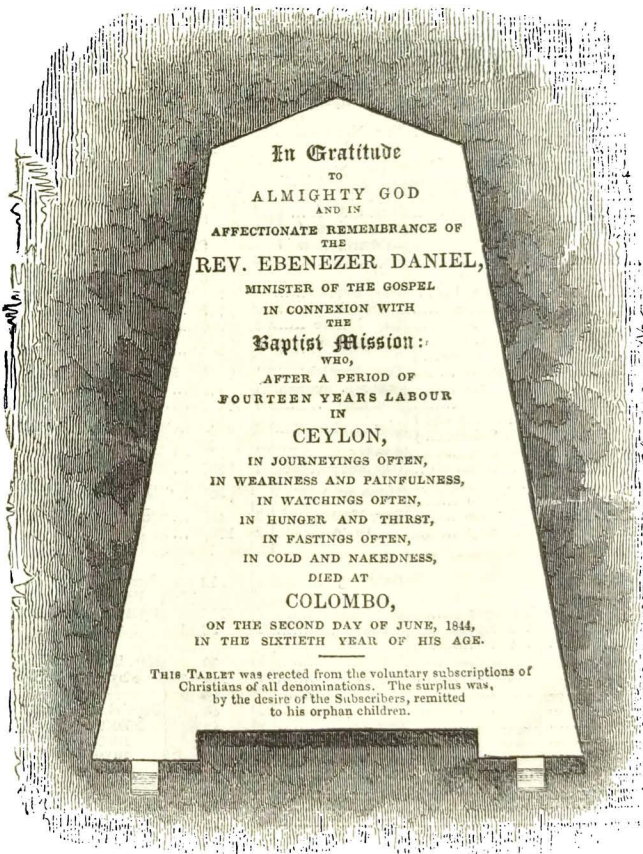


# THE MISSIONARY HERALD.



TABLET IN PETTAH CHAPEL, COLOMBO.

**STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS**  
**IN CONNEXION WITH THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

PLACES.	By whom superintended or established.	Description of School.	Number.	Attendance		How supported.
				Boys.	Girls.	
<b>INDIA.</b>						
Calcutta, Circular Road	A. Leslie	Sabbath	1	8	8	
Ditto	Ditto	Bible Class	1	...	12	
Lal Bazar	J. Wenger	English Day	2	200	75	Local contributions.
Intally, Calcutta	G. Pearce	Boarding	2	25	20	Subs. in England and India.
Ditto	Ditto	Day, English	1	90	...	Ladies Aux. Soc. & B. M. S.
Coolie Bazar	Lal Bazar Church	Day, Native	1	30	...	Local contributions.
Khidderpore	Ditto	Ditto	1	80	...	Ditto.
Allipore	Mr. Floyd	Ditto	1	80	...	Ditto.
Gariya	Mr. Meudes	Day, English	1	100	...	Ditto.
Nursidachoke	J. C. Page	Day & board, N.	2	32	...	Calcutta Auxiliary Society.
Malayapur	G. Pearce	Day, Native	1	50	...	Ladies' Auxiliary Society.
Jhinki	Ditto	Ditto	1	30	...	Ditto.
Lakhyantipur	Ditto	Day and Evening	1	25	...	Calcutta Aux. Miss. Society.
Howrah	T. Morgan	Day, English	1	...	...	
Ramkrishnapore	Ditto	Day, Native	3	230	...	{ In the Jubilee School some girls, all supported by local contributions.
Ghuserie						
Benares Road						
Serampore	{ Messrs. Denham & Robinson	} Day, Native	8	750	72	Local contributions.
Ditto	J. C. Marshman	Day, ditto	1	120	...	Ditto.
Suri Birbhum	J. Williamson	Day, ditto	2	...	...	
		Boarding, ditto	1	62	8	Ditto.
		Sabbath, ditto	1	...	...	
Jessore	J. Parry	Day	9	300	...	One by the Bap. Miss. Soc., the rest by local contributions.
Dacca	O. Leonard	Day, English	1	30	...	Local contributions.
Chittagong	J. Johannes	Ditto	2	74	...	Ditto.
Chaunggas	Ditto	Day, Native	1	50	...	Ditto.
Monghir	{ J. Lawrence } { J. Parsons }	Ditto	3	90	...	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Day, English	1	...	8	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Sabbath, English	1	10	...	Ditto.
Patna	H. Beddy	Boarding	1	...	36	Contribs. in England & India.
Benares	{ J. Smith and } { G. Small }	Day	6	152	25	Local Contributions.
Chunar	J. Wilks	Sunday	1	15	25	
Allahabad	L. Mackintosh	Day and Sabbath	1	30	...	
Agra	B. Williams	Three Schools	...	36	...	Local contributions & B. M. S.
Chitoura	Ditto	Ditto	...	40	...	Ditto.
Muttra	T. Phillips	Day, Native	1	40	...	Contrib. from Maze Pond, Eng.
Cutwa	W. Carey	Ditto	1	120	...	
<b>CEYLON.</b>						
Colombo, Grand Pass...		Boarding	1	12	...	Female Education Society and Friends in England.
Pettah	C. C. Dawson	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
Tamil Mission	J. Davies	Day	5	138	...	By Baptist Missionary Society.
Slave Island	C. B. Lewis	Sabbath	1	30	...	
Mullakooly	J. Allen	Ditto	...	...	...	
Pettoompoy		Day	1	30	...	Mrs. Leonard, of Woodchester.
Kottigawattia		Day	7	140	...	One by New Park Street.
Ditto		Sabbath	1	40	...	
Waragoda		Day	1	46	...	Baptist Missionary Society.
Toomboovilla		Day	2	43	...	Ditto.
Weigama		Day	4	114	...	Ditto.
Ruanwella		Day	6	180	...	Ditto.
Ditto		Sabbath	1	25	...	
Matura		Day	5	150	...	One by Mrs. Rouse.
Hendilla		Day	2	33	...	One by Bap. Miss. Society.
Calany		Day	1	16	...	By Baptist Missionary Society.
Kandy	{ C. C. Dawson, } { J. Allen }	Day	1	30	...	One by New Park Street S. S.
Matella		Day	4	60	...	By Baptist Missionary Society.
Ditto		Sabbath	1	15	...	Ditto.
Gampola		Day	1	12	...	Ditto.
Utuan Kandy		Day	4	105	...	{ One by Meeting House Alley Sunday School, Portsea. One by Pithay S. S., Bristol.
<b>BAHAMAS.</b>						
Nassau	H. Capern	Day	1	70	...	By Baptist Missionary Society.
Ditto		Sabbath	2	240	...	Ditto.

