REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR

FOREIGN MISSIONS;

COMPiled FROM

DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE BOARD,

AT THE

Sixteenth Annual Meeting,

Which was held in Northampton, (Mass.) Sept. 21, 22, and 23, 1825.

BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR THE BOARD BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,
No. 50, Cornhill.
1825
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

UNDER THE

Act of Incorporation.

MAINE.
Gen. Henry Sewall, Augusta,
*Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D. late President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
*Hon. John Langdon, LL. D. formerly Governor of the State,
*Rev. Seth Payson, D. D.
*Hon. Thomas W. Thompson,
Rev. John Hubbard Church, D. D. Pelham, and

VERMONT.
Hon. Charles Marsh, Woodstock, and

MASSACHUSETTS.
Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D. Hatfield,
*Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D.
*Hon. William Phillips, late Lieut. Governor of the State, Boston,
William Bartlet, Esq. Newburyport,
*Hon. John Hooker, Springfield,
*Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D. Worcester,
*Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. President of Williams College, Williamstown,
*Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D. late President of the Collegiate Institution, Amherst,
*Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D. late Corresponding Secretary of the Board,
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. William Reed, Marblehead;
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover,
S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. Bolton,
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Boston,
Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Boston.
Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College, and
Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown.

RHODE ISLAND.

*Hon. William Jones, late Governor of the State.

CONNECTICUT.

*Gen. Jedidiah Huntington,
*Hon. John Treadwell, LL. D. formerly Governor of the State,
*Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. LL. D. late President of Yale College, New Haven,
Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D. New Haven,
Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D. lately Governor of the State, Sharon,
Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Rocky Hill,
Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. Litchfield, and

NEW YORK.

Hon. John Jay, LL. D. formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and now President of the American Bible Society, Bedford.

Hon. Egbert Benson, LL. D. formerly presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, city of New York,
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D. Albany,
Rev. David Porter, D. D. Catskill,
*Col. John LIncklaen, Cazcnovia,
Col Henry Rutgers,
*Divie Bethune, Esq.
Hon. Jonas Platt, LL. D. late associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State,
Rev. James Richards, D.D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Auburn,
Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. Salem,
At a meeting of the Board Sept. 15th, 1819, the following Resolution was adopted:

"That individuals, clergymen and laymen, residing in different, and especially in distant parts of the United States, and in other lands, be now, and, as shall be deemed advisable, hereafter, elected, by ballot, to be connected with this Board as Corresponding Members; who, though it be no part of their official duty to attend its meetings, or to take part in its votes or resolutions, yet, when occasionally present, may assist in its deliberations, and, by communicating information, and in various other ways, enlighten its course, facilitate its operations, and promote its objects."
The following gentlemen have been chosen

IN THE UNITED STATES.

OHIO.
Rev. James Culbertson, Zanesville, and

KENTUCKY.

TENNESSEE.
Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D. President of Greenville College, and
Dr. Joseph C. Strong, Knoxville.

CHEROKEE NATION.
*Col. Return J. Meigs, late Agent of the U. S. Government for
that nation.

ALABAMA.
Col. John M'Kee, late Agent of the U. S. Government for the Choc-
taw nation.

MISSISSIPPI.
Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. Natchez.

LOUISIANA.

GEORGIA.
*Rev. Henry Kollock, D. D. Savannah,
Rev. Moses Waddel, D. D. President of the University of Georgia,
John Bolton, Esq. Savannah,
*John Whitehead, Esq. Waynesboro, and
Hon. John Elliot, Sunbury.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Rev. Benjamin Palmer, D. D. Charleston, and
*Dr. Edward D. Smith, late Professor in the College.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Gen. Calvin Jones, Raleigh.

VIRGINIA.
Rev. William Hill, D. D. Winchester, and
Rev. Dr. Baxter, Lexington.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

IN FOREIGN PARTS.

ENGLAND.

Charles Grant, Esq. London.
Rev. Josiah Pratt, B. D. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, London, and

SCOTLAND.

Rev. John Campbell, D. D.
Hon. Kincaid Mackenzie, and
Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.

FRANCE.

Frederic Leo, Esq. Paris.

MALTA.

Rev. William Jowett, Literary Representative of the Church Missionary Society.

CEYLON.

*Rev. Archdeacon Twistleton.

BENGAL.

Rev. William Carey, D. D. Serampore, and
Rev. Thomas T. Thomason, Calcutta.

CHINA.


HONORARY MEMBERS.

