and Coultart; brother Tinson preached in the morning from Acts; 'As for this sect, we know that it is every where spoken against.' And brother Coultart in the evening from 'Thy kingdom come.' The services were peculiarly interesting, and I hope acceptable to God. The chapel is well filled and often crowded on Sabbath evenings, and the Sabbath school is interesting. I hope, in the course of a week or so to baptize about 25, when I will give you a more particular account of the prospects of usefulness and the state of the church than I am able to do at present.

"This week we had our Missionary meeting in Kingston. I hope to present you with an abstract of the Report, and an account of the meeting by next packet, as I have been requested to do.

"The large chapel in East Queen Street was crowded to excess, and hundreds were around the walls outside. One of our Wesleyan brethren presided, and the meeting was one of the most interesting I have ever beheld, and I hope will be the forerunner of much good."

SPANISH TOWN.

From Mr. Philipppo, 5th May:—

"Every thing connected with this station continues to wear a very smiling aspect. I might have said appearances are more pleasing than at any former time. Our chapel on a Sabbath afternoon is often crowded; the congregation being principally composed of young and interesting characters, really exhibits on a Lord's day a very pleasing spectacle. But above all I have the most pleasing evidences that I do not 'labour in vain nor spend my strength for nought.' On the first Sabbath in June I expect to baptize about sixty persons, many of whom are very interesting characters indeed.

"Among them is Mr. Andrews, two more white persons, and above a dozen respectable individuals of colour; and I have every reason to believe that the sacred leaven is still operating on the hearts of many of my congregation. What a matter for thankfulness and zeal.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

SCARBOROUGH.

On Sunday, August 31, three sermons were preached on behalf of the Society—in the morning by the Rev. Swan, in the Baptist meeting-house; in the afternoon by the Rev. H. Stephens, in ditto; and in the evening by the Rev. J. Swan, in the Independent meeting-house.

On Monday evening the Rev. E. Carey preached in the Baptist chapel, and the pub-

lic meeting was held on the Tuesday evening.

The Rev. H. Stephens presided on the occasion, and the resolutions were proposed and supported by the Rev. Messrs. J. Meeke (Methodist), G. Kidd (Independent), J. Swan, C. Thompson, E. Carey, B. Evans, R. Harness, and J. Carr.

Our Treasurer will give you a statement of collections, &c. The meetings upon the whole excited a deep, and I hope lasting interest, particularly amongst some of our young friends, and it is my ardent prayer that this feeling may rapidly increase.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from August 20 to September 20, 1828, not including individual Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
FOR THE MISSION.			
Audlem, (<i>Cheshire</i>) Baptist Church, by Mr. Thorsfield.....	3	0	0
Bradford, (<i>Wills</i>) Collection, &c. by Rev. Jas. Rodway	21	5	9
Leeds, Ladies Society, for Female Education, by Rev. Jas. Acworth	10	7	2
Leiston, (<i>Suffolk</i>) Collected by Mrs. West and Mrs. Pells	5	9	0
Legacy of George Gaviller, Esq. late of Clapton, (less duty 5 <i>l.</i>)	45	0	0
West Middlesex Missionary Union, Colnbrook, Collection by Rev. W. Coleman	9	3	6
Keppel Street, Auxiliary Society, by John Marshall, Esq.....	30	0	0
Scarborough, Collections and Subscriptions by Mr. C. Hill	52	4	0
Barnstaple, Collected by Mrs. Aveline	3	0	0
Sherborne, Subscriptions, by B. Chandler, Esq.	5	5	0
Hemel Hempstead, Missionary Association, by Mr. Howard	10	11	2
Aberdeen, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. W. Thomson	11	17	0
Philanthropic Society, for Translations, by ditto	3	3	0
Cambridge, by Edward Randall, Esq.—			
Annual and Quarterly Subscriptions	58	2	0
Ladies Penny a Week Society	46	18	0
Harston, by Mr. Fuller	3	0	0
	108	0	0
Norwich, Subscriptions and Donations, by Mr. Cozens	103	10	3
Tewkesbury, ditto, by Rev. Mr. Winterbotham	61	14	6
Chester, ditto, by Mr. Seacome.....	3	8	6
Hothorp, John Sims, Esq.	2	2	0
Naseby, by Mr. John Burditt	2	5	0
Clipston, Collection	25	2	0
A Friend to the Translation of the Scriptures, by the Calcutta Brethren..	5	0	0
Banister Flight, Esq. Tottenham, by the Secretary	10	10	0
Samuel Eastwood, Esq. Salendine Nook, by Rev. Jas. Acworth....	5	0	0

FEMALE SCHOOL AT KINGSTON.

Friends' Committee, by Robert Forster, Esq.	100	0	0
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A highly valued Correspondent inquires, whether it is not advisable that "a season should be set apart for prayer in all our churches, to supplicate from the God of Heaven his direction and blessing on the Society and its labourers—that we might indeed see that the set time to favour Zion is come." The suggestion fully accords with our feelings; but is there not reason to fear that, in some places at least, the stated Missionary prayer meetings, on the first Monday evening in the month, are not so well attended as they ought to be? On this topic we could say much, but for the present we forbear.

The Editor fully expected to receive, before now, a more explicit acknowledgment of the valuable presents sent out for the Female Schools last year by the Mary Anne, Capt. Boucant. In the mean while, he has much pleasure in extracting, for the information and encouragement of his Female Friends, the following paragraph from a letter addressed to himself, by Mr. W. H. Pearce, dated 18th Feb. last:—

"The presents for the Female Schools have all arrived in excellent order. They are highly creditable to the taste and generosity of our Female Friends, and have already produced Rs. 1200 (120l.), after three days sale. On this subject I shall get my dear wife to write you officially, to express our gratitude. Many thanks are due to Mrs. Carey for the zeal she has excited, and the really judicious assortment of articles she has by this means secured."

A parcel of Magazines has been received from Mr. Richardson, John-street, Blackfriars; and also a Box of Fancy Articles from Mrs. Aveline, Barnstaple, intended for the Female School in Jamaica.

It is desirable that whenever packages are forwarded from the country to the Mission House, advice should be sent by post, specifying by what conveyance they are sent.

The following omissions have been discovered in the Cash Appendix to the Report just published:—

Salisbury, Collection and Subscriptions	£70	0	0
Hull, Friends, by Mrs. Longstaff	5	0	0
Mr. Wm. Tinkler	1	0	0
Mr. John Thompson	1	0	0
Mr. John Thornton	1	1	0
Miss Richmond	0	5	0

Those Friends who have received money on account of Mr. Leslie's "Vision of Heaven," are requested to forward it at their earliest convenience, as it is desirable to close the account of that publication.