PLACES.	By whom superintended or established.	Description of School.	Number	Attendance.	How supported.
<b>OUR ISLANDS.</b>					
Stevenstone .....	W. K. Rycroft...	Day .....	1	100	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	5	194	Ditto.
Governors' Harbour .....		Day .....	1	50	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	100	Ditto.
Bluff .....		Sabbath .....	2	100	Ditto.
North Side .....		Day .....	1	82	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	99	Ditto.
South Side .....		Day .....	1	58	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	89	Ditto.
Crooked Island .....		Day .....	1	30	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	50	Ditto.
Bagged Island .....		Sabbath .....	1	45	Ditto.
Long Island .....		Sabbath .....	1	26	Ditto.
Andros Island .....		Sabbath .....	3	50	Ditto.
Grand Bahama .....		Day .....	1	44	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	44	Ditto.
<b>HONDURAS, Belize</b> .....					
		Day .....	3	183	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	4	108	Ditto.
Turks Island .....		Day .....	4	450	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sunday .....	3	250	Ditto.
<b>TRINIDAD.</b>					
Port of Spain.					
Pembroke Street ...	G. Cowen, J. Law	Day .....	2	65	By B. M. S. & Soc. of Friends.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	15	By Baptist Missionary Society.
Dry River .....		Day .....	1	85	Ditto.
Ditto .....		Sabbath .....	1	25	Ditto.
Tacariqua .....		Sabbath .....	1	12	Ditto.
Grand Savanna .....		Day .....	1	30	
<b>AFRICA.</b>					
	John Clarke ...	Day .....	5	250	} By Friends in England and by Baptist Missionary Society.
	Joseph Merrick } Thos. Sturgeon } and others... }	Sunday .....		500	
HAYTI .....		Day .....	1	30	By Baptist Missionary Society.
<b>JAMAICA, recently</b> }					
connected with Soc... }		Day .....	30	4000	By contributions and Society of Friends.
		Sunday .....		10000	

To carry on these important school operations, by which education is given to many thousand children in all parts of the world, the Committee have received during the last year, the following sums:—

For Africa . . . . .	£	s.	d.
For Entally . . . . .	78	1	0
For Patna . . . . .	29	0	0
For Muttra . . . . .	25	11	6
For Female Education . . . . .	36	0	0
For Schools . . . . .	38	6	7
	<hr/>		
	245	9	7

The total is thus under £250, a sum lamentably inadequate to the wants of the case.

Further donations from individual friends, or from schools, will be very thankfully received.

**ASIA.**

**CALCUTTA.**

Mr. Thomas, writing from this city, May 2nd, states that the brethren were in tolerable health. His own exertions appear to be more than can be long continued with safety. He says, "I can rarely lay down my pen before eleven

o'clock at night, and to have to preach nearly every sabbath morning after such incessant labour and care throughout the week is rather hard, in India especially." In transmitting communications from two of the churches, he observes,

Lal Bazar ought to be provided for, but for this purpose help should be sent to Calcutta. The necessity for such help being afforded you will find urged in the letter from the Dum Dum church. Our brother Page has agreed to supply them on the first sabbath of each month. The utmost we can venture to engage for beyond this, is for one of us to supply them on the evening of the third sabbath of the month. What is to be done? Can you send us out men? and if you send out men, can you support them? I have been accustomed to look at things as much as possible on the bright side, and not a few of the brethren in the country look to me for a word of comfort and encouragement, but since the receipt of your December letter, I have found it hard to keep up my spirits. I fear the Society has undertaken more than it can sustain, and hence am fearful that the Indian mission, instead of being more adequately provided for, will suffer to a greater or less extent by the efforts to enter on new fields.

### BIRBHUM.

Mr. Williamson, after giving an account of several itinerating excursions in this district, writes as follows:—

The late fairs of Bakreshwar and Deaucha were visited by us this season as usual; the latter, like that of Super, has lately much declined, and will probably soon cease altogether, a circumstance we feel inclined to view as a favourable sign of the times, leading us to hope that every thing else connected with idolatry is in like manner on the wane, and will in due time come to a perpetual end. May the Lord hasten it in his time.

### AFRICA.

#### FERNANDO PO.

As the reasons which induced us to refrain from publishing the particulars of the recent interference with our mission in this island do not now exist in their original force, we think it right to gratify the natural desire of our friends for information on this painful subject; and it cannot be given more satisfactorily, perhaps, than by presenting them with documents which were laid several weeks ago before the Earl of Aberdeen, the late Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. Last year we had occasion to solicit his kind offices with the Spanish government, in respect to our property at Fernando Po, and they were kindly promised. We were in daily expectation of a further communication from his lordship, when he went out of office. The attention of his successor, Lord Palmerston, has now been called to the subject.

*Baptist Mission House,  
May 4, 1846.*

MY LORD,

At the interview with which your lordship favoured Dr. Steane and myself a few days ago, you were kind enough to express your willingness to receive any written communications from us in reference to the subject of our visit, especially if we could supply your lordship with facts likely to strengthen our claim as British subjects on the Spanish government. It may perhaps be convenient to state the more important facts connected with this business in a brief and comprehensive form.

1st. The Trustees of the Baptist Missionary Society claim (as your lordship is aware) houses and other property, such as a jetty, cistern, &c., together with the use of the cleared land at Clarence. These we purchased of the West African Company, who purchased them of the British government. The Trustees also claim several small portions of land in the interior of the island, which we purchased (with a view of erecting schools upon them) of the native owners and chiefs. We claim the absolute freehold in the one case, and in the other the uninterrupted use.

2nd. The Spanish government, in the person of their Consul-General, have ordered

our missionaries to leave the island immediately, on the ground that they are Protestants, and have declined to give a pledge not to preach; they have, however, allowed them twelve, or at most, fifteen months to remove their property, or (if they can) to sell it, implying that if at the end of that time it is not sold or removed, it will be forfeited to the Spanish authorities.

Your lordship will observe that our missionaries have been guilty of no crime: there is not even a charge against them, except the one I have already mentioned. The Consul-General has taken great care (as your lordship will perceive from the accompanying documents) to pronounce them blameless, and to assure them that he will represent them as such to his government.

Now on these facts we have to remark,

1st. That much of our property cannot be removed, such as the land we have purchased in the interior and the cleared land at Clarence, the jetty and cistern; and yet it is plainly ours, and we have a right to sell or retain it, as we may find convenient.

2nd. While we may allow that the Spanish authorities have power to prevent our missionaries from preaching or even landing upon the island, our right to the property remains. It is ours as it was the British government's. We have spent upon it nearly £3000, and we ought to be allowed to use it or dispose of it as we please. The whole of this property, my lord, is in trust, and enrolled in the English Court of Chancery. The Trustees are responsible to a constituency of more than one hundred thousand persons, and are bound to hand it down to their successors untouched, or to repay to the Society the amount that has been expended upon it; neither of which duties they can discharge if the proposed removal or the proposed forced sale is completed. We have, therefore, very respectfully to request your lordship to use your influence

and secure for us the rights of property 'o which as British subjects we are entitled.

