THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

AN APPEAL FOR INDIA.

WE believe that some of our friends have been surprised that the committee have given no sign of movement in regard to our Indian Mission. That surprise will be at an end when the documents which accompany these lines are carefully read and considered. Hitherto the committee felt that any decisive movement would be premature; besides which, they could not adopt any measures of grave importance without having the advice and concurrence of the brethren from the country.

When the tidings of the outbreak first came, followed by the news of the disasters at Delhi, Agra, Chitoura, and Cawnpore, the committee mourned over them, and felt most deeply the cruelties which attended the death of Mackay, Walayat Ali, Mrs. Thompson and her daughters. The loss of mission property, too, was very serious; and it seemed as if the mission in the north-west provinces was utterly ruined. But did they falter as to their duty? No! With one heart and voice they said, " Now is the time to flood India with the messengers of peace, and God graciously helping us, we will do our part." We rejoice that they have continued steadfast in that resolve.

But the subject demanded the gravest consideration. While yielding to every generous impulse, it was needful that the exigencies of the mission should be looked at prayerfully and calmly. They have sought direction from on high. They have prayed that the Spirit might be largely poured out on the churches; and they have cherished the firmest hope that these disastrous events would be so controlled by the Divine Hand, as to advance, rather than obstruct, the progress of the kingdom of Christ. It seemed as if all men should see another striking illustration of the inspired utterance: *He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him; and the remainder of wrath He will restrain.*

At first some alarm was felt lest this mutiny should be attributed to missionary operations. A few faint murmurs arose, but they were soon silenced; and leading men of all parties have repudiated the idea. It was striking to notice that those belonging to our mission, as well as those connected with kindred societies, who have fallen, were put to death, not because they were missionaries, but from the determination to mingle all Europeans in one common slaughter. Hence do all our brethren write and say, that as soon as order is restored they believe the way will be clearer than ever for evangelistic effort. It is most remarkable that the men who have done most to preserve India to the British crown have been God-fearing men. The Almighty has thus put signal honour on His faithful servants; and Havelock, second to none, whose greatness is on all hands ascribed to the firmness, consistency, and gentleness of his Christian character, has enshrined himself in the hearts of the British people, who mourn over his grave as if they had lost a friend. Under these circumstances it would be fatal timidity, and an abandonment of duty, to give up any of our operations in India.

Rather do they add force to every appeal for augmented effort, and justify the committee in the conclusion to which they have come.

One of the obvious designs of divine Providence, in permitting these disasters, is to rouse us from our apathy and indifference to the condition and wants of the vast population of our Eastern empire. How little have they been cared for by our Legislature! How few among the most intelligent and thoughtful of people took the trouble to master the geography even of our dominions, or to arrive at any just notion of the vast responsibilities devolving upon us! We have now been roused indeed. The bloody massacres of Delhi and Cawnpore will not be forgotten by the present generation. Not to dwell on the cruelties inflicted on helpless women and children, think of the numberless families in England who have been plunged into the deepest distress by the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, during this awful strife! Unmindful of India! Indifferent to India! Assuredly not if there be any power in such catastrophes as these to awaken us from our guilty repose. We pray God that He may indelibly impress *this* lesson on every heart.

While indulging in these thoughts respecting the present state of affairs in India, it would be wrong not to think of the past. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Government, it would be both ungrateful and unjust to forget that they have, as we observed in an article in the November " Herald," conferred benefits on India which no Oriental race ever knew before. The people have been governed more justly, and have enjoyed more freedom and security under English rule, than they ever knew under their native princes. Roads have been extensively made, canals constructed, great systems of irrigation adopted, and the recent improvements of science freely employed. Moreover, the legal prohibition of the burning of widows, the putting down of thuggee, the punishment of infanticide, the blow which has been given to polygamy by the recognition of the marriages of widows, and the repeal of that law which made a man penniless who renounced Hindooism and embraced Christianity, are vast changes, and have been effected during the memory of the present generation. Now, we do not say that these changes are the immediate result of missions. But surely no one can deny that indirectly the translation and dispersion of the Scriptures; the constant preaching of the gospel in the highways, bazaars, at markets, fairs, and festivals; the wide distribution of religious tracts, and the constant testimony borne by the holy lives and self-sacrifice of missionaries and their converts to the truths of Christianity, have had much to do in promoting them. Moreover, let it not be forgotten how great has been the improvement in European habits and character within the last quarter of a century. The rise and progress of churches, the slow but certain increase of pious persons in the civil and military services, have created an amount of public opinion which has greatly checked the progress of vice, and upheld the hands of the devout. Religion is regarded with sentiments, even by the irreligious, far different from those which prevailed a few years ago. It is now admitted that, all other things being equal, a man who fears God will perform his duty more steadily, be more just, more firm, more dispassionate, more enduring, than he who does not; while the prejudice, which so long prevailed, that religion made a man a coward, has vanished before the sublime spectacles we have recently seen of its union with daring courage, undaunted bravery, and chivalrous self-sacrifice. Let us remember these things, and give glory to God.

Think too of the stupendous work of translation. When we consider how few were the men by whom this work has been accomplished, the difficulties they had to encounter, the opposition they had to endure, and the other labours in which they were at the same time engaged, we seem to behold, though in another form, a renewal of the wonders connected with the gift of tongues on the day of Pentecost. Silent and slow is this work. It has no glare about it. There is nothing to strike the eye. But it is a grand achievement. All missionaries own its importance, and feel its value; and future generations in India, who may know the grace of God, will gratefully adore the divine mercy in conferring such unspeakable benefits on them, and will stand amazed while they view the instrumentality employed for the purpose. They, as well as ourselves, will have some fresh light cast on the divine declaration: "*Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith Jehovah of Hosts.*"

To what end do we advert to these things? We conceive them to be, in some feeble sense, a natural preface to the propositions which the Committee now make. They tell you that the stations which have been desolated by the mutineers shall be reoccupied as soon as possible; that they will endeavour to augment the number of missionaries; and that they will seek the wider diffusion of the truth by a larger system of itineracy. Can any objection be raised to these proposals? We think it would be hard to suggest one.

And how do they propose that these objects should be accomplished? They ask for a recanvass of every auxiliary, to obtain increased contributions and new subscriptions. They ask for a SPECIAL FUND, a necessary thing to meet an emergency. When the fire occurred at Serampore, a special appeal was made, and in a short time the officers of the society had to say, "Stay your hands, we have enough." How we should rejoice for that scene to be renewed! Many times since then have similar attempts been made, and with success. In the Jubilee year, notwithstanding the large contributions to it, the annual income of the Society was greater than it had been for many previous years. In truth, the more people give the more they find they can afford to give. The disposition improves with the opportunity; and if retrenchment be needed in order to indulge this spirit of liberality, they know that it is by no means difficult. A superfluity or two cut off settles the whole question.

