

MISSIONARY HERALD.

CCIV.

DECEMBER, 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.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

We have lately taken occasion to direct the attention of our Christian friends to the Boarding School at Chitpore, under the superintendence of our Missionary brother, Mr. Ellis. We rejoice to state, that our appeal has not been in vain. Several friends have engaged to contribute the sum of £5 each, for the support and education of a pupil; and one has very kindly handed us £100, to discharge a debt to that amount, which was resting on the seminary. We now insert a communication on this subject, forwarded us by our Calcutta brethren, under date of April 13 last, and shall be thankful if its insertion shall lead other friends to the evangelization of India, to adopt pupils to be trained in this highly useful seminary.

Dear Friends and Brethren,

The very small amount of contributions for native education in India, and the great importance of that part of Missionary engagements, have induced us to address you on behalf of the Chitpore

Native Christian Boys' Boarding School. This Institution has for its object the education of the children of native converts, with the view of selecting the best qualified among them as catechists and preachers of the Gospel. We consider this object as intimately connected with the increase and prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom here. At present there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining intelligent and devoted native assistants; men qualified by grace and knowledge to unfold to their countrymen the truth as it is in Jesus. The Institution on behalf of which we now appeal to you, presents a promising means of meeting this serious deficiency, and we therefore unite in earnestly requesting the assistance of kind friends for its support. There are now thirty-seven boys in the seminary, whose ages vary from eight to eighteen. They first attend to their own language, a good knowledge of which is considered essential to their future usefulness; after which they commence the study of English as being the medium through which they may best obtain that information it is desirable they should possess. The instruction given to the youths is that which may best qualify them to preach the Gospel among the heathen. It is thought of the first importance to give them a close acquaintance with Divine truth, in its history, doctrines, and evi-

dences; and besides which to obtain some knowledge of Geography, Ancient and Modern History, the elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with Composition, and Translation into their own language. The sum required to support a youth in the Institution is small, and we hope this will induce many friends to give us their assistance by taking the charge of one or more of the lads, with whom they might correspond and regard as their agents in this land of heathenism. Should any friend prefer it, a child not already in the school may readily be selected from among the numerous native Christian families in our connexion, who may adopt the name of his patron in addition to his own. It will require, however, four or five years of course to enable such an one to correspond with his benefactor in English. The monthly expense of each, for food and clothing, and every thing connected with their maintenance and education, is *four rupees*, or £5 a year. We wish to raise the number of youths to fifty. £250 a year is required for this purpose; and should this assistance be afforded, we hope, with the Divine blessing, that four or five pious and intelligent men, from among the fifty, may yearly leave the seminary to engage as schoolmasters, catechists, or preachers of the Gospel.

We would also observe, that our Independent and Episcopal friends, from witnessing the good effects of similar efforts, have lately established boarding-schools for boys, and intend doing the same for girls without delay. There is one or more attached to the American Missions in Ceylon, which has rendered them a rich harvest for the labour bestowed. At the last report of their seminary, out of 160 youths under their care, upwards of fifty had been baptized and received into the communion of the church; and since this a cheering revival of religion has taken place in the school, and a large number have been added unto the Lord. At the Chitpore Institution we have not been favoured to see any thing like this, as there has yet been but a small number in the school. We feel thankful, however, for the Divine blessing, which has been vouchsafed. Within the past two years eight from the seminary have given themselves unto God, and continue to walk as it becometh the Gospel.

We would also mention that we have already been obliged to borrow £100, to meet the expenses of the school, and shall be obliged to incur a further debt of £150 for the same purpose, before we can hear

from you. Deeply feeling the importance of the object for which we have addressed you, and the urgent necessity of immediate pecuniary help, without which it must be altogether given up, and with it one of the most promising means of evangelizing the people, we conclude by commending the Institution to the serious and benevolent attention of friends, remaining, with much respect,

Yours affectionately,

In the Gospel,

(Signed) W. YATES,
J. PENNEY, etc.
W. H. PEARCE,
J. THOMAS,
J. D. BELLIS,

P.S.—We would add, that we have also a similar boarding-school for girls, designed to educate the female children of our native brethren, so as to make them fit companions for our educated young men. The expense of a girl is so nearly the same as a boy that perhaps it is desirable the same sum should be allowed, viz. £5 per annum. We mention this under the impression that perhaps some of our benevolent friends may wish to support one of both, and thus widen the circle of their benevolent influence. Owing to the enlargement of these schools, and the increasing age of the pupils, a short time since it was thought desirable to remove the female department to Sibpur, under the care of Mrs. G. Pearce. Any friends, therefore, who wish their subscriptions to go towards both a boy and a girl, will kindly mention it.

