

# MISSIONARY HERALD,

CXCIV.

FEBRUARY, 1835.

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

## CALCUTTA.

From Mr. Yates to Mr. Dyer,  
dated

*Calcutta, July 26, 1834.*

It is now some time since I directed a letter to your address. That you may know that I am still in the land of the living, and, though faint with recent losses, still pursuing my work, I have determined to neglect writing no longer. This rainy season, so far, has been one of much sickness. Dr. Carey has finished his course; Mr. Duff, our active Scotch brother, has been obliged to retreat from the field of action, and is accompanied on his way home by Mr. Groves. Several others are sick, and, it is feared, will be obliged to retire. Amidst all I have to bless the Lord that, though this is the season in which I have commonly experienced sickness, I have so far been preserved, and enabled to proceed in my usual employments.

To the translation of the Scriptures the greatest part of my time is now devoted. Our version of the New Testament in Bengalee has been extensively in demand; and as we have only 100 copies left, we are obliged to commence the preparation of a second edition. Should any objections be raised against our work, you can refer to the Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, who examined it with his pundits before he left Calcutta. Mr. Morton, the chaplain at Chinsurah, has given it his sanction, and has introduced it into the schools under his care. Our second edition will, I think, contain some further improvements in idiom and accuracy of expression. Encouraged by the success of the New Testament, I have commenced with the Old. The whole being divided into three parts—the Historical, Poetical, and Prophetical books; and the latter two being much more difficult than the former, and requiring much more close examination, I have taken them in hand first. I began with Job, and am now proceeding with Jeremiah. By the time I have finished the Prophets, I hope we shall be able to devise some

plan for printing the whole Bible. I divide each chapter now into sections, and at the head of the chapter state the contents of each section, as in the English Bible. This has never yet been done in Bengalee, and will be a great assistance both to our native preachers and to common readers. Do you think you shall be able to get us assistance, first, to publish a second edition of the New Testament, and then, an edition of the whole Bible?

My time, from the above you will perceive, is occupied in a manner that furnishes but little detail to lay before the public. If you know how I am employed one week, you will know how I am engaged the whole year. From the time of rising till one o'clock every day, except Saturday, the translation of the Scriptures, and studies connected with it, engage my attention; three afternoons in the week I allow to the preparation and editing of School Books and Tracts; and two afternoons, and the whole of Saturday, I give to the preparation of three sermons, which I have regularly to preach to the same congregation every week. Though I have not had great success in preaching, having baptized only two this year, yet I have reason to be thankful that the church is in peace, and that our congregation is on the increase. We are looking forward to the arrival of Mr. Penney, and hope he will give us an additional impulse. With his assistance in the church, and brother Pearce's in the translation, I think myself very happy.

I fear, from the few Missionaries that have of late come out, that the friends of missions do not take a right view of this field of labour. The fields are really white unto harvest. Through the rising generation religious knowledge has been considerably diffused, and may be diffused to any extent that labourers can be supplied. When compared with other parts of Asia, India is really an inviting field, as Mr. Groves will tell you; but oh, the paucity of the labourers! In *this vast city*, at *this time*, there is only *one European* Missionary, among all denominations,

who is *entirely* engaged in preaching to the natives. There are two or three in the suburbs employed in schools; but what are these among such a population? Need we wonder that some should mock our weak attempts, as the Samaritans did the Jews? I know God will not despise the day of small things; but it is worthy of inquiry, if we expect them to increase, whether an increase in the means is not requisite. If the church can say that they do their utmost, then the blood of souls, daily perishing in India, to a fearful amount, will not be required at their hands. God grant it never may! If they have done their utmost, then can I with confidence pray for the creation of fresh resources to supply the wants of those who are perishing for lack of knowledge, and still rejoice in anticipation of seeing the day, when the Lord, in answer to prayer, will send forth many labourers into his harvest.

### COLOMBO.

We insert an extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Daniel to the Secretary, dated 28th April last. It will be seen, that although in Colombo itself there was little to cheer the heart of our beloved missionary brother, he had been favoured to witness a considerable increase at some of the out-stations.

