

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

REPORT.

The lapse of another year has brought with it the duty of laying before the constituency of the Society, the Seventy-third Report of its Committee. If it shall be found that the year has presented no very marked features of interest, yet the Committee are glad to express their satisfaction with the perseverance and diligence of the honoured Brethren whose services for Christ they are about to record, and their gratitude for the Divine blessing which has not been withheld.

FINANCES.

Very early in the year the attention of the Committee was directed, by the Treasurer, to the great increase in the value of property in the City; and he suggested for their consideration, whether the Mission House might not be sold to advantage, and more eligible premises erected on a less costly site. Measures were at once taken to obtain the judgment of gentlemen competent to advise the Committee, and, after mature deliberation, they determined to submit the property to public competition, due care being taken to fulfil all the conditions of the trust deed. The premises not being sold at the auction, they have been disposed of by private contract, for the sum of £19,500, being nearly double the original cost in 1843. As possession was agreed to be given to the purchaser at Midsummer, no time was lost in seeking for another house with sufficient accommodation, until new premises be erected, should that course be ultimately deemed advisable. After diligent inquiry, they finally purchased the lease and fixtures of a large house in John-street, Bedford-row, for £400, at a rental of £70, with taxes a little over £30. The taxes alone on the Mission-house are nearly £120, so that for some time there will be a considerable saving to the Society; for the Committee have no idea of absorbing any portion of the purchase-money of the present premises into the general expenditure; nor do they apprehend that the erection of a new house will

exceed the original cost of the one about to be vacated. There will remain, therefore, a considerable surplus to be applied in such ways as may be best adapted to promote the interests of the Society. The Committee rely, with confidence, on the kindness of their constituents in regard to these arrangements, which, they hope, will have their cordial approval.

The financial condition of the Society, during the year, has occasioned considerable anxiety and concern. In every part of the field the expenses of the agency have increased, in India especially; while the demand for an augmentation of the number of teachers and native preachers has been incessant. The Committee have been most anxious to keep the expenditure within the limits of the anticipated income. They naturally looked for a considerable augmentation as the result of last year's effort; for they did all that lay in their power to make known to the churches that, without a large increase in their contributions, the present operations of the Society could not be maintained, much less extended. How far these expectations have been fulfilled, the balance-sheet will show; and to it they now beg to call especial attention.

The total receipts for the current year amount to £28,744 16s. 2d., exclusive of the balance in hand of £2,723 15s. 6d., and the expenditure to £31,460 0s. 3d., leaving a balance of only £8 11s. 5d. From this statement it will be seen that the expenditure exceeds the income by nearly £3,000. Though £1,300 less have been received from legacies, yet the advances by the Calcutta Press are nearly that amount in excess of last year, so that the deficiency from one source of income has been supplied by another. The income for general purposes is the one which requires most attention, as indicating the contributing ability of the churches. In 1864, after deducting the special contributions for expected debt, they gave £17,906; in 1865, £18,382, which is a real increase of only £476. This result is far from satisfactory, and the Committee can only once more earnestly entreat the pastors and officers of the churches to bring the subject before them.

The Committee have to acknowledge £1,100 from the Committee of the Bible Translation Society, which still continues to supply the funds that are needful to carry on this important branch of the Society's operations. Of the sum noted in the balance sheet it will be seen that £500 were received on account of last year, but too late to be carried to that account.

The Committee are happy to state that the contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund are still increasing. It is greatly to the praise of many of the smaller churches, especially that they cherish so deep an interest in the effort to meet, in some degree at least, the wants of the bereaved. The expenditure on this account has exceeded the receipts by the small sum of £11 5s. 8d. The contributions to the fund for native preachers, chiefly from the young, are larger by £20 19s. 5d., a fact all the more pleasing because

there is nothing in the object peculiarly attractive while it indicates an intelligent interest on their part, in one of the most important branches of missionary agency.

It is not unlikely that the income for the present year has been somewhat affected by the special appeals which have been made on behalf of Jamaica. The Committee were appealed to by the Baptist Union in that island, for assistance towards maintaining and enlarging their educational operations, which, from various causes, had, of late years, become less effective than formerly. As the Committee had no funds at their disposal to apply to such an object, they suggested that a deputation should be sent to this country to lay the case before the friends of education generally. The Rev. W. Teall was appointed, and, on his arrival, was cordially welcomed, and the Committee passed resolutions commending him to the kind consideration of the churches. Those whom he has visited have not been wanting in liberality, and, aided by the Society of Friends—ever among the foremost in active sympathy for the Negro race—he has collected over £800 towards the £3,000 which the brethren in Jamaica deem necessary to carry their plans fully out.

In the midst of these efforts, tidings reached this country of the deep distress into which the people were plunged by a continuance of a severe drought, which was destroying the crops, desolating their provision-grounds, rendering labour scarce, and reducing large numbers of the people to absolute want. Under these circumstances the Committee felt that it was their duty to lay the facts before the churches, and they issued an appeal embodying them, and stating the authorities whence the knowledge of them was derived. That appeal was promptly responded to, and the result has been a contribution, in collections and donations, amounting, on the 31st of March, to nearly £1,400; besides which, very large quantities of useful articles of clothing have been sent up from all parts of the country. The sympathy felt for the suffering peasantry in Jamaica has been very general and deep, and it is gratifying to the Committee to know that many persons in the humblest walks of life, hearing of this distress, have hastened, by their numerous, though small donations, to assist in alleviating it.

For the present, this effort has prevented Mr. Teall from prosecuting his labours. The Committee trust that, as soon as the pressure of this calamity has somewhat abated, their friends resident in parts of the country which he has not yet visited, will be able to receive and assist him in his important errand; for it must be obvious that, unless the means of education be supplied to the rising race of Jamaica, they will grow up in ignorance and the bad habits consequent upon it, and be wholly disqualified to take the place of those who, by reason of age, are fast passing away.

If these special appeals on behalf of Jamaica, have somewhat lessened the general income of the Society, no one will begrudge the help afforded to our

brethren there. Not many years have passed since the signal success of missionary labours in that island, drew towards it the fixed and earnest regard of British churches, and the fearful struggle consequent upon the efforts of the planters to banish Christianity from it, none can forget who lived while it was going on; and which terminated in the extinction of slavery throughout the British Empire. And, now that a new order of things has arisen there, the members of the Baptist Missionary Society, whose Missionaries bore the brunt of this conflict, and mainly contributed to its happy issue, could not turn coldly away from Jamaica, over which a dark cloud of sorrow and calamity has come, and with which are associated the memory and labours of such men as Coultart, Tinson, Burchell, and Knibb. The Committee, therefore, feel that they have no apology to offer for having done what they could to assist their brethren in this time of adversity and trial. It only remains to say that they believe the funds placed at their disposal will be carefully distributed; and that the Committee appointed in Jamaica will endeavour to use them, as far as practicable, in promoting industrial occupation, that the aid now given may become a source of permanent benefit to the people.

THE MISSIONARIES.

One missionary, who was the oldest living missionary of the Society, the Rev. John Johannes, has been called to his reward. During the whole term of his missionary life, a period of forty-four years, he laboured in Chittagong, in Eastern Bengal. The early portion of it was spent in educational labours; but his later years were devoted to the proclamation, and that not unsuccessfully, of the everlasting Gospel. He lived to see great changes in the country in which he was born. The little church he was permitted to gather is the first fruits; but the seed he has diligently sown has yet to bear that full and abundant harvest for which he toiled and prayed. He died in perfect peace, calmly resting in the Saviour, whose grace had been the theme of his ministry. One other missionary has been lost to the Society by failure of health. The Rev. J. Peacock returned from Africa broken down by the rigours of the climate, and though now restored, his constitution will not bear a further exposure to its noxious power.