When the late excellent Governor General of India was about to return to this country, a deputation from the Missionary body in and near Calcutta waited upon his Lordship with a farewell address, and were most kindly received. The address itself is highly worthy of preservation; and the reply of His Lordship is so honourable to that nobleman, and includes so powerful a testimony to the value and importance of Missionary labours, strictly so called, that we insert both for the information of our readers.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c.

My Lord,
We, whose names are affixed, the Missionaries resident in Calcutta and its

vicinity from the Societies of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and of Protestant Dissenters, beg leave to approach your Lordship with this united expression of our high respect, and of our regret at your approaching departure from India.

The sentiments and language of political adulation, my Lord, are as far from our habitual feeling and habit as they would be derogatory to our spiritual office, and injurious to the moral interests which we subscribe. To debateable matters of political science and experiment, therefore, it is neither our duty nor our desire to advert, least of all on an occasion like the present. Many things in your Lordship's administration we appreciate only in silence and enjoyment.

It is as Christian Missionaries, my Lord, that we now approach you. If the general tenor of your Lordship's administration, as well as many of its special measures in particular, have been calculated, as we firmly believe, to promote the real welfare of India, and to aid forward, whether directly or indirectly, the one great paramount object in which we individually labour,—it would argue in us a culpable indifference to that object itself, or great insensibility to the means of its advancement, were we to omit thus publicly to offer the thankful expression of our respectful homage.

Education, under your Lordship's government, has reached a standard much higher, and made a progress far greater, than in any former period of the British rule in India. Measures have been introduced eminently tending to elevate the native character; to call forth the native mind, and excite in it the sentiment of civism, and to interest all in the progress of the common welfare; such as the institution of native juries, and the appointment of natives of talent and character to offices of greater trust and emolument in the secondary departments of justice, as preparatory to still higher attainments. Your Lordship's readiness to receive and even forwardness to invite the contributions of individual experience, wisdom and observation to the general attack of public happiness, has been strikingly exemplified, and it is a subject of special gratification that greater security also has been given to the possessions of converts to Christianity, who had in too many instances been disturbed by private persecution or legal spoliation: but who will now, if it is to be trusted, repose in tranquillity and safety under the shadow of the equal law. These, my Lord, are some of these acts and results of your

Lordship's administration, that, under the blessing of Almighty God, have exerted and must continue to exert the most beneficial influence on the moral and civil prosperity of British India.

The abolition of the impious and murderous rite of Sati, by which the foul stain of blood, the blood of the innocent victims to an unnatural, cruel, and degrading superstition, has at length been wiped away from the front of a Christian government, multitudes of hapless widows and mothers annually preserved to their helpless families and to society, and a new impulse and direction given to the domestic affections; while the greatest hitherto existing obstacle to domestic education, in which national virtue has ever its origin and cradle, has been at once and for ever removed—this measure alone, one which your Lordship had the wisdom and humanity to resolve upon, the courage and firmness to carry forward to completion, would be abundantly sufficient of itself to stamp an indelible character of benignity and mercy on your Lordship's administration, and for which millions yet unborn will venerate your Lordship's memory.

We may be permitted, also, to advert to the generous aid your Lordship has in so many ways given to plans and institutions of general utility. Schools of instruction, benevolent establishments, schemes of new interest and benefit, have by your Lordship's encouragement and munificence been formed, fostered, or matured,—thus, not only conferring the most substantial advantages on present, but securing them to succeeding generations.

If the departure of your Lordship would, under any circumstances, be viewed by us as a subject of regret, that feeling is greatly increased by a consideration of the cause which has accelerated it, and terminated your government at a period when the most important changes are to be introduced—changes which your Lordship's experience, firmness, and talent would, we had hoped, have so advantageously directed to a final and successful accomplishment.