As it respects our missionary work at present, I think in Colombo lately things wear a flat and discouraging aspect. But few persons have lately come to inquire about their souls' salvation; and through the prevalence of small-pox and other causes, our congregations have diminished. Two natives in Colombo are now candidates for baptism. In some of the villages we visit, things appear more promising. In one village, called Gonawall, the attendance is good; and the attention of the people considerable. At Mattacalah, which some time ago we were obliged to renounce in consequence of the non-attendance of the people, we have received an invitation again to visit them; which is done each sabbath-day, and on week-day opportunities. Many seem disposed to hear; and five or six persons seem to be inquiring after their souls' welfare. When I say many are disposed to hear, you must not estimate it according to English congregations; what we should esteem a slender attendance in our own country we do not estimate in the same way here. At Byamville, about two months ago, I baptized fourteen persons, and received them into the church.

This village I have before alluded to; it is about ten miles from the fort of Colombo, and about nine miles from my own residence. We have now a little church, or rather a branch of the church in Colombo, residing there, consisting of twenty-six Singalese members; who, with the exception of one, have all been within these two years added to the society of Christians. I have kept almost the whole of the candidates on trial for a considerable time, being fearful of admitting them too early to the ordinance. Over them we rejoice with trembling; the imperfection of their knowledge of Christianity, and the few advantages they possess, render them persons of deep interest, amidst the temptations to which they are exposed. These circumstances, though pleasing, bring on me fresh labours and solitudes.

It is in vain to expect that these people should regularly come every sabbath-day a distance of nine, ten, or twelve miles. It would not do to let them come to me from sabbath to sabbath without any public means of grace. I therefore, every other sabbath-day, go over, after our morning service, and preach to them, and return to the evening service. Although this, in this country, is a laborious service; as in the day, from half-past nine, when I leave my own home, till half-past eight in the evening, when I return to it, I have but few moments disengaged; yet, till other means can be provided, and while my strength will permit, I am willing to continue. The other sabbath-day I sent one of the members of our church, who is best qualified for the work, to preach to them. He often spends a few days with them, and itinerates in the adjacent villages. Our schools are now rising from the depression to which the prevalence of the small-pox had reduced them. The school in the yard which is attached to the house where I live, and which, in consequence of the support afforded to it by Mrs. Leonard, we have called "Harpندن School," goes on in a very favourable manner. It is conducted by different persons in my family, but principally by my eldest daughter. She labours in it with incessant diligence, and great anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the children. Partly by the laborious attention to the school, and partly by the enervating influence of the climate, her health has suffered much. She is little more than the shadow of what she was when she left England. The children under her care make considerable progress, both in their needle-work, and in the reading of the word of God. O that they may, in reality, become wise to salvation through faith in Christ Jesus!

## SAMARANG.

From Mr. Bruckner to Mr. Dyer,  
dated

*Samarang, Dec. 24, 1833.*

Since my last letter to you, I have gone on with visiting the people in the surrounding compounds and villages, as much as my strength would permit me to do. Yet the excessive heat and drought which has lasted this year a considerable time, has prevented me in some measure from going so much amongst the people as my heart urged me to do. And even now, although it rains now and then, yet it is still so unusually hot, that I feel at times exhausted by it, if I walk to some place at a small distance; and having now been such a number of years in this debilitating climate, in which every European constitution is so soon worn out, I begin to feel this very much. As to the effects of my speaking to, and distributing of tracts amongst, the people, not much can be said of a pleasing and encouraging nature. Sometimes it should seem, as if it had not been done in vain, as to the spread of knowledge among the natives; for, a few weeks ago, it happened that I entered into a small village, and as I began to declare the gospel to some persons who were sitting and standing in front of their houses, the headman came also to hear. After a little while he said, "What you say accords with the contents of a little book which I have got (he had got hold of some tract which had been formerly circulated), that we must not live in sin." I added, Yes, sin is our eternal ruin, and God, being willing to deliver us from sin and condemnation, has sent his own beloved Son to suffer and die for our sins, that if we repent of them and believe in his Son Jesus Christ, they might be forgiven to us. The man said, "Yes, he has suffered for our sins; I have read this; since I have read all this, I do not live now as I used to do." In general, tracts and addresses are well received by the people; but now and then I meet with a repulse, chiefly from those who are well versed in the tenets of the Mahomedan religion. Thus it happened last week, when I walked along in a compound with a pocket full of tracts. I found a company of men working at a sail; on offering them a tract, some bid me to sit down while they examined the tract; having done this, one of them returned it to me, saying, "This book does not agree with the doctrines of my prophet, and for this reason I am afraid to receive it." I endeavoured to reason farther with them on the subject; but