On the other hand, the strength of the mission has been kept up by the departure of the Rev. J. Kingdon for China, and the Rev. Q. W. Thomson for the coast of Africa. Four brethren, at home last year for the restoration of health, have returned to their several spheres of labour—the Rev. Alfred Saker, with his family, to Cameroons River, and the Revs. George Pearce, and James Parsons, with their wives, to India. The Committee have also assisted the Church of Allahabad to secure the services of the Rev. John Jackson.

The Rev. J. Diboll, after rendering valuable service to the Committee in this country, has listened to the call of a church of coloured men in the colony of Sierra Leone. Sprung from the labours of the missionaries of the Society, in the first years of its existence, this church of emancipated negroes has long besought the Committee to furnish them with a pastor. Events concurring with the wish of Mr. Diboll, the Committee have gladly sanctioned his entrance on this special work. They hope that the church will ere long be in a position to maintain itself in vigorous life, independent of the Society's aid.

PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

In their last year's Report your Committee dwelt at some length on the state of the native mind of India, on the influence education was exerting in the chief centres of population and government, on the growth and tendencies of the Brahmist sect, on the changes proceeding in the opinions and habits of Hindu society, on the extent of the knowledge of the Gospel, and the great interest shown in the most unexpected quarters in the education of females, so long excluded from all the avenues of instruction. The reports of the present year amply confirm the statements then made. If some of the missionaries still complain of the apathy to be met with in many places, others speak as confidently of their frank reception, and of the great change that has taken place in the nature of the arguments now employed by their heathen auditors. "The keenness which many manifest in argument," says the Rev. W. A. Hobbs, "is a clear indication that they have read the Scriptures." The old objections, with which the missionaries were at first assailed, are now seldom heard. The contradictions said to be found in the Bible, the assumed antagonism of science to some of its statements, the character of the Laws of Moses, the corruptions that Christianity has suffered, the differences between the versions of the Scriptures, and the notion that there is no need of a written revelation; these and similar objections are now found on the lips of many, and sufficiently prove that the Word of God has entered into the thoughts of multitudes, and is awakening inquiry and keen discussion. Even Brahmins, while clinging to the ancient system, freely acknowledge that old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new.

Meanwhile, adhesions to the Gospel multiply. In some cases single persons, suffering great opposition, come out and confess Christ; in others, whole families, even entire villages, place themselves under Christian instruction. Of the latter, instances occur in Backergunge, under the vigorous ministry of Mr. Page; of the former, the following is a striking illustration. "In October last," relates the Rev. J. Lawrence of Monghyr, "a shopkeeper from the bazaar, who, as a boy, had learned to read the Scriptures in one of our schools, determined to profess himself a Christian. For fourteen years he had ceased to

worship idols, and, for about seven years, had been seriously contemplating an open profession of the Gospel. One night he came to the Native Christians. He broke caste, and stayed with them a month, paying his own expenses, and eating of their food. At length he returned home. An immense crowd assembled before his house, some abusing, some cursing him; some declaring that he ought not to be suffered to remain in his own dwelling; others said he had long been a Christian, and it was better that he should openly avow it. As he entered at one door, his wife and children fled away by another, and hitherto have resisted all his attempts to induce them to return. All this the poor man has endured with meekness. As a secret disciple, kept back through fear of persecution, this individual appears not to have stood alone, for, recently visiting the town from house to house, Mr. Edwards found several others who privately worshipped the Lord Jesus Christ.

In the opinion of some of our brethren, however, the Gospel has to meet with more deadly opposition in India than it has ever yet encountered; and that with the advent of its greatest triumphs will come persecution and losses, of which those of the past are but a faint indication. "Hitherto," says the Rev. George Kerry, "Hinduism has been like a large weighty mass, opposing to the progress of Christianity only the force of the 'inertia of rest.' I believe by and-by there will be a change, and Hinduism will seem rather like a giant awaking from his sleep to see his life and possessions in peril. It will rise and shake itself, and then woe to those who are not prepared for the battle."

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

If we compare the accessions made to the churches of Northern India, during the last few years with an earlier period, the increase is very gratifying. Looking back for the last twelve years, we find that during the first six the average number of baptisms for each year was 104. In the last six years the average is double, being 210. The baptisms of last year are somewhat in excess of this, being at least 220. If, therefore, from year to year, the progress made seems almost imperceptible, yet a comparison with the past shews that, through the blessing of God, the tide of success is ever increasing in volume.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

The itinerant labours of the missionaries have been as extensive as in any former year; but a new feature was introduced into the proceedings of this year which deserves special notice. Some time since a proposal was made by Mr. Murdoch, of Calcutta, that the British and Foreign Bible Society should supply every village in Northern India with a copy of the New Testament, and every child in the village schools that could read with a copy of one of

the Gospels. As the suggestion made by your Committee to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that our missionaries should be allowed to distribute our own versions in the districts where they alone labour, was not acceded to, our Calcutta Translation Committee made arrangements to appropriate a portion of the funds supplied by the Bible Translation Society to this very desirable object. In pursuance of the plan, colporteurs, consisting of capable native brethren, were selected, and set to work in the districts of Backergunge, Jessore, Beerbhoom, and around Cutwa. In Backergunge two brethren were employed, and furnished with a boat in which to reach the numerous villages scattered among the swamps of this low-lying district. Up to the end of December they had visited 146 villages. They went from house to house, finding out every one that could read. To all such they gave a Gospel, and a New Testament to the chief man in the place; but whole villages were met with in which not a single person could read. The Bible readers also entered freely into conversation with the people, and explained some of the great truths contained in the books they brought. Hundreds of families have thus for the first time heard of Christ and the great salvation. One of the thirteen sections into which the district is divided has been gone entirely through.

In Jessore the original plan was more strictly adhered to; the colporteurs not attempting, as in the former case, to visit all the families in every village, a more rapid and extensive distribution was secured. The three missionaries labouring in this large district, which contains a population of nearly a million of souls, united with their native helpers in the task. The result is, that 954 villages have been visited, and 923 New Testaments and 1,750 single Gospels distributed. Some interesting facts, exhibiting the painful ignorance of the people, were elicited in the course of these visits. Mr. Hobbs reports that in 521 villages that were visited in his section, there were found only 55 boys' schools. These were conducted by 77 teachers, and contained 1,753 scholars. Not a single girls' school was met with. More than one-half of the boys in the schools were unable to read intelligibly, and to those only who could read was a copy of the Gospel given. Of the 405 Testaments left in this section, 70 were given to the schoolmasters; 335 to the head men of the villages. In about one-half of the villages visited the Gospel was preached, and in nearly all cases conversation took place on the great themes of the Bible. It proved to be a work of great toil. Some thousands of miles were travelled. In many villages there were no bazaars, and food was with difficulty obtained. Often the shelter was of a most wretched description, and in remote places it was sometimes absolutely refused. Generally the books were gladly received; in a good many instances persuasion had to be employed; in a few they were rejected altogether.

In Beerbhoom about 120 villages were visited. From Cutwa the returns are not yet furnished. In the former district 25 Testaments and 250 Gospels

were left, and it was found that in but few places had the Herald of the Cross ever before delivered the message of peace. In Cutwa and in similar remote places the people say, "Sahib, we have now the books, but you must send preachers amongst us to explain them."

BIBLE WOMEN.

Of a somewhat similar character are the labours of the Bible-women, who have been most usefully engaged in Cutwa among the female part of the population. This excellent agency has also been introduced in Monghyr. Such an attempt to reach a class of the population, hitherto almost inaccessible to the Gospel, is of the deepest interest. Occasionally these Christian women meet with a rebuff, and are charged with attempting to destroy caste. Generally they are received with pleasure, being sometimes even offered money for their visits. In one instance they met with a Hindu lady, who had been taught by her husband to read. He desired to confess himself a follower of Christ, but was reluctant to take the irrevocable step without his wife accompanying him. Wherever practicable, the Committee will be glad to see the extension of an agency so admirably calculated to penetrate the recesses of Hindu society, and to bring the Gospel home to the domestic life of the people.