We beg your Lordship to receive our united assurance of a grateful recognition of that divine providence by which kings rule and princes decree judgment, in those beneficial results to India to which we have adverted, and which the God of all the kingdoms of the earth has called and enabled you to bring about. To that same gracious Power our fervent prayers are, and shall be devoutly offered, for your Lordship's future health and welfare. We will further only presume to add

the strong sense we entertain of the advantages which your Lordship's excellent lady has conferred upon the society of India, and upon those many institutions which have partaken so largely of Her Ladyship's patronage. The munificence of Lady William Bentinck's charities, the amiability of her manners, and the example of her virtues, have justly endeared her in no common degree to all. Deeply do we deplore the loss to be sustained in her Ladyship's, as well as in your Lordship's departure; fervently do we unite in supplication for her health and happiness; gratefully shall we cherish the remembrance of her many excellencies.

Thankful for the kindness with which we have now been permitted to approach your Lordship, we beg you to accept this expression of our sincere and most respectful sentiments and wishes, and have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servants,

(Signed,)

- C. Aratoon, *Baptist Missionary Society.*
 T. Boaz, *London Missionary Society.*
 J. Campbell, *London Missionary Society.*
 W. Deerr, *Church Missionary Society.*
 J. D. Ellis, *Baptist Missionary Society.*
 D. Ewart, *Missionary of the Church of Scotland.*
 G. Gogery, *London Missionary Society.*
 J. Haberlin, *Church Missionary Society.*
 M. Hill, *London Missionary Society.*
 J. Krukeberg, *Church Missionary Society.*
 A. F. Lacroix, *London Missionary Society.*
 J. Leechman, *Serampore Mission.*
 J. Linke, *Church Missionary Society.*
 J. Mack, *Serampore Mission.*
 W. S. Mackay, *Missionary of the Church of Scotland.*
 Joshua Marshman, *Serampore Mission.*
 W. Morton, *Incorporated Society, P. G. F. P.*
 G. Mundy, *London Missionary Society.*
 G. Pearce, *Baptist Missionary Society.*
 W. H. Pearce, *Baptist Missionary Society.*
 C. Piffard, *London Missionary Society.*
 T. Reichardt, *Church of England Missionary.*
 W. Robinson, *Serampore Mission.*
 T. Sandys, *Church Missionary Society.*
 J. Thomas, *Baptist Missionary Society.*
 J. Weitbrecht, *Church Missionary Society.*
 W. Yates, *Baptist Missionary Society.*

Reply of His Lordship.

Returning to my country, and to my friends, I can present to them no testimonial so impressive as your address, that in the discharge of this great trust, I have done nothing to tarnish the na-

tional honour, or to forfeit their good opinion and esteem. Your holy profession,—the excellence of your lives,—the concurrence of so many individuals of different persuasions, give a value to your approbation that is, indeed, most gratifying. I must at the same time recollect that it is part of that charity which you so earnestly teach and practise, to think no evil, and to regard with indulgence, conduct that seems to emanate from good intentions. But even your praise must not mislead me from a deep conscientiousness and confession of my own unworthiness, or make me forget, that only in humble dependance upon the Giver of all mercies, I can hope by earnest prayer to obtain forgiveness for the unprofitable use I have made of the talents committed to my care.

[Here His Lordship became deeply affected, even to tears, and was unable, for several minutes, to proceed. The Missionaries were feelingly impressed.]

I have the more reason to feel flattered by your kindness upon this occasion, inasmuch as it proceeds from those with whom, in their public capacity, I have carefully abstained from holding any communion. The professed object of your lives and labours is conversion. The fundamental principle of British rule—the compact to which the government stands solemnly pledged—is strict neutrality. Of this important maxim, policy as well as good faith have enjoined upon me the most scrupulous observance; because, besides disarming the disloyal of his most powerful means of mischief, it tends to give contentment of mind to the good, and to form into one firm bulwark of defence, the confidence and attachment of the whole population. The same maxim of strict neutrality is peculiarly applicable to the question, now so much agitated, of general education. I venture to give it as my firm opinion, that in all the schools and colleges under the support of Government, the principle cannot be too strongly enforced, and that all interference or injudicious tampering with the religious belief of the students, and all mingling, direct or indirect, of Christianity with the system of instruction, ought to be positively forbidden. It is held, I know, by many, that the improvement of the human mind in India, if unaccompanied by instruction in a purer faith, is calculated to destroy that which exists, without substituting any thing in its place. One of our best and most useful prelates, the late Bishop Turner, thought otherwise. His was an opinion in which the Mussulman, the

Hindu, and the Christian—all, in short, who believe their faith to be true—ought to join, that the more the mind is enlightened, the better able will it be to appreciate religious and every other truth.

