REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR

Foreign Missions,

READ AT THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE

CITY OF HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 14, 15, & 16,

1836.

BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR THE BOARD, BY CROCKER & BREWSTER.
1836.
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CORPORATE MEMBERS.

[The names under each State, are arranged according to the order of election.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Election</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Gen. HENRY SEWALL</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D. President of Bowdoin College</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>ENOCH FOND, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Bangor</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>1835</td>
<td>LEVI CUTTER, Esq. Portland</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D. President of Bowdoin College</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>1830</td>
<td>Hon. GEORGE SULLIVAN, Exeter</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>NATHAN LORD, D. D. President of Dartmouth College</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>Hon. CHARLES MARSH, Woodstock</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>1821</td>
<td>JOSHUA BATES, D. D. President of Middlebury College</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq. Newburyport</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>Hon. WILLIAM REED, Marblehead</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1819</td>
<td>LEONARD WOODS, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1821</td>
<td>SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D. Boston</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1821</td>
<td>WARREN FAY, D. D. Charlestown</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1823</td>
<td>EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D., Late President of Williams College</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1823</td>
<td>HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D. President of Amherst College</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>JOHN CODMAN, D. D. Dorchester</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>Hon. LEWIS STRONG, Northampton</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D. President of the Theological Seminary, Andover</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1827</td>
<td>JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. Boston</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1825</td>
<td>HENRY HILL, Esq. Boston</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, Boston</td>
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<td>RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D. Boston</td>
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<td>Rev. DAVID GREENE, Boston</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>CHARLES STODDARD, Esq. Boston</td>
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<td>1834</td>
<td>Rev. SYLVESTER HOLMES, New Bedford</td>
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<td>1835</td>
<td>DANIEL NOYES, Esq. Boston</td>
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<td>Rev. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, Boston</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D. Wethersfield</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1817</td>
<td>JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D. President of Yale College</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1819</td>
<td>JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D. Sharon</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1823</td>
<td>BENNET TYLER, D. D. Professor in the Theol. Institute at East Windsor</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>NOAH PORTER, D. D. Farmington</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of the State, Hartford</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>HENRY HUDSON, Esq. Hartford</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>JAMES RICHARDS, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Auburn</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D. President of Union College</td>
<td>New York</td>
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

1812. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. Clinton.
1816. STEPHEN VAN REINSELBAER, LL. D. Albany.
1824. DAVID PORTER, D. D. Catskill.
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1826. ZECHARIAH LEWIS, Esq. Brooklyn.
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1824. PHILIP MILLEDOLER, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick.
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1832. His Excellency PETER D. VROOM, Somerville.

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1826. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D. President of the University of Pennsylvania.
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1834. Rev. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, Richmond.

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1826. BENJAMIN M. PALMER, D. D. Charleston.

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1826. JOHN CUMMINGS, M. D. Savannah.
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1834. THOMAS GOLDING, D. D. Columbus.

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1834. ISAAC ANDERSON, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Maryville.
1823. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. President of Lane Seminary.
1826. ROBERT G. WILSON, D. D. President of the College at Athens.
1822. JAMES HOGE, D. D. Columbus.
1824. ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D. President of Miami University.

1826. GIDEON BLACKBURN, D. D.

The following persons have been corporate members, and are deceased.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Election</th>
<th>Time of Decease</th>
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<td>1813. JESSE APPLETON, D. D.</td>
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<td>1826. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D.</td>
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<td>1810. SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.</td>
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<td>1810. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D.</td>
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<td>1818. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D.</td>
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<td>1811. JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.</td>
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<td>1812. Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.</td>
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<td>1812. Hon. JOHN HOOKER,</td>
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<td>1812. JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.</td>
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<td>1831. ELIAS CORNELIUS, D. D.</td>
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<td>1812. Hon. WILLIAM JONES.</td>
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<td>1810. Gen. JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON,</td>
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<td>1810. JOHN TREADWELL, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1818. Col. HENRY LINCKLAEN,</td>
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<td>1819. DIVIE BETHUNE, Esq.</td>
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<td>1812. JOHN JAY, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1824. Col. HENRY RUTGERS,</td>
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<td>1835. Col. RICHARD VARICK,</td>
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<td>1812. EGBERT BENSON, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1822. JONAS PLATT, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1826. WILLIAM McMURRAY, D. D.</td>
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<td>1812. ELIAS BOUDINOT, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1812. ROBERT RALSTON, Esq.</td>
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<td>1819. ELIAS BOUDINOT CALDWELL, Esq.</td>
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<td>1833. JOHN H. RICE, D. D.</td>
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<td>1834. JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D.</td>
<td>1835.</td>
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CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Time of Election.

New York.
1819. JOHN DOLTON, Esq. City of New York.

Virginia.
1819. WILLIAM HILL, D. D. Winchester.

Ohio.
1819. Rev. JAMES CULBERTSON, Zanesville.

Indiana.
1819. JAMES BLYTHE, D. D. South Hanover.

Tennessee.
1819. JOSEPH C. STRONG, M. D. Knoxville.

Alabama.
1819. Col. JOHN MCKEE.

IN FOREIGN PARTS.

England.
1819. JOSIAH PRATT, B. D. London.
1819. Rev. WILLIAM JOWETT.
1830. Sir RICHARD OTTLEY, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.
1833. Sir ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Scotland.
1819. Hon. KINCAID MAKENZIE.
1819. RALPH WARDLAW, D. D.

France.

Persia.
1835. Sir JOHN CAMPELL, British Ambassador at the Court of Persia.

Semiarg Presidency.
1832. JAMES FARISH, Esq.
1833. EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, Esq.
1835. G. SMYTTAN, M. D.

Ceylon.
1830. Rev. Archdeacon GLENIE.
1831. JAMES N. MOOYART, Esq.
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Abbott Rev G. D., New York City.
Abeel Rev David, Missionary to China.
Adams Rev George E., Brunswick, Me.
Adams Rev Nathanial, Boston, Mass.
Adams Rev John R., Londonbury, N. H.
Adams Rev Weston B., Bloomfield, Me.
Adams Rev Jonathan, Deer Isle, Me.
Adams Rev Darwin, Albion, Me.
Adams Rev John W., Princeton, N. J.
Alexander John, N. S., Kingston, N. Y.
Alexander Rev Joel, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Alexander Rev John, South Hadley, Mass.
Alexander Rev John R., Londonderry, N. H.
Adams Rev John, New York City.
Adams Rev Theron, Litchfield, Ct.
Adams Rev Ebenezer, Lysander, N. Y.
Adams Rev William, New York City.
Adams Rev George E., Brunswick, Me.
Adams Rev Jonathan, Deer Isle, Me.
Adams Rev James W., Princeton, N. J.
Adams Rev William, New York City.
Adams Rev John R., Londonderry, N. H.
Adams Rev William, New York City.
Addison Rev G. W., Louisvilie, Ky.
Atkins Rev Elisha, North Killingly, Ct.
Atwater Caleb, Wallingford, Ct.
Aubert Rev J. M., New York City.
Avery Joseph, Brimfield, Mass.
Avery Rev Charles, Scio, N. Y.
Axxon Rev S. S. K.
Axel Rev Daniel C., Newport, N. J.
Ayres Rev H., East Linekken, N. Y.
Belcher Galen, Albany, N. Y.
Baker Rev Samuel, North Woodbridge, Ct.
Baker John, New Haven, Ct.
Baker John F., Albany, N. Y.
Baker Rev E. E., Sanford, Me.
Baker Rev John W., Milledgeville, Ga.
Baker Rev Rufus W., Lrington, S. C.
Baker Rev Luther, Mass.
Baker Rev Joel, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Baker Rev John W., New York City.
Baker Rev Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
Baker Rev Rufus W., Lrington, S. C.
Baker Rev Luther, Mass.
Baker Rev Joel, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Baker Rev John W., Milledgeville, Ga.
Baker Rev Rufus W., Lrington, S. C.
Barrett Rev John, Jr., Litchfield, Ct.
Barrett Rev Timothy, New York City.
Barnes Rev E. S., Cedar ville, Mass.
Barnes Rev James, Newton, Mass.
Barnes Rev Joel, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Barnes Rev Daniel, Sandwich Islands.
Barnes Rev Robert, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Barnes Rev George, New York City.
Barrett Rev John, Jr., Litchfield, Ct.
Barnard Rev John, Jr., Litchfield, Ct.
Barnard Rev James, Newton, Mass.
Barnard Rev John, Jr., Litchfield, Ct.
Barnard Rev Daniel, Sandwich Islands.
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Barnard Rev John, Jr., Litchfield, Ct.
Barnard Rev Daniel, Sandwich Islands.
Betta Rev William R. S., Monmouth, N. J.
Betta Thaddeus, Newark, Del.
Bigelow Rev Jonathan, Rochester, Ms.
Bigelow Rev W. N., V. Y.
Biggar Rev Hiram, Sandwich Islands.
Biggar Rev L., Marietta, O.
Bird Rev Isaac, Beirut, Syria.
Bissell Clark, Newark, O.
* Bissell Joseph, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Bissell Rev Samuel S., Norwalk, Ct.
Bissell Rev William H., Tuxedo, N. Y.
Bissell Josiah, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
Blagden Rev George W., Boston, Ma.
Bisbee Rev John H., Middlefield, Ma.
Booth Rev Chauncey, South Coventry, Ct.
Boynton Rev John, Phipsburg, Me.
Boynton Rev Zebulon, Port Gibson, Ms.
Booth Rev Joseph, Manchester, Vt.
Boyds Rev Stephen W., Trenton, N. Y.
Boswell Henry C., Fryeburg, Me.
Bowman Rev Nathanial, Concord, N. H.
Bouton Rev Nathaniel, Boscobel, N. Y.
Brown Rev Abraham, Hartford, Ct.
Brown Rev Hope, Shirley, Ms.
Brown Rev D., New Brunswick, N. J.
Brown Rev John L., Coxsackie, N. Y.
Brown Rev Robert, Gibbonsville, N. Y.
Brown Rev Dr. Benjamin, Sandy Creek, N. Y.
Brown Rev Rezek, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Brown Rev Dr. Joseph, New York City.
Brown Rev Dr. Joseph, New York City.
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Brown Rev John L., Coxsackie, N. Y.
Brown Rev Hope, Shirley, Ms.
Brown Rev D., New Brunswick, N. J.
Brown Rev John L., Coxsackie, N. Y.
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Cole Rev Erastus, Branford, Ct.

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Cone Rev Jonathan, East Durham, N. Y.

Chester Rev George, Albany, N. Y.

Chester Rev Alfred, Rahway, N. J.

Child Rev William, Hudson, N. Y.

Chinker Rev Joseph, Philippiaton, N. Y.

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Condit Rev Aaron, Hanover, N. J.

Comfort Rev David, Kingston, N. J.

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Colton Rev S., Fayetteville, N. C.

Collins A. M., Hartford, Ct.

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Colburn Rev Jonas, Stoneham, Ms.

Coit Elisha, New York city.


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Cogswell Rev Jonathan, East Windsor, Ct.

Coggin Rev Jacob, Tewksbury, Ms.

Condit Rev Robert W., Oswego, N. Y.

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Coxes Rev Samuel W., Marlborough, Ms.

Cowan Rev Alexander M., Lansing, N. Y.

Cowles Rev George, Danvers, Ms.

Cowles Rev Orson, North Woodstock, Ct.

Crowell Rev Robert, Essex, Ms.

Cutler Rev Benjamin C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cutler Rev Calvin, Windham, N. H.

Cutler Rev Caleb, New Haven, Ct.

Curtis Rev John, Castine, Me.

Curtis Rev Samuel I., East Hampton, Ct.

Curtis Rev Horace, Brandon, Vt.

Curtis Rev Agar, Saratoga, N. Y.

Curtis Rev Phineas, Lebanon, N. H.

Cooke Rev Phineas, Lebanon, N. H.

Cooke Mrs. Catharine, do.

Cooke William Goodell, Catskill, N. Y.

Cooke Thomas B., Catskill, N. Y.

Crock Rev Stephen, Peekskill, N. Y.

Crosby Rev John, Coskine, Ms.

Crosby W. H., New York city.

Crosby J. P. do.

Crosby R. R. do.

Crosby T. do.

Crosby E. N. do.

Crose Rev Stephen, Pequot, N. Y.

Cross Rev Andrew, Baltimore, Md.

Cross Rev Joseph W., Boxboro', Ms.

Cross Rev Robert, Essex, Ms.


Cummings Rev Aaron, Portland, Ms.

Cummings Rev Amos L. D., Florida, N. Y.

Currie Rev R. L., New Utrecht, N. Y.

Currie Rev Simon, Boxford, Ms.

Curtis Rev Israel P., Danville, Vt.

Curtis Rev Samuel L., East Hampton, Ct.

Cushing Rev James, Haverhill, Ms.

Cutler Rev Benjamin C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cutler Rev Calvin, Windham, N. H.

Cutler Rev Edward F., Warren, Ms.

Dalrymple Kirby, St. Andrews, South Carolina.

Dana Daniel, D. D, Newburyport, Ms.

Dana Rev Samuel, Marblehead, Ms.

Dana Israel, New Haven, Ct.

Dana Rev Sylvester, Orford, O. B.

Dana Rev W. C., Charleston, S. C.

Dana Rev Joseph L.,/ Rochester, N. H.

Dana Rev John S., Rochester, N. H.

Dane Rev Samuel S., Augusta, Ga.

Davies Rev Joel, Westfield, Ms.

Davies Rev Thomas, Blinville, Ms.

Davies Rev R. Montgomery, Springfield, N. Y.

Day Miss Caroline E., Catskill, N. Y.
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Douglass David B., do.
Dibble Richard, Rochester, N. Y.
Doty Rev Elihu, Java.
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Whitson Rev Joseph, Newport, R. I.
Whitson Rev John, Hopewell, N. J.
Whitmore Rev Samuel P., Newburyport, Mas.
Whitney Rev John, Wethersfield, Ct.
Whitwood Rev E. B., Ludlow, Mas.
Whitwood Rev Richard, South Brookfield, Mas.
Wicker Rev Thomas S., Greenbush, N. Y.
Wickham Rev J. D., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Wight Henry, D. D., Bristol, R. I.
Wilcox Rev Chauncey, North Greenwich, Ct.
Wilcox Rev L.
Wilcox Rev Loammi, Elbridge, N. Y.
Wildler Rev John, Concord, Mas.
Willard John, Albany, N. Y.
Willey Rev Isaac, Rochester, N. Y.
Williams Rev Abel, Dudley, Mas.
Williams Rev Nathaniel, Northampton, Mas.
Williams John Jr., Salem, N. Y.
*Williams Rev Samuel P., Newburyport, Mas.
*Williams Rev Solomon, Norwalk, Mas.
Williams Rev William, Salem, Mas.
Williams Rev James, Providence, R. I.
Williams Rev Samuel, Coll疏通, P. C.
*Williams Rev Samuel P., Newburyport, Mas.
*Williams Rev Solomon, Norwalk, Mas.
Williams Rev William, Salem, Mas.
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Williams Rev Samuel, Coll疏通, P. C.
*Williams Rev Samuel P., Newburyport, Mas.
*Williams Rev Solomon, Norwalk, Mas.
Williams Rev William, Salem, Mas.
CORRESPONDENCE—AGENTS OF THE BOARD.

The Secretaries of the Board are Rev. R. Anderson, Rev. David Greene, and Rev. William J. Armstrong. Communications relating to the Missions and General Concerns of the Board, may be addressed,

Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary Rooms, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

Donations and letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Board, (except letters on the subject of the Missionary Herald,) should be addressed,

HENRY HILL, Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M.
Missionary Rooms, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

GENERAL AGENTS.

These Agents will co-operate with the pastors of churches, with the Agents of other societies, with ecclesiastical bodies, with the officers of the Board and of auxiliaries, and with the friends of the cause generally, in efforts to augment the number of missionaries and the amount of pecuniary means for diffusing the knowledge and influence of the Gospel throughout the world.

New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.—Rev. David Magie, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Western Reserve and Michigan Territory.—Rev. Harvey Coe, Hudson, Ohio.
Western States.—Rev. Artemas Bellard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
South Carolina, Georgia, and East Tennessee.—

RECEIVING AGENTS OF THE BOARD.

David S. Whitney, Northampton, Ms.
Jesse Talbot, Brick-church chapel, Nassau-street, New York.
Nathaniel Davis, Albany, N. Y.
Jedidiah Tracy, Troy, N. Y.
Abijah Thomas, Utica, N. Y.
Henry Ivison, Jr., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles A. Cook, Geneva, N. Y.
Ebenezer Ely, Rochester, N. Y.
Hiram Pratt, Buffalo, N. Y.
Augustus Eaton, do.
William T. Truman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
T. P. Handy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry Brown, Brownhelm, Ohio.
Rev. Harvey Coe, Hudson, Ohio.
Russel Clark, Ashtabula, Ohio.
William Slocomb, Marietta, Ohio.
Peter Patterson, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Jacob Reinhard, Louisville, Ky.
Joseph Cowan, Staunton, Va.
James Gray, Richmond, Va.
John W. Irvine, Lexington, Va.
Rev. T. J. Hall, Farmington, Va.
Cowan, Bias & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
William H. Irown, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Milton Kimball Jacksonville, Ala.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
Harvey Leet, Fayetteville, N. C.
James Adger, Charleston, S. Carolina.
Samuel D. Corbett, Savannah, Ga.
Wm. L. Mitchell, Esq., P. M. Athens, Ga.
Hall & Prentice, Mobile, Ala.
Thomas Liartick, Tuscumbia, Ala.
Wm. W. Caldwell, N. Orleans, Louisiana.
Jesse Brown, Little Rock, Arkansas Ter.
Joshua B. Brant, St. Louis, Missouri.
E. P. Hastings, Detroit, Mich.
J. L. Whiting & Co. do.
MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in the Lecture Room of the Central Church, in the City of Hartford, Connecticut, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, 1836; at which were present:

CORPORATE MEMBERS.

Calvin Chapin, D. D.     John Codman, D. D.
Henry Davis, D. D.        Thomas McAuley, D. D.
Hon. William Reed.        Thomas Dewitt, D. D.
Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.    Noah Porter, D. D.
Lyman Beecher, D. D.      Enoch Pond, D. D.
Bennet Tyler, D. D.       Rev. Sylvester Holmes.
David Porter, D. D.       Thomas P. Atkinson, M. D.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following were present, belonging to the State of Connecticut:

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Report,


From the State of Massachusetts:

Rev. John H. Bisbee, of Middlefield; Rev. Martyn Tupper, of Brookfield; Rev. Abraham C. Baldwin, of Springfield; Rev. Morris E. White, of Southampton; Rev. Corban Kidder, of Saxonville; Rev. Dorus Clarke, of Springfield; Rev. Bancroft Fowler, of Northfield; Rev. Sewall Harding, of Waltham.

From the State of Vermont:
Rev. Hosea Beckley, of Dummerston.

From the State of New Hampshire:

From the State of Maine:

From the State of Rhode Island:
Rev. Henry Dungy, of Newport.

From the State of New York:

From the State of New Jersey:

From the State of Pennsylvania:
Rev. Sylvanus Haight, of Roxbury.

From the State of South Carolina:
Rev. George Howe, of Columbia.

From the State of Tennessee:
Rev. Benjamin Labaree, of Columbia.

From the State of Georgia:
Rev. S. W. Magill, of Bryan County.

From the State of Ohio:
Rev. George E. Pierce, of Hudson.

The number of Corporate Members present was thirty-four; and the number of Honorary Members, one hundred and nineteen;—in all one hundred and fifty-three.

At ten o'clock, A. M., the chair was taken by Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Board, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Sylvester Holmes.

The Minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Recording Secretary.

Charles Stoddard, Esq., was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

Committees Appointed.

Rev. Drs. Hawes and Fay, and Henry Hudson, Esq., were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the public meetings to be held during the session.

Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Eleazer Lord, Esq., and Rev. Dr. DeWitt, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of electing new
members of the Board; and, if deemed expedient, to report suitable persons, and also to report a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The several parts of the Annual Report of the Prudential Committee were referred to committees, as follows:

That part relating to the missions in Africa and Europe, to the Rev. Drs. Proudfit and Tappan, and Hon. William Reed.

That part relating to missions in Western Asia, to Rev. Drs. Woods, Noah Porter, and David Porter.

That part relating to missions in Southern Asia, to Rev. Drs. Tyler, Palmer, and Rev. Hollis Head.

That part relating to missions in Eastern Asia and Oceanica, to Rev. President Day, Rev. Professor Pond, and Rev. Mr. Bardwell.

That part which relates to missions among the Southwestern Indians, to John Nitchie, Esq., Rev. Dr. Church, and Rev. Mr. Hemenway.

That part which relates to missions among the Northwestern Indians, to Orrin Day, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hillyer, and Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

That part which relates to the Home Department, together with the Conclusion, to Rev. Drs. Humphrey and Beecher, Rev. Messrs. Plummer, Bacon, and Eddy.

Rev. Dr. McAuley, and Rev. Messrs. Magie and Armstrong were appointed a committee to report a place for the next meeting of the Board, and also to nominate a first and second preacher for the occasion.

REPORTS OF THE TREASURER AND OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the Treasurer was read, with the certificates of the auditors, and was accepted and approved.

The Annual Report of the Prudential Committee was read by the Secretaries during the first day of the meeting, and delivered into the hands of the committees appointed on the several parts of it, who subsequently reported in favor of its adoption. The whole report was then approved, and ordered to be printed, with the report of the Treasurer, under the direction of the Prudential Committee.

The committee on the place of the next annual meeting of the Board, &c., made a report, in which they recommend that the next annual meeting be held in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and nominated Rev. John McDowell, D. D., of Philadelphia, for preacher on the occasion, and Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., President of Amherst College, as substitute, in case of his failure.

The committee on new members and officers recommended to the Board to elect LEVI CUTTER, Esq., of Portland, Maine; Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, and HENRY HUDSON, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut; and HENRY DWIGHT, Esq., of Geneva, New York; who were subsequently elected by ballot. They also nominated the officers of last year for re-election.

The committee to make arrangements for the public religious services, reported, and meetings were held conformably to their recommendation.
Resolved, That it be referred to the Prudential Committee to con­sider the expediency of appointing an additional secretary, to reside in the city of New York; and if they shall deem it desirable, that they be authorised to make a temporary appointment till the next annual meet­ing of the Board, and to define the duties of the office.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be authorised to make arrangements for a meeting, in the name and in behalf of the Board, in the city of Boston, at the time of the annual meetings of benevolent institutions in that city, during the month of May of each year.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary present the thanks of the Board to the Rev. Dr. Codman, for his very appropriate and able sermon delivered last evening; and that a copy of the same be requested for publication by the Prudential Committee.

Resolved, That an Assistant Recording Secretary be appointed, in connection with the other officers of the Board.

The Committee on that part of the Report which relates to the Home Department and the Conclusion, and who took into considera­tion the existing deficiency in the Treasury, reported the following resolutions, which were discussed at length, and with great interest, and unanimously adopted by the members of the Board, and then by request they were laid before the audience, who appeared unanimously to express their concurrence by rising.

1. Resolved, That those parts of the Report of the Prudential Com­mittee which relate to domestic operations and to plans for future effort be accepted and approved.

2. Resolved, That the blessing of God upon past efforts, the open­ings which Divine Providence is making for more extended operations in all parts of the unevangelized world, the continually increasing facilities for energetic action, the rapidly augmenting wealth which is intrusted by the Head of the Church to his professed friends and fol­lowers in this land, and the multiplying numbers of qualified laborers who are offering themselves to the missionary work, ought to be con­sidered by all Christians in these United States, as calling them, in the name of God, and in behalf of a dying world, to more enlarged plans and hopes, to more earnest prayer, and to more vigorous and self-denying efforts for the extension of the Gospel.

3. Resolved, In view of the signs of the times, and of the promises of God, that the day has arrived in which the work of converting the world to God should be undertaken with a definite scheme of opera­tions based upon the expectation of its speedy accomplishment.

4. Resolved, That the present necessities of the Board, in order to meet the deficiencies of the past year and the ordinary expenses of the current year, and to send out the forty families now accepted, have brought upon us the responsibility of deciding whether we shall recede from the career upon which we have so auspiciously entered, or with still accumulating energy, move onward to the consummation of the work.
5. Resolved, That to meet this crisis, and much more to enable the Committee to fill up the outline of effort marked out by the providence of God, there is demanded a new and enlarged style of giving to the missionary cause, and a new sense of responsibility on the part of pastors of churches and individuals, to bring out the consecrated resources for the speedy conversion of the world.

6. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Prudential Committee to make such arrangements at the Rooms, as shall permit some of the Secretaries to travel considerably during the ensuing year, for the purpose of aiding in the collection of funds; and that a committee be appointed to draft an address to the churches, to be published under the direction of the Prudential Committee, stating the present prospects and plans of the Board.

7. Resolved, That our dependence is on the great Head of the Church, and on him alone, for his blessing, without which all our plans will be nugatory and our efforts futile; and that, with the God of all grace to depend upon, and acting under the promise of a covenant ordered in all things and sure, there is no ground for despondency; but, on the contrary, there is a loud call upon us to humble, hearty, and unshaken confidence in the success of the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Sylvester Holmes; and on the succeeding days of the session by Rev. Dr. Perkins and Rev. President Allen; and closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Church.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th, the annual sermon before the Board was preached in the Central Church by the Rev. John Codman, D. D., of Dorchester, Massachusetts, from Matthew x. 8—Freely ye have received, freely give.

The Lord's supper was administered to the members of the Board, and a large assemblage of ministers and of church members from the city and vicinity, on the afternoon of Thursday. The services were in the Central Church, and were performed, in conformity with the recommendation of the committee of arrangements, by Rev. Drs. Humphrey, Dewitt, Beman, and Proudfit, aided by the pastor.

On the evening of the same day, a public meeting, in furtherance of the objects of the Board, was held in the same house, at which the president of the Board occupied the chair; and, after appropriate devotional exercises, extracts from the annual report were read, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Read and Abeel, missionaries of the Board returned from foreign lands, Rev. Mr Plumer and Rev. Dr. Beecher. In the progress of the meeting, the embarrassments of the treasury were laid before the audience, and also the fact that a large number of mission families are now under appointment, who must be detained in this country, if the receipts of the Board shall not be greatly increased; and at the close of the meeting persons present gave in subscriptions to be paid within the year and through the ordinary channels, sums amounting in the aggregate to above twelve thousand dollars. Others pledged themselves to endeavor to raise
within the sphere of their influence respectively, during the year, sums
to about the same amount.

Votes of thanks were adopted, and ordered to be presented by the
Recording Secretary to the First Church and Congregation in Hart­
ford, for the use of their lecture room and house of worship; to the
choir of singers for their services; and to those families and individu­
als whose hospitality and kindness have been enjoyed by the members
of the Board during the session.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons were elected officers of the Board, for the
year ensuing, viz.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D., President;

STEPHEN VAN RENNSSELAER, LL. D., Vice President;

CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D., Recording Secretary;

CHARLES STODDARD, Esq., Assistant Recording Secretary;

SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.
WARREN FAY, D. D.
Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES STODDARD, Esq.
JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.
 DANIEL NOYES, Esq.

Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON,
Rev. DAVID GREENE,
Rev. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG,

HENRY HILL, Esq., Treasurer;

WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Esq. Auditors.
CHARLES SCUDDER, Esq.
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

MR. PRESIDENT:

They who enjoyed the privilege of attending the last meeting of the Board, will not soon forget its connection with the last earthly triumphs of mercy in one of our associates, whose voice, publishing salvation, had so often filled the place of our meeting. Three days after that meeting the Rev. William Nevins, D. D. rested from his labors. Another member of the Board, the Rev. William McMurray, D. D., of New York, was called away from the service of Christ in his kingdom here, before the close of the following week. Recently we have heard of the departure, full of years and ripe for heaven, of Robert Ralston, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the earliest patrons of foreign missions in the churches of our land, and a member of the Board since 1812.

Thus our fellow laborers pass away from us. But their interest in our great work cannot die. “The nearer I am to the eternal world,” said the dying Nevins, “the more I love the cause of missions.”

Compared with that which preceded it, the year that has just closed has been marked by the merciful providence of God, in sparing the lives of our brethren who labor among the heathen. Yet have we to record the removal by death of Mr. William C. Sampson, of the Mahratta mission, and of seven female assistant missionaries; Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Hall of the mission to the Tamil people, Mrs. Grout of the mission to the Zoolahs, Mrs. Arms of the mission to the Indian Archipelago, Mrs. Palmer of the Arkansas Cherokee mission, Mrs. Requea of the Osage mission, and Mrs. Satterlee of the mission to the Pawnees. All these, except Mrs. Palmer, were called away at their entrance upon the work to which they had devoted their lives. The gracious Redeemer saw what was in their hearts, and accepted, we doubt not, that desire to serve him which his own spirit had created.

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Domestic Operations.

The domestic operations of the Board have been conducted during the year upon principles and plans previously approved. At the Missionary Rooms the amount of labor to be performed steadily increases, in proportion to the diffusion of a missionary spirit in the churches, and the enlargement of our work in the unevangelized world. With the exception of an occasional absence of a few days on business of the Board in other places, and in one instance of six weeks, all the secretaries have found full employment in the business of their respective departments at the Rooms.

In the period under review, the only important change in our system of agencies has been in that for the southern district of New England. The Rev. Mr. Bardwell, who has filled that agency with much acceptance for some years, made a communication to the Committee in March last, in which he expressed his belief that the churches in his agency, and their pastors, were prepared to sustain the cause of foreign missions without the constant labors of an agent. At the same time, he proposed to take the pastoral care of a church in the central part of the district, where he might still retain his agency, correspond with ministers, attend the annual meetings of auxiliary societies, and exercise a general supervision of the work in the churches among which he has been accustomed to travel for the promotion of that object. The church in Oxford, which had invited Mr. B. to settle as their pastor, gave their express consent to this arrangement; and he offered to perform these services without any pecuniary compensation. As it has ever been the purpose of the Committee to dispense with the labors of agents so soon as the state of missionary feeling and effort in the churches will permit; and as the churches in the southern district of New England, having been organized for this work more fully and at an earlier period, are probably better prepared to do their duty in it, without the labors of an agent, than any other body of churches connected with the Board, the Committee approved of Mr. Bardwell's plan, and consented to the proposed arrangement. He is now supported by the church of Oxford as their pastor, while he still retains his relation to the Board as their permanent agent for the southern district of New England. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test the expediency of this measure. It is for the ministers and Christians in that highly favored portion of the church to say, whether the first example of supporting this cause, and bearing it forward on an extensive scale, in the regular operation of the ordinary means of grace, shall be exhibited by them. Thus far the prospect is encouraging.

In the northern district of New England, the Rev. R. C. Hand has prosecuted the labors of his agency as heretofore. He states, in a late communication, that he has every where been kindly received.
by the churches; that in most cases they have cheerfully contributed a greater amount this year than the last; and that the spirit of inquiry as to the duty of personal consecration to the work of foreign missions, is aroused and extended among the churches, more than he has ever known it to be before.

In the State of New York, the Rev. Chauncey Eddy, general agent of the Board, and his associate, the Rev. F. E. Cannon, have pursued their work during the year with diligence and success. The amount paid into the treasury of the Board from that agency has been greater, by several thousand dollars, than in any former year; and this, while a variety of causes have operated to lessen the contributions of the friends of missions there. An increasing number of young persons, of both sexes, have offered themselves to be sent forth as laborers into the wide field of missionary toil. And many more, in various stages of their preparation for the work, are known to be looking forward to it.