THE SELF-SUPPORT OF NATIVE CHURCHES.

The Committee reported last year the issue of an address to the native converts, urging the duty of self-support, and exhorting them to liberality for the furtherance of the Gospel. The receipt of this address was soon followed by a large gathering of the converts inhabiting numerous villages to the south of Calcutta, at which it was the subject of much discussion and consideration. A reply was prepared, and forwarded to the Committee, signed by twelve of the pastors and preachers, with several of the deacons and schoolmasters, in which they say that they have been accustomed to assist in the erection and furniture of their chapels and school-rooms, that the collections after the Lord's Supper are devoted to the relief of widows, and to supplying their poor brethren with houses and clothes. They assure the Committee of their desire to do more, and that they will be mindful to collect something every Lord's-day. The occurrence of the cyclone, which devastated the portion of the country in which they dwell, swept away their houses, and cast them into deep poverty, has, doubtless, alone prevented the fulfilment of their resolves; but the Committee are glad to know that the association then formed is to be perpetuated, and cherish the expectation that the cordial reception given to their suggestions will, in due time, lead to the independence they desire to see established throughout the mission-field. Indications that our native brethren in India are becoming alive to the

necessity of cultivating a spirit of self-reliance, have also reached the Committee from other districts. Under the excellent guidance of Puddoo Lochun, co-pastor with Mr. Sampson of the native church at Johnnugger, it is stated that the Christians of that church realize, to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, independence in the management of their church affairs. In Jessore, the people have begun to make a weekly collection. At present the proceeds are very small; still they indicate a willingness to try what can be done; one church, that of Buridanga, has been left entirely to its own resources.

In Backergunge, Mr. Page reports that while distress and extreme poverty delay the prospect of the village churches becoming really independent, yet "subscription boxes have been placed before the congregations every week, in all the stations, and many are learning to bring their pice with them when they enter the house of God." At Dacca, the native church has formed a committee to collect money for the repairs of their chapel. The members have also established a weekly freewill offering, and a subscription to aid inquirers who may have to appeal to their hospitality. In Delhi, weekly offerings have been begun; the Pahargunge church, though very poor, has raised thirty-three rupees. In connection with this mission are a few men of position and influence, who freely give their time and energies to the diffusion of the Gospel. Such an one is Subha Chund of Rohna. Another is a Brahmin, of Secunderabad, by name Chunder Muni. He is a grain merchant, tolerably rich, and pretty well educated; and although not yet baptized, makes the Gospel the theme of his conversation wherever he goes. Thoroughly independent, he stands on vantage ground with his countrymen. Lately he has proposed to call an assembly in the town at his own charges, to discuss the merits of Christianity. In three other places as many members of the church have disinterestedly sought the spiritual welfare of their countrymen. Such action as this Mr. Smith does all in his power to encourage.

In connection with this topic the Committee cannot pass over the very efficient and successful labours of Goolzar Shah, the pastor of the church in South Colingah, Calcutta. This church consists of nearly forty members, and has enjoyed for several years the gratuitous services of our estimable native brother. For twelve years it has been a self-supporting church. Though largely assisted by European friends in the support of their evangelizing agencies, the members have not by any means been deficient in liberality. Last year the purely native subscriptions alone amounted to 283 rupees. From their funds they have supported two native preachers, who, with the pastor, almost daily preach in some part of the city of Calcutta. The pastor has now added to his other labours, the superintendence of a home for the sons of his native brethren in the country districts, who may wish to obtain for their children an education which Calcutta alone can supply. "I am

trying my best," says Goolzar Shah, "always to impress upon our brethren the duty of their being fellow-helpers and hearty labourers with you in the Saviour's Kingdom." The Committee trust that his excellent example will find many imitators among the native churches of India in the years to come.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The Report furnished by the President of Serampore College, presents several features of interest. The classes in the upper department of the Institution have been larger the last two years than any former ones, the native students numbering each year nearly fifty. They have exhibited much interest in the Scriptural instruction they have received, partly arising from the formation of a Society of Brahmists in Serampore, by which deistical sentiments have been promulgated in opposition both to Hinduism and Christianity. Some months since hopes were cherished that three of the students would openly confess Christ. Two of them had long been known as unusually interested in Christian truth. The third had repeatedly requested to be baptized. At length he came to the missionary for the purpose. His friends, by persuasions and various allurements, interfered and induced him to return home. He was never allowed to resume attendance at the College; and, at least for a time, the expectations which were cherished are destroyed. This is only another illustration of the fact that in bringing India to a knowledge of Christ's salvation, our Brethren must abound in labour, and in quiet confidence wait for its result. Of the four students who were preparing for missionary work, two have left without fulfilling the hopes they had awakened; another is still pursuing his studies, and the fourth, a native, is employed in connection with the mission at Cutwa. He promises to be a useful man in the service of Christ, to which he has, with much self-sacrifice, devoted himself. Twenty-one native youths, most of them the sons of our native preachers, occupy buildings erected for the purpose in the College compound. Several pleasing instances of conversion have taken place among them, and five during the year have been baptized. A very considerable improvement is reported in their quality as students, and their tutors look forward to a goodly proportion of them as likely to be found worthy of employment as native missionaries. Three youths from Burmah have been supported at the college by the American missionaries. Their progress has been so satisfactory, that there is a prospect of others arriving from Rangoon, to pass through a similar course of study and preparation for useful employments in that country. The Committee close this brief account of the Serampore College, by expressing their gratification that the Theological Training Class, which their highly-esteemed brother, the Rev. George Pearce, has undertaken to establish and conduct, will have its home in Serampore, the original seat of our mission, and around which are gathered so many sacred and precious memories.

CEYLON.

The additions to the churches in Ceylon exceed those of last year; but the missionaries continue to complain of that fatal apathy so characteristic of the Singhalese, and indeed of every Buddhist people. Generally, however, the condition of the churches is more satisfactory, nor have they been affected by the strenuous efforts put forth by the Buddhist priests to draw the members aside from Christianity. In some parts of the island, discussions continue to be held between the advocates of the Gospel and the most eminent of the priests, who resort to every possible scheme to secure an apparent victory. Nevertheless, nearly all the converts of last year were from the ranks of Buddhism. But "Christians," said one of our native brethren, "twinkle like fireflies in the dark night of superstition which reigns supreme, the lions prowling about in the shape of active Buddhists." The spiritual life of the churches has been in some measure stirred up by the address of the Committee. The churches in Grand Pass, Kandy, and Matelle, have successfully supported their pastors, while several of the poorer congregations in the jungle have considerably increased their contributions, and commenced to pay a portion of the salaries of those who minister to them the Word of God. Eight of the jungle churches have raised for this purpose not less than £83 during the year.

Thus the principle of self-support has in the Ceylon Mission advanced in a gratifying manner, and with it there is a larger degree of activity in the diffusion of the Gospel. As an illustration of this, the pastor of Matelle Church writes:—"We have determined that on the first Sunday in February Mr. Goonesahere is to be set apart as my helper, and is to receive the subscriptions I now receive, and I am to go and preach the Gospel in nearly all the places in Ceylon, and return to Matelle from time to time to take care of the affairs of the Church." In addition to these exertions for the spiritual good of their countrymen, the two churches of Kandy and Matelle have raised £21 for the support of three schools in neighbouring villages. To the pen of a friend, a warm and generous supporter of the mission in the island, the Committee are indebted for the following picture of a Singhalese Christian family:—"The man we visited was an ordinary Singhalese agriculturist, with his little bit of garden, his few fruit-trees, and mud hut. He, his wife, and one son, are members of Nadan's Church. His daughter had been for some time at Mrs. Allen's boarding-school. She appeared an intelligent, worthy, and very modest Singhalese girl. She had a fair knowledge of English. What was she doing, now she had returned from school to her jungle home? How did she employ her time? What was her duty with her light regarding Christianity? such were the questions addressed to her. And to hear that, besides actively assisting in household duties, she turned her accomplishments of sewing, &c., to profitable account, taught her younger brothers and sisters, and took an active part in Christian devotion with her parents

and friends, was surely more than satisfactory. And then the appearance of this Christian family, rising above the natural supineness of the Singhalese character, not content with remaining as their fathers were, the father and sons had built a new and comfortable dwelling on their little property. It was with a strange feeling I heard Lizzy quietly tell, that on going to reside in the house a few days afterwards, they were to have a prayer-meeting, to be continued weekly, attended by the neighbours. Here is a little peep into the life of a Singhalese Christian family of a gratifying nature indeed! "And there are many such families, the fruit of our missionaries' toil, that will be their crown and rejoicing in the day of the Lord.