Your lordship will no doubt have observed that we have not asked protection for the persons of our missionaries, much less have we asked your lordship's aid in securing for them the liberty of toleration. That liberty was distinctly promised in the name of her Catholic majesty by the commander of the *Nerion* in 1843, both to our missionary Mr. Sturgeon and to the people of Clarence. We deem it unwise and unjust to withhold it, but we do not ask your lordship's interference to secure it, most valuable as we should deem that interference on other questions.

Our missionaries are not unwilling to live under Spanish laws, to submit to expulsion if they can be legally expelled, but the property at Clarence is in a different position. It is placed in trust. It is held by titles which in an English colony would be deemed sufficient, and which (so far as regards Clarence at least) Spain herself has acknowledged, for Clarence was occupied by the British government with her consent. We submit, therefore, that this property is ours, and that we should be left perfectly free to sell it as and when we can, or to use it at the least for the purposes of business and health. We can give your lordship no pledge that those who visit it will not preach, though it is rather our intention to use it as a sanatorium than as a preaching station; but if the missionaries preach they will be subject of course to Spanish law, and its penalties. Even if they be expelled, however, the property, and the rights of the property, we submit to your lordship ought to remain with the Trustees.

With every sentiment of respect,

I am,

Your lordship's obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH ANGUS,

*Sec. Bap. Miss. Soc.*

*Minutes taken by Dr. Prince of an interview with the Spanish Consul-General.*

*Monday, Dec. 29, 1845.*

According to appointment, Clarke, Newbegin, Sturgeon, and I, prepared to meet the Spanish Consul-General. Early in the morning a notification, signed by Becroft, was sent to Clarke, that the meeting would be held at Government House, viz., at the late Mr. Scott's house, and in which Becroft lodges. We first assembled privately in my house, took into consideration subjects likely to be propounded, prayed for help from on high, and went forth at eleven, A.M., in the strength of the Mighty. We were received very politely by the Consul-General, or royal commissioner: met also the captain of the man-of-war, Captain Becroft, Mr. Synalarger Matthews, Chas.

Kennedy, Joseph Wilson, and John Showers, as members of the Island Council. Messrs. Bundy, Norman, and Gullimore, of our Jamaica teachers, were also in the apartment. Monsieur opened the budget, speaking in the French language first to our interpreter, Mr. Bonally, but so as to be understood by me and brother Newbegin. He adverted to the past and recent civil dissensions in Spain, and ascribed to them the apparent neglect by her of her colonies, which now she was about to nurture more sedulously, and this island in particular. Spain, he said, could give no toleration, either in the mother or dependent countries, to any other religion than her own, the catholic apostolic Roman; in proof of

which he drew from his pocket a copy of the New Constitution of 1845, January 1, and No. 11 Article; wherefore every one of us save Mr. Sturgeon, who was here when Segnior Tarayné visited the colony in 1843 must necessarily depart; an obligation which he regretted extremely, because he had seen and was assured, that we had done immense good to the people, and had advanced them marvellously in civilization; but the law and his instructions were very stringent, and admitted of no compromise: his question therefore was, What time do we require to remove ourselves and our effects? And turning to me (whom he had been addressing and continued his speech to throughout), he inquired if I had any observations to make. I asked how that exception in favour of Mr. Sturgeon, of which we had been reminded, could consist with the peremptoriness and absoluteness of the law of intolerance which existed prior to this new constitution, and when the first commander was here. Monsieur explained, that the permission to Sturgeon must be understood as conditional upon his promise to abstain from missionary work, and to dwell as a private individual only. He was told that Mr. Tarayné had attached no condition; on the contrary, had publicly declared religious toleration, and assured Mr. Sturgeon that he should be protected from molestation. The instructions which Monsieur meant now to carry into execution were, that no allowance should be given to any person to propagate any other religion than the Roman catholic. At first we understood him to forbid even family worship, but this might have been a misconception, for he afterwards distinctly sanctioned it in the missionaries' families and with their households, and intercommunicatively amongst their several families, but he would require to be furnished with a list of each household. He took exception to the term expulsion being applied to the ordinance which would oblige us to quit the country, humorously saying, that it is a term applied to the driving away of conchions, tripons, &c., and we were not of that genus most assuredly. Here again he bewailed the necessity laid upon him to deprive the islanders of such good friends and instructors as we had evidently been. Monsieur was asked whether we could not all have the same permission as Mr. Sturgeon, and on similar terms. Yes; but he would require our signatures to a pledge which he would draw up, that we would abstain from all religious instruction, and lay aside our ministerial and missionary functions; then he would give the permit for residence; and then again inquired how soon we could make our removal, for brother Clarke had said, that as he took his commission to preach the gospel from the Lord Jesus, he could not sign any negative requirement made by man, and added, that time sufficient to communicate with our Committee in England, and to re-

move our property, amounting to about £3000, would be very acceptable; at which Becroft, in a tone of impatience and of disappointment, remarked, "Oh, that might be twelve months," but the Commissioner took no exception to that term. We then proceeded to the subject of property, and of titles by which it is held. Mr. Angus's (our secretary) letter of June 4th, which states that Lord Aberdeen had seen them, and was endeavouring to get them confirmed by the Spanish government, was produced; but before that passage could be read, Monsieur took from his pocket instructions to himself, dated July 2nd, that had been forwarded to him at the Canaries, and which he said had been prepared since the application had been made for us, and were directly opposed to it, and denied their validity, and also directed him to cause us to quit the island immediately, or with all possible speed; that strong and peremptory directions had been sent after him in consequence of complaints or representations made in England by Colonel Nicholls, and from hence by Becroft, e. g. on our having required of Captain Becroft ground-rent for premises erected upon land to which we had no title in equity. It was intimated that this was not the only offensive thing we had done, and been reported to have done, and for which immediate deportation had been resolved upon and commanded; but Monsieur said that he would take on himself to afford us a space of time necessary for the removal of effects, and further give permit to abide here if we would sign the conditions he intended to submit to us; if however we should decline to do this, there would be no alternative, go we must. Becroft took occasion, on the subject of his grievances, to speak of us as disaffected to him as governor, and as having uniformly neglected to render him respect, quoting the presumptuous erection of a place of worship upon land which he alleges we have no claim to, without first obtaining his permission, and for having landed our missionary friends from the Dove without a passport from the home Spanish authorities, and without his being on the spot. Monsieur was asked whether he could not dispense with the unusual requirement of a sign manual to that written instrument which he would prescribe as a law. The subjects of a country were not required to do this; that they intended obedience to the statute was always taken for granted, and when their conduct became at variance with the statute, they were not excused because they had not formally subscribed it. Monsieur replied that we were in peculiar circumstances, which made his requirement indispensable. The subject of property was then reverted to, our title was produced, and all the papers, vouchers, &c., from which it had been framed. A long discussion ensued, both upon the fact of the use of the cleared land having been trans-

