MISSIONARY HERALD.

CLXXXVIII.

AUGUST, 1834.

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of this Society will be thankfully received at the Baptist Mission 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.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Our friend, Mr. W. H. Pearce, has favoured us with the following articles of miscellaneous intelligence, which we doubt not will prove interesting to our readers.

Spread of the English language in Hindostan.

July 15th. To-day the agent of the Rajah of Kotah, a Rajpootna state, called by order of his master to purchase, from the School Book Society's Depository under my charge, a supply of English and Hindoo books, adapted to aid in the acquisition of English. He informed me that his master has determined to learn English himself, and to teach it to his sons. A fortnight ago we received an order of Government to supply the female Regent of the state of Gwalior, 800 miles from Calcutta, with a number of English works, which she had requested; and still more recently, have executed an order from Bahawul Khan, an influential chief on the banks of the Indus, for a number of books for the same purpose. The great desire to acquire a knowledge of English, which is thus spreading to the most distant extremitics of our possessions, is mainly to be attributed to the intimation given by our present enlightened Governor General to all the native governments in alliance with us, that for the future he should correspond with them in English instead of Persian. The latter being to most of the Hindoo States quite as foreign as the former; and doubts having long existed in the minds of several, whether the Governor General (who cannot in every case be supposed fully to know Persian) is in fact ever made acquainted with their exact sentiments, the change is exceedingly popular among the chiefs; while it will undoubtedly tend to communicate a knowledge of the great truths of our science and our religion-to remove both prejudice and ignoranceand to render the knowledge of English, communicated in our schools in Calcutta, more prized by all, since it opens the way to their obtaining secretaryships and other situations in native courts ; so that in every way it promises to be highly heneficial.

The agent of the Kotah Rajah began to talk of his religion. He was a Jain-one of those who on no account will destroy animal life, and who frequently wear a cloth before their mouths and noses to prevent any insect being destroyed by immediately entering them. I talked with him of mine. He said, "Your religion will follow your language." I expressed my conviction that it would, and asked if he would like to know something about it. He said he certainly should. I gave him some Hindoo Tracts, which he said he would read himself, and would then send them with my compliments to the Rajah; I gladly agreed. May they excite further inquiry, and lead to his saving acquaintance with " the truth as it is in Jesus !"

Theological Education of Native Preachers.

July 28th. A good congregation at native worship, both morning and afternoon. Among the hearers were three persons proposed as candidates for baptism at our last church meeting. One is the wife, and another the sister, of a young man pre-

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paring for the work of an itinerant, and both have evidently gained much knowledge, and I hope received much impression, from his conversation and prayers. Beside this young man, we have two native brethren employed at Kharce, more immediately under my superintendence, with one at Calcutta, another at Luckyantipore ; and a third at Chitpore, under the direction of other brethren ; and four of the six dear youths lately baptized from Chitpore, are directing their thoughts and wishes to an entrance at the proper time on the Christian ministry. With the good education the latter are receiving, the piety they have manifested, when so young, and the very promising talents they exhibit, several of them bid fair to be exceedingly useful. I cannot describe the interest I feel in the piety and talents of our native Christian brethren who have entered, or propose to enter, the ministry; and if ever partially relieved, as I hope soon may be the case, from the superintendence of the printing office-and if the work be not taken up by any of my associates, it has long been my intention, with God's blessing, to make their improvement the great object of my future life. Though we have probably done more to qualify our native preachers for their work than has hitherto been deemed necessary by our predecessors, it is very evident that for all, and especially for any intended to labour in Calcutta, we must do still more. Knowledge in all cases gives influence, which influence the native Missionary particularly requires, amidst the contempt and hatred which his profession frequently excites in the minds of his countrymen. Besides, in the city, Christianity is daily attracting more attention, and our chapels for the heathen, in consequence, are gradually securing the attendance of persons in more respectable circumstances; and hundreds of youth are every year released from the numerous schools now in full operation; so that the heathen congregation are generally composed of persons of much better information than before. Add to this, that while some years ago only two or three could be recognised as attending repsatedly, now several attend whenever the chapel doors are open. On all these accounts our native brethren should be "well furnished," in order to be able in successive discourses to the same congregation, to exhibit with advantage to their countrymen, the everlasting truths it is their privilege to declare.