At the meeting of the Board, Sept. 19th, 1821, the following Resolution was adopted:

"That any Clergyman on paying Fifty Dollars, and any Layman, on paying One Hundred Dollars, at any one time, shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board, and of assisting in its deliberations as an Honorary Member, but without the privilege of voting; this latter privilege being restricted by the Act of Incorporation to members elected by ballot."
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The following gentlemen, since the above resolution passed, and previous to Sept. 1, 1825, have become Honorary Members of the Board, by the payment of the sums standing against their respective names. For the sake of convenient reference, the names are printed alphabetically. Several of these gentlemen have made many other liberal donations, at different times; but the only donation, against any name in this list, is the one which constituted the person a member.

Others have contributed liberally for the support of a Printing Establishment in Western Asia, and for the support of the Officers of the Board: but they have not thought it best that the particulars should be published, and their names do not therefore appear, as Honorary Members.

Allen, Rev. Jacob, by the Monthly Concert, Eastbury, Con. $50 00
Allen, Moses, city of New-York, 100 00
Allen, Peter, South Hadley, Mass. 100 00
Allen, Solomon, Philadelphia, Penn. 100 00
Armstrong, Samuel T., Boston, Mass. 100 00
Atwater, Caleb, Wallingford, Con. 100 00

Bailey, Rev. Rufus W., by the Benevolent Society, Pittsfield, Mass. 50 00
Barbour, Rev. Isaac R., by Ladies, New Ipswich, N. H. 50 00
Bardwell, Rev. Horatio, by the Ladies’ Charitable Society, Holden, Mass. 50 00
Beatty, William, Salem, N. Y. 100 00
Blain, Rev. William, by the Ladies’ Benevolent Society, Middletown, N. Y. 50 00
Blake, Gardner S., by a parent, Wrentham, Mass. 100 00
Boies, Rev. Artemas, by the Ladies’ Missionary Society, South Hadley, Mass. 50 00
Brace, Rev. Joab, by various contributions, Newington, Con. 50 00
Bumstead, Josiah, Boston, Mass. 100 00
Burr, David I., Richmond, Va. 100 00

Campagne, Baron de, Piefikon, Switzerland, 664 00
Church, Rev. Nathan, by the Ladies’ Missionary Society, Bridgewater, Maine. 50 00
Clark, Isaac, Boston, Mass. 100 00
Clark, Rev. Dorus, by the Monthly Concert, Blanford, Mass. 50 00
Cobb, Richard, Portland, Maine, 100 00
Coc, George W., Savannah, Ga. 100 00
Cooke, Hon. Thomas B., Catskill, N. Y. 100 00
Cummings, Rev. Asa, by Gentlemen’s and Ladies’ Association, North Yarmouth, Me. 50 00

Day, Orrin, Catskill, N. Y. 150 00
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Dickinson, Rev. Baxter, by young gentlemen, Longmeadow, Mass. 50 00

Dimmick, Rev. Luther F. by the Monthly Concert, Newburyport, Mass. 50 00

Donhoff, Count, Hohendorf, South Prussia, 222 00

Dwight, Rev. Sereno E., by Ladies of Park-Street Church, Boston, Mass. 50 00

Eaton, Rev. Asa, by members of St. Paul's Church, Boston, 50 00

Eaton, Rev. William, by Miss Elisabeth Eaton, Boston, 50 00

Eddy, Rev. Ansel D., by Ladies, Canandaigua, N.Y. 50 00

Eddy, Rev. Joseph P., by the Monthly Concert, Kennebunkport, Me. 50 00

Fisk, Alvares, Natches, Mississippi. 100 00

Fitch, Rev. Prof. Eleazer T., by Society for Inquiry, New-Haven, Con. 50 00

Fowler, Rev. Orin, by Bible and Missionary Society, Plainfield, Con. 50 00

Freeman, Rev. Frederick, by Ladies of 2d par. Plymouth, Mass. 50 00

Frost, Rev. John, by the Ladies' Missionary Society, Whitesthorpe, N.Y. 50 00

Gordon, Capt., Commercial Agent, Ramnad, India, 266 67

Griswold, Rt. Rev. Alexander V., D.D., Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, by members of St. Paul's Church, Boston, 50 00

Hale, Rev. Enoch, by Ladies and Gentlemen, West Hampton, Mass. 50 00

Hall, Rev. Robert, Leicester, England, by S.T. Armstrong, Boston, Mass. 50 00

Hall, D.W., Charleston, S.C. 100 00

Harding, Rev. Sewall, by Ladies' Charitable Society, Wal- tham, Mass. 50 00

Harrison, Rev. Roger, by Ladies' Charitable Society, Tol- land, Mass. 50 00

Harvey, Rev. Joseph, by a friend, through the Auxiliary Society of Litchfield county, Con. 50 00