One other interesting fact must not be omitted in this brief record of the incidents of the year. The native brethren of Kandy and Matelle have united at their own risk in the publication of a Singhalese monthly periodical, called the Gospel Trumpet. Its special object is to give suitable answers to the erroneous doctrines of Budhists and Romanists, to publish the Gospel, and to enforce the claims of true and spiritual religion. It has already awakened much attention. "It seems that the kingdom of Satan is being shaken by it," says the native pastor of Kandy, while his Christian brethren assure him that they are receiving great advantage from its contents. In these active efforts of the converts for the promotion of Christ's kingdom the Committee cannot but rejoice heartily and wish them God speed.

AFRICA.

The return of the Rev. Alfred Saker with his family, and the arrival of the Rev. Q. W. Thomson, have given renewed vigour to the missionary work proceeding in the Cameroons River and at Victoria. The foundation of a new chapel has been laid at Bethel Town, and further progress made in the translation of God's Word. At Victoria, Mr. Pinnock has completed and opened his new chapel, and been cheered by the addition to his little church by baptism of two converts. Several persons have also been united with the church at Bethel Town. The natives on the river have been more peaceable than in the year previous, and a goodly number crowd the frequent services to hear the Word of God. The progress of civilization is seen in the improved dwellings which are rising up around the mission settlement, and the increasing desire to obtain more of the conveniences and comforts that Europe can supply. On the whole, the missionaries are greatly encouraged, and anticipate, with God's blessing, much success in the year before them.

WEST INDIES.

From the missions in the islands of the West the Committee continue to receive information of steady improvement and growth. In the Bahamas there is no fresh ground to occupy; the work is one of consolidation. In all the islands the entire population is under the Christian instruction of one or other of the four denominations which exist. About one-third of the entire body of the people are in connection with the Mission of this Society.

In Nassau, notwithstanding the baneful effects of the blockade-running from its port to the coast of America, the additions to the church, now consisting of more than 800 members, are large, and prove the power of the Gospel to sanctify and save, and the estimation in which the ministry of Mr. Davey is held. The chapel too, crowded by the regular congregation meeting within it, is about to undergo enlargement, the cost of which, some £600 will be met on the spot. Both in Inagua and Turks's Islands' districts, the progress is equally pleasing. With respect to the Caicos mission, the Committee have received, through a report to the Colonial Office, a most gratifying testimony from the President of the colony to the value and success of the labours of their native brother, Mr. Shadrach Kerr. After an examination of the schools, and being present at the services on the Lord's-day, the President remarks, "The young and old in the settlement are under deep obligation to the missionary, for the able and earnest manner in which he seems to be conducting his labour among them. Mr. Kerr appears to take great pains with his charge. . . . There was a good attendance of adults at the morning service, which Mr. Kerr conducted, and whose address was suited to his hearers, and displayed a knowledge of Gospel truth, with felicity in his manner of communicating it. The day seemed to be quietly and decorously kept by the settlers, and I understand that Mr. Kerr has been happily an instrument in working a great change for the better among the people, who appear much and deservedly attached to him."

The ignominious failure of the Spanish troops to overcome the patriotic resistance of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, is about to lead to their speedy departure, and to the consequent reopening of the island to missionary labour. The little church, under the care of Mr. Murphy, has remained steadfast in the truth, meeting from time to time in the forests, and solitary places, to worship God. Mr. Rycroft hopes to resume the mission very shortly, to re-erect the chapel that has been destroyed, and to establish anew the worship of God, so long interrupted by Romish intolerance, and the confusion consequent on the attempt of the Spaniards to obtain possession of the country. The Committee are happy to commend to the sympathy and liberal aid of their friends, Mr. Rycroft's appeal for assistance in this important work.

From Hayti, the Rev. W. H. Webley writes in strains of gladness and hope. Several accessions to the Church in Jacmel have been made during the year.

Converts have come from other towns in the vicinity, and the labours of the two Bible-readers are greatly blessed. In the northern part of the country, the missionaries have set in church order, under native pastors, a number of Christians, the fruits of the labours of American missionaries, but for some years left to themselves. Others have since joined the little band. "Our prospects are such," says Mr. Webley, "that our people are all alive with joy, so many seem coming forward, and so unexpectedly, in town and country. I hope to baptize again almost immediately, whilst I should hardly be surprised at any number of converts the Lord may give us this year, as we have already hopes of some ten or more." In a similar strain does Mr. Metellus write from St. Raphael—"It does seem to me that the new year will be with us one of great spiritual prosperity. The Lord preserve our hands from becoming weak, lest we lose the harvest He seems about to give us. Already I have four marriages to celebrate, and eight persons to baptize. My meetings are better than ever attended. In the evenings my hearers bring their own chairs, and seat themselves anywhere near the house, but chairs, benches, and places do not suffice." The only drawback to these happy prospects is in Port-au-Prince, where the arrival of a large number of Romish priests, with an Archbishop at their head, in consequence of the Concordat between the Haytian Government and Rome, seems likely to create many obstacles to the progress of Divine truth. Already Mr. Baumann informs the Committee, that the attendance at the mission schools and public worship has been diminished, so that probably, for a time, the missionaries will have to labour, in the Capital at least, in the presence of much opposition and discouragement.

JAMAICA.

The Jubilee of the Mission in this beautiful island, announced in the last Report as being about to be celebrated, has been kept, not without much anxiety. During the year, distress from drought and other causes, in various parts of the island reached its highest point, and for a few months many of the congregations suffered much in their attendance. The people, from want of clothing and food, were unable either to sustain their ministers in their usual comfort, or to avail themselves of the means of education for their children. The facts were fully laid before the Committee, and then published. To the appeal of the Committee, forwarded to all the churches and to many friends of the Society, the response has been prompt and liberal. The relief has been most timely, and this expression of Christian love and sympathy has greatly cheered the hearts of our brethren. Meanwhile, the Committee cannot but hope that the attention which has been drawn to the evils that afflict the people of Jamaica, may issue in the adoption

of measures to relieve them from the misgovernment they endure, and to stimulate the suffering peasantry to enter upon the cultivation of such products of the soil as may give them the means of self-improvement, and in the same degree conduce to the prosperity of the island.

From the President of the Calabar Institution the Committee have received very encouraging reports of the value of the native ministry they have been enabled to raise up. A portion of every year is spent by him in visiting the former students of the Institution in their several pastorates. These visits are invariably gratifying to the tutor and the native brethren, while the counsel and advice he is able to render are of great value to them in the conduct of their ministry. During the year the Institution has had fourteen students present in its two departments. Ever since the lamented decease of Mr. Gunning, Mr. East has had the sole charge; but a few months since, the Committee were happy to avail themselves of the offered services of Mr. T. S. Roberts, who, on his arrival, in a very energetic and devoted manner immediately relieved the President from the duties of the Normal school department. For this work his training admirably qualifies him. He needs a supply of good educational books and other apparatus, which the Committee will be happy to forward as soon as the liberality of their friends will allow.