Last, but perhaps most important of all, you are asked to offer up *special prayer*. And for what? For men—men of energy and strength, with large hearts and unflagging zeal—men who burn to preach the gospel to the heathen. None but the Great Head of the Church can raise up these. To Him then let our earnest cry ascend. Let that cry be sent up to His throne by the vigour of a faith which takes hold of the promises, and realises their unchanging truthfulness. And if such men be sent in answer to prayer, we have no doubt as to the means. The same spirit which prompts the prayer will open the heart to furnish the means.

Pastors of churches, our main reliance in this matter is on you. The Committee cannot get at the churches except through you. In the main, your spirit and views will be their spirit and views. If you long for souls, as men that must give account—if you are intensely anxious about the enlargement of Christ's kingdom—if you love the doctrines of the cross, and drink in the spirit of Jesus—then a missionary spirit will pervade the songs and the prayers of God's house, and your own sermons will be fired by it. It will infect your people too, for such a spirit is contagious. It spreads rapidly through a Christian community. It will be

seen, not only in the liberal support of the Society, but in the life imparted to every local institution. It is a fact, confirmed by all experience, maintained in almost every form of speech in the Bible, that a people zealous for God and the salvation of men will be happy and prosperous. This is what we long to see everywhere among the churches, and we urge once more, with all importunity, the claims of the mission, believing that it is an institution which helps to promote it. The question now put before you is either the abandonment of what has been gained, or going on to make fresh conquests.

INDIAN MISSION EXTENSION.—BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE friends and supporters of the Baptist Missionary Society are aware that the revolt which has swept over some of the finest provinces of Hindostan, has not left unscathed the missionary stations established within the range of its influence.

At Agra, the mission house, chapels, and the schools, have been burnt, plundered, or destroyed. Through the good providence of God the lives of the mission family and native Christians were saved by their taking timely refuge in the fort. Muttra is a scene of desolation; but the missionary, Mr. Evans, escaped to Agra, losing all he possessed. The Christian village of Chitoura, comprising the mission houses, the weaving shop, cottages, chapel, and school, is in ruins; the native Christians are scattered. In Delhi, the missionary, Mr. Mackay, has fallen a prey to the sanguinary soldiers; the native teacher died a martyr's death; and the widow and two daughters of our late missionary, Mr. Thompson, were the victims of foul atrocities. Thus has it pleased God to try our faith, and, for a time, to hinder the direct labours of his servants.

The reinstatement of the mission is earnestly desired by the Committee, and that with augmented strength. In Agra and Delhi the Society, as early as the year 1816, commenced to labour. With varying ability, yet never with adequate forces, it has continued to promulgate the word of life. Success hitherto has been indeed but partial. Yet a considerable number of persons have been brought to the knowledge of the truth, while gradually an open and effectual door has been gained in the entire district for the entrance of the gospel.

The Committee are not disposed to regard recent events as likely to create additional barriers to the progress of the gospel. On the other hand, the probabilities seem very favourable to a more attentive consideration on the part of the people of the word of life. The lessons which Divine Providence is teaching, by this mutiny, are likely to have a beneficial effect on all classes, and to awaken a more earnest regard to the great salvation. The present attitude of the people towards missionaries encourages the hope of a willing audience for their message; and in no instance have they shown any hostility to missionaries as such.

The Committee are sure that they only express the feelings of their Christian friends when they propose, as God may help them, to direct the energies of the Society to the reconstruction of the mission so painfully interrupted, and to increase its efficiency. They therefore propose:—

1. To reoccupy the stations as soon as circumstances will allow.

2. To increase the number of missionaries, and to open new stations where practicable.

3. To direct the attention of the missionaries, especially at the present time, to a widely-extended itineracy and dispersion of the seed of the word of God, and the formation of native churches, leaving to future opportunity the reopening of the schools which are now broken up.

4. To request for these important purposes enlarged contributions, the formation of a special fund, and the augmentation of the regular annual income of the Society.

5. To urge on the auxiliaries a canvass of their respective localities, with the hope that in this great crisis, not only will all those of their friends who usually contribute increase their gifts, but that help may be obtained from others to whom India's evangelisation may be an object of desire and interest.

6. To request of the churches special prayer that suitable men may be raised up for this occasion.

The Committee have embodied their deliberate opinion on two important subjects in the petitions to Parliament, which are subjoined. The first has respect to the proposal made in the public papers to establish a hierarchy, with all its appendages, in India ; the second refers to the social condition of the people as affected by an inefficient and corrupt police, the defective administration of justice, and the want of adequate protection for life and property. Both these petitions will be presented to both houses; though for convenience we have headed one for the Lords, and the other for the Commons.

Now as the pastors of the churches may desire to co-operate with the Committee in the endeavour to prevent and amend the evils which are referred to in these documents, they will have the advantage of their use so far as they commend themselves to their judgments. The facts which are stated may be relied upon, for the documents have been carefully drawn up, and received a prolonged attention from the Committee at its quarterly meeting. In those cases where the form necessary to be observed in addressing the Legislature are not familiar to brethren, they will have it in these documents. All petitions should close with the words, " And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.," and one name or more must be on the sheet on which the petition is written, or it will be rejected. The remaining names may be written on other sheets, and appended after they are filled up. We hope that petitions will be sent in abundantly, for now is the time for the friends of India to arise and bestir themselves.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Treasurer, Secretaries, and Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, convened the 13th January, 1858, humbly sheweth :—

That your petitioners are the representatives of the Baptist Missionary Society, formed in the year 1792, for the purpose of spreading the gospel in heathen lands.

That the predecessors of your petitioners sent their first missionaries to the Bengal presidency in the year 1793, who, forbidden to prosecute their labours in British India, were received under the protection of the Danish Crown, and under the direct sanction of His Majesty the King of Denmark, settled at Serampore.