Missionary Prayer-meeting and Breakfast.

August 5th. Last evening we met the European congregation at the Missionary Prayer-meeting for the spread of the Gospel; and to day (as usual on the first Tuesday of the month) the Missionary brethren attended at a Prayer-meeting and Breakfast held among themselves. It is held at the houses of four Missionaries in rotation; and is attended by brethren of all denominations in the city, and by any strangers who may be here on a visit. Mr. M. Hill, and Mr. Patterson of Berhampore, and Mr. Buyers of Benares, were with us this morning. We meet at seven. We have first a prayer-meeting to implore the blcssing of God on the labours of ourselves and all our brethren in various parts of the world. We then adjourn to breakfast, and afterwards have a meeting for consultation and discussion on different subjects connected with our common work. We have found the friendly intercourse which this meeting has produced very important and beneficial. It has secured among us agreement in general principles of action ; immediately removed misunderstandings which, if left unexplained, might have been sources of unpleasant feeling; has created an interest in each other's labours, and maintained a spirit of affectionate co-operation. Hence have we been privileged for the last several years, to labour together in the work of the Lord with the greatest harmony-a harmony which I humbly trust will never be disturbed.

The withdrawal of the Methodist brethren from Calcutta, to recruit their exhausted mission in the Madras Presidency ; the temporary absence from India through sickness of several who were accustomed to meet with us; and the final return or death of others; have greatly reduced our numbers and impressed upon us all the necessity of entreating the Christian church more earnestly than ever to send out more labourers to cultivate the immense field, daily becoming more promising, which is presented by idelatrous India. We hope that our beloved country will not forego the high privilege which God has given her, if she chooses it, to enjoy-that of communicating to the millions of Hindostan the blessed truths of the Gospel of Christ; and trust that while the spirit of missions, though so lately excited, is evidently rising with daily increasing power in the United States, it will in our native land, where it was previously kindled, never be suffered to decline ; rather that it may eventually gain vigour and force, till the joyous moment when it shall be proclaimed by the angel, " The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ."

SEWRY.

Under date of 29th of Sept. last, Mr. Williamson gives an account of the state of the Mission under his care. He laments that he cannot speak in very encouraging terms of the condition of the church, but appearances among the younger part of his charge are more hopeful. His own language is—

The schools, I am happy to say, have lately much increased; improved methods of teaching have been introduced into them, and the girls' as well as the boys' schools are now wholly supported by the ladies and gentlemen of the station, most of whom take a very lively interest in them. You will also be glad to hear, especially in these hard times, that we have been able, with I conceive very triffing detriment to the children, to dispense entirely with our expensive Christian boarding-school. The near residence of almost all our native Christians, together with the English school lately commenced, have chiefly contributed to the accomplishment of this desirable object.

In order to lessen the expenses of the station as much as possible, I have dismissed my pundit, and given up 5 rs. which the Calcutta Committee, some time ago, allowed me for extra Missionary charges. The English school, containing upwards of fifty boys, supports itself, and gives us access to those youths of the higher classes of natives, to whom we could hardly have found access any other way. Being more advanced in age, and consequently more matured in judgment, they understand much better the subjects they read about than the children of either sex in the Bengalee schools. The books introduced are the same as those used in Mr. Duff's celebrated schools in Calcutta. They were recommended to me by brother W. H. Pearce.

We are daily out among the Hindoos and Mussulmans, preaching, and reasoning with them on the great subject of their salvation; and distributo tracts, though less sparingly than heretofore, being convinced that, in this quarter at least, tracts and books are often solicited from other motives than that of becoming acquainted with our religion; so that, wherever we suspect this to be the case, we refuse them of course. I have not baptized any lately, nor have we any candidates at present, nor even inquirers of any description. Pray both for us and for those to whom we desire to impart the Gospel of Christ, that we may be faithful and tender, that we may always have both our hearts and hands full of the work of God, and that His glory, and the salvation of precious souls, may be abundantly promoted.