As might have been expected, the returns from the churches will show that their spiritual condition has been greatly affected by the prevalent distress. The report of the Union has not yet reached the Committee, but, so far as they can learn, there has been a decrease of some 1,500 in the number of church members. Extreme poverty is as unfavourable to the progress of the Gospel as luxury is fatal to the piety of its professors. Every day brings the fact more and more clearly before the minds of the friends of the emancipated peasantry of Jamaica, that a certain measure of temporal prosperity is essential to the moral and spiritual elevation of the people, and that the attainment of this ought to be as much an object of solicitude with the Christian as with the philanthropist.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Although the authorization sought from the Government of the Emperor of the French for the opening of the new chapel at Tremel was refused, it was accompanied with such explanations as practically enlarged the liberty enjoyed by our brethren for the preaching of the Word. Mr. Jenkins accordingly informs the Committee that his engagements are many and great, that the openings are continually increasing, and that he finds in every direction a greater desire to hear the message of Salvation. Preaching in private houses

is spreading, more Scriptures are purchased, and a kinder feeling is shown to the teachers and colporteurs. During the year an additional colporteur has been engaged—M. Bordreuil—whose salary is chiefly provided for by friends in Paris. At Guingamp the missionary, Mr. Bouhon, assembles his congregation in the old Capuchin convent, and receives much encouragement from the local authorities. His labours extend to the neighbouring towns of St. Brienc, Casson, Belle Isle, and Treguier. "Superstition and infidelity," he says, "are everywhere the order of the day. Renan has more admirers among the Breton people than one would at first suppose; the churches and chapels have each some miracle-working saint, and there is hardly a fountain which is not reported holy and miraculous." Notwithstanding the power of old customs, habits, prejudices, and interests, the missionaries see the work of evangelization going forward and consolidating itself, and think that no year has been more replete with real progress and encouragement.

NORWAY.

Mr. Hübert, in Norway, continues to enjoy much blessing on his simple and earnest proclamation of the truth. Thirteen persons have been baptized in the churches among whom he labours, and which now contain forty-two members. A spirit of earnest piety prevails in their midst, and they bear with patience and calm endurance the opposition that the clergy of the state church raises against them. During the year, Mr. Hübert spent a few weeks in Denmark, testifying the grace of God among the people.

The year has thus been one of much labour in all parts of the Society's Mission-field, and accompanied with manifold tokens of God's blessing. The Committee, too, have enjoyed the confidence of their supporters at home. Yet they feel that more may be done, by an increased liberality among the churches, to enlarge the sphere of the Gospel's triumphs, and to open new fields to the heralds of the cross. Above all, they are deeply conscious that they and their brethren need a more abiding sense of the Divine presence with them. They are made to realise their complete dependence on the mighty working of the Holy Spirit to render their efforts effectual. For this, therefore, they pray, and earnestly entreat on their behalf the prayers of the Lord's people. Banded together at the throne of the heavenly grace, let it be our unceasing and united orison, "Let Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."

INQUIRERS IN CUTWA.

BY THE REV. F. T. BEED.

This year I have had the pleasure of baptizing and receiving into Christian fellowship four persons. Hitherto their walk has been consistent, and, on the whole, satisfactory. I would just add that they were nominal Christians for some time previous to their baptism.

Amongst the Hindoos and Mussulmans there are a few inquirers. At a village not far from here the Mussulmans have been reading the New Testament and parts of the Old Testament, under the guidance of a young and intelligent Mussulman, who has for some months past been carefully reading Christian works. A short time ago, when Ram Doyle and I went there, some ten or twelve men said: "We no longer believe in Mahommed or the Koran; at present we continue to perform the usual ceremonies, simply because such is the practice of our caste; but we are prepared to become Christians. The moment Fakir (the young man to whom I just alluded) sets the example, we will follow." Fakir, hearing this, said, that after a little more consideration, he would decide. I have not seen him since, and so I do not know to what decision he has come. There is another case I might mention. There is a respectable Baboo, who calls whenever he comes to Cutwa. He carefully reads his Bible, and prizes it very highly. Some time ago he called, and after speaking very favourably of Christian labours and labourers, alluded to those of his countrymen who were disciples in secret, and gave it as his decided opinion that amongst those who are highly connected and those who are engaged in business, there are many who secretly worship the Saviour. I asked if he included himself amongst that number, and he replied, "I sympathize with them, but about myself I will tell you another day." I met him the next day, and, in answer to his inquiries told him that we had been to the Rath Jutra and were listened to by hundreds of Hindoos. "I am glad to hear it," he said, "for Hindooism has gone bad." I said, "You who know that Christ is the only true Saviour, why do you not set them a good example?" "Hush," he replied, and lowering his voice he added, "I will—by God's help I will; but not all at once; it must be done gradually."

VILLAGE PREACHING.

In the villages the people are very glad to see us. I wish we could visit them oftener, but the great difficulty is in getting to them. The reception we meet with is generally very encouraging. I will just mention one as a specimen. About a month ago I took a palki and started off for Shri Bati. Our preacher started at the same time on horseback. Reached there at about twelve o'clock, and at once began to preach. About thirty persons listened attentively, and took some tracts. Some discussion followed, which being ended, I went on to another village, about two miles distant. It was then very cloudy, and there was scarcely any one about. I visited the school. It contained 88 Brahmin lads, 2 Shudras, and 1 Mussulman. The masters and the secretary of the school freely entered into conversation, and four or five more respectable Hindoos entered now and joined them. After talking for about an hour, one of them said, "It may be that what you say about Christianity is true; in Hindooism itself we have no faith; we do puja, &c., just because it is the custom. Just now our minds are unsettled; we know that Hinduism is false, but we do not know enough of Christianity to receive it without further investigation. Were there any one living here who could instruct us in the Christian religion we should be better able to judge." I told them of Him who is the way, the truth, and the life, gave them two copies of the New Testament, and then asked permission to speak to the lads. On permission being granted, Ram Doyle addressed them, and gave a copy of the Gospel to each one. A heavy storm coming on, detained us for two hours longer. As soon as it had somewhat abated, we endeavoured to return to our homes; but, having proceeded about three miles, the storm broke out afresh. I was drenched through, the preacher's horse was thrown over, and the river was so swollen, and the current so

rapid, that it was unfordable. We put up for the night at a village close by. This gave us another opportunity for preaching the Gospel. Until within the last month or so, my plan was to hire a palki and visit the villages in the morning, and in the afternoon I went with the preachers to the bazaar: in this way neither bazaar nor village work was neglected.

To give you some idea of the nature of these villages (or rather village-towns—some are much larger than Cutwa), I have jotted down a few names, &c., and I can vouch for the strict accuracy of the list. Total number of villages in the sub-district of Cutwa, 471.

No. of houses in	Cutwa itself,	380		
„	Kornj Gram	300 ;	distance from Cutwa,	5 miles S.
„	Korrooeo	890	„	8 „ S.
„	Kalikapore	350	„	8 „ S.E.
„	Ghora Nach	352	„	6 „ S.E.
„	Sei Khund	727	„	6 „ S.W.
„	Dein	850	„	4 „ S.W.
„	Shoodpore	297	„	4 „ S.
„	Mongle Cote	803		
„	Maju Gram	238	„	6 „ N.E.
„	Kandrub	603	„	5 „ W.

A market is held at least once a week at each of these places.

Perhaps I need not extend the list—the above will give you some idea of the size of these villages, and also of the average distances from Cutwa itself. If it be the wish of the Committee that these villages be visited, I will gladly do it; but some means of travelling will be absolutely necessary, and “local resources” are altogether unobtainable here.

THE FIRST YEAR IN CHINA.

BY THE REV. E. F. LAUGHTON.