That in pursuance of their plans the missionaries of this Society subsequently formed stations in Bengal, Behar, and in the north-west provinces ; established printing presses at Serampore and Calcutta; by the translation of the Scriptures into the various tongues of Northern India, especially in the Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, and Hindustani languages, by the compilation of grammars and lexicons, and by the preparation of tracts and school books in the vernaculars, they laid the foundation for a vernacular

literature, imbued with the knowledge, science, and religion of Great Britain; and by the maintenance of schools sought to enlighten the minds of the people, and to lead them from the debasing and immoral practices of idolatry to the worship of the true God; and thus prepared the way for those enlarged missionary and educational efforts which the Christian communities of Great Britain, the continent of Europe, and America, have put forth for the elevation of the people of India.

That your petitioners cannot but feel the deepest interest in everything that concerns the moral, social, and religious welfare of the Indian empire, and do most deeply deplore the lamentable events which have overwhelmed large classes of her Majesty's subjects with profound anguish and suffering.

That your petitioners gratefully acknowledge the important changes which late years have witnessed in British India, such as the legal prohibition of suttee, infanticide, thuggee, slavery, and the immolation of human beings at the festivals of Juggernath and Kali, and will thankfully hail every further approach towards the establishment of perfect religious liberty.

That your petitioners further represent to your Right Honourable House that the establishment of an episcopacy, or the appointment of chaplains, by the British Government, for the conversion of the natives of India to Christianity, in what way soever supported, would be most hazardous to the peace of India, if not to the continuance of the British empire in Hindostan; and they further believe that such interference with the spread or maintenance of religious truth, or the endowment of any form of religious belief, whether Christian, Mohammedan, or heathen, even for the religious instruction of the servants of Government, is beyond the province of the civil power, and most seriously detrimental to the best interests of Christianity.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Right Honourable House, in any legislative measures which in the wisdom of your Right Honourable House may be adopted, to make provision :—

That the future Government of India shall proceed in the beneficent course of late years, and separate itself from all the idolatrous usages of the people; prohibit such practices as may be injurious to public order and decency, or to the civil and social rights of any class of her Majesty's subjects; and secure to every rank and condition, to Government servants as well as to all other classes—European and native—the freest exercise and expression of their religious convictions.

And that the future Government of India shall be forbidden to establish, endow, or interfere with the spread or maintenance of any form of religious belief.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Treasurer, Secretaries and Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society of London, convened the 13th January, 1858, humbly sheweth :—

That your petitioners are the representatives of the Baptist Missionary Society, formed in the year 1792, for the purpose of spreading the gospel in heathen lands.

That your petitioners, in the prosecution of their object, have established missionary stations in various parts of Bengal, Behar, and the north-west provinces of the Indian empire, which have necessarily brought their agents into close proximity with the native population, and given them a deep interest in, and intimate acquaintance with, their social well-being.

That your petitioners have learnt from indubitable testimony that there is a vast amount of social disorganisation, and of consequent suffering in the whole of these districts. Much of this your petitioners can trace to the fearful superstitions of the people; to their ignorance, and to the debasing effects of a popular mythology, which presents, as objects of worship, deities who are examples of every vice, and which ascribes sanctity and divine honour to a priesthood which is the great bane of India. But your petitioners believe that there are other evils with which the Government, as such, ought to contend, and which your petitioners regret to declare appear to be on the increase.

That your petitioners particularly call the attention of your Honourable House to the character of the police, which is stated to be venal, corrupt, and cruel beyond example; that torture has prevailed for police purposes without sufficient effort to prevent its exercise, doubtless owing its virulence to the prevalence of Mohammedan law in past times, and to the practice of receiving in evidence confessions so obtained; that the courts of law, both civil and criminal, do not enjoy the confidence of any class of her Majesty's subjects, and are reputed to have been for years the arena of fraud, bribery, and perjury; that no effectual protection exists either for person or property

in those provinces which have longest been under British rule; that owing to the nature of the tenure, and of the laws affecting land, capital is prevented from being invested in the soil; that the peasant cultivator has no efficient protection against the illegal exactions and tyranny of his landlord; that while some classes have been largely benefited by the rule of the Honourable East India Company, such as the zemindar and the artisan, the vast masses of the people attached to the soil continue degraded, and are sunk into the deepest poverty and distress; and that the number of Englishmen employed in the civil administration is by no means equal to the manifold services required, to the vast regions to be governed, and to the great population to be controlled, whereby the people are, to a very great degree, left in the hands of native officials, who, as a class, are notoriously untrustworthy and corrupt.

That your petitioners believe that these defects in the government of India greatly impede the progress of Christianity, and create serious obstacles in the prosecution of their object.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Honourable House to give its most earnest regard to the social condition of the people of India, and in any reconstruction of the Government of those vast dependencies of the Crown, to make provision for the remedy of the aforesaid grievances under which the people of India suffer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.—The chief incident of interest in our mission in Calcutta is the departure to his rest of our aged and highly esteemed missionary, the Rev. Carapeit Aratoon. He was the companion of the founders of the mission, and has laboured widely in various districts of Bengal, first in connection with the Serampore brethren, and later with the brethren in Calcutta. To the last he evinced his unabated interest in the great work, and notwithstanding his great age and infirmities continued as well as he could to spread among the heathen the word of life. He died as he had lived, confiding with singular simplicity of heart in the grace of our Redeemer. He fought a good fight, and has now reached the crown. We hope in a future "Herald" to give a likeness of him, and some particulars of his very useful life.

It would seem that the connection of the Government of India with idolatry is far from being at an end. The following facts are given on the authority of the *Bombay Guardian* of Nov. 21, 1857. In the Madras Presidency there are now 8,292 idols and temples, receiving from Government an annual payment of £87,678. In the Bombay Presidency there are 26,589 idols and temples under state patronage, receiving grants to the amount of £30,587 10s., to which must be added the allowance for temple lands, giving a total for the Bombay Presidency of £69,859 6s. For the whole of the Company's territories there is annually expended in the support of idolatry, by the servants of the Company, the large sum of £171,558 12s.