In his report, Mr. E. thus sums up the nature and object of the labors of the year:

The great object I had before me in the previous years of my agency, to bring the churches in this State into a system of action for the different objects, being about completed, I have this year given more attention and devoted more time to finding suitable persons for missionaries and assistant missionaries, to learning the character and qualifications of those who have offered themselves, and to visiting institutions of learning, to stir up a missionary spirit in them, and to form societies of inquiry. At the times appointed by the ecclesiastical bodies for making their annual collections for the Board, in different parts of the State, it is an important object with me and my assistant, either to see the presiding minister of every congregation, or to address him by letter, in order to make it sure that he shall call upon his people, at the time, for their contributions, giving him the pleas which the circumstances of the world and of the cause require to be urged. In this visit or address, the success of the cause, its circumstances and prospects, the facilities, means, and encouragements for enlarging the operations, and the consequent necessity for more funds in order to do it, the value of the monthly concert, how to make it interesting and profitable, so as to secure the attendance of the prayerful; the importance of circulating the Missionary Herald for the benefit of christians as well as profit to the cause; the necessity of searching out suitable young men and youth, to be started in a course of preparation for the ministry, and things of this kind are made the subjects of conversation. By this means the hearts of many are stirred up, so that they appeal with spirit to the people, who would otherwise have suffered the subject and time to pass unobserved. In this way, an annual effort, in addition to the monthly concert collections, has been secured in nearly all the churches in the State. We ourselves preach and take subscriptions in two, and generally three congregations every Sabbath. And we also make the most of New Year's day, the first Monday in the month, and all special occasions, but we can seldom collect any considerable congregations on an ordinary day or evening of the week.

In the district comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, little has been done in the way of agency during the year. And less has been paid into the treasury of the Board from that district than in former years. It was stated in the last report, that the Rev. D. Magie had consented to act as the permanent agent of the Board in that field, retaining his pastoral charge and devoting three months in each year exclusively to the duties of his agency. Subsequently to the meeting of the Board, Mr. M. was
DOMESTIC OPERATIONS.

able, during the fall and winter, to give but a small portion of his time to the business of the agency, and early in the spring he signified to the Committee his purpose to resign, expressing at the same time his readiness to let his name stand on our list of agents, and to do such service for the cause as he might find consistent with other duties, until a successor could be obtained.

Since that time the Committee have diligently sought a suitable person to fill that important agency. Recently a preliminary appointment has been made. Whether it will be accepted is not yet known.

At the annual meeting of the Central Board of Foreign Missions at Prince Edward co., Va., in October last, the Rev. J. D. Mitchell was elected corresponding secretary of that Board. Soon after, he was appointed general agent of this Board for the States of Virginia and North Carolina and the District of Columbia, in conformity with a provision in the constitution of the Central Board, by which it co-operates with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Mitchell has found much encouragement in the arduous duties of his office. He speaks of a growing interest in the cause, indicated by more prayer and larger contributions, as almost universal in his agency. Important aid, both in labors and contributions, has been received from that Board. It may be mentioned here, as a pleasing illustration of the missionary feeling in that quarter, that, at the meeting just referred to, nearly three thousand dollars were contributed, in sums of fifty and one hundred dollars each, by a spontaneous and wholly unlooked for movement of individuals present at the meeting.

The Rev. Edwin Holt, who, at the date of the last Report, filled the office of secretary of the Southern Board of Foreign Missions, and general agent of this Board for South Carolina, Georgia, and East Tennessee, resigned these appointments in May last, having accepted a call to a pastoral charge. As that Board holds a relation to us similar to that of the Central Board, the Committee have awaited their action in the choice of a secretary, previous to their appointment of an agent for that district. The vacancy still exists, but will probably be filled after the next meeting of that Board in November. Meantime, though the post of secretary and agent has been vacant so many months, the amount of contributions from that Board during the year, has been twice as great as during both the previous years of its existence.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the Valley of the Mississippi has pursued its work during the year with zeal and success. Its secretary, who is also our general agent for that field, the Rev. A. Bullard, has been very successful in exciting an interest in foreign missions in the principal seminaries of learning of different grades, and for both sexes, throughout that wide region. In many of these institutions societies for inquiry on the subject of missions have been
Domestic Operations.

happily organized, and valuable missionary libraries have been obtained for such societies, partly by their own contributions, and partly by donations from generous friends of the cause in the Atlantic States. The importance of such movements in that vast and growing population, and in their prospective influence upon the conversion of the world, can scarcely be appreciated too highly. During the last winter and spring, Mr. B. made an extensive tour through the south and southwest. Every where he was kindly received. In many places liberal contributions were made to the cause. Very extensively a disposition was shown to co-operate cordially with the Board in its great work. The same increasing interest in the cause of missions, and readiness to contribute to its support, have been evinced in the synod of the Western Reserve, and in the State of Michigan, where the Rev. Harvey Coe has been associated with Mr. Bullard, and in Illinois and Missouri, where he has been aided by Rev. Mr. Kimball.

From all our agents, in every part of the country from which the resources of the Board are derived, we continue to receive assurances of the readiness of the churches to contribute far more to this cause than they have done. We are encouraged to believe that they are prepared to sustain any number of suitable laborers the Committee will send out, and to provide for any practicable and discreet enlargement of the various operations of the Board in the unevangelized world. It will be seen from the sequel of this report, that the time has come when the soundness of these views, and the correctness of such anticipations, must be put to the test.

Our fellow laborers of the Board of Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church have co-operated with us during the year with greatly increased energy and zeal. They have furnished nine of the laborers who have gone out to the work, and have contributed almost nine thousand dollars to the treasury of the Board. It is known that other young men of that church are prepared to offer themselves as missionaries, and the Committee do greatly rejoice in the rapid diffusion of the spirit of missions among our brethren of the churches connected with that Board.

The year under review has given increasing evidence that there are in the churches, and especially among the young men preparing for the ministry, a rapidly augmenting number who have consecrated themselves to the Lord as missionaries to the heathen. The number now under appointment is nearly twice as great as it was at the last meeting of the Board; and information already obtained, warrants the belief that many more will offer their services to the Board, during the ensuing year, than have in that which has just closed; unless, indeed, the failure of the churches to furnish the funds necessary to send out those already appointed, should discourage those who are looking forward with fond anticipations to the hour when they shall be prepared to say to the Committee, ‘Here are we,
send us.’ Such a failure would be disastrous indeed. But, when the friends of this cause have so long mourned over the fewness of the laborers, and besought the Lord of the harvest that He would thrust them forth, can we believe there will be tedious and embarrassing delay in providing means to send out those whom the Lord has thrust forth, and who are waiting to go “far hence to the Gentiles.”

In the diffusion of information on the subject of missions, by means of the press, during the year, about 21,000 copies of the Missionary Herald have been put into circulation. Three thousand five hundred copies of the last Annual Report of the Board, together with the Annual Sermon, have been published. In addition to these, 20,000 copies of the Quarterly Papers, with engravings, and 30,000 of the Missionary Papers have been printed, and a much larger number of both widely distributed.

The receipts of the Board during the year ending July 31st, from all the ordinary sources of revenue, have amounted to $176,232 15, and have exceeded those of the preceding year by $12,891 96. It ought however to be remarked here, that the financial year which closed July 31, 1835, comprised but eleven months, so that in fact it cannot be said with propriety that there is any increase of the receipts of the Board during the year. The expenditures during the same period have amounted to $210,407 54, exceeding those of the last year by more than $47,000, and leaving a deficit against the treasury, including the debt of last year, of $38,866 57. Where this large increase of expenditure has occurred, and whence it has arisen, will be distinctly seen in the sequel of this report.

For the printing and distribution of the Scriptures in foreign languages, under the direction of the missionaries of the Board, the treasurer has received the following appropriations from various societies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Bible Society</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Bible Society</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Bible Society</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And for the printing and distribution of tracts in like manner, the following sums have been received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Tract Society</td>
<td>$16,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole amount received from societies is $37,900; and the sum total expended by the Board for the propagation of the gospel during the past year is $248,307 54.

Since the last Report, the Committee have dismissed at their own request from the service of the Board on account of health, changes in the missions, and other causes, three ordained missionaries, and
four male and nine female assistant missionaries, in all sixteen. To these add one male and seven female assistant missionaries removed by death during the year, and it appears that twenty-four laborers who were in the service of the Board at the close of the last year, have since been withdrawn from it.

Within the same period, the Committee have appointed twenty-seven missionaries, of whom one is also a physician, three other physicians, and fifteen male and thirty-three married and unmarried female assistant missionaries; in all seventy-eight.

And they have sent out to the several fields of labor enumerated, the following persons, viz:—

Rev. Robert O. Dwight, and Mrs. Dwight,  
Mrs. Catherine Winslow, wife of Rev. M. Winslow,  
Rev. William C. Jackson, and Mrs. Jackson, Trebizond.  
Rev. James L. Thompson,  
Rev. John F. Lanneau,  
Rev. Story Hebard, and Miss Betsey Tilden,  
Rev. Henry Spalding and Mrs. Spalding,  
Doct. Benedict Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee,  
Mr. Abner D. Jones and Mrs. Jones,  
Mrs. Whitman, wife of Dr. Whitman,  
Mr. Grenville T. Sproat and Mrs. Sproat,  
Mr. William H. Gray,  
Mrs. Ely,  
Miss Alice,  
Miss Town,  
Miss L. G. Smith,  
Rev. Elihu Doty, and Mrs. Doty,  
Rev. Jacob Ennis and Mrs. Ennis,  
Rev. Elbert Nevius and Mrs. Nevius,  
Rev. Wm. Youngblood and Mrs. Youngblood,  
Rev. Samuel P. Robbins and Mrs. Robbins,  
Miss A. C. Condit,  
Rev. Joseph S. Travelli and Mrs. Travelli,  
Rev. Matthew B. Hope,  
Doct. Stephen Tracy and Mrs. Tracy,  
Rev. Daniel Ladd and Mrs. Ladd, to Cyprus.  
Rev. Nathan Benjamin and Mrs. Benjamin, to Greece.

Fifteen ordained missionaries, two physicians, three other male and twenty-three married and unmarried female assistant missionaries, in all forty-three.

And there are now under appointment, and most of them designated to their stations, to be sent out during the coming year, twenty-four missionaries, of whom one is a physician; three other physicians, fourteen male and twenty-three female assistant missionaries; in all sixty-four—a number twice as great as have ever been waiting to embark, at any previous meeting of the Board.
West Africa.

Missions.

West Africa.

Mission at Cape Palmas.

Faith Hope.—John Leighton Wilson, Missionary, and wife.

(1 station, 1 missionary, and 1 female assistant missionary.)

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been graciously relieved from the attacks of fever mentioned in the last Report, and have entered upon the active duties of their mission. They enjoy good health. A boarding school, which it is hoped may grow into a seminary for native teachers and preachers, has been commenced with fifteen boys and four girls, some of them from beyond the Cavally river. The school is popular and more apply than can be received. Mrs. Wilson has also opened a school. Common elementary schools, however, cannot be multiplied until native teachers are provided. The preaching of the gospel will of course be commenced as soon as the language of the natives is acquired. Mr. Wilson has made progress enough in it to prepare a small elementary school-book, which was printed at Monrovia during a visit made by himself and Mrs. Wilson in December.

In November they both visited Rocktown, six miles distant by water, and eight or ten by land. The natives received them gladly, and repeated the request they had formerly made for a school. From the summit of the rock on which the town is built, Mr. Wilson saw thirteen native villages, containing perhaps five or six thousand souls. Rich meadows and shady groves gave great natural beauty to the whole scene.

Mr. Wilson has suffered much annoyance from the thievish habits of the natives; but through the judicious and decisive measures of Doct. Hall, late governor of the colony, these habits have been brought under some control.

The Committee are expecting to send another married missionary to Cape Palmas during the present autumn, together with a small printing establishment. A colored man, of competent education in other respects, is now learning the art of printing that he may take charge of the press.

For the purpose of introducing the gospel into the kingdom of the Ashantees, the greatest of the west African States, the Committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, have resolved upon sending a mission to Cape Coast Castle, with the leave of Providence, as soon as they can obtain suitable men for the purpose.

The late voyage of Doct. Hall up the Cavally river, which pours into the sea about fifteen or twenty miles eastward of Cape Palmas,
has given increased interest to our present mission. He found that
river navigable for fifty miles, into a mountainous and populous
region of country. Mr. Wilson has since ascended a part of the
same river.

The latest date from this mission is July 20th, 1836. The last
Report brought down the history to March 19, 1835.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MARITIME MISSION AMONG THE ZOOLAHS.

Alden Grout and George Champion, Missionaries; Newton Adams, M. D., Physician;
Mrs. Champion and Mrs. Adams.
(2 missionaries, 1 missionary physician, and 2 female assistant missionaries.)

The last Report left these brethren at Cape Town, waiting for the
termination of the Caffre war. This was not brought about without
the violent death of Hintsa, the chief of the Caffres. Meanwhile the
brethren were diligently employed, as they had opportunity, in doing
good at Cape Town. A gift of £45 sterling from the church in
Union Chapel under the care of Dr. Philip, to defray their expenses
while at the Cape, is an honorable testimony alike to the Christian
zeal and discretion of the American missionaries, and to the catholic
and generous spirit of the donors.

The prospect of a successful entrance into the field to which these
brethren had been destined, was at one time so dubious that some of
their friends at the Cape were ready to believe that Providence
directed their course into the interior; but they did not feel them­selves at liberty to turn aside from the course prescribed for them
without having first made the actual experiment of what could be
done. In May they sent Doct. Adams to Graham's Town, to gain
more certain information than could be obtained at Cape Town.
Encouraged by the results of his inquiries, they sailed for Algoa
Bay, near Bethelsdorp, in July, not without regret at parting with
the valued friends among whom they had so happily spent the five
previous months.

In December, having an opportunity to go to Port Natal in the
Dove, a vessel which plies between Algoa Bay and that port, Messrs.
Grout, Champion and Adams determined on a visit to the country of
Dingaan, leaving their wives under the kind care of their missionary
friends at Bethelsdorp and Port Elizabeth. They took with them
competent interpreters. Sailing from Algoa Bay Dec. 7th they
reached Port Natal on the 20th, after a tedious struggle with cur­
rents and head winds, and remained in the country till the 5th of
February. Their arrival was at the close of the rainy season; and
the month of January, which they spent in travelling, is esteemed
the hottest in the year. The country appears to be blessed with a salubrious climate.

About thirty white men then resided at Port Natal as hunters or traders. These received our brethren kindly, and furnished them with cattle for the wagon they had brought with them, notwithstanding a great scarcity of such animals. Dingaan's residence is about one hundred and sixty miles from Port Natal. For seventy miles, as far as the Umtogala river, they followed a road made by the hunters, part of it near the coast, and all over a deep, rich soil, covered with thick, long grass, often higher than a man's head. Beyond the river there was no road. The country is mountainous, but the mountains are fertile, and upon them the kraals of the inhabitants are generally situated. A fortnight brought them to Dingaan, who gave them a hospitable reception, and treated them with much attention and respect. The chief consented to their coming into his country, but influenced by that jealousy and apprehension of white men which with too much reason is prevalent in South Africa, he proposed that at first they should build their house and make their home at Port Natal, until he had time to see the effect of a school they were at liberty to open at his place of residence. To this they readily assented.

It was determined to leave Mr. Champion behind, to take care of the wagon, etc., and that he might erect a house for their families and make other necessary arrangements at Port Natal, while the other two brethren returned for their families and effects. Messrs. Grout and Adams travelled one hundred and twenty miles on foot, to be in readiness for the Dove on her return to Algoa Bay. Their voyage was now performed in three days. Mr. Grout found his wife ill beyond all hope of recovery. A tendency to consumption had been strongly developed on her arrival at Cape Town, but was checked by a genial climate and other causes. She died on the 24th of February, full of faith, and rejoicing that she had been counted worthy to leave her country and home on such an errand.

At the latest date, which was March 22d, the brethren having made arrangements for sending their stores and heavier effects to Port Natal by water, were on the point of commencing their journey in wagons to the field of their future labors. They expected to be six weeks on the way, but could devise no better means of transporting the requisite number of cattle for their future use, than going themselves by land.

The Committee, at the earnest solicitation of the mission, have resolved to increase the number of missionaries at Port Natal, as soon as Providence shall furnish the suitable men, and also to send out a small printing establishment. Two missionaries have already received their designation to this field.
INTERIOR MISSION AMONG THE ZOOLAHs.

Daniel Lindley, Alexander E. Wilson, M. D., and Henry J. Venable, Missionaries, and their wives.
(3 missionaries,—one a physician,—and 3 female assistant missionaries.)

The fact that these brethren commenced their journey into the interior on the 19th of March, 1835, was mentioned in the last Report, and also their arrival at Griqua Town, a station of the London Missionary Society, about half way to the place of their destination. They reached that place on the 16th of May, fifty-eight days after leaving Cape Town. In the hospitable families of the two resident missionaries at this place, Messrs. Wright and Hughes, they remained five months, and then proceeded onward to Kuruman, another station of the London Missionary Society, 110 miles northward of Griqua Town. So long a delay at the latter place was demanded by their cattle, whose feet were much worn with travelling, and who suffered greatly in consequence of the failure of the "early rains" of the country, which are expected to fall in September. What was thus made necessary, was also expedient for other reasons. The language of Mosalekatsi is not the SichuaDa, as was stated in the last Report, but the Sitebeli. The two languages are similar in structure, and have many words in common, and many but little changed in form. The only person our brethren could hear of, short of the territory of Mosalekatsi, who spoke the Sitibeli, knew no other tongue than the Sichuana. Our brethren were strongly advised by Messrs. Wright and Hughes to remain at Griqua Town till they had gained some acquaintance with the Sichuana, that they might not be wholly at the mercy of their interpreter, and might the sooner commence the direct, independent preaching of the gospel. While here, they prepared a small spelling-book of Sitebeli words, which they resolved to print at Kuruman in the form of cards.

Mosalekatsi's residence is about two degrees south of the tropic of Capricorn. The latest date from this mission is Feb. 28th. Messrs. Lindley and Venable were then on the point of commencing a journey to Mosalekatsi, to make themselves and their object known to him. Doct. Wilson and their wives would meanwhile remain at Kuruman. They expected to be four months on this tour, and confidently anticipating the presence of the Lord and Savior at whose command they were traversing those African wilds, they cherished no fears of an uncivil reception from the barbarian chief.
ATHENS.—Jonas King, D. D., Missionary, and wife.

ARGOS.—Elias Riggs, Missionary, and wife.

Nathan Benjamin, Missionary, and wife; on their way to the mission.

(2 stations, 3 missionaries, and 3 female assistant missionaries.)

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin sailed from Boston, July 16th, in the schooner Sea Eagle. The particular place of their residence, whether Athens or Argos, will be determined after their arrival in Greece.

The prospects of substantial usefulness in this mission were perhaps never more encouraging than they are now. We are not indeed permitted to rejoice in view of the presence of the Holy Spirit to convert and sanctify the hearts of men; but the means of that mental illumination, which prepares the way for his gracious agency and usually precedes it, were never so rapidly and extensively diffused among the Greek people, as they have been the past year. Mr. King alone distributed by sale and gratuitously, during the year 1835, 2,656 copies of the New Testament and parts of the Old, in modern Greek, and 25,896 school-books and religious tracts. These were distributed in the Peloponnesus, in continental Greece, in Joannini, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the islands; and he could have disposed of many more had not his stock been exhausted. The schools of Greece, of which there are many, and the number is increasing, depend almost wholly on the presses of different missionary societies for their supply of books. It is not known that the government have yet published any books of this description, though a commissioner was appointed for this purpose soon after the arrival of the king. Lately the government has given Messrs. King and Riggs a formal permission to distribute books in all the villages of the kingdom. They propose to employ a well disposed, well educated priest, who has been under Mr. King's tuition, in the distribution of the scriptures in modern Greek. Agencies for the circulation of the scriptures, school books and tracts, will be multiplied as there shall be opportunity. Indeed, it is a leading object with the mission to make the scriptures in the vernacular tongue, a reading book, if possible, in all the schools. In no other way can the youth generally be made familiar with the contents of the word of God, or the nation be brought under its predominant influence. Mr. Riggs has prepared a series of questions in modern Greek on Genesis, which will facilitate the study of that interesting and instructive portion of sacred history. The questions have no doubt been printed ere this time. He has also prepared a series of maps in Greek, illustrating the science of geography, which
will be of great service to the schools. Perhaps there is no more valuable auxiliary to the gospel, in expanding and liberalizing the views and feelings of men, than the study of that science as it is now generally pursued.

The ecclesiastical government has issued a proclamation against the modern Greek version of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew, now in a course of preparation at Syra, under the superintendence of Mr. Leeves. The Septuagint is declared to be the only canonical version, and the only one admissible in the eastern church. This of course does not affect the circulation of the modern version of the New Testament, nor has it in fact prevented the sale of many copies of the Pentateuch since that time. It will however make it difficult to introduce the Old Testament into the schools.

Mr. King continues his gymnasium, though on a somewhat reduced scale for want of funds to sustain it on his original plan. It is no doubt one of the best, if not the very best, of the higher institutions of learning in Greece. Four of his more advanced pupils have come to this country to complete their education. They are promising young men, of exemplary deportment, and it is much to be wished that they might find munificent patrons who will ensure the accomplishment of the laudable object which brought them to the United States. There are general reasons, which are thought to be conclusive against the Board's assuming the expenses of their collegiate education in this country.

The Greek audience to which Mr. King regularly preaches on the Sabbath, varies from fifteen to about forty persons.

The school for girls connected with the station at Argos, contains upwards of forty pupils, and in the summer of last year Mrs. Riggs commenced an infant school of about 25 small girls.

Athens was severely visited with mortal disease in the summer and autumn of 1835, which was fatal to hundreds.

Since the foregoing was written, intelligence has been received that the king has recently issued a decree authorizing the establishment of a national bookstore connected with the royal printing press, which is to furnish all books on education to be used in the schools within the kingdom. A Greek newspaper printed at Athens boldly takes the ground that this is a first systematic attempt to shut out all light from Greece, and that it is a measure which the Greeks cannot and will not endure.
MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

William Goodell, H. G. O. Dwight, William G. Schauffler, and Henry A. Homes
Missionaries; Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Dwight, and Mrs. Schauffler.

Assistants.—One Greek, two Armenians, two Jews.

(1 station, 4 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 5 native assistants.

The population of Constantinople and its suburbs is estimated a
upwards of a million, whether we base the estimate upon the publi
register of houses, or upon the records of the capitation tax. Such
is the opinion of our brethren, who are in favorable circumstances to
form a judgment. The four prominent classes among the inhabitant
are Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. The mission is designed
to operate more or less upon all of these classes, and rises in interest
from year to year, especially in its relations to the Armenian people.
Among these, peculiarly, there is a growing spirit of inquiry, not only
about the truth as a matter of speculation, but after salvation through
faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; nor is there any doubt that much of
this may be referred to the agency of the Holy Spirit. The work of
reform has been steadily advancing among the Armenians of Con
stantinople for three years past. The number who receive the
scriptures as the only and sufficient guide in matters of faith and
practice, is believed to be considerable already and to be increasing
daily. What is more, there is a precious little company of disciples
who have devoted themselves to the love and service of the Lord
Jesus, and this company also is increasing. Some of these have
been mentioned in a former Report. Hohannes and Senakerin
continue to be faithful and efficient helpers. Among those more
recently brought into the kingdom is an intelligent young priest. He
has the charge of a school containing nearly 400 boys, with a num
ber of assistants. Besides reading and explaining a chapter in the
New Testament every day to his school, he has formed a class of
twenty of his most promising scholars for the critical study of the
New Testament, under his immediate direction.

It is remarkable that so many of the cases of hopeful conversion
through the blessing of God on the influence of the mission, are
found among the clergy or the sons of the clergy. There are three
or four priests, four sons of priests, and a grandson of a priest.
Among the Armenians of Constantinople and vicinity, the clergy
seem to be in advance of the people in preparation for the work of
reform. Among the Greeks the reverse is true. This difference
has been brought about by a salutary rule in the Armenian church in
Constantinople, that no person shall be ordained a priest until he has
gone through a course of preparatory study in the seminary of Pesht-
timaljean, a name already familiar to the Board. Most of the young
men just alluded to, were once the pupils of this teacher.
The high school or seminary, mentioned last year as having been established with principal reference to the Armenians, is regarded with much favor by the people. The seminary was opened on the 27th of October, 1834, with three scholars, under the direction of Mr. Paspati, a Greek young gentleman educated at Amherst college, Mass.; who, much to the regret of the Committee, has since thought it his duty to turn his attention to the profession and practice of medicine, and has gone to Paris with a view to this object. The institution occupies a suite of apartments in the upper story of Mr. Goodell's house. A large central room is used for morning and evening prayers and for lectures, etc. Around this are five rooms opening into it, which are devoted to recitations. These upper apartments are occupied by the Armenian pupils, who are much the most numerous. The Greek pupils occupy a room below, which at first contained the whole school. The seminary is in Pera, and is under the general superintendence of Hohannes. In March it contained upwards of fifty scholars. The studies pursued, with the help of eight teachers, are the English, French, Italian, ancient Greek, Armenian and Turkish languages; grammar, composition, arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, astronomy, etc. etc. The seminary has been furnished with a valuable apparatus, adding greatly to the attractiveness and value of the education there acquired. The boys all board at home, and as most of them reside at a distance from the school, do not return at noon, but eat together a simple meal in a room appropriated to that purpose, each one bringing with him his own articles of food. One of them always asks a blessing at the beginning, and another returns thanks at the close of the meal. The object of this seminary is the same with that of the similar institutions established by the Board in connection with other missions: to raise up natives of the country, whom the grace of God shall qualify to be teachers of schools, preachers of the gospel, and efficient laborers in other departments of usefulness. A thoroughly educated man, every way fitted to be a professor in the most distinguished of the colleges of this country, is needed to take the charge of this rising institution. A layman is to be preferred to a clergyman. Of the eight teachers at present employed, three are decidedly pious, and at least one of the students is hopefully so, and several more are in a tender and thoughtful state of mind. Mr. Schauffler has commenced instructing a small class in Hebrew, and recently a theological department has been attached to the school. Hohannes has a prayer-meeting with a few of the students every evening at his house, and a bible-class every Lord's day.

Besides the seminary, the mission supports a grammar-school of twenty-seven scholars in Constantinople, and a Lancasterian girl's school of forty-six pupils in Pera. This latter school is for the Greeks.
The appointment of a new patriarch for the Greeks, mentioned in the last Report, appears for a time at least to have been favorable to the cause of religious toleration. The Greek Lancasterian schools have been revived. Thirty are now in operation in the city and its vicinity, the origin of all which may be ascribed to the mission. They are wholly in the hands of the Greeks. A year ago, Mr. Goodell commenced a religious service at the house of a Greek gentleman, to be continued weekly. The service consists of the reading of the New Testament in course, with explanatory remarks. Mr. Goodell says the preaching in the Greek churches during the last winter was quite evangelical, to the surprise and encouragement of such of the Greeks as are sighing after a better state of things.

Nor has the spirit of religious inquiry among the Jews subsided. In spite of prisons and bastinadoes, thoughts about religion occupy the minds of some of them sufficiently to lead them to the most serious and appalling exposures to persecution. To account for this satisfactorily does not seem possible, if we overlook those influences of the Spirit which are so distinctly promised to the seed of Abraham in the latter days.

In addition to a revised version of the Old Testament in Hebrew-Spanish, which was mentioned in the last Report, Mr. Schauffler is preparing a lexicon in Hebrew and Hebrew-Spanish. He has commenced also a series of tracts in Hebrew-German. The psalms in Hebrew-Spanish were printing at a press belonging to an Armenian at Constantinople. On the 25th of December Mr. Schauffler administered Christian baptism to a Jew from Germany, who took the name of Hermann Marcussohn. This is the first Jewish convert to whom he has administered baptism.

Mrs. Schauffler was brought very near the grave by sickness in the summer of last year. She has since been mercifully restored to health.

The eight Lancasterian schools which were originally established among the Turkish soldiers with the help of the mission, continue to prosper. They are supported and managed wholly by the Turks.

Two stated weekly meetings in the Turkish language, designed particularly for the young Armenian and Greek reformers, to whom this language is vernacular, are maintained by the mission. Mr. Schauffler takes the lead of one of them, in which the Messianic prophecies of the Old Testament are the principal objects of attention. Mr. Goodell takes the lead in the other, in which a critical and thorough examination is given to the gospel of John.

Panayotes, the pious and valued Greek assistant of the mission mentioned in a former Report, is employed under Mr. Goodell’s direction, in revising for the press the translation of the scriptures into Armeno-Turkish, made by bishop Dionysius at Malta before the printing establishment of the Board was removed from that island. The New Testament, it will be remembered, was printed there at the
expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The whole bible will soon be in readiness for an edition at the expense of the American Bible Society. The version will be conformed to the original languages. Panayotes has also recently translated into the Turkish language a very full geography of the Turkish empire, prepared by Mr. Dwight, which it is hoped will be introduced into the schools of the Sultan.

Mr. Homes reached Constantinople on the 26th of December. It may not be amiss to add, that while the stations of Broosa and Trebizond fall geographically under the head of the mission to Asia Minor, they are practically, for all purposes of business and administration, connected with the mission to Constantinople.

WESTERN ASIA.

MISSION TO ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna.—Daniel Temple and John B. Adger, Missionaries; Homan Hallock, Printer; and their wives.
One native helper.

Scio.—Samuel R. Houston, Missionary, and wife.

Broosa.—Benjamin Schneider and Philander O. Powers, Missionaries, and their wives.
Out-Stations.—Demir Tash and Ghemlik.

Trebizond.—Thomas P. Johnston and William C. Jackson, Missionaries, and their wives.
(4 stations, 2 out-stations, 7 missionaries, 1 printer, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native assistant.)

Smyrna.—Our book manufactory for the Asia Minor and European missions is at Smyrna, and during the past year the facilities for multiplying books have been greatly increased. Mr. Hallock, the printer, visited this country to superintend the cutting of new founts of type which should be adapted to the taste of the Armenians, they having been rendered somewhat difficult to please on this point by the beautiful type employed in the books issued from the Catholic-Armenian press at Venice. Feeling the importance of placing our establishment at once in a situation to meet to the best advantage the increasing demands upon it, the Committee authorized Mr. Hallock to expend about five thousand dollars in punches, type, etc. for the Armenian, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and in materials for type and stereotype founderies, for printing, binding, etc. Besides the fount in Armenian, for which punches were cut by one of the best artists in this country, two founts of great beauty were obtained by the mission from Vienna, after Mr. Hallock's departure. The Armenian type will at once find full employment. Sarkis, a pious Armenian, eminent as a scholar in his own language, and accurate in his habits of thought, was sent from Constantinople to Smyrna to
assist Mr. Adger in correcting the press, and to be otherwise employed in the book-making department. The first work put to press was an Armenian and English grammar, prepared by Mr. Dwight, and much needed by the Armenian youth to enable them to acquire a knowledge of English, and to enter the world of thought which exists in that language. The book of Psalms in modern Armenian was nearly ready for printing at the latest date, having been rendered by Sarkis from the ancient language, under Mr. Dwight's supervision, and by him and Mr. Adger adapted to the Hebrew original; and the same native assistant had begun to render the book of Genesis into the modern dialect. Preparations were also making for printing a pocket edition of the Old Testament in the Turkish language, with Armenian characters, as soon as the founts were received from Vienna.

The books printed at the Smyrna press from July, 1835, to July of the present year, were as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Armenian-English Grammar</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>Peter Parley's Geography</td>
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<td>Watts's Catechism</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Scriptural Teacher</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>Life of Samuel, the Prophet</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
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27,000 2,516,000

The issues from June 12th, 1835 to July 1st, 1836, were 26,670 copies. The whole number of copies of the Alphabetarian printed is 39,000.