The first year of a missionary's life does not abound much in incident for communication in a report. The time is necessarily taken up with quiet and continued endeavours to acquire such a knowledge of the language of the people amongst whom he dwells, as shall enable him to preach the Gospel to them. With the most perfect educational appliances at command, the acquirement of the power to speak with accuracy, elegance, and ease in a foreign language is not a trifling task. When the language is so totally different from the learner's native tongue, as the Chinese is from the English, and the learner has no help save a Chinaman who knows not a word of any language but his own, the task is hard indeed. Dictionaries *have* been made by foreigners, but I have not been able to get one, as they have long been out of print. Notwithstanding, I trust that I have made some progress in the language. I began publicly to speak in November last, and have preached as often as I have had opportunity since that time. I have had the pleasure, too, of knowing that I am understood.

I now preach regularly every evening in the chapel, and continue to study Chinese with my teacher during the day. My evening congregations are generally good, the little chapel is often crammed. The attention of the people is always respectful, and sometimes there is an appearance of earnestness which might raise the hopes of one who was ignorant of Chinese character. Sometimes at the close of the discourse a hearer will rise from his seat, and, placing himself in an oratorical attitude, will pass a truly Oriental panegyric upon the doctrine he has just heard, and denounce all the gods of the Chinese pantheon as stupid, senseless lumps of clay, and their worshippers as yet more stupid. Still, the attitude of the speaker, his eloquence, and his apparent earnestness, might lead a missionary to think that he had received an important testimony from an educated Chinese respecting the stupidity of their own forms and objects of worship, and an equally important

testimony to the excellency of the Christian religion. The grandiloquence of our Chinese friend was only a matter of amusement and etiquette. When he left the chapel he probably went straight to the nearest temple, and burnt incense to the very gods which half-an-hour before he had consigned to everlasting infamy and disgrace.

Nevertheless, *we do have some who come time after time to hear the Gospel, and are evidently impressed with its truths.* Several cases of this kind have come under my own observation; unfortunately, the persons resided at a distance, and were obliged to return to their homes much sooner than I could have wished; still, they were evidently impressed with the great truths they had learned from us, and as they took a copy of the New Testament with them, I trust that by the guidance of God's Spirit, some of them, at least, may find the truth themselves, and spread its savour around them. May the unfoldings of the Great Day show that my hopes are not vain. I find great delight in preaching the Gospel to these poor, dark idolators; and this delight increases with my command of the language.

CONTRIBUTIONS

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Contributions	2 6 6		Blockley—		Schools	3 7 6	
Houghton-le-Spring—			Contributions	14 9 5	New Mill—		
Contributions	1 18 10		Bourton-on-the-Water—		Contributions	15 16 11	
Middleton Teesdale—			Contributions	18 17 7	Tring—		
Collections	7 14 6		Burford—		Contributions	2 10 0	
South Shields—			Contributions	1 12 0	Ware—		
Contributions	21 12 0		Campden—		Contributions	1 11 6	
Stockton-on-Tees—			Contributions	1 13 0	Do. for N.P.	0 10 0	
Collection	1 3 6		Cirencester—		Watford—		
Sunderland, Bethesda—			Contributions	10 12 6	Collec. for W & O	4 12 0	
Contributions	1 10 0		Cntsdean—		Contributions	34 0 4	
Do. Sans Street—			Contributions	0 4 0	KENT.		
Contribs. Sun. Sch. ...	1 11 0		Collec. for W & O	0 4 0	Bessels Green, near		
ESSEX.			Contributions	8 3 0	Sevenoaks—		
Ashdon—			Do., Snowhill	0 4 0	Contribs. Sun. Sch. ...	2 11 2	
Contributions	4 1 6		Do., Kineton Hill ...	0 4 0	Biddenden—		
Colchester—			Maiseyhampton—		Contribs. Sun. Sch. ...	0 5 2	
Contributions	12 12 11		Contributions	4 0 3	Canterbury—		
Do. for T	1 2 6		Milton—		Contributions	11 5 6	
Ilford—			Collec. for W & O	1 1 5	Do. for N.P.	2 14 6	
Contributions	1 10 6		Contributions	12 4 0	Chatham, Zion Chapel—		
Langham—			Do. for N.P.	1 0 0	Collec. for W & O	1 0 0	
Collec. for W & O	1 12 6		Naunton and Gulting—		Crayford—		
Contributions	29 17 2		Collec. for W & O	0 18 9	Contribs. Sun. Sch. for		
Do. for N.P.	2 4 9		Contributions	6 19 10	Todocagadura Sch.		
Langley—			Do. for Rev. J. Diboll's		Ceylon	2 11 7	
Contributions	1 10 6		N.P., Sierra Leone	6 10 10	Dover, Salem Chapel—		
Do. for N.P.	2 10 3		Stow-on-the-Wold—		Collec. for W & O	1 10 0	
Saffron Walden—			Contributions	7 12 10	Contributions	14 18 9	
Collec. for W & O	2 0 0		Winchcombe—		Eythorne—		
Contributions	31 1 0		Contributions	11 17 11	Collec. for W & O	1 0 0	
Thaxted—			Contribs. for N.P. ...	0 6 3	Contributions	1 10 4	
Collection	1 2 6				Do. for N.P.	2 17 11	
Loughton—			Less expenses and				
Contributions	23 6 8		amount acknow-				
			ledged before	58 3 0			
				59 10 11			

	£	s.	d.
Lee—			
Contributions	18	6	6
Do. for <i>Intally School</i>	0	10	0
Do. for <i>Catabar College</i>	0	10	0
Do. for <i>Jamaica Mission</i>	1	0	0
Do. <i>Sunday School for N.P.</i>	1	0	10
Lewisham Road—			
Contribs., balance	6	14	0
Do. for <i>N.P.</i>	1	1	8
Do. <i>Juvenile, for Rev. J. Smith's School, Delhi</i>	14	1	10
Maidstone—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	4	0	0
Contributions	13	17	2
Do. for <i>T.</i>	5	0	0
Margate—			
Contributions	31	7	0
Do. for <i>China</i>	5	0	0
Do. for <i>Orphan in Rev. W. A. Hobbs's Sch.</i>	5	0	0
Ramsgate—			
Contributions	27	1	8
St. Peter's and Birchington—			
Contributions	2	15	0
Do. for <i>Rev. W. A. Hobbs's School</i>	2	10	0
Staplehurst—			
Contributions	5	0	0
Tenterden, Zion Chapel—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	0	18	0
Contributions	6	18	0
Woolwich, Enon Chapel—			
Contribs., Sun. Sch.	1	0	0
Do., <i>Queen Street—</i>			
Contribs. by <i>Y.M.M.A.</i>	5	6	0
Do., <i>Sunday School</i>	2	18	6

LANCASHIRE.

Ashton-under-Lyne—			
Contributions	5	12	0
Blackpool—			
Contributions	12	16	8
Bolton—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	0	15	0
Contributions	11	17	5
Inskip—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	0	10	0
Contributions	7	11	5
Do. for <i>N.P.</i>	1	18	7
Liverpool (Welsh), Great Crosshall Street—			
Contributions	39	1	9
Do., <i>Pembroke Chapel—</i>			
Weekly Offerings	50	0	0
Manchester and Salford Auxiliary—			
Balance of Contributions, by <i>W. Bickham, Esq.</i>	213	9	7
Tottlebank—			
Contributions	3	7	8
Do., for <i>N.P.</i>	0	4	7
Waterbarn—			
Contribs. for <i>N.P.</i>	2	2	0
Wigan, King Street—			
Contributions	3	14	1
Do., <i>Scarlsbrick Street—</i>			
Contribs. Sun. Schl.	1	0	8
Do. for <i>N.P.</i>	0	9	4
NORTH LANCASHIRE AUXILIARY.			
By <i>L. Whittaker, Esq.</i>			
Accrington—			
Contributions	29	16	2