Hayes, Rev. Joel, by Peter Allen, South Hadley, Mass. 50 00

Hitchcock, Rev. Edward, by the Monthly Concert, Conway, Mass. 50 00

Hitchcock, Jacob, an assistant missionary among the Chero-kees of the Arkansas, 200 00

Hoadly, Rev. Loammi Ives, by the Ladies' Association, Wor- cester, Mass. 50 00

Hoff, Lewis, Winchester, Va. 100 00
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Holmes, Rev. Sylvester, by Ladies, New Bedford, Mass. 50 00
Hubbard, David G., city of New-York, 100 00
Hull, Rev. A. B. by the Monthly Concert in 1st Church, Worcester, Mass. 50 00

Jarvis, Rev. Samuel F., D. D. by members of St. Paul's Church, Boston, Mass. 50 00
Jenkins, Joseph W., Boston, Mass. 100 00
Jenks, Rev. William, D. D. by Pliny Cutler, Boston, Mass. 50 00

Kilbourn, Jonathan, Sandisfield, Mass. 150 00
Kirkpatrick, William, Lancaster, Pa. 170 00

Lafayette, Gen., by Ladies, Boston, Mass. 100 00

* McLeod, Norman, Boston, Mass. 100 00
Merritt, Rev. Stephen, by various donations, Kittery point, Maine, 50 00
Merritt, Rev. Nathaniel, by Gentlemen's and Ladies' association, Lyndeboro' N. H. 50 00
* Mongin, David J., Dawfuskie Island, S. C. 100 00

Nettleton, Rev. Asahel, Connecticut, profits of his selection of hymns, 100 00

* Osgood, Rev. David, D. D. Medford, Mass. 50 00
Osgood, Rev. Samuel, by Female Charitable Reading Society, Springfield, Mass. 50 00

Penny, Rev. Joseph, by a friend, Rochester, N. Y. 50 00
Perkins, Rev. Nathan, by Ladies' Missionary Society, 2d par. Amherst, Mass. 50 00
Phelps, Anson G., city of New-York, 100 00
Pomeroy, Rev. Thaddeus, by the Monthly Concert, Gorham, Maine. 50 00

Prentice, Rev. Joseph, by individuals, Northwood, N. H. 50 00
Proctor, John C., Boston, Mass. 144 00
Fanderson, Rev. Thomas, Huntington, Con. 50 00
Putnam, Rev. Rufus A., by Ladies' association, Fitchburg, Mass. 50 00

Rand, Rev. Asa, Brookfield, Mass. by the Monthly Concert in Gorham, Me, 50 00
Reed, Eliakim, Greenville, N. Y. 100 00
* Robinson, Rev. William, Southington, Con. 300 00
Robinson, Edward, Instructor in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. 150 00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, George</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>New Haven, Conn.</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Charles</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Southington, Conn.</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanderson, Thomas</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Whateley, Mass.</td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheldon, Rev. Luther</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>New Haven, Conn. Easton, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd, Rev. Thomas</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Ashfield, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Rev. Worthington</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>St. Albans, Vt.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Erastus</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Hadley, Mass.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprague, Rev. William B.</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>West Springfield, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starr, Rev. Peter</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Warren, Con.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storrs, Rev. Richard S.</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallmadge, Benjamin</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Litchfield, Conn.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft, Rev. Benjamin</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Augusta, Me.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft, Rev. Arthur</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, Rev. Reuben</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Eastford parish, Conn.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker, Rev. Mark</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Northampton, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Rensselaer, Philip S.</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, William</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Newark, N. J.</td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware, Rev. Samuel</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Ware, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Rev. Solomon</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Northampton, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, William</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Utica, N. Y.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williston, Rev. David H.</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Tunbridge, Vt.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisner, Rev. Benjamin B.</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbridge, Rev. John, D. D.</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>North Hadley, Mass.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbridge, Jahleel</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>South Hadley, Mass.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester, Rev. Leonard</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Northampton, Peckham, Vt.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All communications, relating to the General Concerns of the Board may be addressed to
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary,
Missionary Rooms, No. 69, Market Street, Boston, Mass.

All letters relating to the Pecuniary Concerns of the Board, may be addressed to
Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer.
Missionary Rooms, 69, Market Street, Boston, Mass.