MONGHYR.—In our October number some particulars were given of the treatment of a native Christian by whom a plot was discovered for the murder of the Europeans of the station. By an incredible leniency the culprits were dismissed; on the other hand, the native Christian was treated as if himself guilty. He was arrested and ordered off from the station to Mozufferpore, the place of his residence; his family, however, were left at Monghyr. The sequel is as follows:—On arriving at Mozufferpore, Inayat Hossein, the native Christian, was ordered not to leave the station, and to appear twice a day at the police office. This continued until the arrival of the new commissioner, Mr. Samuells, at Patna. Inayat Hossein entreated the commissioner to release him from restraint, which was complied with, and the magistrate, Mr. Latour, was ordered to give this Christian man his liberty. Although the order was passed, it was detained by the magistrate, and it was not until the interference

of the missionaries that the order was made known. Inayat Hossein at once went to Monghyr to his family. But he was again arrested by Mr. Tucker, the magistrate. kept for a day or two in jail, and then forwarded from police office to police office to Mozufferpore. Thus his reward for his loyalty is imprisonment. banishment from his family, abuse and ill usage from the police, and a rigid surveillance, which prevented him from following his avocation for a livelihood. Yet the men, Mohammedans, who were sworn by the magistrate's own officers to have tampered with them for the purpose of raising a rebellion, are held in honour. retain their employments, and are trusted by the servants of the Indian Government. The only reason given by the Monghyr magistrate for his cruel conduct is, that Inayat Hossein had left Mozufferpore without leave, which was entirely contrary to fact. We quote an extract from the letter of our informant :—" Can anything be more unjust, tyrannical, and disgraceful, than such conduct as this? Yet this is the way that poor, unprotected native Christians are to be treated by the authorities. And this is the way in which they do not scruple to abuse the power entrusted to them, when they can do it without fear of exposure. Verily, such men are not fit to be entrusted with office." But it is no new thing for the Indian Government to sacrifice Christians and the rights of Christians, whether natives or others, to propitiate Mussulmans.

Monghyr has, however, continued quiet, and missionary labour has gone on much as usual. Our excellent native brother, Nainsukh, has been ill ; but is now improving in health. The attendance at the new school is increasing, and now equals that at the Government school. A native master is however much wanted, and the troubles of the times have materially diminished the funds. The family of Mr. Broadway are in Calcutta.

Since writing the above, we learn with deep regret that our highly valued native preacher, Nainsukh, is dead. He fell asleep in Jesus on the 20th October last. We shall hope to present to our readers soon a sketch of this good man's life.

CHITTAGONG.—Our missionary in Chittagong has, through the gracious interposition of God, been preserved harmless during . the mutiny of native soldiers at this station, who have been most unwisely permitted by Government to retain their arms. Mr. Johannes thus describes the event in a letter dated Nov. 19, 1857 :—

" We spent a most dreadful night last night. The three companies of sepoys have, after all, mutinied, and left this *en route* to Sylhet, or Dacca. Had not the gentlemen fled they would all have been murdered. They looted the treasury, and carried away three lacs of rupees and a few elephants. Had these rebels met with any opposition, hundreds of lives would have been lost. On hearing the great noise in the prison and in the treasury, when these sepoys were releasing the prisoners, and the great conflagration in the lines, and the blowing up of the magazine, I was compelled to send my family into one of the villages, secreting myself in the house. I ran to the river, but not a boat could be procured. The Mohammedans seem to feel no regret or alarm. They appear to me to rejoice in these evils, and wish the Feringees destroyed. They disbelieve everything connected with our success in battles. The mutineers carried away a few elephants, and killed one man who attempted to interfere. I shall write again. We are all going to leave the station for a week, and be on the water, as the people seem to think there is danger ; yet how comforting the idea 'The Lord liveth :' we are at his footstool, let him do whatsoever seemeth him good. I write this under considerable excitement, so excuse the brevity of this letter."

DACCA.—As at Chittagong, the Government allowed two companies of sepoys at this station to keep their arms, and also to retain in their possession two cannons. For the protection of Dacca, one hundred sailors were sent from Calcutta, and the European gentlemen of the city formed themselves into a volunteer corps. These precautions were not useless ; the turbulent spirit of the sepoys was kept in check, and until now order has been maintained. The outbreak at Chittagong led the local authorities to resolve to disarm the sepoys.

The event we will give in the words of our missionary, Mr. R. Robinson. His letter is dated Nov. 22, 1857:—

"Though this is Sabbath day, I lose no time in sending you a line to state that we have this morning had a pitched battle between the sepoys and our sailors. I wish to be beforehand with my account of this affair, to save you from unnecessary apprehensions excited by the exaggerated rumours which will soon enough find their way to Calcutta. Late last evening the authorities here got an express from Tipperah, informing them that the 34th N. I. at Chittagong had mutinied and killed all the officials of the place (this latter part of the story has since been proved to be altogether false; the men did not kill a single European); and having looted (plundered) the station, were on their way to Dacca. It was forthwith determined to disarm our men here (200) before the Chittagong troops had time to arrive. The attempt at disarming was made early this morning; but not early enough to prevent the sepoys from learning what was to be done. The guard at the collectorate was easily disarmed, and the volunteer company kept guard over them, whilst our seamen set off to the cantonments. The sepoys were prepared to meet them. They were drawn out in line, and the two guns were already loaded with grape. They received our seamen with a volley and a bayonet charge; but they were very soon sent rolling back under a brisk fire of musketry, and a few discharges from our twelve-pounders. It was the turn of the seamen to charge, which they did in magnificent style, captured the two guns, drove the sepoys into their huts, and then burst open the doors, and bayonetted every man they caught. The fight lasted for three quarters of an hour, the sepoy fighting for some time behind their mud walls, and firing through loopholes previously prepared. Forty-one dead bodies of sepoys were counted on the field after the battle, besides many wounded men

taken prisoners, and those who managed to drag themselves under cover of the neighbouring jungles. There were thirteen killed and wounded on our side. The victory was complete. Out of 200 men, only twenty-five, I believe, have made their escape with arms. We fear much for Mymensing, where the residents are quite unprotected; and we fear too for Comillah, which is equally defenceless, and will fall an easy prey to the Chittagong men, if they find their way to it. It is possible that they may not, after all, come to Dacca, especially if they are met on the way, as I hope they will be, with the news of our victory. They have treasure with them, and they may not feel disposed to risk it by coming to a place where they may be sure they will have to fight. An express went down to Calcutta last night for troops, which we hope will be here in ten days or so.

"Had the sepoys here overpowered our seamen, who were scarcely ninety in number, perhaps we should not have been alive at this time. But God has been very merciful, and to Him we would render our most earnest thanks. Our position must be an anxious one for some time to come; but we are all resolved to do our best; and God, who has preserved us hitherto, will continue to defend and keep us to the end.

"Your kind letter came in this morning; many thanks for it. Excuse this scrawl. Standing guard in the heat of the sun, and doing military duty, has given me a fearful headache, and it is only my anxiety to give you authentic information, that has induced me to write at all.

"P. S.—Bion is in town. We have captured all the ammunition that the sepoys had. One of our gun-boats, with a twelve-pounder and thirteen seamen, has gone, or is about to go down, to the mouth of the river, to keep a look out for the Chittagong folk."