ferred to us for the consideration of the money by which the messuages, &c., had been purchased, and upon the original question of the grantors' right to do so. The document bearing Becroft's signature offered to purchase on behalf of Tennant, Dalton, and Co., from Col. Nicholls, then the commander and functionary of the British forces here, the building, stores, and use of the cleared lands, was produced; also of Colonel Nicholls' acceptance of the offer and price. Becroft remarked, "that is of no value; that clause (of the use of the cleared lands) I put in, but I had no right to do it, and that goes for nothing; and if you choose to pay your money on invalid security, you must look to that now, and stand by the consequences." I replied, "that I did not understand what he meant to convey by 'he had put that clause in;,' all the terms of the offer for purchase had been prepared by him, and the colonel's acceptance was of them, and in that form, and with those rights the property had come into our possession." He became very rude and overbearing, so much so that he was at last signed to by Monsieur to quiet or calm himself. He vacated his seat, went into an adjoining room, muttering as he went that he would not sit there to be insulted, and to have his authority defied, and to hear me prate; and also said, "Let me speak, sir; you have been speaking all the time; don't you think to have it all your own way." And when I again referred to the supplemental instructions to Monsieur, which urged the speedy sending us away from Fernando Po on the ground of complaints made by him and others, and named as one the offence given by the demand for ground-rent, he became very wrathful and indignant at my ascribing the deportation thereto, and sneeringly insinuated that I was perverting a fact to my own ends, for the purpose of reflecting upon his character, and in a surly, authoritative manner, said "No, Sir; you are sent away because you teach another religion than the Roman catholic;" and in that scornful manner and irascible humour he prescribed to me what questions I should put to Monsieur on the instrument referred to. My answer was in a quiet tone, "I shall ask of the Consul such questions as may arise within my own mind, and I am under no mistake in attributing to the reports made by you and Colonel Nicholls, the hastened execution of that law of the constitution of Spain which forbids the promulgation of Protestantism." I continued (by the obliging leave of the Consul) to explain that we had not overstepped our title, a point which I thought important to have established, because we should then be blameless for having demanded a ground-rent of Becroft and others. Mr. Matthews assented that he had joined Jim in a letter of complaint to Mr. Foster, M.P. Monsieur unreservedly admitted that we were excused by our title, but he pronounced that title as invalid re-

specting the land, and the grant of that which none but one ratified by Spain could confer. Monsieur also said, that we had not sought from Mr. Tarayné a confirmation of our supposed right to the use of the land at a time when grants were made by that officer to Becroft, Jim, and others, and he spoke to that particular as if we had missed our opportunity, and had not timeously advantaged ourselves of the presence of that official, as the parties named had done; yet at other times, and on other counts (as the religious freedom to Mr. Sturgeon), he said that the promises, &c., of that official had been nullified by the late constitution. Finally, Monsieur the Consul admitted our right to all the messuages and tenements which we had purchased, and since erected, and assured us that they should be placed at our disposal without restriction. The proclamation made by Capt. Owen, R.N. of possession being taken by him in 1827, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, George the Fourth, of Point William, and of the land bounded interiorly by the river Haybrook in Lockburn's Cove, and seaward by the ocean, and which is the cleared land we think ourselves entitled to, was read from the printed copy in Lieut. Woolman's Travels. Monsieur could not allow any validity to it. Becroft would not admit that we had any justification for having claimed a right in the soil, and when reminded that he had assented to the claim (though not admitting the right), and had offered to pay for the rent of a storehouse erected by himself, said that he had offered to pay £10 per annum because he had rased an old imperfect building to that ground on which he afterwards constructed that store. He denied ever having consented to pay ground-rent, and demanded the production, if possible, of a written voucher. Our business was now pretty well concluded. On the subject of schools, and of liberty to continue school instruction at Clarence and among the natives at our out-stations, Monsieur reserved a decision till he could inspect them; he let fall, however, one remark, that very much is involved in that question (put by Mr. Sturgeon, and to whom he replied), that the decision was very important, for, said he, you have been disaffecting the minds of the natives to the Spanish government; by which we understood him, that it would be wise to interdict him (Mr. Sturgeon or all of us) from such access to the natives. Brethren Clarke and Newbegin say that this allegation was not advanced on any other foundation than the general one of Protestantism, upon which such an effect is naturally contingent.

Before we broke up we had this understanding, that we were no more to hold a public religious meeting, or in any way give religious instruction, except in our families and interchangeably between them; that Monsieur would prescribe to us the form of pledge of silence, to which he would require our sign

manuals as a condition of residence at Fernando Po; that we might have (as on this evening) a public meeting to declare to the people the law as now promulgated, and that a total temperance meeting might be held. To them he had declared himself friendly, averring himself an abstainer. Becroft and Jim did not keep their seats till the meeting was declared by Monsieur to be closed. We remained seated till he notified that our business was concluded, and then it was that I addressed him on the moral responsibility of an opposition to the work and messengers of the Lord. I said we could not hear the law which had just been promulgated, nor witness the miserable satisfaction which it gave to certain parties, without pitying that country and those individuals upon whom must certainly come the displeasure of the Most High. He manifested no displeasure, said he was sorry for it, but had no alternative to the execution of his commission, and as an extenuation advanced "I shall place missionaries here." We all thanked him for his courtesy. He said that was his "duty," and that he was equally satisfied with our conduct. He graciously accepted a printed copy of a translation of the First Union Class-Book into Fernandian, also the Annual Report of this year of our Society. He remarked that he had had a similar favour conferred on him by a gentleman in London two years since. We then retired a few paces, making our congé, and withdrew.

We certify that the above minutes are minutely and correctly inserted.

JOHN CLARKE,  
THOMAS STURGEON.  
WILLIAM NEWBEGIN.