Mr. Temple states in a letter dated March last, that, since the year 1832, seven scripture histories, averaging about forty pages each, and amounting to 48,000 copies, have been published in modern Greek, at the expense of the American Tract Society, and nearly all have been distributed.

Mr. Adger has devoted himself diligently to the acquisition of the Armenian language, without suffering himself to be diverted from this leading object—a course which is earnestly to be recommended to every missionary during the first year or two after entering the field, otherwise his usefulness and his satisfaction in his labors as a missionary will, in the end, fall greatly short of the proper standard.

The mission has a school for Greek boys, which contained nearly a hundred scholars in March, and two schools for girls, which together had one hundred and fifty pupils. One of these schools for girls is taught by Mrs. Hallock.
A convention of missionaries was held at Smyrna in March last, consisting of Messrs. Temple, King, Goodell, Bird, Adger and Houston, to deliberate on the most suitable place for establishing a seminary for the Greeks. It was the opinion of these brethren that it should be placed either in Scio or Samos. The results of this meeting were in various respects of an important and interesting nature.

During the sitting of the convention, Mr. King preached two sermons, in the chapel of the Dutch consulate, in modern Greek. The audience consisted of about a hundred hearers, more than half Greeks. Mr. Bird, of the Syrian mission, who was present, remarks: “In hearing brother King preach, and seeing the apparent effect of the truth as it comes from his lips, I have become quite reconciled to his coming to the Greeks instead of the Arabs, and have been forcibly reminded of what was said to be a proverb about Chrysostom in his day, ‘It were better for the sun to stop moving, than for him to stop preaching.’”

The Committee are looking for another printer and a book-binder to send to Smyrna. Mr. Hallock has more than he can do.

Scio.—Although Mr. Houston has been tried by opposition, he has been graciously sustained, and there is reason to believe that the opposition has been overruled for more good than evil. So may it ever be with the wrath of man, when it would shut out light from the oriental churches. Mr. Houston thought it best, however, at the respectful but earnest request of the civil authorities of the island, to relinquish for a season a small school he had opened for teaching the English language. This he did in January last as a peace-offering to the prejudices of the people. He had previously established three Lancasterian schools in advantageous positions, which, though known to be supported wholly or in part by him, were not molested. These had been established too, notwithstanding an ill-natured letter from the patriarch at Constantinople, intended to prevent him from instituting schools or circulating books. Such opposition is almost a matter of course, until the people know more respecting the nature and design of our operations among them. When it is seen that our aim is not to destroy their ecclesiastical institutions, nor to introduce the protestant religion as such, nor to form a new sect of any name; but to diffuse the holy scriptures, to revive the study of the scriptures, and to induce men to make them the guide of their lives, the foundation of their faith, and the criterion of their religion; when it is seen that our missionaries are not fiery controversialists, but meekly and constantly refer all their opinions and doctrines to the plain and obvious import of the inspired word, and that their lives are conformed to the rules which they prescribe for others; experience has shown that among the oriental christians they may confidently expect numerous open and secret supporters, who will moderate the
fury of opposition and facilitate their operations. Time enough has not yet elapsed to look for a full development of these results at Scio, but some of them are beginning to appear. A well educated and intelligent young physician, a native of Scio, has connected himself with Mr. Houston, and zealously aids him in his labors, while the mission is obviously gaining in the confidence of the people.

Mr. Houston finds the climate of Scio to be in a high degree salubrious and agreeable, the heat of summer being tempered by a constant breeze from the water.

A missionary to be associated with Mr. Houston, is expected to embark soon after the meeting of the Board.

Broosa.—The general state and prospects of this station are much the same as they were last year. The Armenian school, mentioned in the last Report, was suppressed through the unfriendly influence of the vartabed or chief of the Armenian priests. Mr. Powers now resides in the Armenian quarter of the city, and Mr. Schneider among the Greeks. The former has many trials through the agency of the vartabed. Mr. Schneider has a bible-class of Greek scholars, which he conducts in the Turkish language. Up to the present year there had been 1,162 bibles and testaments and 1,552 school-books distributed since the commencement of the station in July, 1834, besides religious tracts.

No regular schools are now kept open at Broosa by the mission, either for males or females; but the germs of such institutions are found in a class of five Greek boys, who were studying the English language with Mr. Schneider, and fifteen Greek girls who were attending to the rudiments of female education with Mrs. Schneider.

The out-station at Demir Tash had a Lancasterian school of 130 scholars; and the one at Ghemlik had another similar school of 40 pupils.

Trebizond.—Mr. Johnston has removed with his family to this station. The difficulties he experienced in securing a house on his former visit, suggested the propriety of applying to the Sultan for protection. A letter was very readily granted by the vizier ensuring to him the possession of his house, declaring the opposition which had been made to him contrary to the treaty of friendship between the United States and the government of the Sultan, and directing the pasha of the province to protect him and any other Americans who should reside at Trebizond, until an American consul should be appointed for that place. A visitation of the plague had been fatal to many hundreds of the inhabitants, and had interrupted Mr. Johnston’s labors. He had succeeded in establishing a school in his own house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson sailed from Boston in the brig Massachusetts, on the 5th of December. They were detained some time at
Constantinople, and the Committee have not heard of their arrival at Trebizond.

A missionary has been designated to the interior of Asia Minor, and the Committee trust it will please the Head of the church to permit them to commence a station there before the next annual meeting.

MISSION TO SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

BEYROUT.—Isaac Bird, Eli Smith, William M. Thomson, and Story Hebard, Missionaries; Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Thomson. Mrs. Dodge and Miss Rebecca W. Williams, Teachers.
Tannoos El Haddad, Native Catechist.

JERUSALEM.—George B. Whiting and John F. Lanneau, Missionaries; and Mrs. Whiting.

CYPRUS.—(Connected with the Syrian mission.) Lorenzo W. Pease and James L. Thompson, Missionaries; and Mrs. Pease.

On the way to Syria.—Miss Betsey Tilden, Teacher.

On the way to Cyprus.—Daniel Ladd, Missionary, and wife.

(3 stations, 9 missionaries, 9 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native helper.)

Messrs. Thompson, Lanneau, and Hebard sailed from Boston in the brig Massachusetts, on the 3d of December, and reached Beyroot on the 14th of May. Miss Tilden accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Jackson in the same vessel as far as Smyrna, where she remained at the latest dates, waiting for a convenient opportunity for Syria. Miss Williams arrived at Beyroot on the 13th of November, and immediately relieved Mrs. Smith of a portion of her cares in the school.

This accession to the mission furnishes an associate for Mr. Whiting at Jerusalem, and may perhaps lead also to the commencement of a new station.

On the 3d of August, 1835, Mr. W. M. Thomson was married to Mrs. Abbott, widow of the late English consul for Syria, whose kindness to the mission the Committee have had frequent occasion to acknowledge in past years. From an early period in the history of the mission, she has given decisive evidence of attachment to the cause and kingdom of the Lord Jesus.

Mount Lebanon has been subdued by the pasha of Egypt without bloodshed, and the whole country of Syria is now disarmed and quiet, hoping, in sullen silence, for relief from abroad. Meanwhile it is a fact, in the providence of God, that almost every change in that part of the world, opens the door still wider for missionary efforts, and calls for fresh activity from those who take an interest in propagating the gospel. Lebanon is completely open. Missionaries
can go where they please. The Druze population in particular have been rendered accessible to the truth. They are frequently seen at the chapel of the mission. Mr. Bird preached every Sabbath to a small congregation of them, during his residence at Aaleih, on Mount Lebanon, in the summer of last year. The young shekhs of the village were among the number present. The Druzes listened with great attention and seriousness, and received and read the New Testament and other religious books with eagerness. Their number is estimated at sixty or seventy thousand, and they are professedly the followers of Mohammed. It is supposed that many of them are really pagans, or at best very skeptical in respect to religious matters. The people of Aaleih entreated that a school might be opened in their village, and a similar request was received from a village in the neighborhood. Mrs. Dodge did in fact collect a very interesting school of girls, chiefly Druzes, in Aaleih.

The following table will exhibit the state of the schools in July 1835.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Type</th>
<th>Readers in the Scriptures</th>
<th>Readers in small books</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Five Schools</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Smith’s school for girls</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Dodge’s school for girls on Lebanon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek school</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab school at Tripoli</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Arab school, study English and Geography</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Smith had fifty scholars during the previous six months. There were upwards of fifty writers in the schools. One of the schools, taught by Tannoos el Haddad, a pious native, in point of direct religious instruction will bear comparison with any common elementary school in America, and the good effect on the children is very apparent. There is also an Arabic Sabbath school of about twenty girls, chiefly from Mrs. Smith’s school; and the mission was about commencing two schools for Druzes on Mount Lebanon, probably at the villages above referred to.

A seminary or high school was commenced some months since. The estimated expense of each scholar for boarding, clothing, etc., for a year, is from thirty-five to forty dollars. For important reasons the pupils are to lodge, eat and dress in the style of the country. The course of study will embrace, (1.) The Arabic language, to be thoroughly and grammatically studied through the whole course; thus furnishing writers, speakers, instructors, and translators. (2.) The English language which will form an important part of the whole
course. It is now a popular study, and will probably become more and more so. The grand object will be to put the scholars in possession of the knowledge and piety contained in that language. (3.) Geography and astronomy. (4.) Civil and ecclesiastical history with chronology. (5.) Mathematics, as far as books can be obtained for the purpose. (6.) Rhetoric, which in the Arab sense is a popular study. (7.) Natural and moral philosophy. (8.) Composition and translation. (9.) The bible, to be regularly studied through the course. Combined with the study of the bible will be that of natural theology. (10.) Sacred music. In all these departments, there is a great and in some an entire deficiency of books. The seminary and the press, however, with the divine blessing upon the labors of the mission, will gradually supply the demand. To the seminary also, under God, must we look for native assistants to send out among the villages in the mountains and elsewhere, to read and explain the scriptures, exhort, and, where it shall be practicable, to hold prayer-meetings. The mission has, with encouraging success, made trial of Tannoos in this service, who has been already mentioned, though he needs more knowledge and experience.

The printing establishment, which was introduced into Syria two years ago, is now brought before the Committee by the mission with urgent claims for its enlargement. This, and the press of the Church Missionary Society at Malta, and the press of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, are the only ones employed in printing evangelical or elementary school-books in Arabic, a language spoken probably by more than thirty millions of people. At the same time, suitable elementary books can be found in none of the departments of education, and nearly all are needed at once, as well as books of Christian doctrine and devotion. It is said also by the mission to be a fact that there is no Arabic type in existence which is adapted to the taste of the Arabs; that is, none conformed to the most approved standard of Arabic calligraphy; for it is doubtless known to the Board that the Arabic language has no printed character in distinction from the written. It is proposed, therefore, as a preliminary measure of much importance, that two founts of type be cast in perfect imitation of models which Mr. Smith has been at great pains to collect, and which are much admired by the best judges in Syria. The matrices being made, several founts may be made from them, and different institutions thus enabled to print books, the typography and general aspect of which will be so much the more pleasing to the Arabs, as they are difficult to be suited in these matters. It may be necessary and worth while for Mr. Smith to visit the United States for this purpose.

At Jerusalem Mr. Whiting has found much encouragement to distribute books and tracts among the numerous pilgrims who annually and from all quarters visit the holy city. The greater part were sold. A little more than a year ago, having succeeded in procuring
a teacher, he opened a school. At the same time a few Moslem girls were sent by their parents to Mrs. Whiting to be taught to read and sew.

A deeply interesting case occurred among the Druzes, in the early part of the present year. The Druzes are by profession Mohammedians, and are recognized as such by the laws of the country, and according to law the penalty is death for renouncing the Moslem faith. A Druze declared himself a convert to the christian religion through the labors of our brethren at Beyroot, and openly and boldly professed himself a christian. He was seized and imprisoned by the governor of Beyroot, but remained firm in the purpose to die rather than deny the Lord Jesus. He was observed to spend much time in prayer. Meanwhile his case was made known to an officer next in authority to Ibrahim Pasha, who visited Beyroot about that time, and the man was at length ordered to go free, on the ground that the Druzes by precedent might change their religion and remain harmless. The result of this decision may be very auspicious among that people.

In April of last year, Mr. Whiting, in company with some others, made a journey into the "hill country" of Judea, as far as Hebron, which was on various accounts highly interesting.

The lamented decease of Doct. Dodge, mentioned in the last Report, has rendered it very important that another physician should be sent to this mission.

The Committee are under the necessity of adding, that Mrs. Bird's health became such at the close of last year, as to make it expedient for her and her husband to leave Syria, with the expectation that they should visit this country. They have spent several months at Smyrna, and not without decisive benefit to her health.

Cyprus.—Mr. and Mrs. Ladd sailed from Boston, July 16th in the schooner Sea Eagle. They are designated to Cyprus, on condition that a salubrious and otherwise eligible place is found on the island for a missionary station. Indeed, the prosecution of the mission must probably depend upon this, as the demand for laborers elsewhere is so great, and the laborers are so few.

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Pease at Larnaca, in Cyprus, on the 31th of December, 1834, was mentioned in the last Report, as was also the exploration of the greater part of the island by himself and Mr. Thomson of the Syrian mission. Mr. Thomson arrived from Beyroot on the 18th of January, 1835, and they commenced their journey on the 23d. At Nicosia they had an interview with the archbishop. This prelate had already established a Lancasterian school, containing about sixty boys, and furnished with books from the mission presses. Our brethren spent three days with him, and he was earnest and apparently sincere in requesting them to establish schools throughout all the island. He also expressed his approbation
of the plan of a central high school for educating teachers. Messrs. Thomson and Pease estimate the number of Greek Christians on the island at about 70,000, and there does not appear to be any serious obstacle in the way of distributing the scriptures and diffusing the knowledge of the gospel among them, except the insalubrious nature of the climate and the small number of missionaries at command. It was thought, however, that Lapithos, a large village on the northwestern shore, two days ride from Larnaca, within and around which are about 15,000 souls, might prove to be a healthy place of residence. It is situated on the northern declivity of a range of mountains. "Its location," say the brethren, "is charming. Beginning at the base of the mountains, it extends up its steep declivity about a thousand feet, at which height the perpendicular precipices of the mountain commence, and greatly shelter it from the hot south winds. The whole coast of Caramania is in full view, from whose snow-capt mountains cool and refreshing breezes are wafted across the narrow channel that separates Cyprus from the main land. A magnificent fountain also bursts out from these perpendicular precipices, and foaming and roaring down through the whole village, finds its way to the sea through the narrow but fertile plain below. The fountain, besides turning a number of mills in its descent, is distributed through the gardens, and tumbling from terrace to terrace, forms numerous cascades, which must greatly alleviate the intense heat of a Cyprus summer." For an intelligent and interesting account of the tour of these brethren, and of the results of their observations, the Board is referred to the Missionary Herald for November and December of last year.

The tour was completed about the middle of February, when the two brethren, with Mrs. Pease, proceeded to Beyroot. The death of Doct. Dodge, in the meanwhile, seemed to make it necessary that Mr. Pease should remain in Syria, and become associated with Mr. Whiting at Jerusalem. Strong developments of a consumptive tendency in Mrs. Pease, in respect to which the elevated position of Jerusalem was deemed unfavorable, induced the mission to advise a return to Cyprus. Mr. Pease left Beyroot with his family on the 11th of October, and landed at Larnaca on the 15th. There he found a flourishing school of more than fifty scholars under the direction of Mr. Pierides, a well-informed Greek gentleman, familiar with the English language.

MISSION TO THE NESTORIANS OF PERSIA.

OORMIAH.—Justin Perkins, Missionary; Asahel Grant, M. D., Physician; and their wives.

(1 station, 1 missionary, 1 physician, and 2 female assistant missionaries.)

The last Report left Mr. Perkins diligently studying the Syriac language at Tabreez, with the aid of a Nestorian bishop and priest.
Doct. and Mrs. Grant were then on their way to Persia. On the 18th of August they left Constantinople in company with Mr. Merrick, of the mission to the Mohammedans of Persia, and arrived at Erzeroom on the 30th. There they were detained until the 17th of September, owing to a demand that had just been made for six hundred horses to carry English merchandise into Persia. The Rt. Hon. Henry Ellis, ambassador extraordinary from the British court to the new king of Persia, was there at the same time, and favored them with repeated interviews. Subsequently, at his own suggestion, our brethren requested and obtained from him English protection, and had reason to expect also that, on his arrival at Teheran, he would interest himself in obtaining from the Shah a formal sanction of their residence in Persia. The Board will note the fact with gratitude to God, that two successive representatives of a powerful Christian nation should so entirely overlook national distinctions, in view of the higher and more sacred ties of a common religion, as Sir John Campbell and Mr. Ellis have done with respect to our missionaries. And the Committee take great pleasure in here acknowledging that, not only in Persia but throughout the east, the missionaries of the Board have been placed under high obligations to British authorities for countenance and protection afforded them in the prosecution of their missionary work.

The brethren were nine days on the road from Trebizond to Erzeroom, a distance of 212 miles. Before reaching the latter place, they had the happiness of meeting Mr. Perkins, who had come to assist them on their journey through the inhospitable region of the Kurds. The route from Erzeroom to Tabreez, 400 miles, was traversed in seventeen days. It was completed on the 15th of October, 1835.

The plague had made its appearance at Tabreez in the summer, and on this account the Nestorian bishop and priest returned to their people in June. These two ecclesiastics immediately began teaching the English language to some of their countrymen, and to prepare the way for their missionary friends.

About the middle of November, Messrs. Perkins and Grant and their families left Tabreez for Oormiah. They entered the city on the 20th, amid a drenching storm of rain, which however relieved them from that troublesome crowd of curious spectators they would otherwise have been subjected to. Their coming was every where greeted by the Nestorians with cordiality. On entering Galavan on the 19th, the village of the bishop Mar Yohanna, who had resided with Mr. Perkins, the bishop and nearly all the men came out to meet him, with the oft-repeated cry of “welcome, welcome, welcome.” The bishop accompanied them next day to the city, about 30 miles distant. They found their house situated in the most desirable part of the city, and the surrounding country one of the most charming in the world.
Oormiah is said to be a favorite place of residence with the Persian nobility, on account of the superior healthfulness of its climate. The fact that Doct. Grant was a physician was highly gratifying to them, and the Persian governor sent immediately to welcome both him and Mr. Perkins to the place. Hundreds of patients, of all classes, immediately began to throng his house waiting to be healed.

Wherever the brethren went, they were cordially saluted by the people, priests, and bishops. Convinced that the field was open for sowing the good seed of the word among a hundred thousand Nestorians, they made as good arrangements for cultivating it as their limited number and the absence of almost all facilities for action would permit. A school was projected for educating teachers, to be taught on the Lancasterian plan, in one of their houses. It was to be under Mr. Perkins' immediate inspection, and under his instruction until the priest Abraham, who had resided with Mr. Perkins at Tabreez, should become familiar with the system, when the priest was to become its instructor. Board was to be furnished gratuitously to one scholar from each of the thirty principal Nestorian villages in the province, at an expense of about twenty dollars a year, with the expectation that these scholars would one day become qualified to act as teachers for their native villages. The whole number of Nestorian villages is nearly a hundred. The priest being employed in this manner, and the bishop Mar Yohanna being occupied as Doct. Grant's interpreter, Mr. Perkins engaged a second bishop, named Mar Gabriel, a tall, fine looking young man, of excellent abilities, to reside with him as his teacher in Syriac. They also had two very promising boys in their families, one of whom intends in due time to study medicine under Doct. Grant. "All these," say the brethren, "are regular in their habits, deeply interested in their studies, and attentive to our religious instructions."

The efforts of the mission, however, are greatly embarrassed for want of a press. They request a press and printer, with two more clerical laborers, without delay. One clerical missionary has been obtained, and expects to embark in the ensuing winter. The Committee are anxiously looking for another, and for a printer, and they would gladly send a competent lay teacher. At all events, should providence permit, a press must be sent, with Syriac types, which have been ordered from London, and a complete establishment for printing school-books, religious tracts, etc.

It is a singular fact that Doct. Grant has been obliged to teach a Mohammedan school, during a small part of each day, in order to quiet the minds of the Mussulmans, who were disposed to look with jealousy on these new favors conferred upon their despised christian subjects, and resentfully inquired, Are we to be passed by? Should the Committee be able to send a third clerical missionary to Oormiah, he would be instructed to devote as much of his time as should
be thought advisable by the mission, to the Mussulman population.

It is possible that this jealousy of the Mohammedans may yet interpose serious obstacles to the success of the mission. Nor can it be expected that the Nestorians themselves will long continue to regard the mission with such marked and general favor. Human nature is the same there as every where else. The spiritual nature and requisitions of the gospel, when perceived, will not be pleasing to all; and besides, far more is anticipated by the people from the mission, than can possibly be realized. Yet that here is an opening for usefulness of extraordinary promise, can be doubted by no one. The enterprise has evidently been in obedience to the will of Providence, and should be followed up with increasing prayer and untiring effort. Prosperity should not elate us, nor betray us into ill-judged haste or rashness in the adoption or prosecution of measures, nor should reverses discourage us. There are fewer obstacles in the way of a revival of pure and undefiled religion among the Nestorians, than in any other sect of oriental Christians; but still there are errors in doctrine and practice, there is ignorance, there is superstition; and it would not be strange if misapprehensions, jealousies, and opposition should arise to our endeavors to do them good. Great wisdom will be needed by our missionary brethren, and the Board and the churches are earnestly entreated to make this a matter of fervent supplication at the throne of grace.

MISSION TO THE MOHAMMEDANS OF PERSIA.

James L. Merrick, Missionary.

It has been already stated that Mr. Merrick accompanied Doct. and Mrs. Grant in their journey from Constantinople to Tabreez, and arrived at the latter place on the 15th of October. There he remained through the winter, in the study of the Persian language. In April he was expecting to visit Oormiah, and then to accompany some German missionaries to Isphahan, which from the first he has regarded as the central point of his mission and his home. The Committee have sent conditional instructions to a missionary, already in western Asia, to join Mr. Merrick in Persia during the present season. It still seems important to find a well educated physician, of sound judgment and devoted piety, to send into this field.
This mission, as is known to the Board, has been contemplated for some time. It is now in a way to be soon attempted, and in obedience, as the Committee humbly trust, to the indications of Providence. A missionary has been designated to this field, and only waits till another of suitable qualifications can be obtained to accompany him. The seat of the mission will be at Ajmere, about 350 miles from the head of the gulf of Cambay, going by way of Ahmedabad and Oodipoor.

MISSION TO THE MAHRATTAS.

BOMBAY.—Cyrus Stone, Sendol B. Munger, and Henry Ballantine, Missionaries; Elijah A. Webster, Printer; George W. Hubbard, Superintendent of Schools for Boys; and their wives. Miss Cynthia Farrar, Superintendent of Female Schools. Mrs. Sampson, widow of William C. Sampson. A. F. Fonseca and Sewajee, Native Assistants.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—D. O. Allen and George W. Boggs, Missionaries; Amos Abbott, Superintendent of Schools; Mrs. Boggs and Mrs. Abbott. Dajeeba, Native Assistant.

MALCOLM PAITE, on Mahaburlishwar Hills, (temporary station.)—Allen Graves, Missionary, and wife. Miss Orphar Graves, Teacher.

William Ramsey and Hollis Read, Missionaries, and Mrs. Read, on a visit to this country.

(3 stations, 8 missionaries, 2 teachers, 1 printer, 12 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native assistants.)

Messrs. Ballantine and Webster, whose embarkation in the Shepherdess was mentioned in the last Report, arrived at Bombay on the 11th of October. Mr. Sampson had embarked two or three days before on a voyage, which it was hoped might arrest the progress of consumption, to which he was constitutionally prone; and the providence of God in sending Mr. Webster to Bombay just at that time, is to be gratefully noticed. Mr. Webster took immediate charge of the printing establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, when they left Bombay, expected to go as far as Singapore. They were accompanied down the coast by Mr. Boggs. At Aleppie, Mr. Sampson was found too ill to proceed further. The Committee have since heard of his death, which took place at Aleppie. His disease, it should be remembered, is not one which is chargeable to the climate.
In December last Mr. Stone, after having resided seven years in Bombay, found it necessary to take a voyage to Ceylon. He was at Colombo in January, with a prospect of essential benefit, and expected to return to Bombay by way of Jaffna, Madura, and the Malabar coast.

Physicians in India are of opinion that Mr. Abbott went to that country before his constitution had become fully matured. He has had two or three severe attacks of bilious fever. Mrs. Read, as is known to the Board, was for several years subject to serious illness, so that her life was repeatedly in great danger. The members of the mission were at length convinced that she ought to visit a colder climate, and with their approbation and with the advice of physicians, Mr. and Mrs. Read sailed from Bombay, March 16th, 1835. They reached this country November 14th, coming by way of Liverpool. Mr. Read has been employed since his arrival in this country in the service of the Board. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have been called to mourn the death of an infant child. Mr. Graves and his family make their principal residence on the Mahaburlishwur Hills, on account of the more temperate climate. During the rainy season of the last year, they were at Satarah, 30 miles distant, the capital of the territory subject to the Rajah of Satarah.

The preaching of the word, in season and out of season, is of course continued. In consequence of the departure of Mr. Read, Mr. Allen has spent much time at Ahmednuggur. He has been accustomed to preach every Sabbath afternoon in a particular district of the city. The house at such times was often crowded, and the people heard with more and more attention. With increasing knowledge of the gospel, however, there was increasing opposition. Several brahmins, lawyers from the native court, came to dispute, and sometimes he was insulted after coming out of the house. Their object was to exhaust his patience, and to provoke him to some unbecoming speech or act, which they might employ to diminish his reputation and influence with the people. But he bore all quietly. Once these brahmins planned an assault upon him; intending to prolong the meeting by their disputations till the evening, and then, on his way home, to strip, beat and wound him, under cover of the darkness. But a good Providence made him seasonably acquainted with their designs. These things by no means indicate indifference to the object and labors of the missionary. The American missionary in India will be somewhat more liable to these outbursts than the English, though on the score of protection the English government have given us no occasion to complain. The difference is found in the terror of the English name. But we have no ground for fear or hesitation. All that missionaries of every nation really need to give success to their labors throughout the wide range of British dominion in Asia, is an outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the people among whom they have gone preaching the gospel.
Mr. Allen has performed a number of *preaching tours*, in which he distributed many hundred copies of parts of the scriptures and of religious tracts. In the months of July, August and September, 1834, he went as far as Jalna, a town containing about 75,000 inhabitants, 120 miles northeast of Ahmednuggur, and in the dominions of the Nizam of Hydrabad. He returned by way of Aurungabad, 45 miles northwest of Jalna. The Nizam is a Mussulman, and the proportion of Mussulmans in the part of his dominions which fell under Mr. Allen's notice, is unusually large. At Jalna Mr. Allen found a native christian society, of 45 or 50 members, without any pastor. A part of these had come from Madras, and they, becoming known to each other, and associating together, and being actuated by the spirit of Christ, had drawn others into their little fraternity. The fact is one of extraordinary interest, as no missionary had resided at Jalna. It shows that the good seed we are sowing in India is not and will not be lost. Mr. Allen preached to them, performed several baptisms, and administered the Lord's supper. In December he took Tannah, Kallian and Joonur into his route on returning from Bombay to Ahmednuggur. Next month he began a tour, which he designed to extend far southward, but was obliged by sickness, after going some distance, to return. In the spring and summer of last year, he made excursions to a number of the large villages and towns within 40 or 50 miles of Ahmednuggur. In August and September he made a more extended tour southeasterly into the dominions of the Nizam. For more particular information under this head, the Board is referred to the Missionary Herald.

**Education**—The attention of the mission is turned more than formerly to the importance of training native helpers. So far as the Committee are yet informed, the most suitable place for a seminary to be connected with the missions of the Board, is in the Deccan; for the principal sphere of our labors among the Mahrattas must ultimately be there. For a year or two past, circumstances have combined to concentrate our operations in Bombay, rather than in the Deccan. To counteract these and enable the Committee to carry out their plans, a considerable reinforcement is needed. Our printing establishment must be in Bombay, but our seminary, as soon as the Head of the church shall give us one, must be in the interior. The great hindrance to the success of an enterprise of this kind is caste, which makes it almost impossible, until the bands have become loosened, to obtain boarding scholars of sufficient promise. The mission, however, seems likely to be successful in collecting scholars for a female boarding-school at Bombay, under the superintendence of Miss Farrar. The pupils of this school will be separated as far as possible from the influence of surrounding heathenism. It is supposed that a girl may be boarded for a year for about twenty dollars. Mr. and Mrs. Graves collected a school of 40 girls at Satarah, which
was taught by Mrs. and Miss Graves. They expected a considerable number of these girls to follow them on their return to the Hills, and with others to constitute a boarding-school, the chief expense of which would be defrayed by private donations.

The following table will give a view of the schools as they were at the close of the year 1835.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of schools</th>
<th>No. of scholars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bombay:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free schools for boys,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free schools for girls,</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free schools for boys and girls on the neighboring continent,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahmednuggur:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free schools, (11 girls,)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malcolm Paith:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly all the schools at Ahmednuggur were established by Mr. Abbott in the space of a month. There were urgent requests for more from neighboring villages, but he had established as many as he could superintend. One of the schools at Bombay was for teaching the English language, and contained 50 pupils. Another of the same kind existed for a time at Mahim. The teachers of all the schools who reside within a reasonable distance of any place of worship in the mission, are required to attend on the Sabbath. It should be added that Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Hubbard have each a small school of girls under their care. That of Mrs. Stone contained eight Parsees, or Persians, still retaining the fire-worship of pagan Persia.

**The Press.**—The last Report brought down the history of the press to November 15, 1834. The printing in Mahratta during the remainder of that year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Copies</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Whole No. Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Bombay Bible Society:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel of Mark, lithographed in the Modh character,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>164,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel of Mark, printed,</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>448,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For American Tract Society:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of our Savior,</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>378,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>11,800</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>990,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making the amount of Mahratta printing in the year 1834 to be 2,327,800 pages.
1836. **THE MAHRATTAS.**

Mahratta printing in the year 1835:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For the Mission:</th>
<th>Copies.</th>
<th>Pages.</th>
<th>Whole No. Pages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For the Mission:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Book for Children,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahratta Catechism,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barakhudya,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahratta Mission Regulations,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahratta Hymns,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience of Babajee,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way of Salvation,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahratta School Regulations,</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For American Bible Society:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans and Corinthians,</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Bombay Bible Society:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans and Corinthians,</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>132,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts of the Apostles,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>664,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For American Tract Society:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry and his Bearer,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Rev. John Wilson:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripture Narratives,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>104,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>32,150</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>1,680,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making the whole Mahratta printing from the beginning, 18,508,450 pages, generally 8vo. Five tracts were also printed during the year for the Bombay Tract Society, in the Portuguese language, averaging 33 pages each, and amounting to 182,000 pages in all; and 28,750 copies in English, averaging 73 pages each.

The following publications in the Mahratta, by the mission of the Board, have been sanctioned by the American Tract Society.

- Good Tidings.
- Summary of Scriptures.
- Three Worlds.
- Little Henry and his Bearer.
- Compendium of the Bible.
- On the worship of God.
- On Justification.
- On Prayer.
- The Great Inquiry.
- In whom shall we trust?
- Exposition of the Ten Commandments.
- Relief for the sin-burdened.
- View of the Doctrines of Scripture.

It is found that with the present limited number and numerous vocations of the mission, the judicious distribution of the scriptures and religious tracts must unavoidably go on much slower than the patrons of bible and tract societies, and every friend of man will desire. What then? The friends of Zion must unite in fervent prayer that the Lord of the harvest will send forth more laborers into this harvest. The only way to increase the power of human agency beyond a certain point, is to multiply the agents.

The type and stereotype founderies were in readiness at the latest date, which was in March of the present year.