could make no impression on them, except that some of them wondered that I was acquainted with these things. A little farther some of these tracts were thankfully received.

We have just received a letter from the Religious Tract Society of London, giving us information that the Committee of that Society had voted to us twenty-four reams of paper, and thirty pounds, to aid us in our work. I am very thankful for this grant. We are enabled by this to reprint some of our tracts which are now exhausted, the four thousand excepted which are still held in custody by government. It is but just to mention, that a letter of high approbation from the King of Holland came to the Bible Society of Batavia about a month since, that they had printed the New Testament in Javanese, and made efforts to bring the Javanese to the knowledge of the gospel. It is greatly to be wished, that this approbation from His Majesty may have a good effect on the ruling men here. May the Lord grant a wider and more effectual way for the spread of his word in this country, for the glory of his own name, and for the salvation of this nation! Amen.

## BELIZE.

Extracts from Mr. Bourn to Mr  
Dyer.

*Belize, Feb. 19, 1834.*

I have been with two of our young men, visiting and preaching, at some rising settlements on the coast, which took us nearly a week. We left Belize about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, and were out the whole day and following night completely wet from the rains, and being without a shelter. Thus wearied, we arrived the coming morning at Manatee River—this place I had never seen. After going ashore, and having some little refreshment, we attended the means of grace, and got under way, and the same evening we arrived at Mullin's River, where we had service twice. The attendance and attention were highly gratifying, so that my young friends, who had never been here before, observed afterwards, that we were richly repaid for all our toil. The white man, one of the poor Poyasians who I have reason to believe was brought to a knowledge of the truth, and used to hold a prayer-meeting, read the Scriptures, and converse with the people on the great things of God, is now no more. This he continued till the Sabbath morning before he died. He died, as he had lived, full of

faith;—quite ready, and willing to go. I have reason to hope that his life and death have made an impression on the minds of some that will not be soon forgotten. I took occasion, in one of the services, to make some allusion to and improvement of the event of his removal, from these words: "For me to live is Christ, but to die is gain." One of the young men with me, who is a member of considerable promise, intends shortly to go down there, with his wife, to remain a month, with a view to make himself useful among the people. There is a settlement of Charibs forming not half an hour's walk from this place, and a village of Spaniards besides. After visiting the spot where our late friend's remains were laid, we left the following day, and arrived the same evening at Stern Creek, and preached, when between 200 and 300 hearers were present. This, you will remember, is a settlement of Charibs of about 500, but without a school or a minister, and is a fine opening for usefulness, as it is unoccupied, and they are nearly all clustered together; an active, enterprising race; far more so than the generality of Africans here. They are mostly poor, excepting the produce of their lands, but are quite desirous of having their children taught, and to have some one to become their teacher. The other brother with me has had his mind much exercised for nearly twelve months about visiting this people; but such were his business engagements, that he has been prevented till lately. He is willing to do what he can, and I believe would endure considerable labour and self-denial to be useful; and as a proof of it, he has already commenced going to that place on the Saturday, to spend the Sabbath and to return on Monday; but a change in his worldly circumstances may in a short time prevent it, though at present he bears all the expense, and is willing to do so, himself. To do any thing efficiently, a person should reside among them.