	£	s.	d.
Blackburn—			
Contributions	3	0	0
Briercliffe—			
Collection	1	9	0
Burnley—			
Collections	7	1	10
Bacup, Ebenezer—			
Collec. (moiety)	4	0	0
Do., <i>Zion—</i>			
Contributions	3	18	4
Cloughfold—			
Collections	4	15	2
Goodshaw—			
Collections	2	11	6
Haslingdon, Pleasant Street—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	2	0	0
Contributions	16	3	10
Do., <i>Bury Street—</i>			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	1	4	7
Contributions	23	12	11
Lumb—			
Collection	3	0	0
Padiham—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	0	18	3
Contributions	4	1	11
Ramsbottom—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	0	13	0
Ditto	3	2	6
Sabden—			
Collection	5	2	6
Waterbarn—			
Collection	3	3	11
Waterfoot—			
Collection	3	1	2
			122 16 7
Less expenses and amount acknowledged before	101	14	9
			21 1 10

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Arnsby—			
Contribs. Sun. Sch. for <i>Hulangamma Sch. Ceylon</i>	6	0	0
Leicester, Charles St.—			
Contribs. Sunday Sch. for <i>N.P., Delhi.</i>	3	0	0
Loughborough—			
Contribution	3	0	0
Sutton-in-the-Elms and Cosby—			
Contributions	2	16	5
Do. for <i>N.P.</i>	0	6	2
Collection at Sutton	1	0	7
Do. at Cosby	0	11	10

NORFOLK.

Norfolk Auxiliary by <i>J. Colman, Esq.</i>			
Attleborough	2	4	4
Aylsham—			
Contribs. (less expenses)	2	9	3
Buxton—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	1	4	6
Contributions	10	10	0
Costessey—			
Collection	1	10	5
Downham—			
Contributions	5	5	0
Ellingham, Great—			
Contributions	3	4	0
Fakenham—			
Contribs. (less expenses)	18	5	6

	£	s.	d.
Poulsham—			
Contribs. (less expenses)	11	3	6
Ingham—			
Contributions	22	7	8
Kenninghall—			
Contributions	11	2	6
Lynn, Stepney Chapel—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	2	0	0
Contributions	30	5	0
Do., <i>Union Chapel—</i>			
Contributions	16	1	4
Mundesley—			
Collection	5	0	0
Necton—			
Collec. (less expenses)	1	1	6
Norwich—			
Collec. (moiety of united)	32	3	6
Do., <i>St. Marys—</i>			
Contributions	126	6	0
Do., <i>St. Clements—</i>			
Contributions	33	10	8
Do., <i>Sun. Sch., for Education of Orphan Boy, Intally.</i>	5	0	0
Pulham—			
Collection	0	13	0
Swaffham—			
Contribs. (moiety)	20	0	0
Profits of Lecture by <i>Mr. J. R. Phillips</i>	3	12	6
Thetford—			
Contributions	3	14	0
Yarmouth—			
Collec. both Chapels..	11	8	2
Contribs. (less expenses)	3	2	6
Do., <i>Sun. Sch., for N.P.</i>	2	2	4
Profits of Lecture, by <i>Mr. J. R. Phillips, St. George's, Denes Chapel</i>	2	4	2
Worstead—			
Contributions	15	13	0
			413 4 4
Less expenses and amount acknowledged before	322	14	2
			90 10 2
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.			
Denton—			
Contributions	1	1	0
Gretton—			
Contributions	1	5	6
Stanwick—			
Contributions	2	10	0
Thrapstone—			
Contribs. for <i>N.P.</i>	1	17	4
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
Broomley—			
Contributions	6	8	
Bedlington—			
Collection	0	10	0
Newcastle, Bewicke Street—			
Collec. for <i>W & O</i>	10	0	0
Contributions	47	15	
North Shields—			
Contributions	37	9	6

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Warneford—		West Bromwich, Bethel—		Upper Norwood—	
Contributions	0 8 0	Contribs. (less ex-		Contribs., balance	43 4 10
	102 10 9	penses).....	4 14 0		
Less expenses and			61 15 4	Sussex.	
amount acknow-		Less amount ac-		Brighton, Salem, Bond	
ledged before	51 0 3	knowledged be-		Street—	
	51 10 6	fore	40 1 0	Collec. for W & O	1 10 0
Newcastle, Rye Hill—			21 14 4	Contributions	2 11 0
Contributions	11 7 10	Princes End, Tipton—		Do. Queen's Square—	
		Donation	3 0 0	Col. for W O moiety...	1 10 0
OXFORDSHIRE.		Netherton, Sweet Turf—		Contributions	25 15 8
Banbury—		Collec. for W & O	0 18 0	Do. for N P	1 10 3
Contributions	2 12 0	Contributions	10 10 6	Do. Town Hall—	
Do. for N P	2 5 0	Stafford—		Contributions	6 0 6
Hook Norton—		Contribution	0 10 0	Chichester—	
Contributions	6 19 7	Wolverhampton—		Contributions	3 12 0
Do. for N P	0 16 3	Contributions	10 8 2	Hastings—	
Oxford—				Contribs. (less ex-	
Contribs. for N P	1 0 0	SUFFOLK.		penses).....	29 4 0
		Bury St. Edmunds—		Do. Sun. Sch. for	
SHERIFFSHIRE.		Contributions	31 15 0	N P	3 14 2
Dawley—		Clare —		Lewes—	
Collec. for W & O	1 0 0	Contributions	3 0 0	Contribs. balance	7 3 0
Contributions	4 14 2	Eye—		Midhurst—	
Maesbrook—		Collec. for W & O	1 8 3	Contributions	0 14 0
Contributions	5 6 9	Contributions	13 4 2	Do. for N P	1 13 5
Oswestry—		Do. for N P	1 11 3	WARWICKSHIRE.	
Collec. for W & O	1 0 0	Do. Sun. School, for		Henley-in Arden —	
Contributions	22 19 2	Schools	2 10 6	Contributions	2 16 0
Do. for N P	0 5 6	Framsden—		Leamington, Clarendon	
Wellington—		Contributions.....	2 0 0	Chapel—	
Contributions	3 15 0	Ipswich, Stoke Green—		Collec. for W & O	3 17 6
Wem—		Contributions	29 12 0	Contribs. (less ex-	
Contribs. Sun. Sch. ...	0 15 2	Do. Juvenile Aux-		penses).....	35 10 8
		iliary	1 5 7	Do. Warwick Street—	
SOMERSET.		Do. Sun. School and		Contributions	2 6 0
Bath, Kensington—		Juv. Auxiliary,		Rugby—	
Collec. for W & O	4 9 6	for additional N P,		Collec. for W & O	0 14 0
Contributions	31 18 0	for Rev. W. A.		Contributions	12 16 6
Do., Somerset Street—		Hobbs	16 10 0	Warwick—	
Contribs. (less ex-		Do., Turret Green—		Contributions.....	6 11 6
penses).....	36 10 3	Contributions.....	61 9 2	WILTSHIRE.	
Tiverton—		Do. for N P	0 12 0	Bradford-on-Avon—	
Contributions	5 6 0	Lowestoft—		Collection for W & O	0 10 0
Wellington—		Profits of Lecture by		Contributions	11 2 8
Contributions	10 17 6	Mr. J. R. Phillips	0 11 0	Do. for W & O	0 10 0
Do. for N P	3 15 9	Otley—		Hungerford, Farleigh—	
		Contributions.....	3 10 4	Contributions	6 1 1
STAFFORDSHIRE.		Rattlesden—		Kington Langley—	
Bilston, Salem Chapel—		Contributions.....	4 4 6	Contributions	5 13 0
Contributions	5 14 0	Stradbroke—		Limpley Stoke—	
Hanley, New Street—		Collec. for W & O	0 19 6	Contributions	2 0 0
Contributions	3 2 4	Contributions	3 5 11	Semley—	
Do. for N P	0 17 9	Sudbury—		Contributions	11 0 0
Do., Welsh—		Collec. for W & O	1 3 0	Swindon—	
Contribs. Sun. Sch. for		Contributions	8 11 6	Contributions	3 17 7
N P	0 1 2	Walton —		Trowbridge—	
Coseley, Ebenezer—		Contributions.....	1 9 6	Contribs., balance	1 8 6
Contributions	10 11 0		188 13 2	Winerslow—	
Do., Darkhouse.		Less expenses and		Contributions	2 7 0
Contribs. (less ex-		amount acknow-		WORCESTERSHIRE.	
penses).....	19 6 6	ledged before.....	145 4 6	Pershore, Broad Street—	
Do., Providence			43 8 8	Collec. for W & O	1 8 0
Contribs. (less ex-		SURREY.		Contributions	22 13 2
penses).....	13 15 0	Addlestone—		Do. for China	1 0 0
Princes End, Zion—		Collec. for W & O	1 10 0	Do. for N P	1 1 0
Contribs. (less ex-		Kingston-on-Thames—		Shipston-on-Stow—	
penses).....	10 5 10	Contribs. (less ex-		Contributions	0 13 6
Willenhall, Calvary—		penses).....	19 15 3	Westmancote—	
Collection	3 2 0			Contributions (less ex-	
				penses).....	4 2 10