**Churches.**—The mission church at Bombay contains thirteen native members, and that at Ahmednuggur eight, making twenty-one
in all. It would seem that one member had been admitted at the latter station. At Bombay there have been four admissions. Three were converts from Hindooism, one of whom named Sewajee, belonged to the Mhar caste, is thirty years old, intelligent, quick in receiving and imparting instruction, familiar with the Hindostanee and Gujuratee languages, as well as with his native tongue, and able to read and write the Balbud and Modh character, the two alphabets of the Mahrratta language. The fourth was Francis, a native Roman Catholic, a young man of much promise, who has long received instruction from the mission, and suffered much persecution. He will probably become a valuable assistant.

The Committee would recommend to the attention of the Board two works which have been published the last year concerning this mission; one in two volumes, entitled The Christian Brahmin, or Memoirs of Babajee, etc., by Mr. Read; the other in one volume, by Mr. Ramsey, entitled, Journal of a Missionary Tour in India.

MISSION TO SOUTHERN INDIA.

Madura.—William Todd, James Read Eckard, Alanson C. Hall, and J. J. Lawrence, Missionaries; Mrs. Eckard and Mrs. Lawrence.


(1 station, 4 missionaries, 2 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers.)

Early in the last year, Messrs. Eckard and Hoisington, with the approbation of their respective missions, made an exchange of labors, and Mr. Eckard removed to Madura. The students in the seminary had become much attached to Mr. Eckard, and deeply regretted his leaving them. The first infant school established in the mission owed its existence to Mrs. Eckard. They entered Madura February 16th. Mr. Hall reached Jaffna on the 30th of April. Mr. Lawrence arrived at Jaffna on the 24th of September. The brethren at Madura having earnestly requested two more helpers, Messrs. Hall and Lawrence were invited to proceed to Madura. They left Jaffna early in October, with their wives and effects, accompanied by Mr. Poor and Mr. Todd, and in twelve days completed their journey. Mr. Poor expected to spend three months in missionary labors at Madura. The arrival of this reinforcement excited great attention among the inhabitants, which was increased by the books brought from Ceylon, and by the preaching of Mr. Poor. Their houses were visited by crowds. This excitement of curiosity on the part of the people, gave rise to another of fear and of hate among the brahmans and others, and at length to decided opposition, which led to some modifications, that were perhaps salutary, in the plans of the mission.

Previous to this, on the 11th of September, Mr. Todd had been called to experience the severest of earthly afflictions in the death of
his wife. On the 2d of January Mr. Hall was afflicted in the same
painful manner. Both of these devoted females departed in great
peace of mind, rejoicing that they had gone to India on such an
errand of mercy. Mrs. Lawrence had been sick, but had been gra­
ciously restored to health.

In February of the present year, there were four schools within
the city, containing 133 scholars, and ten schools in the adjacent vil­
lages, containing 270. Besides these, there was an English school,
under the superintendence of Mr. Todd, in which were 60 scholars.
The whole number in the schools is 463.

The missionaries of the Church and London Missionary Societies,
in the neighborhood of Madura, are already exerting considerable
influence on whole villages; and, with the same blessing of heaven,
there is nothing to prevent our missionaries in due time from exert­
ing a similar influence within the sphere of their labors. In the dis­
trict of Madura there are said to be thousands of Roman Catholic
natives who are bound to their church by very slender ties; and the
same may be remarked concerning many of the heathen.

The Committee have been so much impressed with the impor­
tance of strengthening this mission at an early period of its existence,
that they have given appointments to six missionaries and a physi­
cian, with the expectation that they will embark, with their wives,
during the present autumn.

MISSION TO CEYLON.

TILLIPALLY.—Benjamin C. Meigs, Missionary, and wife.
John Adams, Daniel Comfort, Charles Hodge, Joseph Champlain, and Moses Stuart,
Native Helpers.
Vasavelan, (out-station.)—N. W. Taylor, Native Helper.
Valvery, (out-station.)—Jordan Lodge, Native Catechist; Samuel Farrar, Native
Helper.
Achoovaly, (out-station.)—Chinnatamby, Native Helper.

BATTICOTTA.—Daniel Poor, D. D. and Henry R. Hoisington, Missionaries; Nathan
Ward, M. D., Physician; and their wives.
Nathaniel Niles, Native Preacher and Principal Assistant. The names of Native
Teachers in the Seminary are given elsewhere.
Caradive, (out-station.)—A. Lovell and C. Mann, Native Catechists.
Moolai, (out-station.)—A. Backus and Caleb, Native Catechists.
Valany, (out-station.)—E. Porter, Native Catechist.
Shangany, (out-station.)—Sangarapully, Native Helper.

OODDOVILLE.—Levi Spaulding and Samuel Hutchings, Missionaries, and their
wives.
Seven Native Helpers; R. W. Bailey, Teacher of Female School. (Names of the
others not reported.)

PANDITERIPO.—Under the care of Mr. Poor, assisted by his associates at Batticotta.
Three Native Helpers.

MANVLY.—Under the pastoral care of Mr. Hutchings.
E. S. Minor, Printer, and wife. Five Native Helpers.
CEYLON

Report,

CHAVAGACHERRY.—John Scudder, M. D., Missionary, and wife.
Navetchooly, Cutchay, and Eluthumuttuval, (out-stations.)

VARANY.—George H. Apthorp, Missionary, and wife.
Tamban, John Lawrence, and A. Henry, Native Helpers.

John M. S. Perry, Missionary, and wife, and Mrs. Woodward; stations not reported.
Miron Winslow and Robert O. Dwight, Missionaries, and their wives; on their way to Ceylon. Intelligence has been received of their arrival at Madras on the 21st of March.

(7 stations, 10 out-stations, 10 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 printer, 12 female assistant missionaries, 2 licensed native preachers, and 51 native helpers.)

EDUCATION.—The following table is compiled from a statistical report of the mission forwarded at the close of the year 1835.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free Schools</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Preparatory School</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tillipally</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticotta</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oodooville</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panditeripo</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manepy</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavagacherry</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varany</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>4732</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>5790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The infant school at Batticotta, established by Mrs. Eckard, and now under the superintendence of Mrs. Ward, aided by two seminarists, contained 120 boys at the date of the latest general letter. The out-station at Valverty had five schools and 380 scholars; the one at Moolai, six schools and 255 scholars; that on the island of Caradive, seven schools and 275 scholars; etc. etc. There are several preparatory schools, from which pupils are received into the seminary, at Batticotta, Oodooville, Manepy, Chavagacherry. Ten of the lads in the school at Batticotta are boarding scholars. At three other preparatory schools the children reside with their parents.

Nine out-stations are reported. By these is meant posts that are occupied by native helpers at some distance from the stations where the missionaries reside. The following is an estimate, made by the mission, of the expense attending the formation of a native station in the first instance, and of what is requisite for its annual support:

**Expenses at the Outset.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A dwelling-house for a catechist, including out-buildings, etc.</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A church-bungalow, which will be used as a school-house at the station,</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annual Expenses.**

Amount of salary for two catechists, at a monthly allowance of $5 each,   120
Rent of land, repairs of buildings, and other incidental expenses, 10

Annual Expenses for Schools.

To the wages of six schoolmasters for a year, teaching on an average thirty-five children each, 144
Incidentals, 6

"An important part of the duties of a catechist," say the missionaries, "is to visit from house to house; but such is the state of society here, that it is not proper for one man to perform this service alone. This is an additional reason for our appointing two catechists at a station. These are not generally of the same standing, either in regard to qualification or compensation. The average stipend is the sum above mentioned. We think it necessary that at least one of the catechists at a station be a married man, and have a christian wife. From this estimate it will appear that two catechists may be employed for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars annually, and that six village free schools, the average number that will ordinarily be connected with a native station, may be supported for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, after the requisite buildings are finished. If books, premiums, etc., be included, three hundred dollars will be sufficient. When we visit our native stations, we are deeply impressed with the importance of these establishments. We witness pleasing evidences of an advance in missionary labors. We see what can be done by our native converts, when brought in close contact with their own countrymen. Here mind meets mind on common ground, without being over-awed on either side by the presence of a missionary. We commend these infant establishments to the special prayers of all interested in the prosperity of our mission."

The seminary is now completely organized, with directors, constitution, and bye-laws. At the close of the year 1835, the instructors were as follows:

Rev. Daniel Poor, Principal and Instructor in Astronomy and some of the higher branches of Mathematics.
Nathan Ward, M. D., Instructor in Natural Philosophy and Medicine.
P. Nicholas, H. Martyn, E. Warren, J. P. Hassleton, and W. Volk, Superintendents and Teachers of Classes in the Seminary.
G. Dashell, Teacher of Sanscrit, native Arithmetic, and Astronomy.
Sanmookam and Aseervahum, Teachers in Tamil.
S. J. Ropes, Medical Assistant.
H. K. White, Teacher of Preparatory School.

The seminary then contained 148 members, not including the 37 scholars in the preparatory school. There are five classes. The fifth class of 40 pupils was received in October. It is the design of the mission to have six classes, making the collegiate term six years. The prospects of the institution were never more encouraging, nor
were there ever more cheering indications of divine favor, than there are at present. For an intelligent statement of the reasons for making the English language a study in the seminary and schools, and also for some excellent thoughts on the importance of school education in christianizing the heathen, the Board is referred to a letter from the instructors of the seminary in the Missionary Herald for June, pp. 211-214.

The female central boarding-school at Oodooville prospers as heretofore. Mr. Hutchings removed his family to that station, that Mrs. H. might take charge of this school.

**THE PRESS.**—The printing establishment is now furnished with three presses, and with a complete bindery and tools for wood engraving. It is in contemplation to provide a type foundery for the Tamul language. The printing in Tamul from March 1, 1834, to the end of the year 1835, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Copies</th>
<th>Whole No. Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-five tracts,</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>242,000</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almanac</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechism</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice and Invitation,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Lessons, (English and Tamul,)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>192,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture Reading Book,</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almanac,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spelling and Reading Book,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamul and English Prayers, (for Wesleyan missions,)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Book for schools,</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spelling-Book,</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Definitions,</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>504,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading Book, (2d edition,)</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>838</td>
<td>290,150</td>
<td>4,729,200</td>
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The printing during the year 1835, was 3,383,500 pages. The whole amount from the beginning was 5,837,600 pages.

The demand for school books is very urgent. The mission design to commence immediately the printing of portions of the Holy Scriptures. About thirty of the tracts in the Tamul language have the sanction of the American Tract Society, and are printed at the expense of that institution.

Twenty native laborers are employed in the printing establishment, about half of whom are members of the church. A native workman does about half as much work in a day as is customary for men in printing-offices in this country.

**STATE OF RELIGION.**—During the year 1835, seventy-seven natives and a daughter of Mr. Meigs were received into the several mission churches, chiefly as the result of the gracious visitation from on high described in the last Report. In March forty-eight were re-
ceived at one time. This interesting scene was at Batticotta. The excommunications from the churches during the year were seven, and four were suspended from communion. The whole number of native members is 261.

Protracted meetings were held at all the stations successively in the early part of the year, and with cheering evidence of the divine presence. The gracious work was confined chiefly to the rising generation. Several hundred of the children in the native free schools were so far under the impression of divine truth, as to be constrained to call upon God, in the name of the only deliverer from the wrath to come. Speaking of the effects of the revival, the missionaries remark in one of their general letters, that among them are "a great increase of Christian influence in the seminary, a deep conviction of the truth of Christianity in the minds of the unconverted, and of the reality and importance of vital religion; more definite views on the part of native church members with regard to what they should aim at, when exhorted to shine as lights in the world; and greater faith in those who are called more particularly to labor in word and doctrine, that special exertions in preaching the gospel, when accompanied with united and persevering prayer, will ever be followed with a special blessing." There are fifteen places for stated preaching in the mission.

The native evangelical society supports three catechists, viz. Francis Ashbury, at Madura, Jordan Lodge, at Valverty, and Alexander Lovell, at Caradive. The affairs of this society have been managed in part hitherto by members of the mission; but now they are given over into the hands of the native Christians, except that one of the missionaries acts as treasurer.

EASTERN ASIA.

MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK.—Charles Robinson and Stephen Johnson, Missionaries; Dan P. Bradley, M. D., Physician; and their wives.

(1 station, 2 missionaries, 1 physician, and 3 female assistant missionaries.)

The city of Bankok is supposed to contain half a million of inhabitants, of whom about 400,000 are Chinese. Messrs. Gutzlaff and Tomlin were the first to commence Christian efforts in Siam, which they did in August, 1828. Messrs. Abeel and Tomlin spent some time at Bankok in 1831, and again Mr. Abeel in 1832. Messrs. Robinson and Johnson, with their wives, arrived July 23, 1834, and Doct. and Mrs. Bradley on the 18th of July, 1835. Doct. B. carried a press and Siamese type from Singapore. Another press and whatever else is necessary to complete an establishment for
printing on a moderate scale, has since been forwarded from the United States. The Committee are looking for a printer. Tracts are sought with great eagerness, but experience has shown the inexpediency of promiscuous distribution. Many persons seek the tracts merely for the paper. Yet there is great encouragement to give them to such as can read and promise to peruse them. It would seem that an unusual proportion of the Chinese in Siam are unable to read. Little difficulty is found in gathering schools among the Chinese, and Mr. Johnson had one under his care. Among the Siamese this is not so easy, as the boys are usually sent to the wats, or temples, for education, and the girls are not thought to need education.

The multitudes daily resorting to Doct. Bradley for medical treatment awakened the jealousy of inferior officers of government, and occasioned an order for the removal of our brethren from the Chinese quarter. The common people, upon whom a very favorable impression had been made, evidently regretted this, and subsequent events showed that it was not to be attributed to unfriendliness in the higher powers. In October, the eldest son of the Prah Klang, or prime minister for foreign affairs, (the same young man who is favorably noticed in the last Report,) sought Doct. Bradley's acquaintance. Luang Nai Sit, which is the name of the prince, could speak the English language a little, and write it with freedom. He had recently introduced the European manner of ship-building, and built and furnished him a house in the European style. His acquaintance became familiar and interesting. In November, the prince invited Mr. and Mrs. Johnson to accompany him to Chantaboon, a place about 160 miles down the coast, near the frontier of Cambodia. His object was to have them reside in his family, and teach himself and wife and children the English language, while at the same time they were to have liberty to distribute tracts among the Chinese, constituting almost the entire population in that quarter, whom Luang Nai Sit characterized as "having no God, no religion, and greatly needing the labors of missionaries among them." Doct. Bradley being ill, was also offered a free passage by the generous nobleman. Chantaboon presented a surprising change to them in the face of the country, being mountainous, rugged, and apparently favorable to health. There are some tens of thousands of inhabitants. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson remained at this place at the latest dates. Doct. Bradley returned to Bankok on the 21st of December, after an absence of about six weeks, with health much improved. The providential developments occasioned by this visit to Chantaboon are in no ordinary degree encouraging, and have greatly strengthened the desire of the Committee to send more missionaries into that field.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been afflicted in the death of a beloved daughter.
Mention was made in the last Report of a voyage up the Min river, undertaken by Mr. Gutzlaff, Mr. Stevens, and an English gentleman from Bengal, with the intention of visiting, if possible, the tea plantations in Fuhkeen. They reached the mouth of the river May 6th, and the next day began the ascent in their boats. For four days they proceeded without molestation, though they saw much of the people, and reached the distance of about seventy miles. But on the fifth morning they were suddenly fired upon by two parties of soldiers, stationed on both sides of the river, who continued firing till the travellers, convinced that it was vain to attempt proceeding further, turned their boats down the river. Two of the boatmen were slightly wounded.

"This," says Mr. Stevens, "in addition to all other facts, has quite convinced me that it is not practicable to travel into the interior of China. There is nothing to countenance a contrary opinion, but the success of Messrs. Gutzlaff and Gordon's late excursion to the Ankoy tea hills. But respecting this it should be said, that it is one of the least populous parts of the country, and the route led them near to few towns; that they were thereby enabled to avoid any notice from the officers, not seeing even one buttoned man during their absence; and that the whole distance was not more than thirty or forty miles. And this is the only instance of successful attempt of the kind. To think, in all ordinary cases, of proceeding far without attracting notice, and to hope to extricate one's self from the officers, when once notice is taken, without resort to force, it seems to me cannot be expected."

An important voyage was performed last year, illustrating the manner of doing good to China, to which Providence especially calls the attention of the churches at present. This was made by Mr. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society, and Mr. Stevens, in the American brig Huron, capt. Winsor. Nearly two-thirds of the expense was borne by a commercial house in Canton, and the residue chiefly by the British and Foreign Bible and London Missionary societies. Mr. Medhurst, whose long residence among the Chinese of Java has given him entire freedom in their language, was the leading man in the enterprise. He had come to Canton in June. Including Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Stevens, there were in all only eighteen persons on board the vessel. A few bags of rice were taken on board, in furtherance of the object of the voyage, to be sold or not, as should seem best. The cargo was about 20,000 volumes of
books of various sizes, comprehending some copies of the Scriptures, Medhurst's Harmony of the Gospels, Theology, Commentary on the Ten Commandments, the Life of Christ, and a variety of other publications. A brief but interesting account of this voyage, from the journal of Mr. Stevens, is given in the Missionary Herald for June, pp. 197–202. They started on the 26th of August, and proceeded northward as far as the province of Shantung, in the immediate vicinity of that containing the imperial city, and returned to Lintin on the 31st of October, after an absence of two months and five days. Totally unarmed, and often far beyond sight of their vessel, these two missionaries had safely visited a great number of towns and villages, and distributed thousands of Christian books. In Shantung, where they were received with most reserve by the people, they distributed about 1000 volumes, of 100 pages each, in two days. Nearly 4000 volumes were left in that province. In the great commercial city of Shanghai, on the river Wusung, they soon distributed 1000 books. Generally when in their vessel they were attended by the war-boats, and when on land by officers, who gave them no small annoyance, though they made no determined opposition. The mass of the people almost uniformly manifested much curiosity, treated them kindly, and eagerly received their books. They were on shore a part or the whole of fifteen days. In few cases could they have found lodgings for the night, and probably in none, except as provided by officers of government, not so much from unfriendliness of feeling, as from a sense of danger in harboring foreigners.

In consequence of the voyage up the Min, and the tracts then distributed, the governor of Fuhkeen forwarded a series of complaints to the emperor. An order was accordingly issued to seize and punish the 'traitorous natives,' who were engaged in teaching foreigners the language, printing barbarian books, and acting as agents in prosecuting this object. At the same time the 'English barbarians' were threatened with a loss of their commercial privileges, if they indulged their own desires and continued to make voyages along the coast, contrary to the imperial mandates.

The voyage in the Huron was the first missionary excursion made in a vessel that did not carry opium for traffic with the natives, and in several respects is a very interesting and encouraging experiment. The absence of all violence to the defenceless missionaries, is especially to be noted, as indicating the will of Him whom we serve, and who has all power in China, that we should go forward in our work of benevolence.

The order to arrest every native helper of the missionaries, very naturally put those helpers to flight, and for a time arrested all proceedings at Canton. It was resolved to transfer the printing of the revised Chinese version of the Scriptures to Singapore, and ten native
workmen were sent to Singapore for that purpose, and soon after eleven tracts in Chinese were sent to that place to be printed.

Mr. Williams has removed to Macao to devote himself to the printing of Mr. Medhurst's dictionary of the Fuhkeen dialect, which more properly than any other, may be called the language of commerce, and is almost the only dialect spoken by the Chinese of the Archipelago.

Mr. Parker returned to Canton in September, a free passage having been given him in the Fort William, capt. Neish, and his own greater usefulness seeming to require his return. He immediately opened a dispensary, which was resorted to by great numbers, chiefly such as were diseased in the eyes. In November, he had 300 patients, who generally received his attentions with lively gratitude; and it is hoped that these efforts to restore sight to the body, which are often successful, will, through divine grace, become the occasion of a higher illumination to the mind.

There is an evil, however, growing out of the great eclat attending our missionary physicians in the east, and that is the excessive demand made by their medical services on their time and strength during the first year or two of their mission. The experience, at Canton, Bankok, Singapore, and among the Nestorians, is a sufficient illustration of this. Not only is the missionary unable to devote that time to the acquisition of the language, which is so indispensable to his future usefulness and comfort, but his constitution is overdone, and his health fails perhaps at the very outset of his career. The Committee do not yet see how the evil is to be entirely avoided. It is referred to here that it may receive the attention of the Board and of the several missions whom it most concerns.

Mr. Stevens is applying himself to the Mandarin, or national language of China.

Rapid progress is made in the revision of Dr. Morrison's translation of the Scriptures, chiefly through the agency of Mr. Medhurst. In the autumn, that missionary left Canton for Batavia, preparatory to a visit to England. He may be expected to visit the United States before returning to China.

It should be mentioned that a steam vessel arrived in the China seas, a year ago, designed to navigate those waters. Whoever will examine a chart of the Archipelago, and knows any thing of the nature of these countries, and of the obstacles which are encountered alike by the merchant and the missionary, in navigating the numerous seas, bays and straits, will be assured that steam navigation will one day become general in that portion of the oceanic regions; and becoming general, will afford great facilities to the missionary enterprise. Thus is the King of Zion advancing his cause by auxiliary influences afforded by the world; and thus are men, when they think not so and mean no such thing, often doing his work and helping the church in hers.
With regard to the actual state of China as a field for missionary exertions, the Committee know of no better view than has lately been given by Rev. Mr. Dyer, of the London Missionary Society.

"In my humble judgment," says Mr. Dyer, "there are some senses in which China is not yet open.

"1. China is not generally opened to the reception of missionaries. We need go no farther, in proof of this assertion, than the journals of very recent expeditions into the interior of China. It was most evident, on these occasions, that those who composed the expedition were watched with extreme jealousy; and on one occasion, a party in a boat were fired on from both shores of a river, and driven back without being permitted to attain their object. It is true that the common people manifested no opposition to the strangers; but then, as soon as the authorities interfered, the common people slunk away in much timidity. But here is the point: as long as the authorities in China are so extremely jealous, however favorable the common people may be to the strangers, it is quite impossible for them to settle down among them. It would appear indeed, from some of the voyages along the eastern coast, that in some places perhaps a missionary might settle down for a month, or even two; but this is vastly different from what the case would be on the supposition that China were open to the reception of missionaries. If China were thus open, there are men upon the borders of the empire who would locate themselves within the walls of the cities at the very first signal; yea, and even at the hazard of their lives, for 'they love not their lives to the death.'

"2. China is not yet open to the establishment of Christian schools; and

"3. China is not open to the printing of scriptures and tracts in the interior. These follow of necessity from the first position; but with respect to this last, there is this additional idea, that at Canton there were some moveable types, (the character being cut upon the face of the metal,) which were cut for the use of the late lamented Dr. Morrison; and when I inquired for a few of them as specimens, I could not procure them, for they had been melted up during the late disturbances. However, it should be remembered that this was at Canton, where opposition is the strongest.

"4. We want something more than bare assertion to prove the point in question; we want one missionary to settle, and having settled, and having made suitable attempts to publish the gospel to the people, let him write to us, and invite us to join him; and woe be to us if we refuse to come to the help of the Lord against the mighty!

"II. There are other senses in which China is open. And here I would observe that never was the prospect more bright, more glorious, than at this day.
"1. We can pour as many books into China as we can print. I speak not now of the Chinese colonies in the Archipelago, which would consume vastly more books annually than we can at present print; but into China Proper we can pour books by myriads. The trading expeditions to the eastward afford opportunities which we have seldom or never had till most recently.

"2. Never were our books better adapted to accomplish the desired end than at present. Leang Afa's tracts, at least many of them, are beautifully simple. The later tracts from the pen of the missionary at Batavia, are most readily understood by the people. The Harmony of the four Gospels, from the same pen, is most desirable. The revision of the Chinese Scriptures is going on under the most favorable auspices. Gospel truth is thus brought into more immediate contact with the Chinese mind than has ever been the case before. I do not mean barely to assert these things; I do not merely pass my own judgment: I appeal to the illiterate and uneducated Chinese—the poor emigrants from China. They point to certain books as most easily understood, and these are the very books we are now speaking of. I appeal to the well educated and well informed. I appeal to the Chinese classics themselves. Never were our books more idiomatic than at present.

"3. The means of multiplying these books are rapidly increasing. Although I must needs speak with great diffidence on this head, I may state that, besides the scylographic presses now in operation for China, typographic presses are preparing for four different missionary stations; and that when the preparatory work is accomplished, which makes progress from day to day, in eight months, and for £100, we can put any typographic press in operation, in behalf of China; whereas the outlay for the first edition of 2,000 copies of the Scriptures from a set of new blocks, (blocks included,) is nearly £2000."

Our brethren at Canton have repeatedly urged upon the Committee the duty of sending out one or two missionaries to acquire a knowledge of the language of JAPAN, with a view to operating in that country as soon and as far as Providence shall prepare the way. No doubt this would be well, provided men of the right description, who have maturely considered the nature of the enterprise, should offer themselves for the service.
MISSION TO SINGAPORE.

Ira Tracy, James T. Dickinson, Matthew B. Hope, and Joseph S. Travelli, Missionaries; Alfred North, Printer; Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Travelli, and Mrs. North.

Stephen Tracy, M.D., Physician, and wife, designated to the Chinese, and temporarily stationed here.

(1 station, 4 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 printer, and 4 female assistant missionaries.)

Messrs. Dickinson and North arrived at Singapore in the early part of the present year. Messrs. Hope and Travelli and Dr. Tracy embarked at Boston, on the 1st of July, in the ship Brunette, capt. Fales, for Batavia. Mr. Hope will direct his attention to the Chinese language, and Mr. Travelli to one or more of the languages of the Archipelago.

Mr. Tracy began, in the early part of the last year, to preach and pray in the Chinese language, though with a stammering tongue. About this time Mr. Tomlin made a visit from Malacca, and excited much interest among the Chinese by his preaching. It was the opinion of this intelligent missionary that a manifestly favorable change had taken place in the minds of the Malays in that vicinity, in respect to Christianity. The Malays are Mussulmans. Many of them have acquired considerable knowledge of the gospel; and it is a cheering fact that those who have received Christian tracts are more eager for them than those who are unacquainted with them.

Mr. Parker remained at Singapore till the 20th of August, and with Mr. Tracy gave much attention to the dispensary. Thirteen hundred received medical treatment during the year, from more than twenty different countries and nations. Thus friends have no doubt been providentially secured for future Christian missions in those countries; and some of those, it may be hoped, who thus came within the hearing of the gospel, will be found to have been ordained unto eternal life.

On the 11th of October Mr. Tracy had the joy of receiving the first fruits of the mission into the Christian church. This was a Chinese young man named Chae-Hoo, about twenty-five years of age. He came from China about ten years before, resided some time in the family of Mr. Tomlin, and afterwards with Mr. Abeel, whose conversation made a strong impression on him. He gave satisfactory evidence of piety. Among the Chinese present on that occasion as spectators, were six who had expressed a desire to receive baptism. Mr. Tracy now began to meet these persons every Sabbath for religious conversation, and as liberty was given for others to attend, the number increased to about twenty. He soon commenced a Bible-class on the Sabbath, which was regularly attended by about
fifteen Chinese, including those who had expressed a wish for baptism, several of whom Mr. Tracy could not but regard as sincere believers in the Lord Jesus.

The arrival of Mr. North must needs give new vigor to the printing establishment. In addition to facilities for printing, he carried with him, as was stated in the last Report, materials for type and stereotype founderies.

The printing during the year 1835, was as follows:

- 500 volumes.
- 44,500 tracts
- 2,017,000 pages.

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<td>Malay</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bugis</td>
<td>41,000</td>
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</table>

About 4,000 books and tracts were distributed at Singapore during the year, and the remainder sent to China, Siam, etc. The opportunities for distribution are great at Singapore, owing to the number of native vessels which annually visit the port, as was stated last year. A brick printing-office, 65 feet by 17, has been erected for Chinese printing.

The mission has been authorized to erect a chapel, with special reference to the Chinese. The average congregation on the Sabbath is thirty-five. There are two Chinese schools containing sixty scholars. It has not yet been possible to take decisive steps towards the contemplated seminary, for want of more laborers. Commencing missions with so few missionaries, as is often unavoidable, is found to involve a serious evil, in the sacrifice of health and life from superabundant labors and cares, as well as on other accounts. The case of Mr. Tracy, so far as individual responsibilities is concerned, is in point. After mentioning the care of the dispensary, of the printing, the schools, meetings, and bible-class, he says:

"To these things is to be added the cares of a family, which now includes several Chinese boys, whom Mrs. T. is teaching English, the commissions of brethren in Siam, the transmission of letters for neighboring missionaries, and a wide correspondence, and you will see what comes upon me, besides what should be my principal employment, the study of the language. And while the burden lies thus heavily upon me, I am undergoing the process of becoming acclimated, and often feel weak and languid. Indeed, my labors, together with the climate, have several times quite overcome me, and I have been compelled to give up, and seek rest for my weary body and mind. And yet I have done only a little of what needs imperiously to be done. There are now probably 200 native vessels within sight of where I sit, not 20 of which I have been able to visit, to give them a little of the bread of life. They are ready to receive it, and eager for it."

Singapore sustains at present a common relation to all the missions of the Board in that part of the world. It is the central station.
There is to be our principal seminary for rearing up native helpers in the more important languages, and there our principal establishment for printing books in those languages.

**MISSION TO SUMATRA.**


(2 missionaries, and 1 female assistant missionary.)

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins sailed from Boston on the 1st of July, in the ship Brunette, capt. Fales. No letter has been received from Mr. Arms since his arrival at Batavia. The Committee have been grieved to hear, through Mr. Medhurst, that Mr. Arms has been bereaved of his excellent wife. She died at Batavia. Only the fact of her decease has been reported to the Committee. This event has probably led to a change in Mr. Arms's plans. Mr. Medhurst intimates that, in consequence of some very encouraging intelligence received from Benjarmassin, in the southern part of Borneo, he would probably go to that island. Mr. Robbins was conditionally designated to Sumatra. The information received by the Committee is of such a nature, that, should they be induced to prosecute missions on Sumatra, it will more probably be from the northern than the southern shore. The subject is referred to the inquiries and deliberations of the missionaries at Singapore, in connection with Messrs. Arms and Robbins, who are to report to the Committee.

**MISSION TO JAVA.**


(4 missionaries, and 5 female assistant missionaries.)

The members of this mission all belonging to the Reformed Dutch Church, they, on the 30th of May, received their public designation as missionaries of the Board, and their instructions in the Middle Dutch Church in New York city. They sailed for Batavia on the 8th of June, in the ship Ceylon, capt. Gore. Their object is, under the guidance and with the favor of the King of Zion, to effect a new mission in some eligible part of the Archipelago. They were sent to Java, because, with the present information, the only places in the Archipelago to which so large a company could be sent from this country in the first instance, were Batavia or Singapore, and considering the number of resident missionaries at Singapore, they would find more ample scope for exertion in Java than on that island, while looking for a permanent residence. The hope was indulged, moreover, that they might find sufficient inducements to establish a
mission in that large, populous, and beautiful island. They were instructed to regard two things as indispensable in the site of their mission: (1.) not to interfere with any existing protestant mission; (2.) to have a reasonable prospect of operating upon a sufficient number of native inhabitants to create an enduring interest in their own minds and in their patrons at home.

Mrs. Condit is a sister of Mr. and Mrs. Nevius, and will reside in their family. She has been accustomed to female education, and will continue in that department of christian labor.

For more extended notices of the Indian Archipelago, the Board is referred to extracts from the Instructions to this mission in the Appendix.

**MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

**ISLAND OF HAWAII.**


**Waimea.**—Lorenzo Lyons, *Missionary*, and wife.

**Hilo.**—David B. Lyman and Titus Coan, *Missionaries*, and their wives.

**ISLAND OF MAUI.**

**Lahaina.**—William Richards and Ephraim Spaulding, *Missionaries*, and their wives; and Miss Maria C. Ogden, *Teacher*.


**ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.**


**ISLAND OF OAHU.**


**Ewa.**—Lowell Smith, *Missionary*, and wife.


**Kaneohe.**—Benjamin W. Parker, *Missionary*, and wife.

**ISLAND OF KAUAI.**


**Koloa.**—Peter J. Gulick, *Missionary*, and wife.


**Station unknown.**—Dwight Baldwin, M. D., *Missionary*, and wife.

(16 stations, 23 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 superintendent of secular concerns, 1 book-binder, 2 printers, and 30 female assistant missionaries.)
The Hellespont, with Messrs. Coan, Dimond and Hall, and their wives, and Miss Brown and Miss Hitchcock on board, arrived at Honolulu on the 6th of June. Doct. and Mrs. Chapin have returned to this country, on account of the confirmed illness of Mrs. C. She had been confined to her couch from the time of her arrival at the islands. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have also returned with their five children. Both of these brethren returned with the approval of their mission and of the Committee. Nearly two years since the Committee decided that the school for foreigners' children, taught by Mr. Johnstone at Honolulu, did not come within the range of objects embraced by the Board. The rule applies to the children of foreign residents at all our stations. Schools for their exclusive benefit cannot be taught by missionaries of the Board; especially when, as in the present instance, they are not subject to the control of the mission. The decision of the Committee was made known to Mr. Johnstone. He thought it his duty, however, to continue to devote himself to the school, and his connection with the Board was of course dissolved. Several members of the mission have been afflicted with sickness the past year, but no deaths among the adults have come to the knowledge of the Committee. Mr. Baldwin visited the Society Islands for the restoration of his health. Five have died among the children of the mission.

In accordance with the views and statements contained in the last Report, the Committee have appointed another reinforcement of this mission, consisting of ordained missionaries, physicians, and lay teachers, who are now waiting to be informed by the Committee whether they may be sent forth without delay.

The following works have been printed during the year, in the native language:

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<th>Pages</th>
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<td>Laws of the King, (reprint,)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Matthew</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>720,000</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikemua</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; printed cover,&quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ai o ka La</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Tracts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Commandments, (handbill,)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nautical Almanac, for 1835</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td></td>
<td>925</td>
<td>118,728</td>
<td>5,891,936</td>
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</table>
Making the whole amount of printing from the beginning, 978,528 copies, and 42,532,056 pages. By a later date, the Committee have been informed that the whole of the New Testament has been reprinted, in an edition of 10,000 copies. Portions of the Old Testament have been revised for a reprint, and other portions have been translated. The Hymn-Book is in great demand among the natives.

The mission has been authorized to erect a school-house at each of their stations at the expense of the Board, and to pay wages, to a certain extent, to native teachers.

The following table will exhibit the number of marriages and baptisms during the year ending June, 1835, together with a statistical view of the native churches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
<th>Whole No. admitted to the church on examination</th>
<th>Rejected</th>
<th>Suspended</th>
<th>Excommunicated</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
<th>Received a certificate</th>
<th>Admitted on certificate</th>
<th>Non-committed</th>
<th>Total children baptized</th>
<th>Total children christened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalua</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kawawaa</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalali</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lahainu</td>
<td>182</td>
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<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaluaahua</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamoko</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolululu</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>157</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahului</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Miss Brown has made a promising beginning in the manufacture of cloth from the native cotton. She has several native females under instruction.

Mention was made in the last Report of a Circular sent to several of the missions of the Board, and of the prompt, full, and valuable answers returned by this mission. An answer, however, was purposely delayed by the mission to the following question, viz:—"What are the decisive evidences of progress in your work, comparing the present state and character of the people with what they were at the commencement of the mission?" More time was needed to mature the reply. An answer, of nearly fifty pages, has been received from
the mission during the past year. The statements in this interesting document are made with deliberation; have the sanction of the whole mission; are in answer to an official call upon the mission for accurate information that might be entirely relied upon; and are not made by a few men residing for purposes of secular business at one place, or on one island, but by upwards of twenty well educated clergymen and a number of pious and intelligent laymen scattered through the group, mingling constantly with the people, most of them having done so for years, and some for fifteen years, and, as a body, having had the best possible means of knowing the truth of what they affirm. Such a statement is worthy of all confidence, and copious extracts will be made from it, as the most satisfactory method of making the Board acquainted with the state and prospects of the mission.

After remarking on the wickedness and ignorance of the people when the missionaries first arrived among them, and also on their destitution of all the ordinary means of intellectual improvement, even of a written language, the brethren proceed to notice the means resorted to, to improve the character and condition of the islanders.

"To meet the wants of the nation in such circumstances, an alphabet of their language was formed, and the language reduced to writing; schools opened in every district; school-books prepared and brought into extensive use; religious tracts published and circulated; the New Testament and other portions of the Bible translated and made accessible to thousands. Three printing presses are kept in operation to supply the means of light, and a thousand pages of new matter are now added in a year to the amount in use. The preaching of the gospel, very feebly and gradually commenced, is now maintained by preachers acquainted with the language, at fourteen different stations in the islands, is pretty regularly continued at several out-stations, and is occasionally extended through every district where no missionary is located. The congregations where public worship is maintained conduct with decorum. They always give a respectful and often an interested attention to the preaching, prayers, singing of hymns, and the administration of the sacraments in the house of God.

"The attention of the missionaries has from the first been more or less directed to schools. Within about five months after the arrival of the pioneers, a quarterly examination of the first school at Honolulu convinced the chiefs and people here that we could teach them to read and write. An impulse like this was early given at the other islands, and has not yet ceased to be felt. The missionaries and their wives and helpers have, up to the present time, endeavored to cherish the schools as a primary means of reforming the nation. They have had classes under their own immediate instruction, amounting sometimes to not less than a thousand individuals of different ages. But the mass of those who have attempted to learn, embracing those numerous collections of the people in different parts
of the islands called schools, have been under the instruction of incompetent native teachers. The aggregate of learners in the islands has, at some periods, amounted to 50,000. Probably more than four-fifths of these were advanced to years of maturity, and not a few beyond middle age. Most of them had the ordinary occupations of life to attend to, as though no school existed.

"The plan of a high school is at length in some good degree matured and put in successful operation, and three of our number as instructors, devoted almost exclusively to its interests. The number of pupils is 118. Their studies at present are geography, including that of the bible, arithmetic, trigonometry, composition in their own language, with the rudiments of the Greek language to a select class. The science of duty here also is, and must be, the prominent object of pursuit; and it is hoped that some will attain to a thorough acquaintance with theology, natural and revealed, and be prepared to preach the gospel with acceptance and success.

"Of the mental acquirements of the best pupils, both of those in the high school, and others who have enjoyed particular personal instruction from the missionaries, we are disposed to speak with reserve. It is supposed that fifty or sixty may be found who could now sustain as good an examination in mental arithmetic and topographical geography, as a majority of the students in the common academies in the United States, or as ordinary men of business. A much greater number may be found among the pupils of the high school, the best teachers who have the charge of common schools, and the foremost members of our churches, who are able to give an exhortation, or offer a prayer in public with much propriety. Respectable pieces of composition have been produced by them. Among them are several interesting and useful pieces of evangelical poetry, some by men of middle age, and some by females past middle age, who learned to read and write by aid of spectacles. A considerable number make contributions for a paper. The pupils of the high school would themselves readily fill one page a week in a small newspaper, with their own original articles, respectable without the slightest touch of a teacher, and without interrupting their daily studies.

"We are happy to say that among those who have received our instructions there are many fair fruits of our labor, who are valuable assistants to the missionaries, and who are rendering important services to their countrymen."

Common schools, under the instruction of native teachers, owing to various causes mentioned in previous Reports, are not so numerous, nor so vigorously sustained at present, as they were formerly; and cannot be revived and rendered highly useful, until the high school, and the schools for teachers at the several stations, shall train up an adequate number of well-qualified instructors to take charge of them. Still these common schools, notwithstanding the unskillfulness
of their teachers, have not been altogether a failure, even with reference to the ordinary purposes of schools. They at one period embraced as many as one-third of the whole population of the islands. 

The results are thus stated by the missionaries:

"It is supposed that the number of readers in the nation now is not less than 23,000; and that the whole number who have been taught to read some, so as to derive, or be able to derive, benefit from the perusal of tracts and portions of Scripture, may be from 7,000 to 10,000 above that number, i.e. from 30,000 to 33,000.

"Our school system, then, designed as the means of promoting mental and moral improvement, and social and public order, and spread over so wide a surface, imperfect as it has been in all its incipient arrangements, has, in our view, been well adapted to the condition and wants of the people in its time, has filled a place which nothing else could have filled, and to some extent given order and form to society, which must otherwise have been a chaos, or a mass of human materials dissolving and crumbling into ruins."

Respecting the operations of the press the missionaries remark:

"During the last year, in view of the wants of the people, a religious newspaper has been undertaken, to encourage a taste for reading, and to afford a variety of useful instruction. It was issued semi-monthly, and afforded to subscribers at a dollar a year. At first 1,500 copies were circulated. As soon as its character was known, 3,000 copies were required.

"One large edition of the New Testament has been scattered among the people, and another of 10,000 is demanded, and now in press and expected to be issued in a few months, which will probably be taken up as fast as it can possibly be bound. Payment in advance has been offered in some cases.

"The number of pages of matter prepared and printed for the high school, counted in a continued series, amounts to about 2,000 duodecimo and 2,000 octo-decimo, including half the sacred volume. The printing done at Honolulu for the last five years, amounts to about 30,000,000 pages, or 6,000,000 a year. The aggregate of printing done by and for the mission for the whole period, amounts to about 43,000,000 pages."

On the introduction of Christian knowledge among the people, and the results of such labors, the missionaries remark:

"Great numbers of the people, during the period of our labors, have in some way expressed a desire to be taught the word of God and guided by its precepts. Multitudes have said, 'We repent, we believe, we wish to be the servants of the Son of God.' Among thousands of these, eight hundred and sixty-four have been selected and admitted to the fellowship and ordinances of the church, as having, at the period of their admission, given, in the judgment of charity, evidence of a radical change of heart, and of true subjection to Christ. But this number is by no means a satisfactory criterion of
the extent to which the gospel has been blessed to the nation. The field has been so wide over which the seed has been scattered, and the missionary laborers so few, and their personal acquaintance with the mass even of those who have been connected with the prayer-meetings among them, so very limited, that no tolerably satisfactory estimate can be formed of the number of true believers from the commencement of our work up to the present time. There is reason to believe that unsound members have been admitted to the church. From among the 864 members admitted, thirteen have been excommunicated, and others suspended for gross offences. So that the number of church members is not a criterion, at any time or in any place, by which the extent of the saving influence of the gospel can be correctly measured. None can tell how much divine truth must be present to the minds of these children of pagans, how clear their perception of it, or how strong their conviction of sin, or their desire of heavenly things, must be, in order to their being united to Christ by faith. We know they must believe, and be disposed to obey the truth, and call on the name of the Lord with a sincere, humble, penitent heart, in order to inherit that promise, 'that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.' To those who have offered themselves as candidates for admission to the church, we have, in a majority of cases, given no intimation that they could be admitted, for want of acquaintance with them, or for want of some decisive mark of Christian character, which would not make a long probation, or familiar personal acquaintance necessary. A long probation, even to several years, has not been uncommon.

"In connection with these facts, it may be proper to advert to a cause which has cut short or apparently obliterated a portion of our labors. From the bills of mortality, which have been only partially kept in some districts, it appears probable that there have been not less than 100,000 deaths in the Sandwich Islands, of every period of life from infancy to old age, since the arrival of the mission fifteen years ago. Among these, thousands of our readers, aged, middle-aged, and youth, and thousands who in some way professed more or less regard to the gospel, have gone down to the grave. Whatever, therefore, of blossoms or of fruit once appeared among them, the fatal blast of death has swept over them, and they have vanished from our schools and our congregations, to be seen no more, to be instructed by us no more; and the effects of our labors on that numerous class are placed forever beyond the observation of the world. While this generation has been travelling through the wilderness, and making some efforts to emerge from the surrounding darkness, and while hope was entertained that a fairer and brighter scene was just ready to open upon them, such have been the ravages of death, that the pillars of the nation have been shaken and removed. Seventy-eight members of our infant churches have fallen by its strokes, embracing some of the active and distinguished; and the whole com-
munity have appeared to be passing away like a flood. Yet a goodly number of the instructed have escaped these ravages, and have been gaining more or less by the means employed for their benefit, while the number of our readers, and the number of those who can be relied on as substantial friends of our cause, has, in the midst of all opposing causes, been gradually increasing.

"As evidences of the influence and progress of our work, and the triumphs of the cross, we could point to the great changes and radical reform in the characters of Keopuolani, Opia, Karaimoku, Kaahumanu, Nahe, and others of high rank, who have left the church below, and gone, we trust, to join the assembly of the blest above. Of the steady efforts of governor Hoapili and his wife in the cause of reformation; of Kapiolani, Kekauloli, and Kinau, who in their habitations, dress, and intercourse, appear with Christian dignity and politeness, and exert a good influence in their sphere, we could speak with pleasure, as fruits of our toil and evidences of progress in our work. Others of rank deserve to be reckoned, as holding an important place as helpers on our side. But the evidences of unfeigned piety are as clearly obvious in the poor."

In concluding the document from which the foregoing extracts have been taken, adverting to the extent of the work entrusted to them and the progress made, the missionaries add:

"We are required to give the people the Bible with ability to read it. This has been done in part, and is in good progress. The translation of the Bible into English, as it is now received in Great Britain and the United States, with all the helps of colleges and former translations, cost a labor somewhere near equal to that of one man one hundred and forty-seven years. It has been said by one not much in favor of our puritanism, in reference to what is required and expected of us, 'You have filled the land with schools and churches, but with pleasant dwellings and fruitful fields you have not.' Neither the one nor the other has yet been accomplished, but the introduction of the light of the Sabbath, of Christian marriage, of the press, of the Bible with its doctrines of temperance, industry, purity, and righteousness, are, we think, important steps towards so desirable a result.

"We have taken what we supposed to be indispensable incipient measures to raise up the people to a state of elevated civilization and Christianity; and though a great proportion of the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands are low in respect to their habitations, dress, mode of living, manners and pursuits, thought, taste, intelligence, etc., yet the immediate effect of the measures employed, has been such as to comfort the laborers in their toil, and stimulate to further exertion. Considering what all were, in a state of gross idolatry, or in the pollution and darkness in which the vanishing tabu system left them, and what all would probably have been now, without having had the blessed gospel; and then taking into view what we see Christianity
has done and is doing for those who embrace it, the missionaries in
the field, even those who have had fifteen years acquaintance with
the nation, feel as much encouragement to preach the gospel to them
now and labor for their conversion, as at any period, and as for any
people.

“For all the good that has been achieved or undertaken here, let
the glory be given to God, to whom it is due; and for all that is ex­
pected to be accomplished, or hoped for, let his almighty favor be
relied on by all the friends of the Sandwich Islands mission, and of
the Sandwich Islands nation.”

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

Brainerd.—Daniel S. Butrick, Missionary; John Vail, Farmer; Ainsworth E.
Blunt, Mechanic; and their wives.

Carmel.—No resident missionary.

Creek Path.—William Potter, Missionary; Mrs. Potter, Erminia Nash, and Nancy
Thompson, Assistants.

Willstown.—William Chamberlin, Missionary; Mrs. Chamberlin; John Huss, Na­
tive Preacher.

Candy’s Creek.—William Holland, Teacher and Farmer; Mrs. Holland; Stephen
Foreman, Native Preacher.

Running Waters.—Sophia Sawyer, Teacher.

Red Clay.—Elizur Butler, Physician; Mrs. Butler; Delight Sargent, Teacher; Jesse
and Walker, Native Teachers.

(7 stations, 3 missionaries, 2 native preachers, 1 physician, 1 teacher, 2 farmers and
mechanics, 11 females, and 2 native teachers.)

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth left Brainerd in May last, on account of
the impaired health of the latter. They were accompanied on their
return by Miss Catherine Fuller, the state of whose health also re­
quired a temporary suspension of her labors. Two sons of Doct.
Butler, and two daughters of Mr. Chamberlin were also put under
the charge of Mr. Ellsworth, on his return to the northern states.
By the aid of some benevolent individuals and associations, it is to be
hoped they may be educated without considerable expense to the
Board.

About the middle of September, Doct. Butler and his family re­
moved from Brainerd, where he had resided subsequent to the
seizure of the mission premises at Haweis under the laws of Georgia.
When it was known that he contemplated removing to some new sta­
tion, he received urgent invitations, attended with liberal offers of aid,
to settle in five different neighborhoods. After examining the com­
parative claims and advantages of each, he decided to remove to
Red Clay, a Cherokee settlement within the limits of the State of Tennessee, about twenty miles east of Brainerd, and fourteen west by south from Candy's Creek. The settlement was the most populous and the most healthy of the five from which the invitations came, having forty families within three miles; besides the importance attached to it from its being the place where the national councils have been held for some years past, and the residence of four or five of the principal Cherokees. When he removed to the new station, about the middle of September, he was most cordially received, which was the more pleasing, as a large portion of the people were connected with the Methodist or United Brethren's congregations. All, however, united promptly in erecting a comfortable house for the new teacher who had come among them, and expressed a strong desire to have their children educated.

Miss Sargent removed from Brainerd to this new station, and opened a school in July, containing about thirty pupils. The Methodist missionaries frequently preach in the settlement; and Mr. Stephen Foreman usually spends the Sabbath there once or twice in a month. Doctor Butler holds occasional meetings.

The stated religious meetings at most of the stations have been thinly attended during the past year; the same temptations and evil examples, and the same distressing anxiety respecting their political affairs, which have exerted so unfavorable an influence for the preceding four or five years, having continued and increased during the last. On some occasions, however, large numbers of the Cherokees have assembled to hear the word of God preached, and witness the celebration of the ordinances of the gospel. At Carmel the religious meetings continued to be large and solemn, till Mr. Butrick left the place in February last, and the invitations to visit settlements in the vicinity and hold meetings were numerous and urgent. Some special efforts have been made at Candy's Creek to induce more of the people to attend public worship, and with considerable success.

Eleven persons, all but one of whom appear to be full Cherokees, have been admitted to the church at Carmel during the year, one of whom was supposed to be above a hundred years old. This church now has sixty-five members. Four have been received to the church at Brainerd, and six to that at Willstown and Haweis. A number of cases of defection have occurred, most of which are attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors, to which the people generally have been strongly tempted. The means of temptation abound everywhere. When Mr. Butrick left Carmel, there was on one side of the station, three miles distant, a distillery, and on the other, a quarter of a mile distant, was a grog-shop and gambling-house. A number of church members have been removed by death, some of whom were striking monuments of sovereign grace. The present number of members in the several churches is estimated at 270.
The boarding-school at Brainerd, embracing twenty-five pupils, was closed about the first of March, and early in the summer another school was opened by Mrs. Butrick, at the request of the Cherokees. Most of the Cherokee families having removed from Carmel, on account of the influx of white men into the neighborhood, the number of pupils became so small that it was thought best to discontinue the school; and for the same reason Mr. and Mrs. Butrick removed to Brainerd soon after, where they have since resided. Thirty-two Cherokee children, and four from white families, have attended the school at Creek Path, who have greatly endeared themselves to their teachers by their affectionate and obedient conduct, and their diligence and progress in their studies. At Willstown and Candy's Creek there have been fifteen or twenty pupils each; about twenty have attended Miss Sawyer's school at Mr. Ridge's, and about thirty that at Red Clay; making the whole number of pupils in the schools at the several stations 162.

The schools for teaching the Cherokees to read their own language have been much extended and highly prosperous during the past year. Jesse, one of the teachers, had at the beginning of the year fourteen schools, scattered through a district fifty miles long by twelve or fifteen broad, and embracing 253 pupils. These he visited and taught in rotation, completing the circuit once in three weeks. Doct. Butler accompanied the teacher in his visits to six of these schools, and found them conducted with a high degree of order and decorum. The pupils were from eight to sixty years of age, and appear to be making good proficiency in learning to read. Seventy-seven of the pupils were good readers, and seventy others had left the schools, having become familiar with all the books in the language. As religious services are uniformly connected with the exercises of the schools, some of the older persons attend principally on account of these. The number of Jesse's schools was subsequently increased to seventeen, and then to twenty-five; when it became necessary for him to have an assistant, and a promising young man, a member of the Haweis church, was engaged for this purpose. The two teachers going through the circuit alternately, which extends to about 137 miles, were then able to visit each school once in two weeks. All these schools embrace 440 pupils. The religious character of Jesse is good, and his labors are highly acceptable to his people. In one settlement they have erected a good school-house for him. Of course his influence is salutary and extensive; and as he was formerly a notorious drunkard and ball-player, he is now, in every neighborhood which he visits, a monument of the reclaiming and renovating power of Christian truth.

No information respecting the schools taught by John Huss, has been received during the year. And as he was one of the delegates chosen by his people to negotiate a treaty, and spent the last winter and spring at Washington, his schools were probably discontinued in
the autumn. He had previously had about the same number of schools and pupils as Jesse.

Stephen Foreman, a Cherokee preacher under the patronage of the Board, and connected with the station at Candy's Creek, was ordained about a year since by the Union Presbytery of East Tennessee. His labors as a preacher have been continued as heretofore, about half his Sabbaths having been spent at Candy's Creek, and the remainder at Doct. Butler's, Brainerd, Carmel, and other places. In company with Mr. Holland, he has spent much of the time of late in visiting the families within eight miles of the station, conversing with individuals and households on religious subjects, distributing tracts, and urging them to attend public worship. The good results of this course are manifest.

The condition of the Cherokees remains nearly the same that it has been during the three or four preceding years, except that the continuance of their unsettled and anxious state, and the great and increasing temptations to which they are constantly exposed, are more and more destroying all motives to industry, undermining their morals, rendering them familiar with scenes of iniquity, and augmenting among them the amount of poverty, vice, and wretchedness. A large portion of those who resided in that part of the nation included within the limits of the State of Georgia have removed to their lands in Tennessee or North Carolina, and those who remain behind, unless they have purchased or rented their own houses and fields of those to whom the possession has been transferred by the laws of Georgia, are liable to be driven from their homes at any moment, when the new owners shall choose to take possession. Many families, having comfortable dwellings and large and well cultivated plantations, have thus, without warning, been reduced from comparative wealth to absolute destitution of shelter and all the necessaries of life, to suffer from hunger and exposure, or to beg a share of what remained to some of their own more humane and more hospitable countrymen.

In July of last year, the Cherokees were met in council by the Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn, commissioner on the part of the United States, but the negotiation was broken off without any progress having been made in negotiating a treaty. In October another council was held, with nearly the same result. Sixteen delegates were, however, appointed by the party adhering to Mr. Ross, (which is said to embrace a large majority of the tribe,) to continue the negotiations, either in the nation or at Washington. Immediately after a reconciliation was effected between the two parties, and four more delegates were appointed from the other party. The delegates decided to proceed to Washington, to continue the negotiation directly with the secretary of war. After their departure another council was called by the commissioner in the month of December, which was attended by a portion of the Cherokees opposed to Mr. Ross.
With these the outlines of a treaty were agreed upon, and another delegation appointed to proceed to Washington to consummate it; which was finally effected with some modifications, and the treaty, approved by the president of the United States, was ratified by the Senate in June last. Mr. Ross, and the delegates associated with him, protested against this treaty in all the stages of its progress, as being unsatisfactory in its provisions, made contrary to the will of the nation, and with persons wholly unauthorized to transact such a business.

By the treaty, the Cherokees cede the whole of the country which they now occupy, and within two years are to be removed to a territory west of the Mississippi river. For their lands, improvements, buildings, etc., they are to receive $5,000,000, and $650,000 to defray the expenses of their removal, and of sustaining them one year after arriving at their new homes. The buildings and improvements at the mission station are to be appraised and paid for in the same manner as the property of the Cherokees, and such missionaries and assistants as a committee of the Cherokees shall designate, are to be allowed for their removal the same sum each, from the public funds, which is allowed to the Cherokees.

MISSION TO THE ARKANSAS CHEROKEES.

Dwight.—Cephas Washburn, Missionary; James Orr, Farmer and Superintendent of Secular Affairs; Jacob Hitchcock, Steward; Asa Hitchcock, Teacher; and their wives; Aaron Gray, Mechanic; Asa Egerton, Ellen Stetson, Emeline Bradshaw, Teachers.

Fairfield.—Marcus Palmer, Missionary and Physician; Mrs. Palmer; ———, Teacher.

Parkhill.—Samuel A. Worcester, Missionary; Samuel Newton, Teacher; John F. Wheeler, Printer; and their wives; Esther Smith, Teacher.

(3 stations, 3 missionaries, 3 teachers, 5 farmers and mechanics, and 10 female teachers and assistants.)

The members of this mission, and the same is true in respect to other missionaries of the Board west of the Mississippi river, have suffered much less from severe sickness and removals by death, during the last year, than during either of the two years preceding; and through the merciful protection of God, the labors at the several stations have been prosecuted with few interruptions from any source.

Mr. Washburn returned to Dwight near the close of the autumn, accompanied by Misses Louisa Clarke and Emeline Bradshaw from the State of Vermont, and Mr. Asa Egerton, a member of Western Reserve College. Miss Clark was earnestly solicited to engage temporarily in a school at Little Rock, and with the consent of Mr. Washburn, she complied; and has since requested and received a release from the service of the Board, with a view to her permanent engagement there. Miss Bradshaw teaches the girls' school at
Dwight. Mr. Egerton has had no formal connection with the Board, his health not being firm; but has labored at the stations as a teacher and mechanic, as his services have been needed, and is prosecuting his studies, with the expectation of qualifying himself to become a preacher to the Cherokees.

Mr. Newton has been married to Mrs. Joslyn, and Doct. Palmer to Miss Johnson.

The station formerly in the Forks of the Illinois has been removed to a more elevated place called Park Hill, about three miles distant, with the hope of avoiding the unhealthy location at the Forks. This place has been selected by Mr. Worcester as the most suitable for the permanent establishment of the printing press; and, permission having been obtained from the Cherokee council, with some restrictions, to inclose the land and erect the buildings requisite, the work has been in progress during the past summer, and probably before this time the press and the families connected with it have become established at this place. The number of Cherokee families in the vicinity, and the readiness to receive religious instruction which prevails among them, render it an important post for a missionary.

Early in the winter the influences of the Holy Spirit were enjoyed in the mission families at Dwight, and among the Cherokees in the vicinity of that station, and of Fairfield; and at the latter station, according to the latest intelligence, four had been received to the church, and seven were then candidates. The demands for preaching in various parts of the tribe were much more numerous than the missionaries could supply; the congregations were larger than usual; and the attention given to instruction was fixed and solemn. By request of the officers at Fort Gibson, Mr. Washburn spent one Sabbath each month at that post, and preached to between 200 and 300 attentive hearers. The meetings attended by Mr. Newton have also been full and solemn. Many of the church members are highly exemplary in their Christian character, and in their exertions to do good to their people. Among these is the one who held up the scalp of the parents of the little Osage girl, whose affecting story was narrated by Dr. Cornelius, and he also who acted as interpreter on that occasion, with their wives. The whole number of church members is supposed to be about 160.

The boarding schools at Dwight have been full and highly prosperous, embracing sixty-nine Cherokee pupils—thirty-seven boys and thirty-two girls—of whom sixty were boarded in the mission family. These schools seem to have had an important influence in giving the mission favor in the eyes of the Indians. The school at Fairfield, in the number of its pupils, and in its character, has been much the same as during the previous year. A young man has been hired to teach the school, who succeeds well, and may probably become permanently connected with the station. Mr. Newton's school has been attended by about thirty-six pupils. Miss Smith has taught a small
school on the Bayou Menard. The number of pupils in the four schools is estimated to be about 180.

The amount of printing executed at the press has been comparatively small, Mr. Worcester having been much occupied in erecting buildings, and making other preparations for removing to his permanent place of residence. A tract entitled, "Select Passages of Scripture," and also the Cherokee Hymn Book, have been reprinted, the former containing twenty-four, and the latter forty-eight pages, and five thousand copies of each struck off. An edition of 450 copies of a small almanac for the Cherokees, embracing sixteen pages, has also been printed; making in all 367,000 pages. Some small works have also been printed in the Choctaw and Creek language. Six cards, containing small portions of Scripture in the Cherokee language, have been lithographed, and 300 copies of each printed in Boston. The demand for books in their own language seems to be steadily increasing among the Cherokees.

During the last spring the Cherokees requested Mr. Abraham Redfield, formerly connected with the Osage mission, to engage in teaching a school at Union, to be supported out of an annuity which they receive, and to be under their own direction, on a plan similar to that under the care of Doct. Palmer at Fairfield. As he is much esteemed by the Cherokees, and the prospect for usefulness seemed favorable, he was appointed to the service. The school will probably be opened the present autumn.

Mission to the Choctaws.

Wheeleock.—Alfred Wright, Missionary; and Mrs. Wright.
Bethabara.—Loring S. Williams, Missionary; Mrs. Williams; Eunice Clough and Louisa Williams, Teachers.
Eagle Town.—Cyrus Byington, Missionary; Mrs. Byington; Elizabeth A. Merrill, Teacher.
Pine Ridge.—Cyrus Kingsbury, Missionary; Abner D. Jones, Teacher; and their wives.
Luck-fo-a-ta.—Joel Wood, Missionary, and his wife.
Clear Creek.—Ebenezer Hotchkin, Catechist; Mrs. Hotchkin; Anna Burnham, Teacher.
Bethel.—Samuel Moulton, Teacher, and his wife.

(7 stations, 5 missionaries, 3 teachers, 12 female teachers and assistants, and 6 native teachers.)

The families connected with this mission have been permitted by a gracious Providence to prosecute their labors during the past year in quiet, and in most respects under favorable circumstances. Disease has not prevailed in the country, as it did during the two preceding years, prostrating their strength, interrupting their labors, and introducing suffering and death into almost every Choctaw family.
Most of the people have become settled and comfortable in their new homes, after the long period of agitation and suffering occasioned by their removal; and have manifested a good measure of confidence in the missionaries, and an increasing desire for instruction.

Mr. Byington arrived in the Choctaw country with his family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Merrill, as teachers, in November. He selected a site for his station, near that of Mr. Williams, where the people voluntarily erected for him a dwelling-house and school-house, which, with a little additional labor and expense, were rendered comfortable.

Mr. Kingsbury, after bringing the affairs of the old Choctaw mission to a close, so far as his presence was necessary, was appointed by the Committee to visit the Osage stations, and attend to some important business there, which will be noticed in the report of that mission. He then proceeded with his family to the present Choctaw country, where he arrived in February, and resumed his missionary labors at the station before occupied by Mr. Wood, the latter removing to the station vacated by Mr. Wilson.

During the last spring Mr. Wilson and Mr. Agnew became disconnected with the mission; the latter being induced to adopt this course by the loss of his health, and the improbability of his regaining it in that climate; and the former having requested a release from the service of the Board, that he might enter another field of labor under the patronage of the Western Foreign Missionary Society.

Mr. Holley, who was mentioned in the last Report as having been appointed to the Choctaw mission, has been detained from entering on his labors there, that he might prosecute a temporary agency in behalf of the Board in some of the southwestern states.