We apprehend it is this individual, thus named by Mr. Bourn, whose death he mentions in a later account, which we subjoin. It is gratifying to meet with these instances of the power of divine grace, operating under external circumstances the most unfavourable to its growth and development.

I have now to feel and deplore the loss of a young man, whose living testimony and dying example have borne

ample proof that God's "hand is not shortened, that he cannot save; nor his ear heavy, that he cannot hear."

He came hither little more than three years ago, a stranger and friendless. To use his own words, in a paper now before me: "I came out here a most inveterate enemy to God and his cause; one that hell was too good a place for; yea, I wonder a thousand times that I was suffered to exist so long on that goodness that I have so abused; but in the midst of deserved wrath my gracious Maker has indeed remembered me in mercy, not only in the blessings of this life, but has made known himself to me in the person of Jesus Christ, as being willing to pardon such a rebel as me. Glory for ever be to his glorious name for that grace that found out such a rebel, and may my heart and tongue never cease to praise his matchless grace!"

He was a young man of the most unblemished morals and integrity, of very retired habits, excepting where duty called, and then I never discovered in any instance an improper forwardness. He seemed ever to know and keep his place; ever ready to assist, and constant in his attendance on the means of grace. He has not only prudently but firmly withstood the attacks of infidelity, while he possessed a tender conscience, lest he should dishonour that holy name by which we are called. Besides his constant attendance on the public means of grace at the chapel, he conducted a prayer-meeting on one of the evenings of the week in a village at some distance from the town, and one on the Lord's day morning, as well as a Sabbath-school in the same place. At different intervals, unsolicited, he came forward to aid, besides what he regularly did toward forwarding the cause of religion, though he had nothing in this world but what he procured by the labour of his own hands. He was by trade a shoe-maker. On one occasion he came and brought, unsolicited, £10. towards repairs of the chapel then going forward; on another he sent a gratifying letter, acknowledging the great privileges he enjoyed, and the duty and obligation he felt to do every thing to facilitate its promotion, accompanying the same with a sum between five and six pounds, towards the improvement of the road to the chapel. On another occasion, knowing the difficulty we have sometimes to meet with, as to lighting up and keeping the chapel in order, he offered, of his own accord, to pay half a dollar per week for that purpose.

He was sick about a fortnight, during which time, though a great sufferer in body, he sustained his sickness with great

patience and resignation to God, often expressing his faith and hope in the Saviour, and his readiness to depart. He fell asleep at last, without a sigh or a groan, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

### JAMAICA.

Since our last, two mails have arrived from Jamaica, the latter of which brought intelligence of the arrival of the *Antæus*, with Mr. Knibb and family on board, at Port Maria, on the 25th of October, from whence he proceeded to Falmouth on the following Thursday, November 4th. Respecting their voyage, Mr. K. remarks:—

We had our usual portion of sea-sickness, of storm, calm, and squalls. The sailors attended the means of grace on the Lord's day, and read, with apparent pleasure, the tracts we distributed among them. I believe that you are aware that the Captain took out his family. One of the number, the eldest daughter, died on the passage. Her parents had spared no pains or expense in the decoration of her person, or the formation of her mind; and really she was a lovely, interesting creature; but, she had not known Jesus. A rapid consumption seized her, and in a few weeks terminated her mortal career. I embraced every opportunity of conversing and praying with her; and never shall I forget the intense anxiety she manifested to hear and know the truth; and I do hope, though I know the too frequent fallacy of death-bed repentances, that pardon and peace were hers. Often did she thank me for the advice I gave, and expressed her thankfulness to God, that she had been brought where she could hear the truth. On my arrival at Port Maria, I committed her remains to the silent tomb, there to rest till the resurrection morn. As soon as the boat could be made sea worthy, we embarked for Rio Bueno, which we reached in safety the same evening. On entering this lovely little bay, the first object that attracted my attention was the ruins of the chapel, in which I had many times proclaimed the words of eternal life. The person who set fire to the chapel is beneath the clods of the valley. Shortly after, he left his home for a ride, was missed for two days, when he was accidentally discovered by a negro, hanging between two rocks, *quite mad*, from whence he was carried home, where he died in the same state. The people saw me as I stood on the deck of the boat. As I neared the shore, I waved my hand; when, being fully as-