There is, I understand, in England, a large class of excellent persons, who consider as a compromise of principle the protection afforded to the religions of the country, and would gladly induce more active interference on the part of the ruling Power in the diffusion of Christianity. They may be assured that a more grievous error could not be entertained. The recollection of past ages, when conversion by whatever means, by fire and sword if persuasion failed; was the first care of the conqueror, is not obliterated from the memory or apprehensions of the people; and the greatest obstacles to the cause they espouse, would be the distrust any decided intervention of the supreme authority would inevitably create. The extension of Episcopacy was not without objection, as involving the great principle of neutrality. Known, as this great dignitary is, to derive his office from the Crown, and bearing always the rank and character of one of the highest officers of the state; it is difficult for the public to see him in his other capacity of head and patron of the Church Missionaries, without having the suspicion that the Government must have some connexion with and interest in their proceedings. We may rely with confidence on the exercise of the greatest caution in this respect, on the part of our excellent Diocesan, but that caution is now and will always be particularly called for.

Being as anxious as any of these excellent persons for the diffusion of Christianity through all countries, but knowing better than they do the ground we stand upon, my humble advice to them is,—Rely exclusively upon the humble, pious, and learned Missionary. His labours, divested of all human power, create no distrust. Encourage education with all your means. The offer of religious truth in the school of the Missionary, is without objection. It is, or is not, accepted. If it is not, the other seeds of instruction may take root, and yield a rich and abundant harvest of improvement and future benefit. I would give them as an example in support of this advice, the school founded exactly upon these principles, lately superintended by the estimable Mr. Duff, that has been attended with such unparalleled success. I would say to them finally, that they could not send to India too many labourers in the vineyard, like those whom I have now the gratification of addressing.

Farewell—May God Almighty give you health and strength to prosecute your endeavours, and may He bless them with success!

SAMARANG.

From Mr. Bruckner to the Secretary, dated Samarang, Feb. 17, 1835 :

I wrote to you a few months ago, and, although nothing of very great importance has transpired since, yet I think it worth while to report to you, that I have got at last limited permission from government, for distributing tracts among the natives. You know, that I never ceased entirely from circulating tracts, even after the prohibition, for I thought we ought rather obey God than man, in making known the gospel, both by speaking and by writing; but I was then always in danger of being called to an account for it, and of being involved in new troubles. I can, therefore, now go to work with more quietness of mind in giving away these little pamphlets. I distributed fifty of them yesterday in a certain place. They are also widely circulated in the interior, for there is a great intercourse between this place and the people from other parts of the island. A headman of a small village, who sustains also the function of a priest, to whom I have declared the gospel from time to time and given tracts, told me some weeks ago, that he had sent all the tracts I had given him to his many sons, who were living in different places in the country, that they might know the good things contained in these little books; and now, added he, some of my friends write to me for tracts from a place which is upwards of thirty hours' distance from hence.

In the place he mentioned is the great academy or school for the Mussulman priests in this country; but whether the tracts had found an entrance among the students I cannot tell. I have still a good stock of tracts, which will, perhaps, last me twelve months longer; besides, we have still left some funds for printing more. I have about £40 from the sale of my Javanese grammar, which sum I intend to print Javanese tracts with.

But for the circulation of the New Testament in Javanese, government has not yet granted us permission. People in England will certainly think it strange, that a Christian government should hesitate a moment to give permission for the circulation of a book, which is even circulated in Turkey itself; but such is the power of prejudice and darkness in this

country, that the people who sit at the helm of political affairs judge it to be dangerous for the public tranquillity, if such a book as the New Testament were circulated among the natives, as some ill-designed persons might make a handle of it to rouse the people to insurrection. I have experienced the contrary of this, as I have ventured to issue upwards of fifty copies of this book among the natives, and there has arisen no disturbance; but those who received a book seemed to be much pleased and very grateful for it.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

NORWICH AND EAST NORFOLK.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Brock (successor to the late venerable Joseph Kinghorn), to the Secretary.