At Bethabara or Eagle Town, three schools have been taught a part of the year, and by Choctaw young men, embracing together 100 pupils, with an average attendance of 75 or 80. The instruction has been given principally in the Choctaw language. Another school, composed of 50 girls, with a daily attendance of about 32, is under the care of a daughter of Mr. Williams, where the studies are mostly in the English language. This is an important school, and it seems desirable that it should, as soon as practicable, be constituted a school of a high order for the education of Choctaw females. One of the schools mentioned above, consists of a company of adult Choctaws, who associated themselves together, and obtained the assistance of a young man of their own people as teacher, for the purpose of learning to read their native language. They were succeeding well. Miss Merrill has a school of 47 pupils, and a daily attendance of 30. At Wheelock, Clear Creek, Bethel, Luk-fo-a-ta, and Pine Ridge, are other schools, each embracing from twelve to eighteen pupils, most of whom are taught to read in both the Choctaw and English languages.
The following is a tabular view of the schools at the several stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whole no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bethabara and vicinity</td>
<td>Miss L. Williams</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J. Q. Adams, (native,)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Miss Merrill</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J. Congwell and J. N. (natives,)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miss Clough</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Kennedy, (native,)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tikboumbi, (native,)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Miss Reul</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr. Moulton</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. Cole, (native,)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mrs. Hotchkiss</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Miss Burnham</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sabbath schools are taught at most of the places mentioned above, and are generally well attended.

The state of the churches and congregations is represented as being encouraging. In November last, a church was organized at Pine Ridge, consisting of five members. Thirty-four persons have been added to the churches during the past year, which now embrace the following number of members:

Bethabara and vicinity, 123
Wheelock, 75
Bok Tuklo, 17
Pine Ridge, or Kiemichi, 6

Since the last Report was made, the following books have been printed in the Choctaw language:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages.</th>
<th>Copies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chahta Holiss, (Choctaw Spelling Book,) with cuts, 3d edition</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahta na Holtina, (Choctaw Arithmetic,)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulla Kakekismas, (Dr. Watts's Second Catechism for children,)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d edition,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Education and Government,</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Almanac, for 1836,</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All, except the last, were printed at Boston; the last was printed at the press on the Arkansas, under the immediate direction of Mr. Worcester, where two small volumes of religious tracts, translated by Mr. Williams, are now in press, and where most of the printing for the missions in that quarter will probably hereafter be executed. The desire for books is greater than at any former time, and the number of Choctaws who are able to read and write their own language is very considerable and constantly increasing. The mission-
aries have thought it desirable that a small periodical paper should be printed for their use, and have been authorized to commence one.

About 3,000 or 4,000 Choctaws still remain in their former country, in the state of Mississippi, who are represented to be poor and debased, and in a most exposed and wretched condition. The moveable property formerly belonging to the mission in that country has been disposed of for the benefit of the Board, and $4,611 31 has been received of the government of the United States, for the buildings and improvements on land.

MISSION TO THE CREEKS.

John Fleming, Missionary, and his wife; Roderic L. Dodge, Physician.
(1 station, 1 missionary, 1 physician, and 1 female.)

Mr. Fleming has succeeded but very partially in gaining access to the Creeks. The congregations have been small, and the schools which the mission family have repeatedly attempted to establish have embraced too few pupils, and been too irregularly attended, to lead them to expect that much good would result from that department of labor. The most important neighborhoods are occupied by schools established by the missionaries of the Baptist and Methodist denominations. A boarding-school has been in contemplation; and probably one on an economical plan may be opened, should the mission be continued.

No additions to the church have been reported. Mr. Fleming continues to prosecute the study of the Creek language with success. A small book, of twenty-four pages, has been printed. During the winter 500 Creeks arrived from their former country, in the state of Alabama; and recent events lead to the expectation that the whole tribe will be removed to the country assigned them in the west, without great delay. The number still to be removed is said to exceed 20,000. The Seminoles, who are said to number 4,000, have a country assigned them south of that assigned to the Creeks. Should the whole of these tribes, speaking the same language, be removed and located together, the sphere of labor opened before this mission would be much enlarged; and it would need to be reinforced without delay. Should a boarding-school be established, a teacher and another male assistant would be needed immediately.

MISSION TO THE OSAGES.

Boudinot.—William C. Requa, Farmer and Catechist.
(1 station, 1 farmer and catechist.)

Mrs. Requa was removed from her labors by death, on the 30th of October last, about one year after her arrival in the Osage country.
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OSAGES.  

Though spared to do little for them, she was devotedly attached to the Indians, and entered with much zeal and cheerfulness on her work.

When the mission to the Osages was commenced, the tribe occupied an extensive tract of country west of the state of Missouri, and extending from the Missouri river on the north beyond the Arkansas on the south. The station at Union, in the southern part of their country, and that at Harmony, in the northern, were far within the limits of their domain, and were the constant resort of multitudes of these ignorant and untamed hunters of the prairie. At this time they had had comparatively little intercourse with the white man; and though some of his vices and diseases had been introduced, yet intemperance, that insidious destroyer, the inlet of all evil and the barrier against all good to the Indian, was entirely unknown among them.

By a treaty negotiated with them in June, 1825, almost immediately after the mission went into full operation, and before it came under the care of this Board, their country was reduced to a narrow strip, fifty miles in width, whose southern border was forty miles distant from Union, while the northern was still further removed south of Harmony; thus at once placing the missionaries and the schools at a most unfavorable distance from the adult Indians, on whom they were designed to operate. Some of the Indians lingered about their former residences, and continued accessible to the influence of the mission; but they could not be regarded by their teachers as being at home, or in a condition to be permanently benefitted. Harmony fell within the limits of the state of Missouri, which occasioned additional embarrassments. In 1828, by a treaty entered into with the Arkansas Cherokees, Union and the forming settlement at Hopefield were included in the land assigned to the Cherokees. The latter station was broken up and removed, and the former became an unsuitable place for an Osage school, and soon ceased to receive that class of pupils. By a further extension of the Cherokee country, the settlers at Hopefield were again obliged to abandon their fields and lodges, and to commence anew still further north. Within the last few years, white settlers have been locating themselves in the vicinity of Harmony, and thus increasing the embarrassments under which that school was conducted. In the mean time the number of white travellers and traders who had been passing through or residing among the Osages has been increasing. New temptations have been presented to them. Intoxicating liquors have been introduced in great quantities, and the Osages, though slow to imitate either the whites or their red brethren of other tribes, have at last contracted a fondness for them, which their ignorance and a feeling of their humbled and melancholy condition well fitted them to indulge. The influence of the traders, who have great sway over their minds, is to prevent their adopting the habits of settled agricultural life, and to
lead them to devote themselves more entirely to hunting, wandering further and further west, as the game retires in that direction.

Owing to circumstances like these, it is the opinion of the missionaries that the Osages were never so poor, dissipated, and wretched, as at the present time; or in a condition more unfavorable to the influence of religious truth.

The situation of the Osages and their affairs being such, it became obvious last autumn, that the mission families could not advantagiously be kept longer at Harmony, or the boarding-school be continued. Such were the views of the Committee and the missionaries. Accordingly arrangements were made for disposing of the property of the Board at the station. The members of mission families there, as no other field of missionary labor was opened in that vicinity, where, considering their age and the circumstances of their case, the Lord seemed to be calling them to enter, requested and received a discharge from the further service of the Board. The Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge, of Boudinot, also presented a similar request, and received his discharge early in the spring. The Rev. Messrs. Dodge and Jones have since been commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society to preach as missionaries in the white settlements in the vicinity of Harmony, where they are now laboring. Some of the mission families still occupy the buildings and grounds at the station.

The school was discontinued about the first of March. Some of the pupils have gone home to their friends; others are retained in the families of their former teachers, with the hope of protecting them till maturer years from the bad influences to which they would otherwise be exposed. Some of the older and more promising members of the school are establishing themselves as farmers.

One assistant missionary is now the only remaining individual of the Osage mission; and should the effort, which it is said will be made the present autumn, to bring the whole tribe upon their reservation, and by aiding them in erecting houses and opening fields, to induce them to exchange the hunter's mode of life for that of the agriculturist, fail, the mission must probably be abandoned.

A retrospect of the history of this mission cannot be taken without awakening many painful emotions. Very few, if any, of the adults of the tribe have been induced to exchange their savage and migratory habits for a civilized and industrious life; or to substitute the christian doctrines and practice for their ridiculous and absurd superstitions; or have been in any other manner benefitted as to their condition or character. The number of youths educated in the schools has been comparatively small, and of this small number few have given evidence that the gospel, under whose daily influence they sat for years, has been to them the power of God unto salvation; while many have returned to their friends and former manner of life, and become as filthy and debased as those who had never enjoyed
such advantages; and not a few others have been enticed away, to sink into the lowest depths of pollution and misery. The amount of funds expended on the mission has been great; and so also has been the number of laborers who have engaged in promoting it. Not a few of these, after going through a course of arduous service, have gone down to the grave, the victims of disease and hardship; others, worn down by toil and disheartened by opposing difficulties, have retired from the field with broken constitutions; while the remnant, after having labored with much fidelity and patience nearly fifteen years, have felt themselves compelled to abandon the work, leaving the Osages, with scarcely an exception, more miserable and hopeless, both as to condition and character, than they were when the mission was commenced among them.

Such instances, while they should render us more humble in view of the utter impotence of all human agents and means, and more disposed to look to God to give efficiency to his own word, should not tempt us to doubt respecting our duty to have the gospel preached to every people, or to feel less certain that all the divine promises relative to its ultimate and universal triumph will be fully accomplished.

MISSION TO THE PAWNEES.

John Dunbar, Missionary; Benedict Satterlee, Physician and Catechist; Samuel Allis, Jr., Assistant; Mrs. Allis.

(1 station, 1 missionary, 1 physician, 1 assistant, and 1 female.)

Doct. Benedict Satterlee, from the medical school at Fairfield, New York, and his wife, and Miss Palmer of Ithaca, affianced to Mr. Allis, were appointed to the Pawnee mission, and proceeded early in the spring, by way of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, towards their destined field of labor. At Liberty, on the western frontier of the state of Missouri, Mrs. Satterlee, who was attacked with a severe cold before she commenced her journey, became much more ill, and on the 30th of April she was called away by death from her husband and the scene of her contemplated labor, on which she was just ready to enter. Her end was full of peace and hope. Doct. Satterlee reached Bellevue, a settlement on the Missouri river, about 130 miles from the Pawnee country, on the 27th of May. Mr. and Mrs. Allis were to remain near that place during the summer; while Mr. Dunbar and Doct. Satterlee were expected to accompany the Pawnee bands on their summer hunt.

During the summer and winter of last year, Messrs. Dunbar and Allis accompanied the Indians as heretofore, receiving the same kind treatment, and directing their attention principally to the acquisition of the language. In this Mr. D. states that he had made such proficiency as to be able to understand nearly all which the Indians said, and to express his thoughts with little difficulty on common topics.
He could make himself but very imperfectly understood on religious subjects. The health of these brethren has been good, without interruption. They feel perfectly safe among the Indians, and think the prospect of benefitting them is favorable. The tribe is large, their disposition kind, and their location such as to afford a mission among them facilities for exerting an extensive influence among the Indians generally in that quarter. Nothing prevents the free access of missionaries to them, or presents formidable obstacle to preaching the gospel to the whole 8,000 or 10,000 which the tribe embraces. Other large tribes west and south of the Pawnees are equally accessible and friendly; among which may be named the Shiennes, Arapahoes, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. Even among those tribes which are said to be hostile to the whites, a missionary would probably have little cause to apprehend danger; and however unfavorable their wandering and predatory habits may be to the exertion of a Christian influence over them, there is little ground to expect that there will be any improvement in this respect till Christian benevolence shall interpose in their behalf.

No schools have yet been established among the Pawnees. Books must first be prepared in their language, and the obstacles to establishing any other than boarding-schools, will be nearly insuperable till the Indians shall adopt a more settled manner of life. Some attempts are in contemplation by the United States' agent for effecting this; and on the result of these the mode of proceeding in the mission must very much depend.

**INDIANS WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.**

Samuel Parker, Henry H. Spalding, Missionaries; Marcus Whitman, Physician; William H. Gray, Mechanic; Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding.

(1 station, 2 missionaries, 1 mechanic, and 2 females.)

Mr. Parker and Doct. Whitman continued the exploring tour, which it was stated in the last Report they had commenced, till they arrived, about the middle of August, at the rendezvous of the traders on Green river, a branch of the western Colorado. They conferred with a number of tribes of Indians to which they could have access, and obtained information respecting others from travellers and traders with whom they met. So far as they could learn, the Indians in that quarter are generally friendly and ready to receive missionaries and teachers among them. They were also led to conclude that the Indians in the mountains are more numerous and more densely settled, than has heretofore been supposed. Their attention was particularly attracted to a band of the Flat Head and Nez Perces tribe; and so favorable did the prospect of missionary labor among them appear, that it was thought expedient for Dr. Whitman to return and
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obtain associates, with a view of immediately commencing a mission in their country. Doct. W. accordingly directed his course homeward, and reached St. Louis on the 4th of November. Mr. Parker continued his tour westerly to the waters of the Oregon river, and thence down the river to Fort Vancouver and the Pacific Ocean. The Indians near the coast were found to be very few in number, and extremely poor and wretched. A fatal epidemic which prevailed four or five years ago, swept off three-fourths of the population on that coast, and for two or three hundred miles inland. Mr. Parker is expected to return to the United States within a few months.

Doct. Whitman and Mr. Spalding, with their wives and Mr. Gray, about the first of March commenced their journey up the Missouri river toward the Flat Head country, and were near the mouth of the Great Platte river on the 20th of May, when the latest intelligence from them was dated. Having been disappointed in securing a passage in the boat of the American Fur Company, which annually makes trips high up the Missouri river, they were obliged to prepare themselves to make the whole journey by land.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that all the Indian tribes, throughout the immense territory extending from the western frontier of the United States to the Pacific Ocean, may be approached by missionaries, without serious difficulty or danger, whenever suitable persons shall be found in sufficient numbers for the service.

MISSION TO THE SIOUX.

LAC QUI PARLE.—Thomas S. Williamson, Missionary and Physician; Alexander Huggens, Farmer; and their wives; Sarah Ponge, Teacher.

LAKE HARRIET.—Jedediah D. Stevens, Missionary; Mrs. Stevens; Lucy C. Stevens, Assistant.

(2 stations, 2 missionaries, 1 farmer, and 5 females.)

Doct. Williamson and his associates arrived at Lac qui Parle on the 9th of July of last year. Above seventy Indian families spend their summers within half a mile of the station; and near Lake Travers, about a day's ride distant, there are 200 families.

Much of the time of the missionaries has been occupied in erecting buildings, and providing other accommodations for their families. They have made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of the Sioux or Dakota language, in which they have prepared vocabularies of considerable extent; and 500 copies of a small spelling-book, embracing twenty-two pages, has been printed. The sick have demanded and received a share of their time and attention, and they have afforded medical aid as their circumstances would permit. Schools have been opened at each of the stations; but the number of pupils has been exceedingly variable. When the Indians are on
their hunting excursions, few children are left behind, while at other times large schools may be collected. At both stations the missionaries have been without suitable school-houses or books, yet when the Indians have been in the vicinity the number of pupils in each has varied from fifteen to twenty-five; a considerable number of whom, notwithstanding all the disadvantages, have made commendable progress in learning to read.

In communicating christian knowledge to the Indians, the missionaries have been able to accomplish but little, owing to their ignorance of the language and the want of competent interpreters. A church has, however, been organized at Lac qui Parle, to which the trader at that post has been admitted. Hopes are entertained that some other persons at the station have been savingly benefitted by the religious instruction communicated there.

The Sioux or Dakota tribe is supposed to embrace about 25,000 Indians, who wander and hunt through the extensive country lying between the 43d and 49th degrees of north latitude, and extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers. Their means of subsistence are often scanty and obtained with difficulty; and their sufferings from cold, hunger, nakedness, and disease are great; and the missionaries are often pained in view of the most heart-rending scenes of wretchedness and suffering. To christian benevolence alone they must probably look for relief.

MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

La Pointe.—Sherman Hall, Missionary; Joseph Town, Farmer and Mechanic; and their wives; Delia Cook, Teacher.

Pokegumma.—Frederick Ayer, Teacher; Mrs. Ayer; John L. Seymour, Teacher and Mechanic; Sabrina Sieveux, Assistant.

Leech Lake.—William T. Boazwell, Missionary, and his wife.

Fon du Lac.—Edmund F. Ely, and Granville T. Sproat, Teachers and Catechists; Mrs. Ely.

(4 stations, 2 missionaries, 3 catechists and teachers, 2 farmers and mechanics, and 7 females.)

Yellow Lake being found to be an unfavorable place for exerting a steady and extensive influence over the Indians, and especially for collecting them into a permanent agricultural settlement, it was thought best for Mr. Ayer and his family to remove to Pokegumma Lake, a body of water communicating by a short channel with Snake river, and through that with the St. Croix river and the Mississippi. The new station is about fifty miles west southwest from Yellow Lake, and about two and a half days travel from St. Peters. The soil is much better and more easily cultivated than that at Yellow Lake, and the fish and game are much more abundant.
Mr. Sproat, an approved teacher residing in the vicinity of Mackinaw, though not formally appointed by the Committee, proceeded to La Pointe last autumn, with a view to entering into the labors of this mission, in case his labors should be needed. His aid was welcomed by the brethren of the mission, and he may probably become permanently attached to the mission. It was thought best that he should be for the present associated with Mr. Ely at Fon du Lac.

A number of the youths of both sexes from the Mackinaw school, have, during the last year or two, gone to reside at stations connected with this mission; some of whom have been highly useful as interpreters and assistants, while others have contributed little to lighten the burdens of the missionaries or promote the welfare of the Indians.

Three native catechists from the Methodist missions in Canada, being unable to proceed to the place of their destination, further west, spent the winter at La Pointe and Fon du Lac, where their Christian deportment and labors were apparently highly useful to the Indians. The gospel has been more extensively and faithfully preached during the last year, than during any previous year since the mission was established. Still, in communicating Christian knowledge to the Indians, the missionaries have labored under various embarrassments. Very few can be collected in regular congregations at any of the stations. They must be addressed individually or in families, or when a few can be gathered in their huts. At Yellow Lake, before the family removed from that place, at Fon du Lac, and especially at La Pointe, the interest manifested in hearing preaching and the reading of the Scriptures, has considerably increased. During the winter an unusual spirit of prayer and anxious concern for the salvation of the Indians, prevailed at the latter station, accompanied by a corresponding spirit of inquiry and readiness to listen to instruction among the people. Two Indians, a man and his wife, were hopefully converted, and, with two other persons, received to the fellowship of the church. Three other persons gave some evidence of having been born again, and in August two were candidates for admission to the church. The Spirit of the Lord was obviously there; and the mission family, deeply impressed with a consciousness of their own impotence, and brought to rely on the gracious power of God, were greatly encouraged. A similar state of religious feeling prevailed about the same time at Yellow Lake, where two or three, it is believed, were converted to God. At Leech Lake and Fon du Lac there were at that time some tokens for good, though no full accounts have been received from either of those stations. At the latter station, where there are many papal Indians, Mr. Ely was invited to attend their meetings, and sing and pray and read the New Testament to them in their own language. He was subsequently requested to discontinue his prayers, but the interest in the reading of the Scriptures increased to such a degree that little assemblies were collected nearly every night for this purpose. The meetings at La Pointe for Eng-
lish preaching, though attended by but few, have been peculiarly interesting and encouraging.

The school at La Pointe has increased in numbers and interest. Forty-six pupils have attended during the year, and while the Indians were encamped near it, the average daily attendance was twenty-five or thirty, but at other times not more than twelve or fifteen. Thirty-five were enrolled in the school at Yellow Lake, and the average number daily was fourteen. At Fon du Lac the school contained on an average sixteen pupils, nearly all of whom were children of papists. During the summer the daily attendance was twenty, including some promising young men who made good proficiency in learning to read their own language. As there is no family government among these Indians, the parents never constrain their children to attend school; and the children, having of course very inadequate notions of the value of the advantages to be enjoyed, are tardy and irregular.

At La Pointe and Yellow Lake some pains have been taken to induce the Indians to adopt the habits of civilized life, and not wholly without success. Aid has been afforded to such Indians as were disposed to avail themselves of it, in clearing and fencing land, procuring implements, seeds, etc., and in building. About $150 have been expended for this purpose at La Pointe, and in such a manner as to encourage the Indians, lead them to form habits of industry, and to teach them how to labor advantageously for themselves. At Yellow Lake or Pokegumma three or four Indians have opened and cultivated small fields, gladly availing themselves of the proffered assistance, while others seemed ready to do it as soon as the mission family should be in a situation to aid them at the new station. Others were procuring cows and horses for themselves, and on the whole there was a gradual advance as to industry and civilization. The principal chief at Leech Lake had enlarged his field, purchased a horse, and was making an attempt to raise cows. No cattle had ever been kept at this place, on account of the predatory character of the surrounding Indians. Mr. Boutwell and the chief were going to try the experiment together.

A priest of the papal church took up his residence at La Pointe and Fon du Lac more than a year since. He had baptized a few of the Indians, who still seemed as friendly to the missionaries and as much inclined to listen to instruction as before. It was not known that he had attempted to oppose the mission, nor did his influence among the Indians seem to be great.

Additional laborers are much needed in this mission. At the stations now occupied there should be at least one more ordained missionary, two schoolmasters, and a layman, farmer or mechanic, at each station, who shall devote his principal attention to the Indians, teaching them how to perform various kinds of labor, and aiding them to overcome the difficulties which must ever be met by a people who are passing from a savage into a civilized state; and without which
aid their progress must be slow, protracted, and attended with many discouragements and relapses.

In the opinion of the missionaries, other stations might advantageously be occupied without delay. The necessities of the Indians are urgent; and there are no obstacles to be encountered which will not probably become more formidable the longer the work is deferred.

Mr. Ely was in the summer of last year united in marriage with Miss Catherine Bissel of Mackinaw, and Mr. Town with Miss Hannah Hill of Chicago.

The following books have been printed in the Ojibwa language during the year, viz:—

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Making in all 2,000 copies and 164,000 pages.

The gospel of Luke has been translated into the Ojibwa language, by Mr. Hall, assisted by a native young man, and is ready for the press.

**MISSION SCHOOL AT MACKINAW.**

Lucius Garey, Superintendent of Secular Concerns; Mrs. Garey; W. R. Campbell, Teacher; Mrs. Campbell; Eunice O. Osmer, Hannah Goodale, and Jane Leavitt, Teachers and Assistants.

(1 station, 1 catechist, 1 teacher, and 5 females.)

Miss Skinner was last autumn united in marriage to Rev. Mr. Denton, a missionary from the Basle Seminary in Switzerland, destined to the Indians near Prairie du Chien; and after spending the winter at the station, proceeded to join her husband early the last spring. The health of Miss McFarland having become much impaired, and owing to the reduction of the school, her services not being greatly needed, she left Mackinaw last autumn, and will not probably resume her labors in the mission family.

No ordained missionary has been stationed on the island during the year. The meetings have been conducted principally by Mr. Schoolcraft, the United States' agent for Indian affairs, and Mr. Garey, and have been very well attended. The members of the church have manifested a good degree of christian feeling, and have generally adorned their profession. Since the removal of the business of the American Fur Company from the island, the number of English residents has been much diminished, and the number now connected
with the church, including some pious soldiers in the garrison, does not exceed thirty-five or forty. The Rev. Oren C. Thompson, from the Detroit presbytery, with which the church is connected, has, by direction of the presbytery, spent three or four Sabbaths at Mackinaw, administered the Lord's supper, and preached to the people, by which the church was much refreshed. Much effort has been made to obtain a missionary to take charge of the spiritual concerns of the station, but it has proved ineffectual.

The school which is under the instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, has been somewhat reduced in numbers during the year; the number of boarding scholars of both sexes having been only twenty-nine, and the whole daily attendance, including the pupils from the village, having been forty-six. Owing to the establishment of other missionary stations among the bands of Indians around and beyond Mackinaw, and in part probably to papal influence exerted over some bands in the vicinity, applications for admittance to the school are much fewer than formerly; and it is doubtful whether it will be expedient to continue the school for a long period, without essentially changing its character. The opportunity for benefitting the Indians is also much less than when they were accustomed to resort to the Island for purposes of trade. The Committee have considered the expediency of substituting for the present school a seminary for educating native teachers and catechists, provided suitable candidates could be obtained. But no small difficulties are anticipated in carrying this plan into effect, and the favorable results cannot be calculated upon with much certainty.

MISSION TO THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Cutting Marsh, Missionary; Chauncey Hall, Teacher; Mrs. Hall,
(1 station, 1 missionary, 1 teacher, and 1 female.)

Before the close of the last year the Indians and the mission family had finished their removal, and were settled on the new reservation. In this respect the facilities for giving instruction, both in schools and in religious meetings, have been greater during the last year than during the two years preceding. But even now, when the Indians have hardly put up their houses and cleared and inclosed their fields, the proposal has been made to take them from their houses again, and transport them to a country west of the Mississippi river. Their minds are beginning to be agitated on the subject. The perplexity and discouragement to which the missionaries are subjected from this source are very great; but not to be compared with the disheartening and deteriorating influence exerted on the Indians by being obliged so often to abandon the houses and fields which they were just beginning to enjoy, and to endure new toils and
exposures to prepare for themselves other homes, of which they may be despoiled as soon. How manifestly impossible is it that a people should become more industrious, intelligent, or moral, or should acquire more of the comforts of life, or rise in character, while kept in so agitated and unsettled a state.

During the past year the Indians have been unusually engaged about their various labors; and temperance, industry, and attention to meetings and religious instruction have been more general, both among old and young, than for the preceding two or three years. Some instances of hopeful conversion have occurred, and numbers have been seriously concerned about their salvation. Under the influence of the temptations which have beset the people from the white settlers, who are crowding in around them, some painful cases of defection have occurred; while others have exhibited the power of Christian principle in resisting temptation, so as to excite the admiration of unprincipled men. The number now in the church has not been reported.

Mr. Marsh has, by request, assisted in organizing a Presbyterian church at Green Bay, consisting of thirteen members. He preaches occasionally to a small congregation which assembles there.

As the Indians did not settle on their new lands so compactly as was hoped, the school has labored under embarrassment from the fact that many of the children were too distant from its location to attend it regularly. The school last fall and winter received forty-six pupils, though the average attendance was hardly twenty. Last spring it was thought best to open a new school in the southern part of their town, and a young female was hired to teach. This school was attended by about twenty pupils, and is promising.

**MISSION TO THE NEW-YORK INDIANS.**

**Tuscarora.**—William Williams, Missionary, and his wife; Elizabeth Stone and Lucia G. Smith, Teachers.

**Seneca.**—Asher Wright, Missionary, and his wife; Asenath Bishop, Teacher.

**Cattaraugus.**—Asher Bliss, Missionary, and his wife; Andelusia Lee, Teacher.

**Alleghany.**—William Hall, Teacher and Catechist, and his wife.
(4 stations, 3 missionaries, 1 teacher, and 8 females.)

The state of religious feelings on all the reservations has been fluctuating; sometimes encouraging the missionaries to hope that the Spirit of God was about to display his converting and sanctifying power; and then again stupidity and backsliding have but too obviously characterized the members of the several churches. Much harmony and worldly prosperity have prevailed, but few have given evidence of having turned from darkness to light. None have been received to the churches at Tuscarora and Seneca, except two at the
former station from another church. Only two are mentioned as having been received to the church at Cattaraugus, and one at Alleghany. Deducting the number of those who have been removed by death, and four or five who have been subjected to the censures of the churches, the whole number of members connected with the mission churches is less than it was last year; the number at Tuscarora being 44, at Seneca 40, at Cattaraugus and Alleghany 56; in all 196.

Ten schools have been taught on the four reservations for a greater or less portion of the year, embracing in all about 250 pupils; the average daily attendance, however, not having probably exceeded 200. Flourishing Sabbath schools have also been maintained, and an evening school at Cattaraugus for young men and adults; besides efforts which have been made to teach some of the Indians to read in their own language. At Tuscarora it is supposed that as large a portion of the children have attended school as is usual in the surrounding white settlements. The prejudices of some of the older heathen chiefs against christian schools seem to be yielding, and a number of pupils from families belonging to the heathen party attend the schools.

The christian Indians manifest an interest in the spiritual welfare of their people. It was stated at the meeting of their convention, held in January last, that the deacons on each reservation had visited all the families on the several reservations, except their own, for the purpose of promoting christian knowledge and piety. Fifty dollars were contributed by the Indians, and appropriated to the advancement of the cause of education.

The dwelling-house at Seneca had become so far decayed that it was found necessary to rebuild it, which has been accomplished during the past summer.

A small reading-book with a vocabulary, embracing forty-two pages, has been prepared in the Seneca language by Mr. Wright, and one thousand copies printed.

MISSION TO THE ABERNAQUIS.

Peter Paul Osunkherhine, Native Preacher.
(1 station, and 1 native preacher.)

In January last Osunkherhine was invited by the presbytery of Champlain to attend their meeting, when he was licensed to preach the gospel; and at their session in June he was ordained by the same presbytery as an evangelist to his native tribe. The opposition to him and his labors, which had previously been great and unremitting, was immediately embittered. His papal countrymen, under the influence of their priest, had previously succeeded by their representa-
tions to the governor of Canada, in getting him removed from the office of government schoolmaster and interpreter; and they now sent in their petitions to have him removed from the reservation. The governor, however, would not interfere; and Osunkherhine went on with his labors, determined, as he says, "to depend only on the Lord, who is stronger than them all." He now preaches every Sabbath, holds prayer and conference meetings often during the week, visits and converses with the people on religious subjects, and teaches school every day. About twenty-five hearers attend his meetings, "because," as he says, "they believe the bible religion to be better than what is taught by the priest, though perhaps they are not all new creatures by the Spirit." One has made a public profession of religion, and some others appear to have been converted to God. Every attempt has been made by the priest and his adherents to draw them from the truth; but persuasion, argument, and threatening have been unavailing.

When the Indian families are at home, the school is attended by fifteen or twenty; but when they are absent on their hunting excursions, only six or eight are present. The parents of these children seem to be deeply interested in the school. Two other schools have been opened in opposition to Osunkherhine's, one by an Irish, the other by a French Catholic; but they are small and irregularly attended.

Osunkherhine has recently procured a small press and a supply of types for printing small cards and tracts in the language of his people, which he hopes may extend his usefulness, especially among those who have been taught by him to read.

A number of ministers in the vicinity of St. Francis, the place of his residence, have expressed much confidence in his character, and cordial approbation of his labors.

SUMMARY.

During the past year the receipts of the Board have amounted to $176,232 15, and the expenditures have been $210,407 54; besides $37,900 entrusted to the Board and expended by its missionaries for various bible and tract societies. The number of missions now under the care of the Board is thirty-one, including eighty-one stations; at which are laboring one-hundred and fifteen ordained missionaries, five of whom are regularly educated physicians, ten other physicians, sixteen teachers and catechists, eight printers and bookbinders, fourteen other lay assistant missionaries, and one hundred and fifty-eight married and unmarried female assistant missionaries; making in all three hundred and twenty missionary laborers sent from this country; and, including five native preachers and seventy-two other native teachers and assistants, three hundred and ninety-eight
persons now connected with the missions of the Board and supported from its funds. Of these, fifteen ordained missionaries, two physicians, three other male and twenty-three married and unmarried female assistant missionaries, in all forty-three, have been sent forth during the year. Connected with the several missions are forty-four churches gathered by the labors of the missionaries, embracing 2003 members; also 420 schools, embracing 17,715 pupils, besides four seminaries for training native preachers and teachers, at which 327 pupils are receiving instruction. There are ten printing establishments for the use of the missions, (at three of which are type and stereotype founderies,) at which sixteen presses are kept in operation. These establishments possess the means of printing in nineteen different languages, spoken by more than 450,000,000 of people; and during the year have printed not less than 481,665 copies of books, tracts, and portions of the scriptures, embracing not less than 18,640,536 pages. The whole number of pages printed for the missions of the Board since their commencement is not far from 116,000,000.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing this Report to a close, it may be useful to present an outline of the plan on which the missions of the Board have been established, and in conformity with which they may be enlarged till the knowledge of the gospel shall be disseminated, and its benign and saving influence felt by all the families of mankind.