By a recent mail we learn that sixty of the rebels were killed; but only three of the sailors. The Chittagong sepoys were plundering in Tipperah. The magistrate of this district had applied to our native community in the hills for a number of Christians to form a police corps. He wanted 150 men; but a few only could be supplied. There was some fear that the Bhooteas and Nagas from the lower Himalayas would come down for plunder in the cold weather. Under these circumstances missionary work is, for the present, almost entirely suspended.

CAWNPORE.—We have received letters from Mr. Gregson, under various dates, but from press of matter we must defer the particulars till next month.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.—Our excellent missionary, Mr. Allen, begs us to acknowledge the safe arrival of several boxes of articles for the school. They arrived

most opportunely, as the funds were becoming low. He mentions the following places as having forwarded this kind and liberal supply :—Devizes, Cambridge, Liverpool, Gloucestershire, Bloomsbury Chapel, and New Park Street Chapel. Mr. Allen's time is more than filled with the various duties which the services of the Pettah, visitation of the stations, revisal of the new version of the New Testament, and the education of two young men for the ministry, impose upon him. There are at some of the stations a considerable number of persons waiting for baptism, while other stations stand in need of the regular ministry of the word. He says, " Another European would be a boon, and would find abundance of work here. Bone, muscle, mind, piety, perseverance, sturdiness, will find ample room for exercise, and there would be some one to fall back upon when one's own machinery gives way. Health and life are held on frail tenure here, and the work stands still. Is there no man who will offer for Ceylon ? India will have a greater claim than ever; but Ceylon will still retain some attractions. Who in the British churches will try it?" Happy would the Committee be to respond to this earnest appeal. The mission, however, also needs *native* evangelists, and at present few suitable men present themselves. Perhaps God will hear the earnest prayers of his people if presented on this behalf. We commend the topic to the sympathy and supplication of our friends. In the Kotigahawatte district the Romanists are giving our worthy native brother, Whytoo Nadan, much trouble. They even propose to erect a chapel immediately opposite that of our native Christian community. It would seem that in their proselytising efforts the language of the priests is neither choice nor decent when referring to Protestants and to Protestant ministers.

AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO.—Mr. Diboll, with his daughter, returned to his station on the 1st of November, much recruited in health by his temporary residence in Sierra Leone, and by the intermediate voyages. He called at Cameroons on his way. Mrs. Saker was better; but Mr. Saker far from well, though able to do his work. Mr. Diboll received a most hearty welcome from his people. Mr. Pinnock's ministrations, during the absence of Mr. Diboll, had been well received. Even in Africa our negro brethren are mindful of the sorrows and wants of India. In their missionary prayer meetings its necessities are not overlooked. On his return, Mr. Diboll was informed by the governor that he was expecting shortly the arrival of a Spanish man-of-war, and with it a number of Jesuits. Their presence cannot be anticipated but with anxious fear and regret.

CAMEROONS.—Mr. Pinnock has returned to Cameroons, and, under the guidance of Mr. Saker, is making himself acquainted with the language and with missionary work. He writes, Nov. 26th, as follows :—

" I cannot but express my joy and thankfulness to God for having given me favour in the sight of both the officers and Committee of the Society. May I have grace so to live and labour for the glory of the Saviour and the welfare of my fellowmen in this dark portion of the world as shall meet the approbation both of God and man.

" I may inform you that since my arrival here I have been trying to do a little in talking to such of the people as can understand me of the best things. But it is indeed very little that I can do at present in this way till I can, in their own tongue, speak to them. I have also been employing myself in school-keeping. To this I devote three hours every day, except-

ing Saturday and Sunday. The attendance has been between thirty and forty every day.

" I spent a month also at Clarence, supplying for Mr. Diboll during his absence for a change of air at Sierra Leone.

" I have accompanied Mr. Fuller in visiting at different times three of the adjoining towns to this. The last we visited is a place three or four miles up the river, where, for the first time, as I have been informed, the gospel was preached. Some of the people, especially the women, could not help, by different motions of the head and clapping of the hands, expressing their surprise at the 'strange and wondrous story, which was being told them by

Mr. Fuller.' Poor people! they deserve the sympathy of every Christian, for sad indeed is their condition in every point of view.

"Both Mrs. Pinnock and myself have already been shaken by the strong hand of fever and the chilling ague. For these two last days I have not had any."

Mr. and Mrs. Saker contemplate a voyage to Sierra Leone ; *both* suffering greatly the effects of the debilitating climate. In a letter, dated Nov. 27th, Mr. Saker informs us that he was about to baptize several persons who had been candidates for many months. The school was rapidly improving under Mr. Pinnock's care. The various native towns were well visited. He had just completed at press the Epistle to the Romans, in a new type, after a close revision ; and the Epistle to the Hebrews was finished, all but the last page, and the first of Corinthians was begun. The History of Joseph had been printed in large type for the schools. Thus the work of the Lord was daily and surely progressing.

WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD.—Mr. Law, writing from Port of Spain, thus refers to his many labours in the cause of our Lord. His letter is dated Dec. 10th, 1857 :—

" Now that my health and strength are quite restored, my life is one of restless activity. Every week I preach seven sermons, two in Portuguese, and five in English. Every day I am engaged in preaching from house to house. Sometimes, day after day, I have long journeys into the country, visiting the sick and dying, thus breaking the bread of life to poor perishing sinners. In addition to these labours, I daily distribute tracts in the various languages spoken by the people in Trinidad. French people are most unwilling to receive these little ' Messengers of Mercy.' In con-nection with our Bible Society, I do my utmost to circulate the Holy Scriptures both in this island and in the mainland ; the other day I circulated thirty copies of the Holy Gospel among Spanish families. Thus you see I have no stirring incidents to relate ; this, however, I can assure you, that I am fully engaged in the work of Christ, and I never felt happier in his work than I do at present. We have additions to our church from time to time, and the members continue faithful, as also some of them abound in works of faith and labours of love."

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

WE have not this month to report any very considerable number of meetings. Mr. Underhill has been engaged for a fortnight at Haverfordwest, Narberth, Pembroke Dock and Pembroke, and places adjacent. Mr. Smith has advocated the Society's claims at John Street, Croydon, Kingston, Highgate, and Camberwell.

We shall be obliged if the treasurers and secretaries of auxiliaries will remit what moneys they have on hand, as the pressure on our finances is very severe.