*Second Conference with the Spanish Consul.*

*Thursday, Jan. 1st.*

The Consul received us very kindly. The company we met before were again in attendance, and having taken seats, Monsieur said he waited for our reply to the articles. It was put in and read aloud, and we were requested to put a foot note to them, declarative of their being the identical articles to which we decline acceding. To that foot note each of us put his signature. Question then put, What length of time we required to effect our departure? Answer, Twelvemonths. "In the mean time will you afford me your promise," said Monsieur, "to reside in a private capacity only?" Promise declined, and request made that we might be left without any other bond than that which residents in every country tacitly admit whilst remaining inhabitants of it, and with the understanding that we should be subject to penalties if we infringed the laws. This was assented to. Monsieur required twenty-four hours to determine the period of sufferance, and impressed

on our attention the obligation we should be under to observe the appointed time with punctuality. This was spoken in connexion with the possibility of our request for one year being acceded to. We said that our disposition was to depart as early as possible, and not to make use of the full extent of limitation. Monsieur said that he would give proof that he is desirous of studying our interests, and would therefore remind us that we had not said anything (this morning) about the removal of our buildings. On being told that we calculated on these being put at our disposal, he answered, "Certainly you may." Then he introduced the subject of schools, and declared that he is averse to cutting off the young from instruction in reading and in writing, for he considered it one of the first dictates of humanity to rescue the human mind from the mazes of ignorance, and therefore he would allow us to nominate one or two coloured teachers, to whom he would give leave to reside here, and to pursue the calling of schoolmaster; but that the bible must not be used as a school-book, for that would be a violation of the laws of Spain, and would introduce tuition in our religion. It was observed to him, that it might be used in its simple, self-contained state, and that it was but the introduction of one book, and that of universally approved character. "Yes," he replied, "but it is the basis of your religion;" to which was rejoined, "And it is to be hoped that your lordship's religion has its foundation there." Monsieur saw that he was caught in his own noose, and he glided out of it by the help of a pleasantry, signifying that our faith harmonized like the fellowship of two companies side by side. We informed him that we could not, consistently with the constitution of our Society, avail ourselves of his license for teachers, if they were to be debarred from using the sacred scriptures. Then said he, with you will rest the responsibility of the people's ignorance, for instruction in reading and writing might be continued without a use of the bible. We rebutted that by showing that we are no more responsible for it than the deprivation the people will suffer of their pastors, who are compelled to leave them because of the insurmountable obstacles put in the way of their remaining. Somewhat after he dexterously retracted the sentence of preclusion of the sacred scriptures from the schools, by professing a strong aversion to an arrest of the good work already effected, "he would therefore take upon himself to admit the employment of them if they would not be used to proselyte." He himself purposed to leave teachers, with instructions prohibitive of proselytism, and he was pleased to assure us that if he is continued in his present diplomatic superiority, he will extend much leniency to toleration, and would engage the island governor to do the same towards our teachers, though he could not assure us that



the same disposition would be extended beyond his term of office, and he might be quickly superseded by a person less favourably inclined: whilst here it would afford him satisfaction to be of all possible service to us. Monsieur declared that his disposition to this friendly course originated with the sentiments of esteem which he had imbibed during the interviews with us, and also sprang from the high estimate he had of the benefits conferred by us on the colony and its inhabitants. "He had been very agreeably disappointed in the expectations which he had of meeting with obligations for enforcing his diplomacy by measures which it would have grieved him exceedingly to execute." These sentiments were conveyed in very flattering terms, and in an accomplished, courtier like manner; and the compliment was returned by a sincere avowal that we would always retain agreeable reminiscences of his affable and polished deportment towards us. Monsieur requested to have twenty-four hours (like as on the question of our temporary sojourn) before giving a final direction respecting school instruction; at the expiration of that lapse of time he would again request our attendance.

The business on which we had been expressly convened being concluded, I ventured to prefer a few requests, which I had premeditated to make, viz., for a copy of the laws of the new constitution. He has but one printed copy, but will allow me to copy it. I inquired what other grounds of offence were alleged against us besides that of having charged Captain Becroft a ground-rent. We were desirous of the opportunity of justifying ourselves now in his presence, and in the presence of Mr. Becroft, for Monsieur had said at our last conference that our immediate dismissal from Fernando Po was commanded and had been enforced by the supplementary instructions to him, because of allegations against us by Colonel Nicholls, Captain Becroft, and Mr. Lynslager. Monsieur interrupted me here, and said I must have mistaken him, for the original instructions had enjoined upon him the obligation to dismiss us if we did not accede to the conditions he had produced, and as to Mr. Lynslager, he

had never heard of him till he arrived here; and he (the Consul) had no charges whatever to adduce. He then, as was manifest, turned the conversation to another subject, but afterwards I solicited him to give me a hearing again upon this particular. And I requested him to put it to Captain Becroft whether there remained any grievance to be complained of. He answered for the captain, and said he was sure the governor had none. Then I looked across the table at Captain Becroft, and said, "Well here is Captain Becroft, and we now call upon him to make any charges that he may suppose us answerable for." Captain Becroft assented that he had been perfectly satisfied by the settlement of the ground-rent difference, and Monsieur promised to comply with my request that he would pronounce us acquitted of all faultiness to his government in Spain. I asked him to explain in what sense we had disaffected the minds of the natives to Spain. He meant, he said, only that Protestantism would naturally act so; he had no other ground for advancing that." "Would Spain sell the island?" "Oh, no; not for any inducement. Some time since, when the British government brought that under the notice of their parliament (the Cortes), there was almost a unanimous expression of strong dissent by the assembly, and the minister who introduced the debate was put out of office for it in less than forty hours after. No; Spain meant to colonize Fernando Po immediately; to introduce cultivators of the soil, artizans, &c., and to cherish immigration." I had explicit information that the instructions forwarded to Monsieur at the Canaries, under date of July 2nd, were prepared in Spain subsequently to the application made for us there by our ambassador, as alluded to in Mr. Angus's letter of June 4th. Finally, I requested Monsieur to favour me with his card of address, and with the name of the naval commander. This is a copy of Monsieur's calling card, upon which is stamped the helmet and vizor of a knight: "Adolpho Guillenard de Arragon, del consejo de S. M." The captain's name, Nicolas de Mantevalle. We took leave with mutual expressions of esteem.

A series of letters have been received from Mr. Sturgeon. In the first, dated Feb. 3rd, he laments that just when the church at Clarence was promising to become a light to those who were in darkness, and a joy to those who were strangers to real happiness, it should be threatened with dispersion, but rejoices that grace had been given to the people to exhibit much meekness and resignation in their trying circumstances. "So far," he says, "from our troubles having checked the love and piety of the church and destroyed the earnestness previously manifested, they have been instrumental of imparting new life and vigour throughout the whole." A few days after this he took a journey to Calabar, to

form an opinion of the desirableness of removing thither. His last letter, written after his return, in haste, states that he had consulted the church, and that "very many expressed their desire to go and settle at Calabar."

The following letter from Mr. Clarke on the general state of our African Mission is dated Clarence, April 2nd, 1846.

On a review of our mission history, I think there is ground to hope that the day of success is not far distant. Look we at the men employed—we will all admit, with grief, our unworthiness; but, with the painful exceptions from Jamaica, all are heartily engaged to promote the work of God. Our imperfections, in knowledge and grace, which have led to occasional disunion, are seen and lamented, and at the school of experience we learn daily lessons of wisdom and circumspection; of mutual forbearance and sympathy.