The Missionary Rooms are open daily during the hours of business.

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Donations and Contributions.

Will be received at the Missionary Rooms, and by the following gentlemen, who, beside many others, have obligingly consented to act as agents of the Board: viz.

Dea. Nathan Coolidge, Windsor, Vermont.
Horace Jones, Esq. St. Alburn, Vermont.
Mr. E. Brewster, Middlebury, Vermont.
Mr. D. S. Whitney, Northampton, Massachusetts.
James W. Robbins, Esq. Lenox, Massachusetts.
Mr. Samuel Tenney, Newburyport, Massachusetts.
Mr. John P. Haven, City of New York, New York.
Dea. Abijah Thomas, Utica, New York.
Mr. Josiah Bissell, Jr. Rochester, New York.
Mr. Peter J. H. Myers, Whitehall, New York.
Mr. Jedidiah Tracy, Troy, New York.
Mr. William Slocomb, Marietta, Ohio.
Peter Patterson, Esq. Chillicothe, Ohio.
Rev. D. A. Sherman, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Mr. Thomas J. Hall, near Nashville, Tennessee.
Mr. H. C. McLeod, Charleston, South Carolina.
Mr. Joseph Tyler, Charleston, South Carolina.
Mr. S. C. Schenk, Savannah, Georgia.
Mr. William Bostwick, Augusta, Georgia.
Mr. George Roper, Mobile, Alabama.
Mr. George Green, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Mr. Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. Natchez, Mississippi.

Donations will also be received by any member of the Board.

When a considerable sum is to be remitted from a distance, one of the following modes is recommended:—either to deposit the money in the United States Bank, any of its branches, the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany, or the Hartford Bank, to the credit of Henry Hill; or, in the second place, to obtain a draft from some bank, or responsible individual, payable to the order of Henry Hill. When money is deposited, the Treasurer should be immediately informed of the deposit, with the name of the depositor. If drafts on Boston cannot conveniently be obtained, those on other large towns will be equally acceptable.
OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President.
Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.

Vice President.
Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D.

Recording Secretary.
Rev. CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D.

Prudential Committee.
Hon. WILLIAM REED,
Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, and
Rev. WARREN FAY.

Corresponding Secretary.
JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.
Mr. RUFUS ANDERSON.

Treasurer.
HENRY HILL, Esq.

Auditor.
CHESTER ADAMS, Esq.
### Auxiliary Societies

*Formed on the plan proposed by the Prudential Committee in the Missionary Herald, vol. xix, p. 366.*

#### Massachusetts

**Societies**

- Auxil. Soc. of Boston and Vicinity
- Aux. Soc. of Old Colony Association
- W. Aux. Soc. of Barnstable County
- E. Aux. Soc. of Barnstable County
- Aux. Soc. of Worcester Central Assn.
- Aux. Soc. of Worcester N. Vicinity
- Aux. Soc. of Brookfield Association
- Aux. Soc. of Northampton and Vic.
- Aux. Soc. of Franklin County
- Aux. Soc. of Hampden County
- Aux. Soc. of Berkshire County

**Secretaries**

- William J. Hubbard, Esq.
- Rev. Daniel Hemenway
- Rev. Benjamin Woodbury
- Rev. Horatio Bardwell
- Rev. Rufus A. Pownall
- Rev. Micah Stone
- Rev. Thomas Shepard
- Rev. Rufus W. Bailey

**Treasurers**

- Mr. Charles Stoddard
- Rev. D. L. Hunn
- Maj. Enoch Flagg
- Mr. Abel Downe
- Capt. Allen Newell
- Dea. E. S. Phelps
- J. Ripley, Esq.
- Col. S. Warriner
- James W. Robbins, Esq.

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE**

- E. Aux. Soc. of Rockingham Co.
- W. Aux. Soc. of Rockingham Co.
- S. Aux. Soc. of Hillsborough Co.
- N. Aux. Soc. of Hillsborough Co.
- W. Aux. Soc. of Hillsborough Co.

**Secretaries**

- Rev. Jacob Cummings
- Rev. Joel R. Arnold
- Rev. Humphrey Moore
- Rev. Nathaniel Merrill
- Rev. Frank MacDowd

**Treasurers**

- Mr. T. H. Miller
- Dea. William Eaton
- Edmund Parker, Esq.
- Capt. Peter Clark
- Dea. Epsie Burnham

**MAINE**

- Aux. Soc. of York Co.
- Aux. Soc. of Cumberland Co.
- Aux. Soc. of Lincoln Co.
- Aux. Soc. of Kennebec Co.