The following statements are made for the purpose, first, of showing that, in extending the operations of the Board among unevangelized nations, reference is had to system, and to great ultimate results; and secondly, of ascertaining whether the Christian community will sustain the Board in endeavoring, with the divine aid, to fill up the outline here presented, and to carry their plans into execution as fully and as speedily as possible.

Has not the time arrived when the followers of Christ should be brought to look more distinctly at the work of introducing and establishing the Christian religion throughout the earth, as a work the whole of which is feasible, a work to be accomplished, by human instrumentality, and that without great delay? And having estimated the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking, ought not each portion of the church, or the several societies which act in their behalf, instead of regarding the work as an undivided whole, equally incumbent on all, but for which none is peculiarly responsible—a work which may require they know not how large expenditures, or how many men, and to be accomplished they know not when,—rather to obtain as well defined views as possible of the several divisions of the great field which they are respectively called to cultivate, while each
should make its calculations as to the number of men and the amount of funds and labor which it must furnish, and the length of time within which it might probably bring its allotted task to a close? Each would then have its own work clearly in view; would compare its means with the extent of the enterprise; would measure the progress made towards the desired result, and would press onward with singleness of purpose, with well directed exertions, and with animation and hope, till the earth should be filled with the knowledge of the Lord.

Before presenting the outline of what it may be proper for the Board to aim to accomplish, two preliminary remarks are important.

1. It is presumed that the evangelical churches of Christendom have entered upon the work of missions to the heathen with the intention of publishing the gospel to the whole unevangelized world.

2. That the American Board, however, as a missionary institution, does not undertake alone to publish the gospel to all these nations. Other societies in this land, and Christians of other nations, have entered upon this work, and others still will engage in it. Our English brethren are doing more than ourselves, and will not be behind us in this race of usefulness. The French and German churches, too, are beginning to develope the spirit of missionary enterprise; but for some time to come, owing to the state of their civil and religious institutions and the limited prevalence of evangelical piety among them, these churches can be expected to do little more than furnish auxiliary forces to the grand spiritual armies of England and America. In Russia, also, there seems to be the elements of religious enterprise struggling to be freed from the chains of civil and ecclesiastical despotism.

Acting on the principle of not interfering with other evangelical missionary societies, and with the evangelical churches of other portions of Christendom,—since there is room enough and more than enough for all,—the American Board will direct its efforts to specific portions of the great field.

In pointing out these portions as definitely as possible, reference will be first had to missions and countries beyond sea.

On the African continent the attention of the Board is directed more especially to the central regions, and at the same time to certain points on the western and southern coasts. The stations already formed upon the two coasts are starting points for the interior. A range of mountains extends from west to east through the heart of Africa. In western Africa these are called the Kong mountains, and farther east they have long been known as the Mountains of the Moon. Eastward of the Niger they are observed to rise, though in the torrid zone, to the elevation of perpetual snow. These must furnish temperate and salubrious retreats from the burning valleys and plans. Recent discoveries lead us to suppose that a spur from this
great central chain comes down to the neighborhood of our mission at Cape Palmas. If so, with the blessing of heaven, we may soon establish ourselves upon it. Taking another position at Cape Coast Castle, 450 miles eastward of Cape Palmas, and advancing thence into the Ashantee country, we may soon occupy the mountain range at a more advanced position eastward. Now, too, that the passion for geographical research has opened the Niger to the observation of the world, we only wait for commerce to render the ascent practicable for the gospel. Already steamboats from Liverpool—manned, however, almost wholly by native Africans—are ascending and descending that river. As soon as commerce succeeds in making a speedy, annual passage up the Niger to Boosa, the Board propose to occupy some upland position near that place, 1200 miles in a straight line from our present station at Cape Palmas. This will bring us within reach of populous nations, that will give us much scope for our labors, and make large demands upon our patrons for their sons and daughters, their contributions and their prayers. But why remain on the western banks of the Niger? The salubrious highlands on the east will invite us to advance into regions nearer the centre of the continent, and never yet known to the civilized world.

The Board propose, also, to approach the centre of Africa from the south. For this purpose they have commenced a mission at Port Natal, 900 miles eastward of Cape Town, and another in the interior 400 miles from Port Natal. What facilities or obstacles will present themselves in our progress towards the centre of the continent from this position, we do not know, the region not having been explored. But there is a restless feeling among men of science, and merchants, and statesmen, and there is a noble feeling waking up in the church of Christ, which will grow stronger and stronger until it is known whether that space of 2,000 miles, now a void in the conceptions of mankind, be well watered, fertile, and populous; or whether it be a great southern Sahara. If populous, the Board propose, the Lord granting permission, to advance northward till our line of missions from the west and south shall meet, and keep a jubilee on the mountains of the centre. The proposed line of operations from Cape Palmas to Port Natal is about 4,500 miles.

In Asia, the Board have another great line of missions marked out for the enterprise of the churches. The line begins at Constantinople, or rather in Macedonia; runs through the northern districts of Asia Minor, through Persia and Afghanistan, down through western and southern India to Ceylon. On this line we have stations already at Constantinople, two in Asia Minor, one or two in Persia, three in western India, one in southern India, and a number in Ceylon; and a missionary has been appointed to Rajpootana, higher up the line in western India.

Another line commences in Greece, passes through the southern districts of Asia Minor, through Syria and Palestine to Mesopotamia.
CONCLUSION.

On this line three stations have been formed among the Greeks, one in Asia Minor, and two in Syria and Palestine.

Another series of missions has been projected and commenced in eastern Asia and the neighboring archipelago. The central point is Singapore, at which a station has been formed. The plans of the Committee, however, concerning the vast field of which this is at present the geographical, commercial, and religious centre, are not matured, and cannot be without more facts. It is proposed to extend missions up the populous valley of Siam, towards China in that direction; to the great neighboring islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; and to the coasts of China and Japan, as soon as Divine Providence allows missions to occupy them. Already we have a station in Siam, another at Canton, and one or two in the islands.

How soon it will be practicable to extend our missions westward from the Sandwich Islands among other islands of the North Pacific, it is not now possible to determine.

Such is a concise geographical view of the plans of the Committee, as far as they have been formed, for the missions of the Board, in benighted countries beyond the limits of our own territory.

The Indian tribes may be arranged geographically in two classes; those within the limits of the States and territories of the Union, and those beyond the western frontiers. The former, to which a few years since missions were principally confined, are now removing from their present location; and, considering their prospects, may in the formation of future plans, be left out of the account. Their number at the present time may be estimated at 75,000.

The tribes beyond the limits of our states and territories may also be divided into two classes; the one embracing the tribes which have emigrated from the east, and the other those who now occupy their original country. The former are generally agriculturists and settled in their mode of living, and most of them are partially civilized; while the latter obtain subsistence mainly by hunting, are migratory in their habits, and savage in their character. The emigrant tribes, when they shall be joined by their brethren now east of the Mississippi river, will probably embrace about 108,000 souls, while the native tribes between our western frontiers and the Rocky Mountains, including about 10,000 Ojibwas on the north, are estimated to embrace 122,000. Of the number of those who occupy the territory including the mountains and regions beyond to the Pacific ocean, no correct estimate can be formed.

The western Indians have been approached at the southern and northern extremities of their territory. In the south, beginning with the emigrant Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks, the line of our missions extends to the Pawnee country, and thence, by means of the exploring tour performed within the last eighteen months, and the new station recently taken among the Flat Head and Nez Perces tribes, to the Oregon river.
On the north, our line begins with Mackinaw and the Stockbridge Indians, and proceeds on from the southwestern shores of lake Superior, through the Ojibwa country, to the head waters of the Mississippi, and thence into the country of the Sioux, whose bands extend westerly to the head waters of the Missouri. Here we meet with numerous extensive tribes, through which the line should be extended till it intersect the first mentioned line beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The facilities of access to these portions of the world are rapidly multiplying. No science has made more rapid progress during the last twenty-five years, than that of geography; no art has improved more than the art of travelling; no enterprise has exerted itself with such amazing power and effect as that of commerce. Steamboats have made rivers as navigable as the ocean; and have extended the facilities of rapid water communication into the centres of vast continents. Already are they on the Niger, ascending to the heart of Africa; and on the Ganges, the Indus, and the Euphrates, ascending to the heart of Asia. They ply between Calcutta and Bombay and the Red Sea; are found in all parts of the Mediterranean, and in the Black Sea; and have actually made their appearance among the islands of the Indian Archipelago. In all this we notice the wonder-working of the providence of God, preparing the way for his churches to publish the gospel everywhere.

The parts of the earth where it is proposed to establish missions, with a view to occupying, in connection with those already commenced, that portion of the unevangelized world which may properly be allotted to the American churches which sustain the Board, having been noticed, the agency to be used will now be briefly described.

Human nature is found to be the same in every climate and nation. The causes which can degrade man in one land below his natural level, will exert the same depressing influence in every land where they are allowed to operate uncontrolled. On the other hand, the causes which, through the blessing of God, elevate him to a holy and happy life in one land, will have equal efficacy and are equally necessary in every other. Man can no more be enlightened without education, or holy without the gospel, in Africa or Asia, than in America. He must rise there and every where else by the same means by which we are raised and by which we are sustained on the scale of social life. Hence the true and simple theory of missions. They are an endeavor to extend to heathen nations the means of improvement, and especially of moral improvement, which we enjoy. They are built upon unquestioned principles of our nature, and upon our every day experience of cause and effect, as well as upon the plainest commands of the word of God. The institutions and influences which we observe to be so effectual, under God, at home, and
in which we are taught to repose so much confidence, we endeavor to send abroad by means of foreign missions, and to make them the common property of mankind; not doubting at all their transforming influence, as instruments in His hands by whose command we act. These are the **preaching of the gospel, education, and the press**.

The **preaching of the gospel** is of course the leading instrumentality in missions. This was almost the only means which the apostles could command, for in their day there was no press, and neither books nor education for the multitude. The preaching of the gospel is still, and ever will be, the grand means for the conversion of men. The leading object of the Board, therefore, is to supply the millions embraced within the contemplated range of their operations with the preached gospel. Excepting the Sandwich Islands, however,—where the peculiar providence of God has made it necessary for us to occupy the whole ground at once, and such other tribes as may become similarly situated,—the Committee are not expecting adequately to supply the people with stated preaching from our own land. Nor do they expect to furnish any foreign nation with preachers for many continuous generations. Heathen nations must be rendered independent of Christendom for their religious teachers as soon as possible. In no other way can this be done, than by endeavoring to raise up men in every place, men born and educated in the several countries, who may be ordained as pastors of the churches. The plans of the Board are formed with a view to this result. Institutions, combining in their nature both the college and the theological seminary, enter into the plans of all our missions beyond sea. We have them now at the Sandwich Islands, in Ceylon, at Constantinople. We have them resolved upon and projected in the Grecian Archipelago, in Syria, among the Nestorians of Persia, among the Maharratas of India, and at Singapore. They will be needed in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Rajpootana, Siam, China, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Around these seminaries, to a greater or less extent, are schools of different orders for the elementary Christian education of youth—partly to furnish promising youths for the seminaries, and partly to furnish model schools, to raise up native teachers for schools, and to cultivate a habit of reading and a taste for education among the people. To superintend this department, it will probably be important to send a small number of well qualified lay-teachers to each of the missions. In process of time native teachers will be qualified to take the whole charge of elementary schools, and even to take the professorships in the seminaries. But, as the Committee have adopted the standing rule that none of the seminaries shall have permanent funds, it will be long before pecuniary aid can be withheld from them.

15
The creative power in education has been the press. This is the modern gift of tongues; and in many respects it is better than that which the apostles had. It is proposed to make great use of the press. Printing establishments have already been formed at the Sandwich Islands, in China, Siam, at Singapore, in Ceylon, western India, Syria, Asia Minor. They are about to be sent to western Africa, south Africa, and the Nestorians of Persia. Ere long it is hoped that this stupendous engine will be planted in several other favorable positions. However, it will probably be expedient to employ presses owned by the Board only so far and so long as they shall be indispensable to the printing which must be done. Natives are trained to the art of printing wherever we have presses. The more promising of these will be encouraged to set up presses of their own, and will receive the patronage of the Board as fast as they can be entrusted with its printing. Our books will be received with less jealousy when coming from native presses, and the native presses will thus be enabled to live, be placed under salutary restraint and stimulus, and will gradually be conducted onward to independence. Gradually, too, our school-books, versions of the scriptures, and other books, will be replaced by those which are the result of native labor; and thus native authorship will be encouraged, and the natives incited to literary labors by their own presses. Nor is there any thing visionary or remote in these results. Give the natives of the Sandwich Islands a press, and were you then to annihilate the mission, they would continue to write and print in their language as long as they remained a people.

Thus much it seemed necessary to say concerning the mode in which the Board operates through its missions. The object at which they aim is, with the divine blessing, to render the natives independent of foreign aid as soon as possible. They would add, however, that they have no confidence in this or any other system of means, except as instrumentalities in the hands of the Almighty Spirit, which he is wont to bless. All will be in vain without his blessing. Yet that blessing is promised, absolutely pledged, in the work of propagating the gospel—may be calculated upon; and it is unbelief to fear lest, notwithstanding the explicit promises of God, the churches will labor in vain and spend their strength for nought in such a work as this.

It is difficult to say what number of laborers will be needed to carry out the plans which have been described. Probably twelve hundred ordained missionaries, including those already in the service of the Board, would suffice for the countries beyond sea; and those should have the assistance of about three hundred laymen, as physicians, printers, teachers, etc.

No portion of the heathen will require so many laborers or so great expenditures, in proportion to the number of souls to be benefitted,
as the migratory tribes of the North American Indians. No class of
the heathen require more to be done for them, while none are with
greater difficulty brought under a permanent Christian influence.
Nearly the whole of this race must undoubtedly receive the gospel
from the hands of the Christian community in the United States, if
they are ever to partake of its blessings. That portion of them which
might properly be allotted to the Board, would probably require sixty
ordained missionaries, including those now laboring among them, and
twice that number of lay catechists, teachers, etc., who should be in-
telligent men, qualified to give religious instruction among the small
bands with which they should have their residence.

Twelve hundred and sixty ordained missionaries, with four hun-
dred and twenty lay assistants, besides female helpers, may be taken
as the number of laborers which would be requisite to carry this plan
into effect.

The question will arise, whether it is practicable for a single mis-
sionary society to superintend and direct a system thus extended? It
will be altogether practicable. More laborers would indeed be re-
quired in the corresponding and financial departments. The treas-
urer would need more clerks. Another secretary might be appointed
to reside at New York city, and another to reside at Cincinnati; but
no greater number than three would be required at the Missionary
Rooms. An editor might be appointed for the Missionary Herald
and the other publications of the Board, who should devote his whole
time to that business. Africa and the North Pacific might then be
added to the department of Indian missions. Thus the division of
labor might be carried to much greater perfection than it is at pres-
ent, and the multifarious business, which is now not without system,
might be reduced to a still more perfectly systematical arrangement.
More time also would be required of the Prudential Committee. But
it is important to add, that the labors and responsibilities in the ex-
ecutive department are not necessarily and materially increased by an
increase of the number of missionaries in any one mission. In
general the missions of the Board are expected to organize them-
selves for united deliberation and business as soon as three brethren
belong to them, and to become jointly responsible to the Prudential
Committee for all their measures as a body and as individuals. The
more numerous a mission becomes, therefore, provided proper care
has been taken in selecting the members, the more responsibility will
be thrown upon it, and the more will the executive officers at home
be relieved from care. Three hundred missionaries distributed
among our existing missions, after they had actually entered their re-
spective fields, would alleviate rather than increase the cares of
those who have the direction of the missions.

The Board will not deem twelve hundred and sixty preachers of
the gospel a large number to be sent into the extended fields we have
been contemplating. Already, through the smiles of heaven, more
than one-twelfth part of the number are on the ground. But when all are there, supposing we assign to each man the responsibility of seeing the gospel published to 50,000 souls, our supply reaches only 63,000,000 of the hundreds of millions which are to be evangelized. But let the central situation of our contemplated posts be considered. In Africa they extend along its high places—its central regions—the sources of its great rivers—the seats of its more civilized and powerful native races and kingdoms. In Asia, they are the very foci of the nations. They are the radiant points of light and influence. And should our thirty or forty contemplated seminaries enjoy the gracious visitations of the Holy Spirit, they will be like cities set on a hill; the light of them to be seen, and the influence flowing out from them to be felt, over a wide extent of territory.

This plan of operation contemplates an annual and great increase of the number of missionaries and assistants in every department. To furnish twelve hundred and sixty ordained missionaries, which will afford only the scanty supply of one preacher to each 50,000 souls in the population embraced in this plan,—and to accomplish this within any moderate number of years, must obviously require an immediate and great advance on our present augmentation of numbers, by adding eight or ten a year. At this rate of increase it would require more than a hundred years to bring the requisite number into the field; during which time more than three generations of the heathen would go to the judgment, followed by more than five generations of missionaries; thus leaving the great mass of the heathen now on the earth, and two or three generations who may succeed them, unaffected by the renewing and saving power of the gospel.

Carrying this plan into effect involves also the necessity of a corresponding increase of pecuniary resources. Conducting the missions of the Board on their present scale, without reinforcement or extra expenditures of any kind, will require at least $200,000 for the year terminating with next July. Then there is the existing debt of about $40,000 to be cancelled; then about forty mission families now under appointment to be sent out, requiring nearly $40,000 more;—calling for at least $280,000 from the treasury during the year. But here no calculation is made for enlarging our establishments for schools, for printing, for educating native schoolmasters and preachers, or for giving increased efficiency in any manner to the missionaries now in the field. Nor are any calculations made for sending out additional missionaries and assistants who may offer their services during the year. Are, then, our missions to remain from year to year, or for a single year, just where they are—printing no more, gathering no more schools, training no more native assistants, exerting no more powerful and extensive influence of any kind on the heathen? Is the flowing in of missionary candidates, which, during the last year, has much exceeded any thing before, to be arrested, and no provision made for sending them forth, till after another meeting and another
impulse of this kind? Or is there to be high ground taken by the whole Christian community, which shall encourage every young man whose heart the Lord has inclined to go to the heathen, to offer himself; encourage the missionaries to extend their labors and avail themselves of all the facilities within their reach for enlightening and saving the nations; while the Committee shall also feel encouraged to take a wide survey of the heathen world, and to enlarge their plans, and hasten the whole work on to its completion, with an enterprise and vigor corresponding to the emergency of the case.
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1836.

**Mission to Western Africa.**

- Drafts and purchases: $2,085.45
- Outfit, in part, of Mr. White: $240.00
- Expenses of B. V. James: $45.50

Total: $2,370.95

**Mission to South Eastern Africa.**

- Remittances: $6,550.00
- Purchases, &c.: $182.03

Total: $6,732.03

**Mission in Greece.**

- Remittances and purchases: $3,538.30
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin: $955.48
- Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin to Smyrna: $200.00
- Passage of four Greek young men from Greece, and part of their expenses in this country, (the balance having been paid by individuals): $580.31

Total: $5,274.09

**Mission at Constantinople.**

- Remittances, drafts, and purchases: $4,512.70
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. Homes: $594.44
- Remittances to Mr. Schaufler, and expenses of Mission to the Jews: $2,126.62

Total: $7,333.76

**Mission in Asia Minor.**

- Remittances for Smyrna, Scio, Broosa, and Trebizond: $5,751.96
- Purchases for do.: $7,153.08
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson: $716.74
- Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson to Smyrna: $200.00

Total: $13,821.78

Carried forward: $35,532.61
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Mission in Syria.

Remittances for Beyroot, Jerusalem, and Cyprus, - - - - - - - - - 4,395 00
Purchases for do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,143 00
Outfit and expenses of Mr. Thompson, - - - - - - - - - - - 528 86
do. of Mr. Hebard, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 534 41
do. of Mr. Lanneau, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 448 76
do. of Miss Tilden, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 106 80
do. of Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, - - - - - - - - - - - - 696 33
Passage of the above named individuals to Smyrna, - - - - - - - - - 600 00 - 9,483 76

Mission in Persia.

To the Nestorians:—
Remittances and purchases, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,385 45
To the Mohammedans:—
Remittances and purchases, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,738 94 - 4,124 39

Maharatta Mission.

Remittances, &c. to Bombay and Ahmednuggur, - - - - - - - - - - 8,323 80
Purchases for do. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,439 48
Expenses of Mr. Ramsey and his children, - - - - - - - - - - - - 557 15
do. of Mr. and Mrs. Read, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 360 00
do. of Mrs. Garrett, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 282 00 - 12,062 43

Ceylon and South India Missions.

Remittances, &c. for seminary, boarding schools, free schools, native assistants, buildings, repairs, &c., including the expenses of the mission families, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 23,081 70
Purchases, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,871 73
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, - - - - - - - - - - 591 92
Expenses of Mr. Winslow, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 204 97
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, - - - - 1,200 00
Expenses of Mr. Tracy, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100 00
do. of Mr. Ward, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 00 - 35,100 32

Mission to Siam.

Remittances, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,500 00
Purchases, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,465 39 - 2,965 39

Mission to China.

Remittances, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,261 08
Purchases, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 238 94
Expenses of Mr. Abeel, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 575 00 - 5,095 02

Mission to Singapore.

Remittances, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,551 30
Purchases, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,311 98
Outfit and expenses of Mr. Hope, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 498 66
do. of Mr. and Mrs. Travelli, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 832 19
do. of Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 376 16
Passage of the above named individuals to Batavia, - - - - - - - - 1,125 60 - 6,212 89

Carried forward, $110,576 81

Brought forward, $35,532 61
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Mission to Sumatra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward,</td>
<td>$110,576 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances and purchases,</td>
<td>$512 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins to Batavia,</td>
<td>$747 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins to Batavia,</td>
<td>$450 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant to Mrs. Munson and her son,</td>
<td>$250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. to Mrs. Lyman,</td>
<td>$150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,110 03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mission to Java.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittance, purchases, etc.</td>
<td>$577 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Nevius,</td>
<td>$1,221 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. and Mrs. Ennis,</td>
<td>$1,206 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. and Mrs. Youngblood,</td>
<td>$1,028 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. and Mrs. Doty,</td>
<td>$1,182 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Miss Condict,</td>
<td>$247 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage of the above named individuals to Batavia,</td>
<td>$2,025 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,487 42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittances, drafts, purchases, &amp;c. for the general objects of the mission,</td>
<td>$22,021 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant to Dr. Chapin and Mrs. Chapin, including their passage from the Islands,</td>
<td>$344 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. to Mr. Loomis and family,</td>
<td>$400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. to Mr. Ruggles and family,</td>
<td>$221 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. to Mrs. Shepard and children,</td>
<td>$200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Dr. Andrews,</td>
<td>$320 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Dr. Lafon,</td>
<td>$53 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. Bailey,</td>
<td>$125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. McDonald,</td>
<td>$150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. Locke,</td>
<td>$100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Mr. Wilcox,</td>
<td>$100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,034 83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cherokee Mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafts, remittances, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$4,114 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations in money received at the different stations,</td>
<td>$401 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies purchased in Boston, including freight,</td>
<td>$1,579 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,094 92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arkansas Cherokee Mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafts and remittances,</td>
<td>$6,676 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases, including printing press and types,</td>
<td>$2,615 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received at the different stations,</td>
<td>$41 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,333 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choctaw Mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafts, remittances, and purchases,</td>
<td>$8,548 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct amount received of the Government of the U. States, for buildings and improvements in the old Choctaw nation,</td>
<td>$4,611 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received of individuals for property sold at the old stations,</td>
<td>$1,665 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received at the different stations,</td>
<td>$63 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,237 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>167,974 79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward,
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $167,974 79

Creek Mission.

Drafts, purchases, &c. - - - - - - 1,255 54

Osage Mission.

Drafts and purchases, - - - - - - 810 45

Pawnee Mission.

Drafts, remittances, and purchases, - - - - - - 1,898 09

Mission to Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Expenses of Messrs. Whitman, Spalding, and Gray, - - 3,743 04

Sioux Mission.

Remittances and purchases, including 500 spelling books, - 2,183 47

Ojibwa Mission.

Books in the Ojibwa language, - - - - - - 439 96
Purchases and drafts, - - - - - - 3,231 54—3,671 60

Mackinaw Mission.

Purchases, drafts, &c. - - - - - - 1,974 34

Stockbridge Mission.

Drafts and purchases, - - - - - - 480 22

Missions among the Indians in New-York.

Tuscarora station, - - - - - - 502 86
Seneca do. - - - - - - 1,574 18
Cattaraugus do. - - - - - - 304 13
Alleghany do. - - - - - - 710 11—3,191 28

Indian Missions generally.

Expenses of Rev. Samuel Parker on an exploring tour to Indian
tribes in the Oregon Territory, - - - - - - 250 00
Grant towards support of an Indian school at St. Francis, L. C.
under the care of Rev. P. P. Osunkherhiue, - - 150 00
Transportation, freight, cartage, and binding of books, &c. for
various stations, - - - - - - 157 71

Deduct amount received for property sold in the Choctaw
nation, - - - - - - 500 00—57 71

Carried forward, $187,240 53

16
### Pecuniary Accounts

**Brought forward, $187,240 53**

#### Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services of Rev. J. Tucker,</td>
<td>$20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. J. Ennis, 3 months,</td>
<td>$106 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of J. W. Dale, 4 weeks,</td>
<td>$32 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$13 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. W. C. Jackson, 5 weeks,</td>
<td>$40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$32 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. N. Benjamin, including travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. M. Winslow, do. do.</td>
<td>$148 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. A. Bullard, and travelling expenses during a part of the year,</td>
<td>$161 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. Dr. D. Porter, including travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. W. Ramsey, do. do.</td>
<td>$300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. H. Coe, 6 1-3 months,</td>
<td>$317 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$44 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. D. Abeel, including travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$605 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. F. E. Cannon, 9 months,</td>
<td>$500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$139 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. R. C. Hand, one year,</td>
<td>$700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$190 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. H. Bardwell, 10 months and 8 days,</td>
<td>$825 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses,</td>
<td>$184 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. of Rev. C. Eddy, one year,</td>
<td>$1,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$560 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses of Mr. Armstrong in Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$130 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputations to attend anniversaries, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$304 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### General Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses of members of the Board in attending the annual meeting in Baltimore, September, 1835,</td>
<td>$359 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrigent expenses of the annual meeting,</td>
<td>$8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$367 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Secretaries' Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Greene, in part, for the year ending July 31, 1836, and of Mr. Armstrong from November 10, 1835,</td>
<td>$3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services of Rev. A. Bullard at the Missionary Rooms,</td>
<td>$75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk hire and copying,</td>
<td>$536 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,611 58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treasurer's Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of the Treasurer, in part, for the year ending July 31, 1836,</td>
<td>$1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk hire,</td>
<td>$478 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,478 57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Printing Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-sixth Annual Report, 3,500 copies,</td>
<td>$694 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Miller's Sermon,</td>
<td>$95 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Paper, No. 15, 5,000 copies,</td>
<td>$65 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 18, 10,000 do.</td>
<td>$196 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 19, 8,000 do.</td>
<td>$137 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Papers, Nos. 22 and 23, 20,000 copies,</td>
<td>$69 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripture History, 500 copies,</td>
<td>$64 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward, $1,321 66 $199,414 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $1,321 66

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuts of Beasts and Birds, 500 copies,</td>
<td>$50 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution, Laws, and Regulations of the Board, 1,000 copies</td>
<td>$30 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters on the Constitution of the Board, 3,000 copies</td>
<td>$75 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character and condition of Females, &amp;c., 3,500 copies</td>
<td>$28 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank receipts, circulars, bills of lading, notices, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$65 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of the Missionary Herald, at cost, presented to benefactors, auxiliary societies, missionaries, agents abroad and at home, and friends of missions in many parts of the world</td>
<td>$4,045 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$5,620 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agency in New-York.

Salary of agent for the year ending July 31, 1836, clerk hire, office rent, fuel, stationary, &c. $1,845 53

### Miscellaneous Charges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage of letters and pamphlets</td>
<td>$908 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel and oil,</td>
<td>$87 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank books and stationary</td>
<td>$59 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrapping paper, twine, nails, boxes, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$53 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porterage, freight, labor, transportation of bundles, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$98 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodical publications, books, pamphlets, and binding of books</td>
<td>$140 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation of gratuitous copies of the Missionary Herald</td>
<td>$156 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of the Missionary Rooms and taxes</td>
<td>$848 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desks, stoves, chairs, cases, fixtures, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$255 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates for cuts of Natural History and Bible cuts, and woodcuts</td>
<td>$181 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance on property at the Missionary Rooms</td>
<td>$20 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Tabernacle in New-York</td>
<td>$56 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$11 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on bank notes and drafts, and counterfeit notes</td>
<td>$290 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on money borrowed</td>
<td>$3,418 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Dr. Doane</td>
<td>$108 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures of the Board</td>
<td>$210,407 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance for which the Board was in debt, August 1, 1835</td>
<td>$4,691 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$215,098 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1836.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald</td>
<td>$164,817 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies, do. do. do. do. do. do.</td>
<td>$8,757 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the General Permanent Fund</td>
<td>$2,666 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts of the Board</td>
<td>$176,232 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance for which the Board is in debt, carried to new account, August 1, 1836</td>
<td>$38,866 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$215,098 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

This fund amounted last year to .................................................. $43,539 31
Received since, a legacy, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, .............................................. 100 00—$43,639 31

PERMANENT FUND FOR OFFICERS.

This fund amounted July 31, 1835, to .................................................. $40,170 44
Received since, as follows:
For profits of the Missionary Herald, .............................................. $1,441 77
For interest, in part, on this fund, .............................................. 155 32—1,597 09—$41,767 53
AUXILIARY AND CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
William R. Thompson, Treasurer, New York City, - - - - - - 8,538 82

CENTRAL BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
James Gray, Treasurer, Richmond, Virginia, - - - - - - 6,115 50

SOUTHERN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
James Adger, Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina, - - 8,553 90

MAINE.
Somerset County, Rev. Josiah Tucker, Sec. Madison, Calvin Salton, Tr. Norridgewock, 169 77
Lincoln County, Rev. David M. Mitchell, Sec. Waldoborough, 862 98
Cumberland County, Rev. S. White, Sec. Portland, W. C. Mitchell, Tr. 769 33
York County, Rev. Henry A. Merrill, Sec. Keene, Charles W. Williams, Tr. 141 06
Oxford County, L. Whitman, Tr. Newry, 175 90
Kennebec Co. of chhs., B. Mason, Tr. Hallowell, 563 16 - 2,729 30

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Rockingham Co. West, Rev. Calvin Cutler, Sec. Windham, Moses C. Pillsbury, Tr. Derry, 579 79
Strafford County, Rev. John K. Young, Sec. Meredith Bridge, A. A. Freeman, Tr. Dover, 504 02
Merrimack County, Rev. Samuel A. Gerould, Sec. Concord, Richard Boylston, Tr. 694 34
Hillsboro' County, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, Sec. Amherst, Samuel A. Gerould, Tr. 1,600 02
Cheshire County, Rev. L. S. Barstow, Sec. Keene, Samuel A. Gerould, Tr. 730 47
Sullivan County, Rev. Dana Cleaves, Sec. Plainfield, James Breck, Tr. 296 38
Grafton County, William Green, Tr. Plymouth, 303 49
Piscataquis Co. of chhs., Sherburne Blake, Tr. Exeter, 351 21 - 5,251 47

VERMONT.
Windham County, Rev. J. L. Stark, Sec. West Brattleboro', N. B. Williston, Tr. Brattleboro', 368 44
Orange County, Rev. J. W. Smith, Tr. Bennington, Chauncey L. Knap, Sec. 519 71
Washington County, Rev. John Richenda, Tr. Montpelier, Constant W. Storr, Tr. 271 29
Franklin County, C. F. Safford, Tr. St. Albans, Rev. Z. J. Converse, Sec. 521 90
Chittenden County, William J. Seymour, Tr. Burlington, Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Sec. 245 00
Addison County, Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Sec. Middlebury, Elisha Brewster, Tr. 737 80
Rutland County, Rev. Annes Bratty, Sec. Fairhaven, James D. Butler, Tr. 721 34
Orleans County, James D. Butler, Tr. Craftsbury, G. H. Cook, Tr. 69 41 - 3,724 12

MASSACHUSETTS.
Berkshire County, Rev. William Hawley, Sec. Hindale, Roderphus Colton, Tr. Lenox, 1,691 02
Franklin County, Rev. Mason Groves, Sec. Ashfield, Franklin Riple, Tr. 1,319 44
Hampden County, Rev. Darius Clark, Sec. Blandford, Rev. Micah Stone, Sec. 2,108 13
Brookfield Association, Rev. Micah Stone, Sec. Springfield, Allen Newell, Tr. 1,480 71
Worcester Co. North, Rev. Cyrus Mann, Sec. West Brookfield, Rev. Cyrus Mann, Sec. 1,230 35
Worcester Co. Central, Rev. Cyrus Mann, Sec. Westminster, Henry Miles, Tr. 2,955 80
Worcester Co. Religions Char. Soc., Henry Miles, Tr. Millbury, 775 64

Carried forward, $11,837 19 - 32,996 43
Middlesex North Char. Soc.
Middlesex South Conf. of chhs.