If we look at the amount of labour bestowed, in regular and casual visits to many places, at stated residences and frequented stations, in schools, in regular instruction of the natives, in example before them, and the steady profession made to them, in the scriptures read and explained, prayer offered in their own tongue on their behalf, addresses and regular discourses in the native language, arguments with them without the aid of an interpreter; all is as seed sown. We gently pull up some weeds, and seek to destroy all; and look on each clear spot, yea among the grass and noxious herbs, to see if no wheat is yet appearing to allow us to hope for a speedy harvest. If we consider the change made in the minds of the heathen, it will also encourage us to hope and to trust in the Lord.

Slave dealing is now unknown between Africans and Europeans at those places where we have stations. We dare speak outright against slavery itself, and can tell King William that we will pay his slaves to the full to themselves, and himself nothing, if he allows them to work for us. He allows them notwithstanding, and now for any particular work to do for himself they dare ask him for payment. Once only has he acted the tyrant in cutting off the ear of one of his women. He, like a child, confessed his crime, said "Call me no more a king if ever I do this sort of evil thing again." When Mr. Merrick had some clothes stolen from his servant while washing them at the river, King William soon found out the thief, and gave her up for punishment. Mr. Merrick said, "Oh no, King William, we do not punish people; just tell the people not to steal from any one, for it is bad. I have got my clothes, and you must not punish the woman at all." The king addressed the multitude assembled, and said, "How can you steal from these God-men? Do you not see

they are not like other people? If you steal the smallest thing on board ship you are tied up and flogged severely for it; now for two years Mr. Merrick has lived among us, he has never troubled any of you, nor done you injury in any way. Mind, I tell you all, you no go steal from Mr. Merrick nor his people any more." Brother Merrick talked long to him. He bore all well, and in general whenever Mr. Merrick visits him, he kneels down in his presence to pray to God to change his heart.

What a mercy that God has moved his heart to favour us! If he had not, when the Spaniards came, we might have had no quiet place to which to retreat. With what anxiety we look to this man, and to the poor Isibus, to see if in the dark Bight of Biafra the Lord will begin to work among this people!

April 3rd. I have such a severe attack of rheumatism in my legs, and my dear wife is in such a low state that I know not if I can finish this letter to go by the Lybia, to sail to-morrow. I shall try to fill it up when the Warree reaches.

Sept. 1st, 1845, is indeed a serious circular. It is evident our income does not increase with our labours. We must, it would seem, stand at one line of action, without the immediate means to go forward. I can only mourn over this circular. What is £1000 per annum to the increased operations of the Society? In our present state, what are we to do? I see only one thing at present for me to do, to cease building, to store up the wood until your funds will allow us to go on, and begin no new station that involves expense. I can pay off all my workmen, and recommend my brethren to do the same. I hoped an appeal would have been made as soon as our trials were known, and I hope so still. If I am disappointed, I shall regret that through necessity our labours are curtailed, and our spirits are pressed down in this land of trials, which must be felt to be understood. From twenty to thirty families to support, besides common labourers, land to purchase, &c., &c., will easily show you that in a wild land like the continent of Africa the sum on which we live is comparatively small. We pray for spiritual results, and labour for them, but you know we cannot command them. Not a direct case, off this island, has yet appeared. We have no fear of the result; and certainly will give

you such pleasing intelligence as soon as God appears to work upon the hearts of our fellow men; but it may not be until the present labourers are laid in the dust. Having said

all I can about a steamer, without doing any good, I shall now cease. I have no hope of seeing one in my day, which cannot be far from its close.

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## HOME PROCEEDINGS.

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### THE SHILLING CONTRIBUTION.

The progress of this important movement on behalf of the Mission is such as to afford great encouragement, now that it is fairly begun, and to induce the withdrawal of an expression in a letter inserted in the last Herald respecting its slow and languid character, which was written under some misapprehension. We have the pleasure of publishing a list of places from which contributions have already been received, and a second list of places from which contributions have been promised. In many other churches the effort has been most favourably received, but at present we have no definite information from them. Seventy-five churches have contributed upwards of £450; about one hundred and twenty more are, to our knowledge, at work. Will all our brethren throughout the country at once tell us how far we may rely on their co-operation?

The committee have resolved that it is desirable in justice to other societies that this effort on behalf of the Mission should not be protracted beyond the end of September. The success of the plan depends upon *eight hundred additional churches* now giving their aid. We venture to *rely* upon them, and on their kindness to send us a letter by the *16th of August*, promising or transmitting their contributions.

In August we expect to publish a further list; and we trust that our friends will enable us to furnish a cheering and decisive report. A letter from a friend (S.) will supply valuable hints for the efficient management of this effort in our respective churches and congregations.

F. A. Cox,

Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

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#### *Places from which Contributions have been received for the Debt.*

Aberdeen, Silver Street	Brixham	Farsley
Aberfeldy	Budleigh Salterton	Finch Dean
Alperton	Burton	Harlow
Amersham	Carmarthen	Hawick
Ashford	Cellardyke	Hengoed
Beaulieu	Coleraine	Highgate
Bedale	Corsley	Ireland, Churches in South-
Bedford	Dublin	ern Association
Berwick on Tweed	Dunchurch	Irthlingboro'
Bewdley	Dungannon	Kettering
Bideford	Dunmow	Kingussie
Blisworth	Dunstable	Leighton Buzzard
Bovey Tracey	Echt	Limpley Stoke
Boyle	Edinburgh, Newington	Little Staughton
Braunston	Evesham	London
Bridgnorth	Eye	Camberwell

Devonshire Square  
New Park Street  
Lydney  
Lymington  
Lynn  
Moate  
Moelfre  
Middleton Cheney  
Montrose  
Neath  
Paington  
Pembroke  
Perth

Rockingham  
Sabden  
Salendine Nook  
Shaldon  
Sharnbrook  
Shelford  
Sirhowy  
Slimbridge  
Steventon  
Stirling  
St. Ives  
Ponthrydryn  
Poulner

Plymouth  
Rayleigh  
Sutton on Trent  
Swaffham  
Syster  
Tohermory  
Tubbermore  
Upwell  
Wantage  
Waterford  
Weston by Weedon  
Wigau, Lord Street

*Places from which Contributions are promised for the Debt.*

Abbeyleix  
Aberchirder  
Abergavenny  
Abersyston  
Aldborough  
Aldwinkle  
Armagh  
Ashford  
Astwood  
Attleborough  
Baldock  
Battersea  
Battle  
Beech Hill  
Berkhamstead  
Bideford  
Biggleswade  
Bourton near Wincanton  
Bowmore  
Boxmoor  
Bradford  
Braintree  
Bramley  
Bratton  
Bridport  
Brighton  
Bromsgrove  
Bristol, Broadmead  
King Street  
Pithay  
Burnham (Somerset)  
Bury St. Edmunds  
Bythorn  
Chatham (Zion)  
Cheddar  
Chenies  
Colchester  
Conlig  
Corntown