ured that it was indeed their minister, they ran from every part of the bay to the wharf. Some pushed off in a canoe, into which I got, with my family, and soon landed on the beach. Verily we were nearly pushed into the sea by kindness. Poor Mrs. K. was quite overcome. They took me up in their arms—they sang—they laughed—they wept; and I wept too. "Him come, him come, for true." On they rushed to the chapel, where we knelt together at the throne of mercy. On the following morning we started by land for Falmouth; the poor people in the pass all knew me, and had I stopt to shake hands with all, I should have been long on the road. As I entered Falmouth, I could scarce contain my feelings, nor can I now. I was, and am, completely overcome. They stood—they looked—"It him, it him, for true; but see how him stand; him make two of what him was, when him left." Soon the news spread, and from 20 and 25 miles distant they came. In the evening we held a prayer-meeting. The chapel was crowded. As I set my foot on the threshold, they struck up, quite unexpectedly,—

"Kindred in Christ, for his dear sake,  
A hearty welcome here receive."

On the sabbath-day, when the people came from the country, the scene was the most interesting I ever beheld. At six in the morning the place was full. At the ten o'clock service numbers were on the outside; two magistrates were present. I preached as well as my feelings would allow; afterwards I addressed them on the change in their circumstances. Oh, the happiness of having the tongue set free from the shackles of slavery! I am sure you will excuse my feelings,—'twas a noble sight! they were as still as death. I urged upon them the duties they would have to perform; and told them, I was sure they would fulfil them.

I showed them the specimen Testaments I had brought; and we distributed several hundred tracts, in commemoration of the day. Heartily did I wish that the Committee of the Tract Society could have enjoyed the scene. The avidity with which they were sought was only equalled by the pleasure with which they were bestowed. When I descended from the pulpit, they could contain themselves no longer, and the magistrates had a good specimen of the manner in which "the notorious Knibb" was received by his people. In the afternoon we commemorated the Lord's Supper; about four hundred of the members sat down. It was indeed a feast of love. Brethren Dend and Dancer were present; and I think

could say, "It is, indeed, good to be here." After the service, two African females came to me, each with an infant, born after the first of August. When they presented their children, and thanked me for setting them free, my feelings were completely overcome,—I left them, and retired to weep. I preached again in the evening, and thus closed the first sabbath among my people in Falmouth.

Last sabbath the tent was rigged, and answers well; though it rained on it for two hours, the wet came not through, and the people sat quite dry. I did long that the kind donor could have seen it, with those who had walked nearly twenty miles, sheltered from the rain, sitting beneath it: I am sure it would have fully recompensed him for the cost it incurred. One half is intended for the sabbath-school children; there are now more than four hundred children, and not a place where they can meet.

I must express to the Committee the gratitude I feel for the services of brother Dendy. The church is in peace, harmony, and love; while his unremitting exertions have, under the blessing of God, been eminently blessed. This feeling of high esteem is only damped by the state of his health. He has over-worked himself, and appears quite emaciated. I do yet trust, that he will be restored; and will long be spared, a blessing to the mission.

At present, I have not met with the least symptom of interruption; not a single person has said a disrespectful word to me. Mrs. K. has a little son, born on the fifth of November—the day of my first sailing from England ten years ago. Mother and child are both well.