**Secretaries**

- Rev. Christopher Marsh
- Nathan Kingman, Esq.
- Rev. D. M. Mitchell

**Treasurers**

- Mr. Owen Burnham
- Rev. Edward Payson, D.D
- Maj. Zina Hyde

**VERMONT**

- Aux. Soc. of Rutland Association
- Aux. Soc. of Windham Co.

**Secretaries**

- Rev. Amos Drury

**Treasurer**

- Hon. James D. Butler
- Mr. R. Hayes

**CONNECTICUT**

- Aux. Soc. of Hartford Co.
- Aux. Soc. of E. Assn. of New-Haven Co.
- Aux. Soc. of New-Haven city.
- Aux. Soc. of E. dist. of Fairfield Co.
- Aux. Soc. of W. dist. of Fairfield Co.
- Aux. Soc. of Middletown and vic.
- Aux. Soc. of Middlesex Association.
- Aux. Soc. of New London and vic.
- Aux. Soc. of Norwich and vic.
- Aux. Soc. of Colchester and vic.
- Aux. Soc. of Tolland and vic.
- S. Aux. of Windham Co.
- N. Aux. of Windham Co.

**Secretaries**

- Mr. Daniel P. Hopkins
- Rev. Timothy Gillett
- Rev. Thomas F. Davis
- Rev. Joshua Leavit
- Rev. William Bogney
- Richard Rand, Esq.
- Rev. Aaron Hovey
- Mr. Ebenezer Learned
- Henry Strong, Esq.
- Mr. Francis Vose

**Treasurers**

- J. R. Woodbridge, Esq.
- Mr. Samuel Frisbee
- Mr. C. J. Salier
- Stephen Hawley, Esq.
- Matthew Marvin, Esq.
- Richard Hubbard, Esq.
- Clark Nott, Esq.
- Mr. Lyman Allyn
- Francis A. Perkins, Esq.
- Mr. William T. Turner
- Jonathan Barnes, Esq.
- Zalmon Storrs, Esq.
- T. B. Chandler, Esq.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held at Northampton, Mass. on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, 1825:

Present,

Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D.
Hon. John Hooker,
Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D.
Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D.
Rev. David Porter, D. D.
Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.
Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.
Hon. William Reed,
Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D.
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D.
S. V. S. Wilder, Esq.
Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.
Rev. William Allen, D. D.
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.
Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. and
Rev. Warren Fay.

Of the Honorary Members, there were present, Peter Allen and Orrin Day, Esquires, and the Rev. Messrs. Solomon Williams, Enoch Hale, Joel Hayes, Nathan Perkins, John Woodbridge, D. D. Asa Rall, Rufus W. Bayley, Rufus A. Putnam, Mark Ticker, and Artemas Boies.
The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Porter, and, on the succeeding days, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and the Rev. Mr. Fay.

A communication was presented from the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. McAuley, the Rev. Dr. William McMurray, and the Rev. James C. Crane, as Commissioners from the United Foreign Missionary Society, stating that they had a proposition to make relative to an amalgamation of that Society with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with a view to the more effectual promotion of the great objects of the two institutions: whereupon, these gentlemen were invited to sit with the Board as Honorary Members, during the session.

Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, being present as a Delegate from the Agents of the Foreign Mission School, was also invited to sit with the Board as an Honorary Member, during the session.

The accounts of the Treasurer, as examined and certified by the Auditor, were presented and accepted. The statement of Receipts and Expenditures, during the year, which ended on the 31st. ult. gave the following result.

Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>$50,624 08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>$3,101 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of Permanent Fund</td>
<td>$2,333 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct interest paid on money borrowed</td>
<td>448 83 - 1,884 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money refunded</td>
<td>106 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>$55,716 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures.

The payments from the Treasury to meet the current charges of the various missions and operations of the Board were, $41,468 53.

The balance against the Board, that is, the sum for which the Board was in debt, Aug. 31, 1824, was, $14,275 65.

The whole of which has been paid, except $28 00, $14,247 65.

The occasion of the payments being less than the receipts was, that the principal expenses of the Bombay and Ceylon missions, as actually defrayed by Mr. Newton, at Calcutta, have not yet been drawn for. If the whole expense, incurred within the year, had been paid previously to the annual meeting, the balance against the Board would have been larger than it was a year ago.
The following additions to various permanent funds, of which the interest only can be expended, have been made within the year past; viz.