BAHAMAS.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Burton and Pearson, dated Nassau, New Providence, April 15th, 1834.

At New Providence the work of the Lord is going forward, though, as you may easily suppose, not with that rapidity for which we earnestly pray. You have already been informed, that in the months of August and September last, the two societies here under the care of Sharper Morris, and Prince Williams, agreed that, because of the unscriptural system and practices which had been adopted, they would begin anew ; the missionaries examining every one, and the newlyformed churches only receiving those whom the missionaries thought would be received by other Baptist churches in any other part of the world. Since that time there have been fifty-two received as members at Mr. Morris's place ; and fifty: three at Mr. Williams's. Of these eight or nine only have been baptized by us; the others had been previously baptized. For some time past, there has generally been public worship on the Sabbath morn. ing at eight o'clock at Carmichael, a village about six miles from Nassau. We still have public worship on Sabbath morning at Mr. Williams's chapel, and at Mr. Morris's in the afternoon. And in another part of the town, where preaching is very much needed, we have service on Sabbath evening in the public schoolroom.

About six months since, a few, who professed to receive with thankfulness the instructions of the word, voluntarily proposed to give a little, quarterly, to aid the mission. They have not been much in the habit of giving money, and therefore at present their subscriptions are small; they amount to about fifteen dollars a quarter. We have, however, received donations within the last half year, amounting to forty-eight dollars. We have also added to this mission-fund the money that has been received for Hymnbooks. If you have not any objection, we have purposed to appropriate all these sums, and others that may be obtained in a similar manner, to the purchase of Mission premises, or of a vessel, as may hereafter appear most desirable for promoting the work in which we are engaged.

At the present time, we are both staying in Nassau, because of being unable to quit it. We feel deeply for the out-islands; but it appears necessary that, for a short time yet to come, we should continue where we are.

Within the last five months we have visited Rum-Key and Turk's Islands; And as we are acquainted with the spiritual condition of these places, we beg to request, with great earnestness, that the Committee will think of their wants, and endeavour to send us more help. Upon the two inhabited parts of Turk's Islands there are about two thousand inhabitants. Of these about two-thirds are black or coloured, nearly two hundred of whom call themselves Baptists; and therefore give to a Baptist Missionary the fullest encouragement to instruct them, and lead them to the knowledge of the truth. They have, as a society, renounced their old plans, and chosen us as their ministers; and a new church, consisting of eighteen persons accepted out of about one hundred and twenty examined, has been formed among them in the same manner as those have been formed at Nassau. These are now as sheep without a shepherd, and write by every opportunity, pressing us to return to them. We feel it of very great importance that a Missionary should be stationed among them ; and there he would be within eighty miles of St. Domingo. At Rum-Key there are between 800 and 1000 inhabitants. Except the two Baptist chapels, and the two Baptist preachers who have endeavoured to teach in them, there is not any place of worship or preacher on the island. Almost all the inhabitants are earnestly desirous of having a minister, and many promise to help to the utmost towards his support if one can be sent. The two Societies there agreed to begin ancw, and two churches were formed according to the plan adopted in Nassau, one having ten members accepted out of twenty-nine examined; and the other, sixteen members accepted out of eighty-eight examined. If the visit had been longer, many more would have been examined. Between ninety and one hundred persons were married ; and two Sabbath-schools were commenced, having together about one hundred children. Besides these things, it should be stated as an additional proof of the importance of this place, that it is in sight of Long Island on one hand, and of Watling's Island on the other, at which places there are many inhabitants, without any preacher of the word at either of the islands, except such as the Baptists have among themselves.