At the last quarterly meeting the attention of the Committee was naturally directed to the lamented death of General Havelock. It was felt to be an event of such unusual importance, and connected as he was with the denomination and incidentally with the mission, it seemed naturally to call for some expression of feeling. And this deviation from their ordinary practice is justified, if that were needed, by the fact stated in the closing paragraph of the resolution which we subjoin :—

"Resolved—That this Committee have heard with feelings of profound regret of the death of General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., son-in-law of the late Dr. Marshman, one of the first missionaries of the Society. More than forty years of his life were passed in the faithful service of his country, during which he was engaged in almost every great military achievement connected with the growth of the British empire in India ; manifesting, in the constant discharge of his duties, the highest mental and

moral qualities, and the most chivalrous courage. They unfeignedly rejoice that he was enabled throughout his whole public life to maintain, with honourable consistency, the Christian name and character, and that he was, both in public and private life, known to be a man who feared God above many. His superior officers were accustomed to express their reliance on him and the troops under his command, as always prepared for any exigency. Having ultimately obtained an independent command, he proved his fitness for it by his heroism, endurance, devotedness, ability, and success; and in the act which crowned his honourable life, the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, he endeared himself to the hearts of the people of England, by whom his death is mourned as a national loss. His reputation as a soldier was, if possible, surpassed by his character as a Christian. His long professional life was marked by a most conscientious and rigid adherence to duty, and by the uniform display of an exalted piety. The Committee cannot but rejoice that the grace of God was manifested by him in every walk of life.

"While thus recording their sentiments regarding their departed brother, they desire to express their deep sympathy with Lady Havelock and her children, and with their esteemed colleague, John C. Marshman, Esq., in the loss they have sustained; and they deviate, in this instance, from their usual practice, because they cannot but remember that they, as well as the late Sir Henry Havelock, are intimately connected with the venerable name of one who was among the first, as he was one of the most eminent, of the missionaries who were first sent forth by this Society to labour for the evangelisation of India."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THOSE of our friends who were present at the Annual Members' Meeting for 1856, will remember that the Special Committee, appointed at the previous yearly meeting, presented their report. Two proposals in that report, relating to the nomination of persons to serve on the Committee, were referred to the incoming Committee, in order to carry the general principle into effect in such a way as they might deem practicable, leaving the details to their discretion.

At the meeting of Committee, held December 9, these proposals, which had been referred to them, were taken into consideration, and the following resolutions were passed, to which we have to direct particular attention:—

I. "Resolved—That a notice be inserted in 'The Herald' for February and March, requesting all members of the Society entitled to vote at the annual meeting of the constituents to send up to the Secretary the names of gentlemen whom they desire to nominate as eligible to serve on the Committee, on or before the 31st March, 1857; the list so sent to be signed by the name of the nominator, and to be prepaid."

II. "Resolved—that no such letter of nomination can be received after the 31st of March."

In order to prevent mistake, and to show who are entitled to send up such papers of nomination, we subjoin the rule of the Society on membership:—

"All persons subscribing ten shillings and sixpence a year, or upwards, either to the Parent Society or to Auxiliaries; donors of ten pounds and upwards; pastors of churches which make an annual contribution; and ministers who collect annually for the Society; also one of the executors, on payment of a bequest of fifty pounds or upwards, are considered as members thereof."

Every contributor to the Society, falling under any one of the above-mentioned descriptions, is entitled to send up a list nominating gentlemen to serve on the Committee.

There is no limit assigned as to the number which each nominator may place on his list. He is at liberty to supply as many names as he may think proper. It is desirable, however, that he should know that the parties nominated are

willing to serve, if elected. Country members of Committee are always expected to attend all the *quarterly* meetings.

The reason for the second resolution is simply this, that it will require *time* to make out a correct list from so many papers as may reasonably be expected to be sent up, and to be assured that such lists are sent by *bonâ fide* members. No list unsigned by a member's name can be received, nor after the 31st March, in order that sufficient time may be secured for the preparation of the list of parties nominated.

As the list to be prepared from these papers will be one submitted to the members at their annual meeting, and is intended to supersede the former plan of personal nomination at that meeting, *no nomination can be received on that day.*

This plan being intended to meet some objections which have been urged against the present mode of electing the Committee, it is to be hoped that our friends will give it a fair trial. Perhaps the giving to the members of the Society a *direct* action in this matter may do good, and induce a deeper personal interest in its welfare, since many will have a larger share in the election of its executive; which because of inability to attend the annual meetings of subscribers, they have never or rarely enjoyed.

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.

AFRICA—CAMEROONS, Fuller, J. J., Nov. 27; Pinnock, F., Nov. 26; Saker, A., Nov. 27.

CLARENCE, Diboll, J., Nov. 24.

ASIA—AGRA FORT, Evans, T., Nov. 14, Dec. 1 & 3; Parsons, J., Nov. 27.

ALIPORE, Pearce, G., Dec. 11.

BENARES, Heinig, H., Dec. 4.

BISHTOPORE, Johannes, E., Nov. 3.

CALCUTTA, Kalberer, L. F., Dec. 7; Lewis, C. B., Nov. 25, Dec. 10; Thomas, J., Nov. 23 & 25, Dec. 10 & 11.

CAWNPORE, Gregson, J., Nov. 17.

CUTWA, Parry, J., Dec. 5.

DACCA, Robinson, R., Dec. 3 & 5.

DINAGEPORE, McKenna, A., Dec. 5.

JESSORE, Sale, J., Nov. 19.

MONGHIR, Lawrence, J., Dec. 2.

SERAMPORE, Sampson, W., Nov. 23.

AUSTRALIA — MELBOURNE, Taylor, J., Nov. 13 & 16.

BAHAMAS—NASSAU, Davey, J., Dec. 12; Littlewood, W., Nov. 2.

BRITTANY—MORLAIX, Jenkins, J., Dec. 17.

HAITI—JACMEL, Webley, W. H., Nov. 26, Dec. 10.

JAMAICA — BROWN'S TOWN, Clark J., Dec. 1.

CALABAR, East, D. J., Nov. 23, Dec. 8 and 25.

FOUR PATHS, Claydon, W., Dec. 25.

KETTERING, Knibb, M., one letter, no date, received Jan 1.

MOUNT ANGUS, Smith, T., Dec. 25.

MOUNT NEBO, Gordon, J., Nov. 23.

SPANISH TOWN, Phillippo, J. M., Dec. 6.

SPRINGFIELD, Watson, S. M., Dec. 5.

TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN, Law, J., Dec. 10.

CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received on account of the Baptist Missionary Society, from December 21, 1857, to January 20, 1858.

W. & O. denotes that the Contribution is for Widows and Orphans ; N. P. for Native Preachers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Barnes, Mr. R. Y.	1	0	0
Beddome, W., Esq.	1	1	0
C. R., two years	2	2	0
Fearne, Mrs. Mary, by			
T. B. Winter, Esq. ...	0	10	0
Salter, Rev. W. A.	5	0	0
Sherwin, Mr. J. G.	1	1	0
Winter, T. B., Esq.......	2	0	0

DONATIONS.

Outhwaite, Miss, box by	0	8	3
Tuckett, Frederick, Esq.	10	0	0

LEGACY.

Ellis, Mr. Dagnall, late of			
London	10	0	0

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AUXILIARIES.

Bloomsbury Chapel—			
Contributions, on acct.	118	13	8
Do., Lord's Supper			
Fund, for W. & O.	10	0	0
Bow—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	0	0
Brentford, Park Chapel—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	14	0
Brixton Hill, Salem Chapel—			
Collection, for W. & O.	5	5	3
Camberwell—			
Collection, for W. & O.	11	1	8
Camden Road—			
Collection, for W. & O.	5	0	4
Hammersmith, on acct...	10	10	0
Collection, for W. & O.	5	0	0
Hawley Road—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	15	0
Highgate—			
Contributions, by Miss			
Hatch	2	0	0
Kingsgate Chapel—			
Collection, for W. & O.	2	0	0
Regent's Park Chapel,			
on account	20	0	0
Collection, for W. & O.	11	0	0
Shacklewell—			
Collection, for W. & O.	2	12	5
Tottenham—			
Collection, for W. & O.	3	0	0
Westbourne Grove—			
Collection, for W. & O.	9	13	0

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford—			
Gamby, Mrs.	0	10	0
Leighton Buzzard, Lake St.—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	5	6
Thurleigh—			
Contribution	0	9	11

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon—			
Collections	8	18	5
Do., Cothill............	1	2	2
Do., Drayton	1	0	0
Contributions............	18	0	2
Do., for Serampore	5	0	0
	34	0	9
Less expenses	1	14	0
	32	6	9

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

	£	s.	d.
Amersham—			
Contributions, by Master E. Morten, for N. P.	1	1	6
Buckingham—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	10	0
Contributions, for N. P.	0	5	0
Crendon—			
Contributions, by Mrs. Rose	1	14	9
Olney—			
Collections	8	3	11
Contributions	4	3	11
Do., for N. P..........	0	10	5
Do., Sunday School	0	3	3
Wycombe, High, Union Chapel—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	6	0

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, St. Andrew's Street—			
Collection, for W. & O.	7	10	0
Gamlingay—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	1	0
Haddenham—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	15	9

CHESHIRE.

Stockport—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	12	0

CORNWALL.

Camborne—			
Anon........................	0	10	0
Penzance, Clarence Street—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	8	3
Redruth—			
Anon........................	2	4	0
Saltash—			
Collections	5	0	0
Do., for W. & O. ...	1	16	0
Contributions............	2	3	0
Do., Sunday School	0	7	0

CUMBERLAND.

Whitehaven, Charles Street—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	1	6

DERBYSHIRE.

Derby, Agard Street ...	3	11	0
Loscoe—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	4	0

DEVONSHIRE.

Bampton	2	13	0
Exeter, Bartholomew Street—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	13	0
Honiton—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	5	0
Ilfracombe—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	10	0
Instow—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	10	0
Contributions	2	0	0
Do., for N. P.	0	10	0
Plymouth, George Street—			
Friend, by Rev. F. Tucker...............	0	10	0

PRESCOTT—

	£	s.	d.
Collection, for W. & O.	0	7	0

DORSETSHIRE.

Bourton—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	6	0
Bridport—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	1	0
Lyme Regis—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	12	3
Poole—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	10	0

ESSEX.

Colchester—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	4	0
Earl's Colne—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	14	9
Harlow—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	5	0
Contributions, for N. P.	2	7	7
Langley—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	18	10
Loughton—			
Collection, for W. & O.	4	12	6
Contributions, by M ss Gould	3	19	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Arlington—			
Collections	4	4	7
Do., for W. & O. ...	1	10	0
Contributions............	1	17	4
Do., Sunday School	1	6	7
Blakeney—			
Contributions............	2	4	0
Gloucester—			
Collection, for W & O.	2	10	0
Wotton-under-Edge—			
Rogers, Mr. John.....	1	0	0

HAMPSHIRE.

Crookham—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	13	0
Portsea, Kent Street—			
Collection, for W. & O.	2	0	0

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Garway—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	0	0
Contributions	1	5	6
Hereford—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	10	0
Leominster—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	2	2
Ross—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	10	0

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hatfield—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	13	0
Hemel Hempstead—			
Collection, for W. & O.	2	11	2
Markyate Street—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	4	8
St. Albans—			
Collection, for W. & O.	4	11	1
Sarratt—			
Collection, for W. & O.	0	14	0
Tring, New Mill—			
Collection, for W. & O.	1	16	0
Watford, on account ...	20	0	0

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

£ s. d.

Great Gidding—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 18 3

KENT.

Broadstairs—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 11 0
Crayford—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 13 8
Deal—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 0 0
Dover, Salem Chapel—
Contributions, by Miss
Haddon 13 8 6
Folkestone— ...
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 17 0
Lee—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 4 3 3
Lewisham Road—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 4 0 10
Maidstone, King Street—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 0 0
Margate—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 3 0 9
Tenterden—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0
Tonbridge—
Contributions, by Miss
Baker 2 0 0
Woolwich, Queen Street—
Sunday School, by
Y. M. M. A. 2 13 0

LANCASHIRE.

Bolton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 6
Bootle—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 13 0
Briercliffe—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 11 6
Manchester, on account,
by Thomas Bickham,
Esq. 80 0 0
Rochdale—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 5 0 0
Sabden—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 3 0 0
Tottlebank—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 2 5
Contributions, by boxes 4 17 1
Do., for *N. P.*......... 0 15 6
Wigan—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 7 6

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester, Charles Street—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 10 0

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Kirmington—
Contributions, by Miss
E. Kirman 1 2 0
Lincoln—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 12 0

NORFOLK.