Essex County North,
Essex County South,

Boston and vicinity,

Norfolk County,

Palestine Miss. Society,

Taunton and vicinity,

Pilgrim Association,

Old Colony Association,

Lowell and vicinity,

Woburn Association,

Connecticut.

New York.

New Jersey.

Valley of the Mississippi.

Michigan Aux. Society,

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Brought forward, $11,537 10 $35,906 43

516 15

361 50

Newburyport,

d. 1,299 96

Danvers,

Salem,

Boston,

Dedham,

d. 557 34

Waymouth,

Randolph,

Taunton,

d. 474 59

Halifax,

Plymoutih,

Yarmouth,

Lowell,

Wilmington,

d. 277 05—38,154 86

Litchfield County,

Hartford County,

Hartford Co. South,

Tolland County,

Windham County North,

Windham County South,

Norwich and vicinity,

New London and vicinity,

Middlesex Association,

New Haven Co. East,

New Haven Co. West,

New Haven City,

Fairfield Co. East,

Fairfield Co. West,

New York City and

Brooklyn,

Auburn and vicinity,

Champlain Presbytery,

Greene County,

Greens and vicinity,

Washington County,

Oneida County,

St. Lawrence County,

CentralAux. Society of

Western New York,

Monroe County,

Everard Peck, Sec.

Ebenzer Ely, Tr.

Rochester,

d. 3,069 19—94,963 33

Newark,

Morristown,

Cincinnati, O.

Hudson, O.

Detroit,

$117,700 94

J. S. Adams, Tr.

P. Johnston, Tr.

Rev. L. F. Dimmick, Sec.

James Caldwell, Tr.

Rev. George Cowles, Sec.

Joseph Adams, Tr.

Rev. George W. Blagden, Sec.

C. Stockard, Tr.

Rev. Dr. Burgess, Tr.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, Sec.

Ebenezer Alden, Tr.

Rev. Erastus Malby, Sec.

Edgar Reid, Tr.

Rev. A. Jackson, Tr.

Rev. J. Stiles, Sec.

Hayden Coggs, Tr.

Rev. N. Cogswell, Tr.

W. Davidson, Tr.

Rev. S. Sewall, Tr.

J. Talbot, Sec.

J. Richalst., Tr.

Rev. Dr. Porter, Sec. and Tr.

Rev. Stephen Hubbard, Sec.

William S. Jennings, Tr.

F. T. Jarmann, Tr.

Rev. F. W. Cimman, Sec.

Silvius Sterling, Tr.

Rev. Theophilus Smith, Sec.

Matthew Marvin, Tr.

New York City, Tr.

William W. Chester, Tr.

H. Iveson, Jr. Agent,

L. Myers, Tr.

C. A. Cook, Agent,

Marvin Freeman, Tr.

Thomas Walker, Sec.

Abijah Thomas, Tr.

Everard Peck, Sec.

T. Frelinghuysen, Tr.

F. S. Pratt, Tr.

Rev. Zawa Whitmore, Sec.

Samuel Frisbie, Tr.

Rev. Stephen Hubbard, Sec.

William Stephens, Tr.

F. T. Jarmann, Tr.

Rev. F. W. Cimman, Sec.

Silvius Sterling, Tr.

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L. Myers, Tr.

C. A. Cook, Agent,

Marvin Freeman, Tr.

Thomas Walker, Sec.

Abijah Thomas, Tr.
APPENDIX.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Rev. Messrs. Elihu Doty, Jacob Ennis, Elbert Nevius, and William Youngblood, Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Indian Archipelago.

[Referred to at p. 77 of the Report.]

Beloved Brethren,

The time you have so long desired has at length come. Having been set apart by the churches to the work of the ministry among the heathen, and bidden farewell to kindred and friends, you have come together to receive instructions with regard to your specific duties, and then embark for your distant field of labor. These duties, so far as we can foresee them and the time will permit, we shall now, by order and in behalf of the Prudential Committee, unfold to you.

To render these instructions the more intelligible, a brief view will first be given of the field of missionary labor to which you are going. It is that great archipelago in the Indian ocean, which became well known to Europe and was first frequented by her merchants about the time our continent was discovered. It forms the largest group of islands in the world, and contains a greater diversity of delightful climate than is to be found elsewhere. It is, if we may so speak, a continent of islands. Three of these, Borneo, New Guinea and Sumatra, are each extensive countries—the greatest insular portions of our globe. Java is not very inferior to Sumatra, and the peninsula of Malacca is of similar extent to Java.

Celebes, Lucoma, and Mindanao, though of the third rank in the archipelago, are each as large as the greatest of the West India islands. Inferior to these in size, but larger than many hundreds of others in the group, and some of them containing half a million of souls, are sixteen other islands of the fourth rank; such as Bali, Lambok, Sambawa, Flora, Timor, etc. The length of this field is forty degrees of longitude close to the equator, not including the greater part of the immense island of New Guinea; and its breadth thirty degrees of latitude, extending from 11° south to 19° north. A radius of fifteen hundred miles, with the central point on the eastern part of the island of Java, would sweep the whole field from the northwest round northward to the east.

The population embraced within this extended area, is matter of mere conjecture. Java is supposed to contain five or six millions; Sumatra four millions; Borneo three millions; Mindanao, one million; etc.
Your mission belongs to the fifth series of efforts, or missions, which have been prosecuted, and prosecuted successfully, with a view to effecting great moral revolutions among the inhabitants of the Archipelago. The religion which originally pervaded the group, we may suppose to have been the same which is now found among the more savage of its tribes; to wit, Paganism in its crudest state, a mere superstition, without tangible opinions, and with but few rites. Such still exists in the interior mountains of Malacca, in large districts of Sumatra, over the greater part of Borneo, through the whole of New Guinea, and in hundreds of other islands great and small.

The first onset made upon this unformed superstition, as there is reason to believe, was by missionaries of the religion of Boodha. We have certain knowledge, indeed, that it was in this manner Buddhism was introduced into China, a few years after the crucifixion of our Lord. Chinese tradition attributes the remarkable saying to Confucius, that a Holy One should come from the West, who should deliver to mankind a perfect rule of virtue. Influenced, as has been conjectured, by a rumor of the events attending the advent of our Savior in Judæa, in connection with this saying of Confucius, an emperor of China, in the year 65, sent an embassy to India, to bring from thence some disciples of the new-born sage. A single Buddhist missionary, thus introduced, and bringing with him the sacred books of his religion, began the work; and now that is the prevailing religion among 400,000,000 of human beings in the countries lying north of the Archipelago; that is to say, in Siam, Cambodia, Laos, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and China proper; among the wandering herdsmen and shepherds of Mongolia and Manchuria, and in the Loo-choo and Japanese islands. In many of its rites and forms this religion bears a very striking resemblance to the church of Rome, but enjoins a state of stu-pfaction and apathy as the nearest approach to celestial bliss. The history of the introduction of this religion into the islands is lost, but there are magnificient monuments of it still existing in Java.

The second mission to the Archipelago was sent by the Brahmins of India, about seven centuries ago. The missionaries of this sect made a strong impression upon the island of Java, but were not long afterwards driven thence by the predominant influence of Mohammedanism. Brahminism is now the religion of the island of Bali, situated at the eastern extremity of Java, containing half a million of people; but is found no where else in the Archipelago.

Next after Brahminism came Mohammedanism; for Mohammed too has had his zealous and successful missionaries in those beautiful islands. It is about five hundred years since Mohammedan missionaries went from Arabia to the Malayan peninsula, and the Malays, when they were converted to the new faith, as they had been more effectually than any of the islanders, became the chief instruments of propagating it in the islands. The Moslem religion effected its final triumph over the Brahminic in Java just nine years before the Europeans doubled the Cape of Good Hope. It is now the religion of the Malayan peninsula; of the islands of Java, Mindanao, and Ternate; of a part of Sumatra and Celebes; and exists more or less in numerous smaller islands.

A fourth onset upon the religions of the islanders was made by the Papists, three centuries ago, in a vigorous effort to introduce their peculiar system of idolatry. They came first with the commerce and the arms of Portugal, and then with those of Spain. The result has been the nominal subjugation of the Philippine islands to the papal power, and the exclusion of the true gospel from that group of twelve hundred islands. Indeed, no where have protestant missionaries to encounter such determined opposition as they meet with from papal establishments in uncivilized portions of the world. By every means, and with invincible perseverance, the papists oppose our preaching, our schools, and the circulation of the holy scriptures. Had their missions in China been attended with permanent and general success, the result would have been more formidable to us than the present anti-social and exclusive
policy of the Chinese government. Doubtless it is well for the cause of truth and piety, that there is no more of papal influence left in that country. The astonishing prevalence, too, of Mohammedanism among the nations and tribes of the Indian islands, just before the arrival of the papal missionaries, may have been designed by the God of heaven to serve as a barrier against their success; else had Java, and Sumatra, and Borneo, and Celebes, perhaps, been shut against us, as the Philippines now are. Happily, no where else in the Archipelago will you find that “Man of Sin” invested with power to offer much opposition.

Although the Dutch have, by their rapacity and violence, done much to prejudice the native mind in the Archipelago against Christianity, they have done also much to hasten the glorious result towards which we aim. Such is the fact in respect to their influence in Ceylon; such it will be found to be in Netherlands India. Indeed the protestant religion already exists in form, to some extent, and perhaps to some extent in spirit also, in all the more important of the Molucca or Spice Islands.

Within a few years, a new era has commenced in the religious history of the Indian islands; and your mission, beloved brethren, will help to mark this era for future times. A system of measures is now going into effect, by concert among different evangelical societies in three nations of Christendom, to publish the pure gospel of Jesus throughout the Archipelago, unaided by the civil power, unconnected with commercial companies and transactions. The peaceable and disinterested religion of the Savior has suffered terribly in former times, in the apprehension of the natives, by means of these connections. It has been made the instrument of political intrigue, the signal for rapacious violence, the badge of slavery. The native mind must be disabused. And the fifth and last great onset, the onset of truth, upon the religions of the Archipelago, is the one in which you, with other soldiers of the cross, are engaging, and will, with the smiles of heaven, effect this. It will do more. It will remove apprehension from the minds of the colonial governments, as to its influence upon the natives, and secure a more ample toleration for itself than it now enjoys. It will convince the natives that we seek not theirs, nor even them for selfish purposes. It will secure a hearing for the gospel of salvation, by which faith cometh, and so, through the power of the Holy Ghost, our labor shall not be in vain in the Lord.

Having taken this rapid view of the field of your future labors, and of the religious influences which have operated and are operating on the minds of the people, your attention is now called to a brief outline of your duties as a mission, and to such general hints and cautions as the occasion demands.

Embarking in the ship Ceylon, capt. Gore, you will, with the leave of Providence, proceed to the island of Java; and your object will be, under the guidance and with the favor of the King of Zion, to effect a new mission in some eligible part of the Archipelago. We send you to Java, because, with our present information, the only places in the Archipelago to which we should venture, in the first instance, to send so large a company, are to Batavia and Singapore; and considering our number of resident missionaries at Singapore, you will find more ample scope for your exertions in Java than at that place, while looking for a permanent residence. We hope, too, that you may find inducements for a permanent settlement in that large, populous, and beautiful island. Two things, however, are indispensable in the site of your mission; first, that you do not interfere with any existing protestant mission; and secondly, that you have a reasonable prospect of operating upon a sufficient number of native inhabitants to create an enduring interest in your own minds, and also in the minds of your patrons at home. The Dutch have guaranteed to the native Mohammedan population of Java the unmolested enjoyment of their religion, and have hitherto resisted missionary efforts among that portion of the community. Whether they will relax their policy, as the British authorities in India have done, so far as the employment of reasonable persuasion on
the native mind is concerned, is uncertain. We presume they will, as soon as they are convinced that insurrection will not result from the peaceable influence of the missionary of Jesus; since mere moral suasion cannot be an infraction of their treaties with the Javanese. We must pray, hope, and put forth our endeavors in meekness and heavenly wisdom. You should not require or expect too much from the government. What they yield to you, in addition to leave of residence on the island, will be done tacitly and informally; and you will beware how you ask for things which they may think themselves obliged formally to refuse.

As you cannot expect free access to the Javanese for some time to come, the site of your mission, if you decide upon a permanent location in Java, must be where considerable numbers of Malay and Chinese settlers are found. You will, at all events, secure, if possible, a healthful temporary residence for your families in the neighborhood of Batavia, where you can apply yourselves to some of the more important language of the Archipelago, and at the same time be ascertaining your duty as a mission.

The languages you are yet to acquire will be the medium of your future influence as missionaries, and will determine the people upon whom you will operate. The choice you make will, therefore, be matter of great importance. Among the savage tribes of the islands you will find the languages numerous, while in the more improved communities they are comparatively few. Among the rude and scattered population of the island of Timor, for instance, there are less than forty languages. On the islands Ende and Floris there are numerous languages. Among the cannibal inhabitants of Borneo, it is supposed that hundreds of languages may be found. But as we advance westward, civilization improves, and fewer tongues are spoken. In the considerable island of Sambawa there are but five languages. In the civilized portion of Celebes, not more than four. In Java, with five or six millions of people, only two languages. In the great island of Sumatra, with four millions, not more than six languages. The Javanese is the most improved and copious language in all the Archipelago, and its neatly written alphabet is used by two or three millions besides those who use the Javanese tongue. The Malay language, written with the Arabic character, is spoken on the Malayan peninsula and wherever the Malays are scattered. It is, in fact, the lingua franca of commerce throughout the islands, as the Italian is in the Mediterranean. The languages chiefly prevalent in Celebes are Bugis and Macassar; the former the most cultivated and copious, as the nation which speaks it is the most numerous and powerful.

Five distinct alphabets exist among the natives of the Indian islands——dissimilar from each other, and wholly unlike any that are known elsewhere. But the fact will encourage your labors in view of the variety of tongues in this vast insular field, that the great body of the people may be approached through the medium of a very few languages, and that all the tongues spoken in the Archipelago are remarkable for simplicity of structure. Unlike the great original languages of Europe and Asia, not one is complex in form. Though differing widely from the languages of every other portion of the globe, they have a remarkable resemblance to each other, in structure, idiom, and genius. But they are all, of course, deficient in expression on the higher and more abstract subjects, and especially on moral subjects; for the world of thought and reflection, and especially of holiness, is unknown to the people who speak them. The Scriptures have been translated wholly or in part into several of these tongues.

The Chinese everywhere make use of their own peculiar language; which, as you know, was a medium of thought long before the existence of any other language now spoken in the world; printed and stereotyped ages previous to the invention of printing in Europe; and is singular in its nature; difficult of acquisition by foreigners; but actually read by a greater number of persons than speak any other language on the globe.
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Wherever you shall be located by the Providence of God, there can be little doubt that the Malay language will be useful to you all, and also that one or two of your number should become conversant with some one dialect of the Chinese tongue. Whether the rest of you should make the Malay, or Javanese, or Bugis, or some other language, your principal medium for publishing the gospel, must depend on the ultimate location of the mission.

This, of course, will be a constant subject for prayerful inquiry, until it is fully settled. As soon as sufficient knowledge of the languages that are suitable for the purpose shall have been acquired, it may be expedient for two of you to visit some of the more important places on the eastern coast of Java, and in Borneo and Celebes; and you might even visit a few of the more important of the Dutch missions in the Molucca Islands. In this manner, you may bring the question of your location to a satisfactory settlement, and at the same time may throw important light upon the course of our future proceedings in the central and eastern clusters of the Archipelago. Our esteemed brother, Mr. Abeel, collected valuable information concerning the islands and missions just referred to, while in that part of the world, of which you will of course avail yourselves to the utmost; but his duty, while able to remain there, called his personal attention and inquiries to other portions of the field, where, as you well know, his labors were crowned with much of the divine favor. Had it pleased the Lord of missions to permit him to recover health sufficient to return with you, it would have been matter of grateful joy to him and you and ourselves.

In the progress of your inquiries, you will correspond frequently and freely with the Prudential Committee, and may expect from them such counsels as they shall be able to afford you.

As soon as may be a physician will be sent you; and we expect to furnish your mission with a printing establishment, whenever you shall have become fully settled.

The Committee will close these instructions, with some general hints and cautions demanded by the occasion.

1. Remember, beloved brethren, that it is mind you are going to operate upon. You will therefore direct your attention to the actual state of the mind; its intellectual and moral state—in individuals and communities. At the same time, seek for the causes which are acting upon it for good or for evil. Your appropriate sphere of action is not to be the external and material, but the intellectual and moral world. Your chief concern is to be with thoughts and feelings. The effects you will seek to produce must be wrought in mind, and the means you will employ must be adapted to the end you have in view. Above all things else, aim at a holy spiritual influence. It might, in the ultimate result, prove a blessing to the islanders, merely to give freedom to their intellectual powers, and to rouse those into action; but your aim will be at a far nobler object; not only to wake up the power of thought whenever you can, but to hold up the most excellent subjects before the thinking power, and bring every thought into subjection to Christ. The deeper your insight into the spiritual condition of the people, the more you will perceive that nothing short of the gospel can prove an adequate remedy for their maladies.

2. The preaching of the gospel will be the leading instrumentality in your remedial system of means and efforts. To this, education and the press will be powerful auxiliaries. For how shall a sufficient number of preachers be secured for so large a field? Shall they be sent from our own country? We cannot wait for a full supply from Christendom. Moreover, it may be doubted whether a full supply from Christian lands is desirable; and certainly it is unnecessary. The apostles did not send Jews from Judea, nor Christian ministers from the church of Antioch, to take the oversight of churches they planted in Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Greece; but ordained pastors in every place from among the native converts themselves. You will not find in any of the islands such schools as existed at Tarsus, Alexandria, and Athens. But semi-
APPENDIX.

naries of learning can be and must be created. In despair of procuring missionaries enough at home, we are using the means, and God is blessing them, for raising up a native agency in the several departments of evangelical labor. In addition to our common schools in all the missions, and to our higher schools at a number of them, we have eight colleges or seminaries in progress or in contemplation. One most flourishing institution of this kind is in Ceylon; another is at the Sandwich Islands; another is in Constantinople. One has been commenced in Syria. A convention of missionaries from different missions in the Levant met recently at Smyrna, to determine upon the site of a seminary for the Greeks. One will soon be commenced among the Nestorians of Persia; and another in the Maharatta country; and one on a large scale at Singapore. This last we hope, with the smiles of heaven, to make a better seminary for our purpose, than any of the boasted schools of antiquity would have been. And as our enterprise advances, seminaries must rise in Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, Siam, in different parts of China, and in many other countries; for in this way only can a native agency be expected to supersede the necessity of foreign labor. Let these institutions be founded, reared and instructed in prayer, and stand by faith in the Son of God; and in them let our native agency be thoroughly instructed. We prefer quality to quantity; efficiency to numbers; a few able men to a greater number of indifferent laborers.

3. One of the first things you will do on arriving in Java, will be to organize yourselves into a regular missionary community; with a secretary, treasurer, records of your united proceedings, and by-laws framed on the basis of the laws and regulations of the Board. All your proceedings as individuals will be subject to the direction of the mission; and in all cases, which come properly before the mission, the votes of the majority will be decisive; with the right, however, on the part of the minority, upon giving notice of their intention to the mission, to refer the case to the Prudential Committee. Christian confidence forms the basis of all these communities, and their vital principles are, that there shall be in them no whisperings, no jealousies, no wilfulness, no heart-burnings, no love of controversy, and always a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession. Before you leave your native shores resolve never to be parties in any strife or alienation among brethren, and never to countenance such a thing for a moment.

And as you should be perfectly united among yourselves, having every part, for the sake of christian order and efficiency, in complete and beautiful subjection to the whole; so your mission should move harmoniously as a part of the great system of missions we are forming in that portion of the world. You will have your own ecclesiastical polity, your own by-laws, your own action, independently of the other missions of the Board around you; and yet you will constitute a part of the system. For the present, Singapore will be the centre of that system. There will be the grand seminary of learning for the whole system, and there the grand manufactory of books; belonging alike to your mission and to each of the other missions of the Board in the Archipelago and in the continental countries on the north.

4. Your ecclesiastical relations are not affected by your relations to us; and experience has fully shown that there is no practical incompatibility, as there is none in theory, between the duties you will owe your several ecclesiastical bodies, and your duties as missionaries under the direction of the American Board. The faithful performance of both of these classes of duties will be expected of you. And these relations, and the duties thence arising, being properly attended to by all concerned, our whole system of action, however extended, will, if conducted in every part in humble and entire dependence on the divine agency, be orderly and efficient. So let it be. Let every man be at his proper post. Let every hand be employed about the right thing. Let every thought rest upon the proper object. Let every feeling be a burning desire that the Lord Jesus may be glorified throughout the world.
5. Again: Your civil relations will demand very careful attention. It is incumbent on the missionary to adopt the country to which he goes as his own. This you will do, for Christ's sake. The government of the country, whether Christian, Moslem, or Pagan, will be your government; the people your people; their interests yours. In this, making no improper sacrifice of patriotism, you will only yield yourselves to the influence of a higher principle as citizens of Zion. The gospel and the church of God belong of right and alike to all nations. In Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but all are one in him. The Committee, however, must caution you to avoid forming connections with the government of the country in which you shall become established. As far as possible shun official intercourse with it, except when demanded by your safety, or required by the laws. Do not aim to attract the attention of the government. But if brought before kings and rulers for the gospel's sake, declare plainly your object and manner of life, without disguise or subterfuge. What the Holy Ghost will give you in that hour to say, will be the truth, and nothing but the truth, both in matter and manner.

6. Finally. It remains to say a few words concerning Miss Condit, the unmarried female connected with your mission. The Committee send her with high expectations of her usefulness in the department of female education. Her home will be in the family of her brother; but, excepting that she may not be removed from thence without her own free consent, or by a resolution of the Prudential Committee, she will be subject to the direction of the mission, and will regulate her proceedings accordingly.

And now, beloved brethren, dismiss all apprehensions respecting the future from your minds. The accommodations for your voyage are all that are necessary for your personal comfort, and are uncommonly favorable to your social happiness and improvement. Nor need you be apprehensive with respect to the field you are to occupy. There is work enough, at this moment, for hundreds of missionaries in the archipelago. The only question with respect to it left undecided for you is, which of the open fields is most eligible. For ought that is known to the Committee, every island, except the Philippines, is accessible to the protestant missionary. And the vast empire of China must soon be so. In this age of immense competition and enterprise, no earthly power can long debar the commerce of the world from a thousand leagues of cultivated and populous sea-coast, now that the inhabitants of that coast are known to be desirous of foreign traffic. The general sentiment of the trading millions of the earth, rising above all opposing law, and breaking over all barriers, will cause the voice of commerce to be heard along the whole extent of that coast, and its influence to be felt in the remotest interior. At present, however, it may be well that China is no more open to foreign religious influence. The protestant churches are far from being prepared to have so many millions of benighted men thrown fully and at once upon their Christian benevolence. The Roman church is more awake to foreign missions than are the protestant churches. But the reformed churches are coming up to the work; while there are causes visibly operating to open the harbors, the noble rivers, the vast canals, the romantic valleys, hills, and mountains, and the countless population of China, to the missions of the Christian church. The field to which you are destined is opening as fast as can be desired, and is full of promise. We may sow the good seed of the word with a broad cast. Your enterprise is a cheerful one. The missionary is not dead when he leaves his native land, as some seem to suppose. He lives, and is awake to the landscape, the bright sun, the mild breeze, the animated world around him. He is as cheerful, contented, happy, in his far-off post of duty, as any of the clergy in his native land. He would not change places with them. His, emphatically, is the promise of his Savior's presence. In this he rejoices with exceeding joy; and none, either male or female, when on their dying beds, are known to have regretted their consecration to the work of missions among the heathen.
Nor will you, beloved brethren and sisters, in the hour of death, regret the
step that you are taking this evening. We believe you will ever rejoice in it.
And the sainted spirit of Livingston, whose voice was one of the first that
broke upon the silence and apathy of our American churches on the subject of
missions to the heathen—he will rejoice, when informed by ministering angels
of these first fruits of the harvest he so earnestly desired to see in the church
to which he once belonged. The spirits of apostles and martyrs, and all the
good, will rejoice in your mission. Yea, what is infinitely better, the Savior
of the world approves of it; and his promise, "Lo I am with you always, even
unto the end of the world," which has given such joy to your predecessors,
will be your blessed portion. You may die in early life. Like Munson and
Lyman, you may die by the hand of violence. Still this glorious promise, in
its full spiritual import, will be yours; and if you are faithful unto death, both
you and your patrons will bless God for your going forth to the heathen.
Beloved brethren and sisters, farewell.

By order and in behalf of the Prudential Committee,

R. Anderson, \{ Secretaries
D. Greene,
W. J. Armstrong, \( A. B. C. F. M. \)

May 30, 1836.

Books in the languages of the North American Indians.

The following is a catalogue of the books, tracts, etc., which have been pre-
pared and printed under the patronage of the American Board of Commiss-
ioners for Foreign Missions, in the languages of the several Indian tribes, among
which the missions of the Board have been established. Some of the works
are simple translations, as will be seen; others are mainly translations from
works in the English language, but considerably modified; while others are
written anew. The missionaries of the Board have prepared them all for pub-
lication, receiving such aid as was needed from interpreters. With the ex-
ception of those in the Cherokee, which have been printed in the syllabic
alphabet invented by Guess, one of the tribe, the works have been printed in
the orthography proposed by the honorable John Pickering, of Boston, as a
uniform method of writing the Indian languages, in an essay read before the
American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Choctaw, Creek, Osage,
Sioux, Ottawa, and Abernaquis languages were first reduced to writing by the
missionaries of the Board. The Cherokee printing has been principally exe-
cuted at the press owned by the tribe, established at New Echota in 1828.
In the summer of 1835, a press was put in operation at Union, formerly one of
the Osage stations, for the purpose of printing in the languages of the several
southwestern tribes. It is expected soon to be removed to Park Hill, near the
Forks of the Illinois, about twenty-five miles from Dwight.

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<td>Cherokee Spelling Book in Roman letters, prepared by Rev. D.</td>
<td>Not reported.</td>
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<td>S. Butrick, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee Hymns, 1829, (in Guess's character,)</td>
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<td>12, 1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gospel of Matthew, 1829,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church Litany of the United Brethren, 1829,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee Hymns, (3d edition,) 1830,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripture Extracts, 1831,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee Hymns, (3d edition,) 1832,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matthew, (3d edition,) 1833,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor Sarah, (religious tract,) 1833,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>12, 3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tract on Temperance, 1833,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Not reported.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tract on the duties of the marriage relation, 1833,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Matthew, (3d edition,) 1834,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts, do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scripture Extracts, (3d edition,) 1834,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>24, 1,500</td>
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*Prepared and printed by missionaries of the Board, but at the expense of the United Brethren.
APPENDIX.

Select Passages of Scripture, 1836,
Cherokee Hymns, (5th edition, 1836,
Cherokee Almanac, 1836,
Cherokee Alphabet, lithographed, (1835,) in large characters, (with the Roman letters indicating the sounds of the syllables) on a broad sheet,
Other cards lithographed; viz.
Ten Commandments,
Fourth Commandment,
Eighth do,
The Prodigal Son, with cuts,
The Star in the East, do,
John Preaching in the Wilderness, with cuts,

CHOCTAWS.
Choctaw Spelling Book, (English translation,) 1825,
Chohta Holisso, (Choctaw Book,) 1825,
Spelling and Reading Lessons on sheets, were printed in 1827,
Spelling Book, 1836,
Chahta Holisso Atukla, (2d Choctaw Book,) 1827,
Spelling Book, (2d edition,) enlarged, 1827,
First part of the foregoing, 1827,
Chahta Uba Isht Tolon, (Choctaw Hymns,) 1829,
Chahta Holisso, (2d edition,) 1830,
Chahta Ikhananchi, (Choctaw Instructor,) containing a summary of Old Testament History, (27 cuts,) 1831,
Holisso Holitopa, (selections from Luke and John,) 1831,
History of Joseph, 1831, (3 cuts,) -
Chahta Uba Isht Tolon, (3d edition, enlarged,) 1833,
Tract on the Sabbath, 1834,
Choctaw Spelling Book. (3d edition, with cuts,) 1835,
Chahta Na-Holtina, (Arithmetic,) 1835,
Ulla I Katikisma, (2d ed.) (Dr. Watts' 2d Catechism for children,) 1836,
Religious Tracts, (2d ed.) (Part of Chahta Atukla.) 1835,
Family Education and Government, 1855,
Choctaw Almanac for 1836,

CREEKS.
Muskoki Imunaitsu, (or Creek Assistant,) with cuts, 1834,
Short Sermons and Hymns, 1835,
Isiute in Naktoos, (Child's Book,) with cuts, 1835,

OSAGES.
Washashe Wageressah Pahugreh Tse, (Osage First Book,) 1824,

OJIBWAS.
Ojibua Spelling Book, 1833,
Ojibua Spelling Book, (2d edition,) 1836,
Old Testament and New Testament History, 1836,
Gallaudet's Picture Defining and Reading Book, and New Testament Stories, 1856,
Ojibua Hymns, by Peter Jones, written in the orthography of Mr. Pickering, by the missionaries, 1838,
Six Onda—Alphabet and short syllables, 1838,

SENeca.
Spelling Book, 1839,
Two small collections of Hymns, 1839,
Gospel of Luke, with a translation, 1839,
Sermon on the Mount and 30 hymns, 1839,

OTTAWA.
A small book containing spelling lessons, passages of Scripture, and a few hymns, 1830,

Amermaus.
Spelling and Reading Book, 1830,
Religious Tracts, 1830,

SIOUX.
Sioux Spelling Book, 1835,

Mr. Ewington has a Choctaw and English and English and Choctaw Dictionary, embracing 10,000 or 15,000 words, probably nearly all the important words found in the language, arranged and nearly ready for publication. Other books and tracts are nearly ready for the press.
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