As to the general state of the Island, and the conduct of the apprentices, there is such conflicting testimony, that it seems difficult to ascertain the exact truth. The Governor, who is himself a large proprietor, is understood to have expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the negroes on his estates; and a similar testimony was borne, in the House of Assembly, by Mr. Shirley, lately returned as Member for the important parish of Trelawney. Where, as in these instances, proprietors are themselves on the spot, there seems reason to believe that the apprenticeship scheme may be rendered endurable for the short period it is to exist; but, we fear, in the

great majority of other cases, it will be found impossible to maintain it. The House of Assembly have been endeavouring to prevail on the Governor to give the Island magistracy a concurrent jurisdiction with the special Justices. The Marquis has refused this, as plainly inconsistent with the provisions of the Abolition Act; on which the legislature appointed a Committee "to inquire into the causes of dissatisfaction among the apprentices," &c. Several of our Missionaries have been summoned before this Committee. Only one of them, Mr. Abbott, has been yet called to give evidence; and he, being called on to swear that he would answer all questions which might be proposed to him, declined taking the oath. He assigned, at the bar of the house, the next day, the reasons of his refusal, stating particularly his apprehension that, in requiring him to be sworn, the house was going beyond the limits of its constitutional authority. In this opinion, we understand, Mr. Abbott is supported by some of the first legal authorities in the Island; but the house, by a large majority, voted his conduct an unconstitutional attempt to invade its undoubted rights, and "a gross violation of one of its most important privileges;" on which he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at arms, and forthwith conveyed to the common gaol at Spanish Town. A writ of habeas corpus was subsequently moved for by Mr. Watkis, and the case was argued by that learned gentleman and another barrister, before the Chief Justice and the Marquis of Sligo, but without effect. The house having subsequently been prorogued, Mr. Abbott has of course obtained his liberation; but the question is of great importance, and will, we trust, soon be brought authoritatively to a decision. The Secretary of the Society has already obtained an interview on the subject with the newly appointed Secretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Aberdeen; and the affair is thus officially brought under investigation by the Home Government.

LIST OF FOREIGN LETTERS LATELY RECEIVED.

EAST INDIES	Rev. W. H. Pearce	Calcutta	Sept. 2.
	— Henry Beddy	Patna	Aug. 12.
	— J. Williamson	Sewry	April 12.
	— A. Leslie	Monghyr	June 2.
	— Ebenezer Daniel	Colombo	Aug. 15.
	— George Anderson	At sea	July 27.
WEST INDIES	J. M. Phillippo	Spanish Town	Nov. 5.
	Ditto	ditto	28.
	W. Knibb	Falmouth	4.
	Ditto	ditto	13.
	Ditto	ditto	24.
	J. Coultart	St. Ann's Bay	Oct. 30.
	Ditto	ditto	Nov. 18.
	B. B. Dexter	Falmouth	Oct. 27.
	Ditto	ditto	Nov. 20.
	Edward Baylis	Port Maria	Oct. 30.
	Ditto	ditto	Nov. 15.
	T. F. Abbott	Montego Bay	Nov. 1.
	Ditto	Spanish Town	27.
	T. Burchell	Kingston	7.
	Ditto	Montego Bay	25.
	H. C. Taylor	Spanish Town	Oct. 16.
	Ditto	ditto	24.
	Ditto	ditto	Nov. 4.
	Ditto	ditto	27.
	Joshua Tinson	Kingston	Oct. 31.
	Ditto	ditto	Nov. 26.
	W. Whitehorne	Mount Charles	14.
	J. Clarke	Kenmuir	17.
	Ditto	ditto	27.
	F. Gardner	ditto	28.
	Joseph Burton	Nassau, N. P.	21.

We regret to state that a letter, received from the Rev. George Anderson, dated on board the *Orontes*, at sea, in long. 0, lat. 35 S., July 27, conveys the mournful intelligence of the decease of Mrs. Anderson, which took place on the 14th of that month. Almost from the commencement of her voyage she had suffered severely from sea-sickness, which, combined with other circumstances of indisposition, proved too much for her frame, naturally delicate, to sustain. Mrs. Anderson was the only surviving daughter of the late Rev. C. T. Mileham, for several years an active and useful member of the Committee, and her own mind had long cherished the hope of being permitted to engage in Missionary labour; but it has pleased God, in his mysterious providence, to remove her to the heavenly rest before she was permitted to enter on the field of actual service. She departed in the calm and peaceful hope of a blessed immortality; leaving a deeply afflicted partner, whom we earnestly commend to the sympathy and prayers of our Christian friends.

*Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from Dec. 20, 1834, to Jan. 20, 1835, not including individual subscriptions.*

Scarborough and Vicinity, collections and subscriptions, by Mr. Hill	57	17	4
Rochdale, subscriptions and donations, by Henry Kelsall, Esq. (moiety)	57	16	11
Chipping Norton, collected by Mrs. Catton	2	22	0
Lymington, subscriptions, (1833-4) by Rev. James Millard	12	2	6
Oxford, collected by Miss Collingwood:—			
For Spanish Town School	10	17	0
For Calcutta do.	11	3	6
Walworth, one-third of Annual collection at Rev. G. Clayton's	35	6	3
Romney, (Monmouthshire), by Rev. D. Phillips	2	0	0
Aston Abbotts and Wingrave, by Rev. Mr. Aston	4	15	0
Misses Spurden's Missionary Box	1	5	0
Lincoln, collection and subscriptions, by Rev. J. Craps	21	9	8
Ipswich, &c., sundry subscriptions, by Mr. Pollard	4	4	0

Corwall Auxiliary, by Rev. J. Spasshatt:—			
Marazion	8	8	0
St. Ives	4	10	0
St. Austle	13	1	11
Padstow	1	0	7
Chacewater	13	13	6
Helston	8	18	7
Penzance	10	2	0
Truro	45	2	3
Redruth	34	0	7
Friend, by Mr. Beddow	1	0	0
Falmouth	42	7	0
	191	6	8
Previously remitted	90	0	0
	101	6	8
Holyhead, Amlwch, Rhydwyn, Soar, and Llanfachreth, by Rev. W. Morgan	15	0	0

In our next, we hope to publish a complete list of the collections made in Scotland by our brethren Messrs. Groser and Flood.

## DONATIONS.

Thomas Wilcox, Esq., by the Secretary	150	0	0
Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart, by Rev. W. Savory	2	0	0
Sunday School Union, for Spanish Town Schools	50	0	0
"A small New Year's Gift, intended as a thank-offering to the Lord, to promote the furtherance of his Gospel," from S. Webb, Langley	1	0	0

N.B.—Our kind friend at Langley is respectfully reminded, that it was absolutely necessary to avoid entering the *particulars* of small subscriptions in the Chapel list. Otherwise, the size of the document would have been far more than doubled, and the extra expense proportionably increased.

## On Account of Jamaica School Rooms.

Friends at Wandsworth, by John Bell, Esq.	19	10	0
Do. at Westminster, by George Stacey, Esq.	16	10	0

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A parcel of Magazines, Books, &c., has been received at the Mission House from an unknown friend.

The amount, kindly remitted from Lymington in May last, was paid over, by mistake, to another of our public Institutions, and not received at Fen Court till the 1st of January, which will account for the delay in the acknowledgment.

ERRATA. In the printed list of Jamaica Subscriptions, the amount collected at Hackney by Miss Thornton, is misprinted £16. 8s. 6d., instead of £18. 8s. 6d. The donations were as follow:—

Josiah Wilson, Esq.	5	0	0
C. F. Collins, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Collins	2	0	0
Miss S. Collins	2	0	0
Miss E. Collins	2	0	0
Mrs. Hale	1	0	0
Miss Hale	0	10	0
Mrs. Moore	0	10	0
Friends	0	8	6

The Maze Pond list of collections should have contained the name of Miss Lucey, £4. 10s.

The Editor has just learnt that the £20 remitted from Stowmarket should have been entered as from the friends of the Rev. W. Ward, by Thomas Prentice, Esq.

The name of the Rev. C. T. Crate and others stand in connexion with Eye. Mr. Crate, we have since found, is preaching in Norwich, and has been for some time at the chapel where Mr. Le Maire formerly was, and only the sum connected with the name of Mr. J. M. Freeman should have appeared for Eye.

In our December Herald, the subscriptions from Loughborough should be £9. 15s. 8d., instead of £0. 15s. 8d.