I feel much pleasure in communicating to you an account of the Anniversary of our Auxiliary to the Baptist Mission. We have been favoured this year with the valuable aid of Messrs. Carey, Steane, and Giles, with which, in connexion with local aid, we have effected more than on any former anniversary.

Lynn, Dereham, Foulsham, Ingham, Aylsham, and Brooke, provided for us large and attentive audiences, by which the appeals of the deputation were responded to in a manner agreeably and practically indicative of increasing attachment to the cause which they have espoused. Norwich, if it did not surpass, at least quite equalled, its coadjutors in the country, both in the numbers which it

presented at our meetings; and in the contributions which they supplied.

On Lord's-day, the 11th of October, the various pulpits were occupied by the deputation with great effect; and on the evening of the following day, our public meeting was held, which, for general excellence, was by far the best we have ever had. On the morning of Tuesday, about 200 dear friends sat down to a Missionary breakfast. After breakfast we all joined in *family devotion*. And now arrived the consummation of our joy. Every thing told: the company—old men and maidens, young men and children. The sentiment—one is our Master, even Christ, and all we are brethren. The addresses—in every sense, acceptable words. The object—the preaching among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ. It was, most truly, a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. As the meeting was drawing to a close, I received a note (anonymous), informing me that the writer would give a £5 note instead of a speech. Encouraged by those around, I read it to the meeting, and said, "Will any friend give me another?" "I will," replied several voices, in lively, lovely accents; "I will." And so, my dear Sir, they did; and so did many others, according to their ability; until, as the result of that meeting, very nearly £80 were contributed in addition to all that had been contributed before. With the writer of the note no communication was held, for with his name we were unacquainted until the meeting had closed. It was altogether spontaneous from first to last.

Could our denomination, generally, have witnessed the hallowed scene, I believe that Missionary breakfasts would become an appendage, and a most valuable one too, to the services which hitherto they have been accustomed to hold.

Contributions received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from October 20, 1835, to November 20, 1835, not including individual subscriptions.

Hull, Auxiliary Society, on account, by John Thornton, Esq.	100	0	0	Beccles, contributions, by Rev. George Wright.	6	1	0
Cambridge, Auxiliary Society, by E. Randall, Esq.	84	7	0	Garnitngay, collection and subscriptions, by Rev. E. Manning.	13	7	10
Scarborough, &c., collections and subscriptions, by Rev. B. Evans.	55	18	0	Ruckinghamshire, by Rev. P. Taylor:—			
Newport and Niton, I. W., collections, by Rev. F. Trestrail.	9	12	8	Chenies.	5	0	0
Walworth, East-lane, Friends, by Mr. Payne.	2	4	7	Emington.	0	10	0
Mage Pond, Auxiliary Society, by Mr. Beddome.	31	14	8	Haddenham.	1	4	0
Ponemouth, Portsea, and Gosport, Auxiliary, on account, by Mr. Hinton.	100	0	0	Towersey.	0	10	0
Rotterdam, Miss. Box, by Messrs. Hoskins.	1	10	4				
				Narnton, collections, by Rev. J. Acock.	8	11	0
				Bridgnorth, collection and subscriptions, by Rev. T. Morgan.	22	9	3
				Brighton, collection and subscriptions, by Rev. J. M. Sowle.	27	4	3

Plymouth, collection, Oct. 4, by Rev. S. Nicholson, for <i>Translations</i>	8 16 8
Olney, subscriptions, by William Andrews, Esq.....	12 8 0
Ford Forge, Baptist church, by Rev. R. Pengilly.....	5 0 0
Coldstream, Missionary Box, by Mrs. Paxton.....	1 6 0
Bedford, collection at Mr. King's, by Rev. E. Carey.....	6 11 0
Nottingham, collections and subscriptions, by Mr. Lomax.....	88 12 8
Collingham, do. by Rev. E. Carey.....	21 0 0
Newark, do. do.....	8 0 0

By an oversight, the following sums, collected by Mr. Flood, in Scotland, were omitted in the list published January last.