Aylsham—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 0
Carlton Rode—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 17 0
Downham—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 1 0
Ellingham, Great—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 15 0
Lynn, First Church—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 10 0
Lynn, Albion Chapel—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 4 15 1
Neatishead—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 0

Necton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 14 0
Norwich, St. Mary's—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 9 13 9
Norwich, St. Clement's—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 4 0 0
Swaffham—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 5 0
Yarmouth—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 5 0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Aldwinkle—
Sunday School 0 12 2
Blisworth—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 0
Braunston—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 0
Brayfield on the Green—
Collection 1 7 6
Sunday School 0 13 9
Culworth—
Collection 1 10 0
Gretton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 11 0
Hackleton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0
Harpole—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 16 6
Helmdon—
Collection 1 0 6
Middleton Cheney—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 4 0
Northampton, College
Street—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 5 0 0
Northampton, Mount
Zion—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 1 0
Ringstead—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 1 0
Roade—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 4 0
Stanwick—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 9 0
West Haddon—
Contributions, for *N. P.* 0 17 4

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Southwell—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 7 6

OXFORDSHIRE.

Chadlington—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 18 0
Chipping Norton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 0 0
Milton—
Collection 3 17 11
Contributions............ 3 13 5
_____
7 11 4
Less expenses......... 0 2 0
_____
7 9 4

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Oakham—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0

SHROPSHIRE.

Broseley—
Collection 0 10 1
Contributions............ 0 17 7
Coalbrook Dale—
Contributions............ 10 0 0
Donnington Wood—
Collections 2 5 0

Madeley—
Collection 0 16 0
Maesbrook—
Collection 1 15 8
Shrewsbury—
Collections 10 14 2
Contributions............ 9 9 11
Do., Juvenile............ 1 10 0
Do., Sunday School 0 8 11
Snailbeach—
Collection 1 12 4
Contributions............ 1 19 3
Wellington—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0
Whitchurch and Ightfield—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0
_____
43 18 11
Acknowledged before,
and expenses 41 18 11
_____
2 0 0

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath, York Street—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0
Bridgewater—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 2 14 0
Buckland St. Mary—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 3 0
Chard—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 3 10 0
Frome, Sheppard's Barton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 3 17 0
Keynsham—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0
Montacute—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 0
Paulton—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 19 9
Stogumber—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 10 0
Taunton, Silver Street—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 19 8
Wells—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 3 6
Yeovil—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 0 0

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Wednesbury—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 0 5 0

SUFFOLK.

Aldborough................... 3 3 0
Bardwell 1 10 0
Bury St. Edmunds—
Collection 9 12 9
Do., for *W. & O* 2 5 0
Contributions............ 12 19 9
Do., Juvenile 1 8 6
Do., Sunday School 4 4 2
Clare—
Contributions............ 2 12 0
Cransford 0 17 0
Eye—
Collection, for *W. & O.* 1 10 0
Framsden 2 0 0
Ipswich, Stoke Chapel—
Collections 19 15 11
Contributions............ 15 2 6
Do., for *Ceylon*
School 0 10 10
Do., Juvenile 9 13 10
Do., Infant School 0 5 10
Laxfield 5 12 0
Lowestoft—
Collection 11 18 9
Do., Juvenile 2 10 0
Contributions............ 2 5 0
Do., for *India* 14 8 0

	£	s.	d.
Occold—			
Collection	0	8	6
Contributions	1	10	6
Rattlesden	3	12	0
Rishangles—			
Collection	1	14	10
Contribution	0	10	0
Somerleyton—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	17	7
Somersham	0	12	1
Stoke Ash—			
Collection	2	4	0
Contribution	0	10	0
Stradbrook—			
Collection	2	15	6
Contributions	4	2	0
Sudbury—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	8	0
Sutton	1	16	0
Waldringfield	0	10	3
Wattisham	7	0	6
	153	16	7
Less expenses	6	16	8
	146	19	11

SURREY.

Kingston on Thames—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	10	0
Norwood, Upper—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	3	17	6

SUSSEX.

Battle—			
Collection	2	18	2
Do., for *W. & O.*	1	0	0
Contributions	5	13	3
Do., Sunday School	0	4	9
	9	16	2
Acknowledged before, and expenses	8	16	2
	1	0	0
Lewes—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	3	3	0

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham, Heneage St.—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	10	0

WILTSHIRE.

Calne—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	5	0
Damerham & Rockbourne—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	13	0
Trowbridge, Back St.—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	2	0	0

WORCESTERSHIRE.

	£	s.	d.
Atch Lench—			
Collections	4	3	4
Do., for *W. & O.*	0	10	0
Contributions	1	5	8
Evesham—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	4	0
Pershore—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	2	15	0
Tenbury—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	12	3

YORKSHIRE.

Barnoldswick—			
Collections	5	0	0
Barnsley—			
Collections	2	19	0
Contributions	1	6	10
	4	5	10
Less expenses	1	6	0
	2	19	10
Bradford, Sion Chapel—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	4	12	3
Burlington—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	9	3
Hull, on account, by			
Thos. Sykes, Esq.	45	0	0
Hull, George Street—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	11	4
Hunmanby—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	7	0
Leeds, Gt. George's St.—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	2	0	0
Long Preston—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	0	0
Ripon—			
Earle, Mrs. ...... A.S.	2	2	0
Rishworth—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	10	0
Wakefield—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	5	0

NORTH WALES.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Llandudno—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	18	0

SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Hay—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	8	0

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

	£	s.	d.
Logyn—			
Collection	2	6	10
Do., for *W. & O.*	0	10	0

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Cardiff, Bethany—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	2	5	0
Cardiff, Tabernacle	24	17	1
Maesteg, English Church—			
Contributions, boxes	3	9	0
Tondu—			
Sunday School	0	8	9

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny, Frogmore St.—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	10	0
Abergavenny, Lion St.—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	0	10	0
Ebbw Vale, Zion—			
Contribution, for *W. & O.*	0	5	0
Llanthewy, Rytherch—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	13	0
Ponthir, Sion—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	3	6	0
Ragland—			
Collection	1	19	0
Rhymney, Jerusalem—			
Collection	0	15	7

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Blaenllyn—			
Collection	0	15	6
Contributions	8	0	6

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Charlotte Chapel—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	5	0	0
Glasgow, Blackfriars St.—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	3	7	0
Perth—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	1	0	0
Stirling—			
Collection, for *W. & O.*	4	0	0

IRELAND.

Ballina—			
Contributions	3	15	3
Do., for *India Relief Fund*	1	0	0
Waterford—			
Contributions	3	1	0

FOREIGN.

INDIA—			
Mr. and Mrs. E.	50	0	0