YORKSHIRE.			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Armley—						Gildersome—			Middlesborough—								
Collection	0	6	0			Collec. (less expenses) .	4	13	0	Contribs. (less expns.)	3	4	1				
Barnsley—						Hallfax, Trinity Road—				Mirfield—							
Contribs., balance	6	2	11			Contribs., (less ex-	34	4	1	Contributions	5	16	10				
Bradford, Westgate—						penses).....				Quarby—							
Collec. for W & O	5	0	0			Haworth, First Chapel—				Contributions	7	10	3				
Contributions	47	8	6			Contribs. (less ex-	25	3	7	Rawdon—							
Do., Sion—						penses).....				Collec. for W & O	1	5	0				
Contributions	60	6	1			Do. for N P	0	6	0	Contributions	8	5	0				
Do. for Serampore						Heaton—				Rotherham, Westgate—							
Colleg	1	0	0			Collection	1	17	2	Contributions	4	5	8				
Do. Juv. Association	23	8	3			Huddersfield—				Scarborough—							
Do. do., for N P. Tha-						Contributions	21	15	0	Contributions, balance	18	13	4				
ker Dass, Agra	12	0	0			Hunslet—				Collec. for W & O	4	0	0				
Do., Third Chapel—						Collection	1	17	0	Contributions, balance	34	15	5				
Collec. for W & O	2	1	6			Kirbyall—				Shibley—							
Contributions	6	12	6			Collection	1	10	6	Collec. for W & O	2	0	0				
Do. Juvenile	11	13	5			Leeds, South Parade—				Stunnington—							
Do., Halfield—						Collec. for W & O	4	0	0	Collectives	2	16	3				
Contributions	63	5	0			Contributions	84	0	1	Sutton—							
Do. Juvenile Society...	10	0	0			Do. Juvenile Asso.	15	16	11	Contributions	9	14	11				
Cowling Hill—						Lockwood—											
Collection	1	0	0			Collec. for W & O	2	0	0								
Earby—						Contributions	39	10	6								
Collec. for W & O	0	5	0			Do. Juvenile	10	0	0								

Contributions from North and South Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, to be acknowledged next month.

JAMAICA DISTRESS RELIEF FUND.

The following sums have been received on account of this Fund, from March 20th to March 31st, 1865.

Camberwell, Denmark Place, by B. Colls, Esq	28	2	1	Camberwell, Denmark Place (additional), by M. Hodder, Esq.	0	13	6	Cardigan, by H. Davies, Esq.	5	0	0
Blackpool, by Rev. W. F. Burchell	3	0	0	Horham, by Rev. T. Hoddy	4	8	6	Dicks, Mr. Jas. Huntley	2	0	0
Lewisham Road, by Rev. E. Dennett	0	17	6	Bramley, by Rev. A. J. Ashworth	4	14	2	Cheltenham Juv. Dorcas Society, for Rev. B. Mil-lard, by Miss C. Whit-tard	1	11	0
Upper Norwood, by H. H. Heath, Esq.	7	12	0	Henderson, Mrs., Buck-ingham	0	15	0	Dundee, by Mr. J. Nicoll	0	12	0
Coalville, Leicestershire, by Rev. W. Salter	2	6	0	May, J., Esq., by Rev. J. A. Spurgeon	2	10	0	Brimpton, by Mr. W. Price	0	18	0
Blinham, by Rev. W. Abbott	0	2	0	Pershore, Broad Street, by Rev. J. W. Ash-worth	0	5	3	Bourton-on-the-Water, by R. Comely, Esq.	5	0	0
Arbroath, by Mr. J. Bennett	3	3	0	Llanely, Greenfield Chapel, by Mr. W. Thomas	2	18	10	Naunton and Guiting, by Rev. A. W. Heritage ..	2	11	6
Garridoo, by Rev. J. Atkinson	1	3	6	Dorchester, by Rev. E. Merriman	0	12	4	Bloomsbury (additional), by Jas Benham, Esq.	0	13	0
Inskip, by Mr. Jas. Worthington	3	3	6	Yeovil, by Mr. H. Dyer ..	1	0	0	Gamlingay, by Rev. E. Manning	0	10	0
Leamington, by T. H. Thorne, Esq.	8	0	0	Cranfield, Second Chapel, by Rev. J. Mose	1	5	6	Greenway, Mr. W. Princes End	2	0	0
Westley, Mr. W., Holborn	1	0	0	Sunderland, Sans Street, by Mr. Jas. Sinclair ..	1	9	0	Islington, Salters' Hall Chapel, by Rev. J. Hobson	7	10	7
Wattisham, by Rev. J. Cooper	5	18	3	Torrington, by Mr. E. W. Stoneman	1	10	0	Redwick, by Rev. T. Leonard	0	14	6
Cheltenham, by Rev. J. E. Cracknall	0	3	6	Norwich, St. Clements', by W. Blyth, Esq.	1	12	0	Scamen on board H.M.S. Royal Oak, Malta, by Mr. T. J. Jarman	0	11	0
Chaffey, Mr. Jas., by Mr. H. Dyer, Yeovil	0	12	6	Marshall, Mr. T. D.	1	1	0	Seemly, by Rev. T. King	1	0	0
Ipswich, by S. H. Cowell, Esq.	11	1	2	Brayfield-on-the-Green, by Mr. J. Field	1	6	0	Ross Band of Hope, by Mr. Jos. Bussen	0	4	0
Waltham Abbey, by Rev. S. Murch	5	12	6	Michaelstonevedow, Fir-zah, by Rev. T. James Dicks, W. Esq., per Y.M.M.A.	2	0	0	Swansea, Mount Plea-sant	12	7	6
Blaenavon, by Rev. D. Morgan	0	5	0	Romsey, by Miss George	2	4	0	Acknowledged in error in April "Herald" as			
Camden Road (additl.), by Mrs. Underhill	0	10	0	Tarporley, by Rev. E. Bott	1	12	0	Contribs. for Bap. Miss. General Fund.			
								Under 10s.....	0	2	6

Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society will be thankfully received by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Treasurer; by the Rev. Frederick Trestrail, and Edward Bean Underhill, LL.D., Secretaries, at the Mission House, 33, Moor-gate Street, LONDON; in EDINBURGH, by the Rev. Jonathan Watson, and John Mac-Andrew, Esq.; in GLASGOW, by John Jackson, Esq.; in CALCUTTA, by the Rev. C. B. Lewis, Baptist Mission Press. Contributions can also be paid in at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co's., White Hart Court, Lombard Street, to the account of the Treasurer