Stirling:	
Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. McMillan's.....	2 10 0
J. J. Wilson, Esq.....	1 0 0
Collection in St. John's-st. Chapel.....	3 18 0
Ayr: Collection.....	1 6 4
Glasgow:	
Collection, at Rev. Mr. Robertson's.....	1 1 0
	<u>9 15 4</u>

SOUTH WALES.

Collected by Rev. J. STATHAM.

Monmouthshire:	
Caerleon.....	2 2 0
Newport.....	12 10 9
Castle Town.....	4 15 9
Argoed.....	0 7 0
Beulah.....	3 17 10
Pontrhydryn.....	4 10 0
Pontypool.....	13 19 7
Pisgah.....	1 16 6
Llanwenarth.....	2 2 3
Abergavenny.....	1 1 0
Nantyglo Herman.....	5 10 0
Penycae.....	2 14 1
Tredegarr.....	13 1 2
	<u>68 9 0</u>
Cardiganshire:]	
Cardigan.....	26 1 2
Penypark.....	2 0 7
Zion Chapel.....	0 6 2
Llwyndafydd.....	1 5 6
Aberayron.....	9 11 6
Swyddfynon.....	0 18 7
Ebenezer Llandysil.....	0 15 6
Talybont Tabernacle.....	1 0 0
Penrhyncock.....	1 0 0
Aberystwyth.....	13 1 0
	<u>56 0 0</u>

Glamorganshire:	
Aberdure.....	0 11 6
Dowlais.....	6 2 0
Hirwain.....	0 10 0
Merthyr Tydfil.....	14 19 1
Llantrisant.....	0 4 0
Ystrad.....	0 10 0
Dinas.....	2 13 1
Newbridge.....	5 10 0
Cardiff.....	25 6 11
Llantrwmajor.....	0 18 0
Llancaavan.....	0 13 0
Cowbridge.....	5 1 0
Bridgend.....	5 18 9
Maesteg.....	1 10 0
Aberavon.....	0 13 0
Salem Llsangyfelach, &c.....	0 13 6
Siloam.....	0 6 0
Neath.....	2 12 6
Swansea.....	25 1 8
Barnstaple.....	1 1 0
	<u>100 15 0</u>

Carmarthenshire:	
Vellenvole.....	2 0 0
Soar.....	0 10 0
Llanelly.....	8 0 0
Kidwelly.....	0 18 9
Llangudain.....	1 1 0
Carmarthen.....	12 18 7
Salem.....	2 3 1
Cwmivor.....	1 0 0
Cwmfellim.....	1 3 0
Rehoboth.....	5 0 0
Penypont.....	1 0 0
Drevach.....	0 10 0
Ffynnonhenry.....	1 12 9
Newcastle Emlyn.....	6 8 0
Bethel and Salem.....	1 15 0
	<u>46 0 10</u>

Pembrokeshire:	
Narberth.....	16 0 0
Molleston.....	2 12 6
Milford.....	2 5 0
Pembroke Dock.....	8 1 0
Zion.....	1 11 6
Bethlehem.....	0 18 8
Salem.....	0 12 7
Haverfordwest.....	60 0 0
Beulah.....	1 1 6
Middlemill.....	6 3 0
Fishguard.....	8 0 0
Llanglofan.....	20 3 0
Tabor.....	1 17 0
Bylchygwynt.....	1 0 0
Newport.....	2 18 7
Jabez.....	1 16 6
Fynnon.....	6 13 2
Rhydwylym.....	3 14 8
Kiltowyl.....	1 10 0
Blaenyffor.....	2 10 0
Bethabara.....	3 9 6
Ebenezer.....	8 12 0
Blaenywaun.....	11 14 0
Siloam Verwig.....	1 8 0
	<u>174 12 2</u>

Total collected in South Wales £445 17s.

The Committee present their cordial thanks to the ministers and other friends in the Principality, by whom their respected brother was so kindly received, for the renewed tokens of their attachment to the cause of the Society.

DONATIONS.

J. G., by the Secretary.....	100 0 0
Thomas Ellis, Esq., Sandhurst, for School Books to Jamaica.....	3 0 0
Mrs. Wedd, Watford, for Jamaica Schools.....	2 0 0
Eros, for Translations.....	0 10 0

Widow and Orphans' Fund.