And besides earnestly requesting the attention of the Committee to the wants of Rum-Key and Turk's Islands in a particular manner, we cannot avoid stating the fact, that throughout the Bahamas very many are perishing for lack of knowledge, conscious of their ignorance, and We earnestly praying for the truth. are at the same moment gratified and distressed with invitations (some most pressing) from Caycos Islands, Heneagua, from Crooked Island and Long Island, from Watling's Island and Ragged Island, from Eleuthera, and Abaco, and Andros Island; none of which, except Andros Island, has been visited ; and a few other places from which we have not received any direct communication have claims equally strong, and, as we are informed, afford facilities for usefulness equally encouraging.

We pray for the people around us. We pray that God would raise up labourers, and send them forth into the fields that are white unto the harvest. And we now entreat the Committee to devise some measures for increasing the funds, and increasing the number of Missionaries, that at least two more may be sent to the Bahamas, that so our prayers, and the earnest prayers of the poor people around us, may be answered.

LIST OF FOREIGN LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES Rev.	W. H. Pearce Calc	uttaOct. 19.
	Do Sano	l Heads
		mbo Oct. 31.
		utta
_	J. Thomas Sulk	eaDec. 8.
	H. Beddy Patr	a 23.
	J. LawrenceDig	ahJan. 11.
_	G. BrucknerSam	arangDec. 24.
	Do D	o Feb. 27.
Uni	ted Missionaries Cald	uttaJan. 25.
	Do D	0Feb. 4.

WEST INDIES Re	٩v.	K. PearsonTurk's Island
		Do Nassau April 15.
		Do Do
-	_	J. Phillippo Spanish Town 17.
		Do Do April 11.
		Do Do
_	_	J. Tinson Kingston
		Do Do April 25.
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	-	J. Clarke 17.
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-		J. CoultartKingstonMay 16.
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		DoSt. Ann's BayMay 21.
-		J. Kingdon Kingston 17.
		Do Bell Castle April 23.
		Do DoMay 27.
-	-	T. F. Abbott Montego Bay 11.
		Do Falmouth April 22.
		Do Montego BayMay 13.
_	_	S. Whitehorne Kingston 14.
-		W. Whitehorne Mount Charles 11.
		Do Do 24.
-	-	H. C. TaylorSpanish Town 4.
		Do Do April 20.
		Do Do
	_	J. Bourn Belize Feb. 19.
_	_	B. Dexter Montego Bay April 22
~	_	Joseph BurtonNassau 15.
		Do Do 24.
_	_	W. Dendy, Falmouth 12.
		Do Do
-	_	E. Baylis Port Maria April 21.
		Do Do
-	_	J. Hutchins Lucea
SOUTH AFRICA	_	W. Davies Graham's Town Nov. 26.
South Interest		Do Do

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST. Most cordially do we share in the feelings of grateful joy which will animate the heart of so many thousands throughout the British empire on this auspicious day. Seldom indeed has the history of nations been brightened with an event, in itself so propitious, and leading onward, it may be hoped, to consequences so favourable to the best interests of mankind. Nor is it the least among our causes of rejoicing that the issue, to which the long-pending question of Slavery has now been brought has been, most evidently, owing to the special interposition of Divine Providence. No human instruments will presume to take the honour to themselves; the friends of the negro in the senate. on the platform, and in the closet. however zealously they may have laboured, however fervently they may have prayed, will cherish no self-complacency on that account, but unite in ascribing the praise and the glory to Him who alone doeth great marvels; and whose right hand, and holy arm, have gotten him the victory.

We deem it most appropriate that the Christian church should mark the first day of negro freedom by devoutly assembling together in the sanctuary, since it must be confessed that we have much reason to implore the continued favour and blessing of God to rest on the attempt to extinguish the horrid evil of slavery, as well as to offer our praises for what has already been accomplished. Although we do not regard the apprenticeship system with so much apprehension as some of our friends do, it is obvious that the change in the social condition of our negro fellow-subjects is so momentous, as to render the period in which it takes place a crisis justly awakening no common solicitude. The habits of a whole life are not to be shaken off in an instant, nor can it be supposed that all who, on this day, receive the precious boon of emancipation, are equally prepared to estimate its value, and avail themselves of its advantages. Like our peasantry at home, they need moral culture. and divine teaching, to render them good members of society, and to enable them to reap those higher advantages which, we trust, they are destined to attain. Freedom, in a temporal sense, is a benefit which it is scarcely possible to value too highly; but, after all, if they remain the slaves of Satan and of sin, alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, and living merely for the present world, they will be scarcely less the objects of mournful compassion than before.