Corsham  
Culmstock  
Derby  
Devonport  
Diss  
Dolen  
Downton  
Edenbridge  
Edinburgh  
Elgin  
Exeter  
Falkirk  
Gloucester  
Guiting  
Hammersmith  
Harlington  
Harpole  
Haslingden  
Hereford  
Hertford  
Hook Norton  
Huntingdon  
Ipswich  
Kensington  
Kidderminster  
Kingstanley  
Kingston  
Lancaster  
Landhurst  
Lawers  
Leamington  
Leeds  
Letterkenny  
Limerick  
Llangernyw  
Llansannan  
Lockerley  
London  
Blandford Street

Battersea  
Church Street  
Eagle Street  
Greenwich  
Hackney  
Henrietta Street  
Islington  
Lambeth  
Salters' Hall  
Shouldham Street  
Stepney  
Tottenham  
Vernon Chapel  
Malmsbury  
Melksham  
Milnthorpe  
Newbridge  
Newcastle  
Newcastle Emlyn  
Newton Abbott  
Norton, near Malton  
Paran (Glamorganshire)  
Paulton  
Penyfae  
Penyparc  
Redruth  
Ripon  
Rochdale  
Romsey  
Saffron Walden  
Salisbury  
Saltash  
Sheffield  
Shelford  
Shrewton  
Spark Bridge  
Spenn  
Stanningley  
St. Albans

St. Ives  
Stradbroke  
Sunderland  
Swansea  
Talyrhyn

Tittleshall  
Trowbridge  
Waltham Abbey  
Watford  
Wellow

Whitchurch (Salop)  
Wokingham  
Woodside (Gloucestershire)  
Wycombe  
Yeovil

The following letter from a deacon of one of the churches which has promised a contribution will furnish encouragement and guidance probably to some others.

MY DEAR SIR,

According to your request I will endeavour to give you the details of the plan by which we are endeavouring to accomplish effectively the splendid contribution to the Mission. Our pastor, from the pulpit on the sabbath, stated the necessity for the effort, and the importance of our uniting in it. You know *how well* he performs a service of this nature, and I allude to the *mode* of its performance because it really is of great consequence. A slovenly, ill-digested appeal would have done nothing for us on such an occasion. He then invited the aid of two classes of collectors, and proposed, First, that from *every* family in the congregation, one of its younger members should volunteer to obtain the donations of *that* household and its immediate connexions; Secondly, that others should collect from individuals, members and scat-holders, not included in the family lists. He then said that some time before the end of June, he would invite yourself, and perhaps one or two other missionary friends, to spend an evening with the collectors, to receive *then* the produce of their labours and answer their questions, and in other ways impart to them information and encouragement. It was thought well to add, as the approach of such an evening might excite interest, that any one, though unenrolled, finding the opportunity of raising 10s. should be

entitled to admission on that occasion. The collectors were then invited to present themselves for enrolment, after the Thursday and Monday evening services. Before meeting them an alphabetical list of all the families was prepared, with room in the margin to enter against each its collector's name. The good feeling of our young people left very few families unrepresented. A list was then prepared of these and all other members of the congregation and church, and the attendance of the second class of collectors summoned, when the list was read through and allotted suitably to their respective connexions and local convenience. The plan may thus be expressed in three words; the reapers, the gleaners, and the barvest home. It has been our aim to apply sufficient stimulus to make the effort successful, and at the same time avoid the evils which have made the card-collecting system obtrusive and objectionable, by employing collectors amongst those to whom they have natural and proper access. I have no doubt you will receive £100 from us, at the least, and that it will be done with so much ease and even pleasure as to leave us an improved organization for future occasions.

Excuse imperfections, and believe me,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
S.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA	BIMBLIA	Merrick, J.	Feb. 13.
	CAMEROONS	Clarke, J.	Feb. 9 to 28.
	CLARENCE	Christian, J. W.	April 2.
		Clarke, J.	April 1, 2, 3 and 7.
	Prince, G. K. & Co.	Dec. 20.	
	Saker, A.	Jan. 26.	
	Sturgeon, T.	Feb. 3 to Mar. 19, Mar. 21.	
AMERICA	DARTMOUTH, N. S.	Hunt, A. S.	June 16.
	HALIFAX	Belcher, J.	May 27.
		Cramp, J. M.	June 13.
		Nutting, J. W.	July 1.
	Pryor, J.	June 16.	
	MONTREAL	Girdwood, J.	May 29.
	NEW YORK	Henderson, A.	June 27.
ASIA	BENARES	Small, G.	May 5.
	CALCUTTA	Thomas, J.	April 7, May 2 and 9.
		Wenger, J.	May 2.
	COLOMBO	Dawson, C. C.	May 11.
DACCA	Robinson, W.	April 22.	

AUSTRALIA	.....	PORT PHILIP	.....	Peacock, E. J.	.....	Feb. 18.
		SYDNEY	.....	Saunders, J.	.....	Feb. 28.
BAHAMAS	.....	GRAND CAY.	.....	Littlewood, W.	.....	May 15.
		NASSAU	.....	Capern, H.	.....	June 12.
				Rycroft, W. K.	.....	June 7.
BRITTANY	.....	MORLAIX	.....	Jenkins, J.	.....	June 17 and 18.
GERMANY	.....	BUTZOW	.....	Busch, A.	.....	June 29.
HONDURAS	.....	BELIZE	.....	Buttfield, J. P.	.....	May 13.
				Crowe, F.	.....	April —.
				Henderson, A.	.....	May 11 and 18.
				Kingdon, J.	.....	May 18, June 2.
JAMAICA	.....	ANNOTTO BAY	.....	Lloyd, W.	.....	June 3.
		BROWN'S TOWN	.....	Clark, J.	.....	June 4.
		CALABAR	.....	Tinson, J.	.....	May 19, June 1 to 5.
		FALMOUTH	.....	Abbott, T. F.	.....	May 19.
		JERICHO	.....	Hewett, E.	.....	May 16.
		MONTEGO BAY	.....	Cornford, P. H.	.....	June 3.
		OLD HARBOUR	.....	Taylor, H. C.	.....	May 21, June 2.
		SALTER'S HILL	.....	Dendy, W.	.....	May 4.
		STEWART TOWN	.....	Dexter, B. B.	.....	June 4.

Letters and newspapers for India ought to be sent by the Mail of the 20th of each month, and directed "by *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Via Southampton.*" The English postage should be paid.

Letters for India *not paid* in this country, should be sent to the Mission House, Moorgate Street.

Friends writing to Hayti will be good enough to remember that all letters must be paid in this country, or the Post Office *will not forward them.*

Mr. Neal, of Liverpool, to whose kindness we are greatly indebted, wishes us to inform our friends that all letters and parcels which he has had the pleasure of receiving from friends in England for the brethren in Africa up to June 24th, have been duly forwarded, the last being despatched by the "William Botsford." Those received since that date will be forwarded the first opportunity.