Trustees of the New Selection Hymn Book, by Mr. Haddon.....	15 0 0
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ERRATUM.—In our last Annual Report, page 64, the subscription of John Phillips, Esq., of Haverfordwest, should have been entered £1, instead of 10s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. I. is informed that means are being used, by parties unconnected with the Society, to supply the deficiency to which he refers.

The kind donation of £5 from Rev. J. B. Burt, of Beaulieu, to the Society for the Education of the Sons of Baptist Ministers, has been handed over to the proper quarter.

INDEX.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Cornwall, 75
 Gloucestershire, 83
 John Street Chapel, 83
 North East Cambridgeshire, 59
 Norwich and East Norfolk, 98
 Oxfordshire, 91

MISSIONARY STATIONS, &c.

Allahabad, 44, 61
 Ava, 3, 77
 Beerbhoon, 34
 Belize, 11, 23
 Burmah, 3
 Byamville, 42, 43
 Calcutta, 7, 9, 44, 77
 Colombo, 10, 41
 Chitpore, 44, 51, 63, 7.
 Chunar, 68
 Cutwa, 33
 Digah, 44, 81
 Dinapore, 68, 81
 Durbungah, 79
 Graham's Town, 3, 27, 30
 Graaff Reinet, 36
 Hanwella, 42, 43
 Howrah, 43, 61, 64
 Java, 35
 Karega, 27
 Kharee, 44, 61, 65
 Luckyantipore, 44, 61, 65
 Maulmein, 3
 Mergui, 3
 Monghyr, 24, 78
 Mirzapore, 81
 Padang, 35
 Patna, 80
 Rajmahal Hills, 24, 78
 Rangoon, 3
 Sewry, 34, 85
 Samarang, 11, 35
 Stern Creek, 12
 Seebpore, 43
 South Africa, 3, 27, 26, 83
 Sumatra, 35
 Sulkea, 64
 Tavoy, 3
 JAMAICA, 4, 13, 17, 27, 35, 44, 69, 86
 Anotia Bay, 72
 Black River, 70
 Brown's Town, 18, 36, 72
 Belle Castle, 28
 Constant Spring, 18, 28
 Dry Harbour, 73
 Endeavour, 73, 90
 Fairfield, 18, 28

Falmouth, 7, 13, 18, 23, 30, 44, 72, 91
 Gurney's Mount, 20
 Garden Hill, 28
 Guy's Hill, 18
 Green Island, 72
 Jericho, 28, 36, 71, 87
 Kingston, 4, 18, 27, 36, 69
 Lucea, 20, 36, 72, 91
 Lucky Valley, 18, 28, 71
 Luidas Vale, 28
 Mahoe Hill, 73
 Manchioneal, 70
 Montego Bay, 7, 18, 36, 91
 Mount Charles, 6
 Morant Bay, 28, 70
 Ocho Rios, 18, 72
 Passage Fort, 69
 Port Royal, 4, 27, 69
 Port Maria, 6, 13, 72, 98
 Pedrees, 18
 Retirement, 18, 28
 Rio Bueno, 18, 73, 69
 Salter's Hill, 20, 90
 Savanna-la-Mar, 36, 80
 Scot's Hall, 28
 Shortwood, 73
 Spanish Town, 4, 18, 39, 69, 86
 St. Ann's, 5, 18, 19, 39
 Stewart's Town, 18, 36, 73, 89
 Top Hill, 5
 Yallahs, 4, 17, 69
 BAHAMAS, 21, 29, 38, 74, 83
 Andros Island, 21, 30
 Crooked Island, 30
 Eleuthera, 21, 30, 74
 Exuma, 30
 Long Island, 30
 Nassau, 21, 29, 39, 45, 74
 Rum Key, 30
 St. Domingo, 30
 St. John's, 87
 St. Salvador, 21
 Turks' Islands, 29, 30
 Watling's Island, 30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Meeting, 33, 41, 49, 61
 Death of Mrs. Anderson, 15
 Dr. Carey, 1
 Mr. Pearson, 29
 J. B. Wilson, Esq., 17, 25
 List of Letters, 7, 15, 31, 38, 46, 91
 Contributions, 8, 16, 24, 31, 39, 46, 59, 68, 70,
 84, 92
 To Correspondents, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 68, 76,
 84, 92