Hence we rejoice, and venture to look upon it as a token for good, that efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of the negroes have been coincident with their

deliverance from temporal thraldom. And how important, on this account, it is that they should be provided with places of worship, in which they may assemble for the purpose of edification in the Gospel, must be obvious to all. Those unhappy men, who laboured to their utmost to destroy our chapels, well understood the severity of the blow they were thereby inflicting on the cause of Missions. Had all their purposes taken effect, not a sectarian chapel had been left standing in the island. Bounds were, however, set to their fury; and we have to thank God, not only that the most valuable of these edifices were preserved in existence, but that we are permitted to indulge the hope that the rest will speedily be rebuilt, and occupied by multitudes crowding to hear the words of eternal life.

Our readers are fully aware that this matter has occupied much of the time and attention the Committee for of many months past. It is unnecessary to enter into details; but we may observe that, till within twentyfour hours of our last Annual Meeting, the Committee fully expected to be under the necessity of appealing to Parliament, and a notice had accordingly been entered, by their kind and zealous friend, Mr. Buxton, of a motion on the subject for the first of July. Hence the report was drawn up, and the resolutions prepared for the public meeting, under that impression; but on the very day before, a train of circumstances led to an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at which Mr. Buxton and other friends assisted, and the result was the proposition which was announced to the General Meeting the next day, after having

been assented to by the Committee in the morning. It is very pleasing to know that the arrangement has been highly gratifying to the friends of the Mission throughout the kingdom; the public has had some means of judging that it met the hearty approbation of those who were best acquainted with the facts bearing upon the case : it is obvious, indeed, that the Committee would have incurred a fearful responsibility had they hesitated to embrace the opportunity of putting a speedy and effectual close to the question, and thereby preparing the way for the return of their brethren Burchell and Knibb to their stations.

We have much pleasure in announcing that up to this date, the subscriptions received and engaged for (including two or

three collections most liberally made at Towkesbury and elsewhere before the Annual Meeting), amount to the sum of $\pounds4,250$; and when to this is added the sums raised by the affectionate assiduity of our young friends, by means of the Jubilce Cards, and the Congregational Collections on the first of August, there is every reason to believe the pledge given to His Majesty's Government will be fully re-Ministers, on deemed. their part, have not been dilatory; as the estimate for the whole sum* has, by His Majesty's command, been prepared, printed, and laid on the table of the House of Commons. We hope to be permitted next month to congratulate our friends on the satisfactory conclusion of this important affair.

* £11,705, being £5510 and £6195.

P.S.-In compliance with the wish expressed by many of our friends, the Public Meeting, on the 7th of August, for receiving the amount collected by the "Jubilee Cards," will be held, not at DEVONSHIRE SQUARE Meeting-house, but at the CITY of LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street. Arrangements have been made with the Proprietors of the Tavern to supply Tea or Coffee for the Company at ONE SHILLING each. Teu at five, and the business of the evening to commence at six. Punctuality is requested, especially on the part of the Collectors. Messrs. Burchell and Knibb are expected to be present, and it will probably be the last Public Meeting they will attend in London before their departure for Jamaica.

We understand that skill and ingenuity have been put in requisition, in various ways, to furnish appropriate memorials for the first of August. Mr. Rippingille, an artist of eminence, hus painted a commemorative picture, from which prints have been engraved, published by Moon, Boys, & Co. Medals have also been struck, by Mr. Joseph Davis, of Birmingham, which may be had in various metals, at very reasonable prices. We heartily wish success to these ingenious and philanthropic efforts.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from June 20, to Aug. 20, 1834, not including individual subscriptions.