*Extract of a letter from Rev. John Clarke, dated Clarence, Fernando Po, Dec. 24, 1845:—*

"Excuse me to the numerous friends to whose notes and kind remembrances I should reply. It would certainly take up all my time just now to attend to all these. I shall take them up leisurely as I can. I hope they will not suspect me of ingratitude from my silence."

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Committee are presented to the following friends—

Friends at Lynn, by Rev. J. T. Wigner, for a box of clothing, for *Rev. H. J. Dutton* ;  
 Miss Hanson, for a parcel of useful articles, for *Rev. J. Davies, Colombo* ;  
 Religious Tract Society, for a grant of books, for *Schools at Colombo* ;  
 Sunday School Union, for a similar grant, for *the same* ;  
 Friends connected with the Independent and Baptist congregations, Olney, for a box of useful and fancy articles, for *Rev. B. B. Dexter, Stewart Town* ;  
 Ladies of Broadmead, Bristol, for a box of useful and fancy articles, for *Mrs. Hume, Mount Hermon*, and a similar box for *Miss Knibb, Kettering* ;  
 Miss Smith, for a box of useful and fancy articles, for *Rev. J. M. Cramp, Montreal* ;  
 Mrs. Fisher, for a box of clothing, &c., for *Rev. P. H. Cornford, Montego Bay* ;  
 Mrs. Clement and Miss Sargeant, Leytonstone, for a box of clothing, &c., for *Rev. H. Capern, Nassau.*

Extract of a letter from Rev. John Clark, of Brown's Town :

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Allow me, through the Herald, to return my grateful acknowledgments to the ladies at King Street, Bristol, Amersham, and Cambridge, for boxes of useful articles, for the benefit of the schools under my care ; also to Miss R. D. Alexander, Ipswich ; Miss Forster, Tottenham ; the Sunday School Union and the Religious Tract Society, for school materials and reward-books, tracts, and broad-sheets. Be kind enough, also, to acknowledge the generous donations towards the stations at Brown's Town and Salem, and the school-house at Buxton.

J. CLARK.

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, during the month of June, 1846.

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
	£ s. d.	Dunstable—		Ringstead—	
Artillery Street.....	1 1 7	Contributions, for Out-		Sunday School, for	
Bow.....	6 14 0	fits .....	3 3 4	Dove .....	0 5 0
Hampstead, Bethel Chapel, Holly Bush Hill	2 2 0	Shefford—			
Keppel Street .....	7 4 10	Collection (moiety) ...	3 15 9		
<i>Annual Subscription.</i>		BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	
Fritchard, Rev. G. ....	0 10 6	Olney—		Newark—	
		Collections .....	10 4 0	Contributions, for Dove	1 0 0
		Contributions .....	6 5 0		
		Do., Sunday School	0 18 6		
		Ravenstone—		SOMERSETSHIRE.	
<i>Donations.</i>		Contributions .....	1 2 6	Bristol—	
American and Foreign Bible Society, for Translations .....	412 16 10			Balance of Contributions, 1845 .....	134 7 3
Bible Translation Society, for do.....	500 0 0	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		On account for 1846 .....	377 11 1
Do., for <i>Fernandian do.</i> .....	50 0 0	Shortwood—			
C. B. Produce of Silver Plate .....	6 5 2	Contributions, by Master Flint and Miss Leonard ...	1 8 6	STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Friend.....	0 5 0	Do., Sunday School	1 0 0	Ashton under Lyne—	
Hatch, Mr. J. J., Friday Street, for Schools.....	2 2 0			Contributions .....	17 18 0
J. T.....	5 0 0	HAMPSHIRE.		WILTSHIRE.	
		Jersey—		Warminster, balance ...	1 11 0
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AUXILIARIES.		Cornish, Mr. Charles, by Dr. Rowand.....	1 0 0		
Bow—				YORKSHIRE.	
Contributions, by Miss Morris.....	1 16 0	LANCASHIRE.		Bradford—	
Harrow—		Liverpool, on account...250 0 0		Brogden, John, Esq...150 0 0	
Contributions, by Mrs. Kilby .....	0 18 6	Ladies' Negro's Friend Society, for Jamaica Theological Institution .....	15 0 0	SOUTH WALES.	
Kensington, Silver St., on account, .....	20 0 0	Do., for Rev. J. M. Phillippo's Schools..	10 0 0	GLAMORGANSHIRE.	
Little Prascot Street ...	37 10 0			Neath—	
Somers' Town—		LEICESTERSHIRE.		Contributions, by Henry Curtis.....	0 15 1
Contributions, by Mr. Joseph Hartley, for Dove .....	0 10 0	Loughborough—		Pembrokeshire.	
		Contributions, for Out-		Fynnon .....	8 6 6
		fits .....	0 13 0		
BEDFORDSHIRE.				SCOTLAND.	
Bedford—		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		Edinburgh—	
Contributions, by E. Clarke .....	2 8 0	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, on account.....100 0 0		Wemyss, Mrs.....	10 0 0
Do., by do., for China .....	0 15 0	Bugbrook—			
Biggleswade—		30 fourpenny pieces, see 1 Cor. xvi. 2 ...	0 10 0		
Collections.....	12 11 6				
Contributions .....	46 6 7				
Do., Sunday Schools	1 4 8				
Do., by E. J. Foster, for Dove .....	0 10 0				

## CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received on account of the DEBT of the Baptist Missionary Society, up to  
July 20, 1846.

£ s. d.		Poulner—	£ s. d.	SOUTH WALES.	
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.		Rutter, Mr. T.....	1 0 0	CARMARTHENSHIRE.	
A Wesleyan friend...	0 1 6	HUNTINGDONSHIRE.		Carmarthen—	£ s. d.
J. B.....	0 10 0	St. Ives.....	2 0 0	Williams, Mrs.....	1 0 0
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		Sedgwick, Miss.....	1 0 0	Tobermory.....	1 10 0
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HAMPSHIRE.				Coleraine.....	2 10 0
Beaulieu.....	10 0 0			Dublin.....	4 0 0
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				Waterford.....	4 1 0

## ERRATA, ANNUAL REPORT, 1846.

The total of Contributions from the undermentioned Auxiliaries should be as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Page 69 Regent Street, Lambeth.....	157	4	3
79 Liverpool.....	769	18	0
80 Manchester.....	733	12	6
Wigan.....	28	5	6
Leicester, Charles Street.....	112	0	8
81 Norfolk, for Jamaica Special Fund.....	87	4	6
Norwich, St. Mary's.....	137	8	5
95 Edinburgh.....	159	5	6
99 St. Albans, Juvenile Society.....	17	12	8
71 Amersham.....			
For West, Mrs., sen. £1 ls., read Mrs. West's servants	1	1	0

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