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St. Peter's, Collection and Subscriptions,	Rayleigh, by Rev. J. Pilkington 10 15 0			
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Kettering, Collection and Subscriptions,	by ditto			
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Western District, by Mr. W. D. Horsey.172 6 2				
Hammersmith, Auxiliary Society, by Mr.	Dorman's Land, by Rev. G. Chapman 4 10 0			
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Kimbolton, by Rev. J. Hemmings 17 18 1	Leifchild			
High Wycombe, by Mr. P. Wright 10 0 0	Ditto, at Eagle Street Prayer-meeting 3 1 6			
Pwllheli, by Rev. John Rowlands 6 11 0	Ditto, at Spa Fields			
Norwich, St. Mary's Auxiliary, by Mr.				
Cozens	Kingsthorpe, Collected by Miss A. Pratt 1 1 8			
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Wilson, Esq	Grimsby, Friends, by Rev S. Marston., 5 0 0			
Kent Auxiliary, by Rev. W. Groser, and	Alie Street Auxiliary and Sunday-school,			
Mr. Parnell 86 13 1	by Rev. P. Dickerson 5 8 8			
Liverpool Auxiliary, by W. Rushton, Esq. 40 0 0	Ross, Collection, by Rev. T. Burchell 9 0 0			
Esq 40 0 0	for Female Education, by Mrs. Lewis 1 8 6			
Northampton, Conection, Subscriptions,	Manchester, &c., by Joseph Leese, Esq. 185 18 4			
&c., by Rev. W. Gray 75 19 9				
Beaulieu, by Rev. J. B. Burt 1 10 0	J. Birt 10 8 0			
Rye, Friends, by Rev. A. Smith 2 0 0	Fakenham, Collected by Miss Johnson. 1 10 0			
Rugby, by Rev. Edward Fall 5 0 0	Worcester, Collection and Subscriptions,			
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Wincobank, Friends at, by Mrs. Read 5 0 0	Chesham, Collection, by Rev. Mr. Payn 9 5 6			
Spencer Place Auxiliary, by Rev. J.	Bedfordshire Auxiliary Society, by John			
Percock 11 12 7	Foster, Esq			
Bucks. Association, by Rev. P. Tyler 31 1 7	Foster, Esq			
Wellingborough, Collection at Indepen-	Ryeford, Friends, by Rev. W. Williams 1 3 0			
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A Friend, by the Secretary				
Henry Tritton, Esg				
Friend in Lancashire, by Robert	Bousfield, Esq 10 0 0			
William Manfield, Esq	10 0 0			
Mr. J. Fergusson and Family, Nantwich				
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Mr. Joshua Vines				
Friend, by Mr. Blight	5 0 0			
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J. H. L. T LEGACYMr. John Drinkall, late of Rusland, Lan	cashire, by Thomas Pritt, Esq., Executor 45 0 0			

LEGACY.-Mr. John Drinkall, late of Rusland, Lancashire, by Thomas Pritt, Esq., Execut

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are returned to Mr. S. Wilkin, Norwich, for a well-executed bust of their venerable friend, the late Rev. Joseph Kinghorn; to Mr. W. C. Fuller, for six sets of Fuller's works (except the second volume); to Captain Julian, of Aberystwyth; Mr. J. B. Saunders; Mrs. Rutherford; and the Rev. D. Clark, of Dronfield, for valuable presents of books for the Mission ; and to a few young friends at Harlow ; and S. H. E., Camberwell, for boxes of fancy articles.

Mr. Bagster, the publisher of the Comprehensive Bible, has most liberally presented a copy of that very valuable work, handsomely bound, to each of the thirteen congregations in Jamaica, whose chapels were destroyed.

Mr. Knibb returns his sincere thanks to the kind friends in Norwich for the valuable present of useful articles they have sent, and to a friend for Fawcett's Commentary on the Bible.

Messrs. Burchell and Knihb present their sincere thanks to the Ladies of Cork and Mallow, for the kind interest they have taken in their desolate stations at Montego Bay and Falmouth, and for the liberal presents of fancy articles they have forwarded for their use, which have been duly received.