To the permanent fund for the general objects of the Board, $1,056.00
To the permanent fund for Corresponding Secretary, viz.
   From individuals, 799.97
   From the avails of the Missionary Herald thus applied within the year, though a part had been received previously, 4,000.98
   Profits on the first edition of Memoirs of Catherine Brown, 151.25
   Profits on the Panoplist, 91.41—5,043.61
To the permanent fund for Treasurer, 874.63

$6,974.24

Donations specifically appropriated to the Mission College in Ceylon have also been received, amounting to 702.12
For the printing establishment for Western Asia, 2,663.67

$3,365.79

The payments on account of the expenses of the printing establishment for Western Asia, within the year past, have amounted to 1,140.38

The Prudential Committee exhibited the Annual Report, which was ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Annual Sermon was delivered before the Board, by the Rev. Dr. Bates, from John viii, 32; *The truth shall make you free.* It was afterwards

Resolved,

That Drs. Morse, Porter and Beecher be a Committee to present the thanks of the Board to the Rev. Dr. Bates for his sermon delivered by appointment, and to request a copy for publication; and that the Prudential Committee be requested to superintend the printing.

The Commissioners from the United Foreign Missionary Society presented a certificate, showing their regular appointment to attend this session with a proposition for union with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions: Whereupon, the said Commissioners were heard on the subject of their appointment.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Hon. Mr. Hooker, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, and the Rev. Dr. Griffin were appointed a Committee to confer with the said Commissioners, and make report.

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

The Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D. President;
The Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D. Vice President;
The Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Recording Secretary;
The Hon. William Reed,
The Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Prudential Committee;
The Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and
The Rev. Warren Fay,
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Secretary;
Mr. Rufus Anderson, Assistant Secretary;
Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer; and
Chester Adams, Esq. Auditor.

The Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. was chosen preacher for the next annual meeting; and the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D. was chosen to preach in case of his failure.

The Hon. William Reed, the Rev. Dr. Morse, and Gen. Van Rensselaer were appointed a Committee to consider and report what compensation ought to be allowed the Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Secretary, the ensuing year.

The Committee last mentioned reported: Whereupon,

Resolved,

That the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer receive respectively the same compensation as last year, to be paid from the avails of the subscriptions of individuals pledged for the support of these officers, and from the income of the permanent funds now existing for their support; and, should there be any deficiency from these sources, the deficiency shall be supplied from the Treasury of the Board. But should there be a greater sum realized from these sources than is required for these purposes, the balance shall be added to the permanent fund for the Corresponding Secretary.*

* On the subject of Salaries, it gave the Board great pleasure to be informed, that it had been necessary to pay nothing, the past year, out of the General Treasury, for the support of the Cor-
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

It was also resolved, that the same sum be allowed to the Assistant Secretary, as was allowed the last year.

The Committee of Conference with the Commissioners from the United Foreign Missionary Society reported, that, so far as they had examined the subject, the proposed union is, in their opinion, both practicable and desirable: Whereupon,

Resolved, unanimously,

That the report be approved and accepted.

Resolved,

That the subject be again referred to the same Committee, with instructions to report such terms of union, as they think will be satisfactory to both Societies.

The Committee presented the following report, as the result of their conference with the Commissioners of the United Foreign Missionary Society, which, after much and deliberate discussion, was unanimously adopted.

"Preliminary terms in contemplation of union.—As the amalgamation of the two societies cannot be completed till after it shall have received the sanction of the highest judicatories in the Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Dutch Church, which cannot take place before the meeting of those bodies in May next, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on the one part, and the Commissioners of the United Foreign Missionary Society on the other part, agree to these five preliminary articles; viz.

1. A document shall be issued jointly by the Prudential Committee of this Board, and by the Directors of the United Foreign Missionary Society, as soon as it can be conveniently prepared, stating and explaining in what sense the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is a National Institution; how it is organized; the reasons for hoping and believing that this organization will continue to receive the confidence of the Christian community; and the reasons which have had weight in promoting the contemplated union.
"2. During the interval which must elapse between the present time and May next, the directors of the United Foreign Missionary Society will make all practicable exertions to replenish its Treasury; so that, should the proposed union take place, the engagements to be assumed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions may be as few and as small as possible.

"3. The Directors of the United Foreign Missionary Society will correspond with the missionaries under its care, explaining to them the proposed union, and advising them, if the measure should be adopted, to transfer their relation to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

"4. The Directors of the United Foreign Missionary Society will direct the missionaries of the several stations not to enter upon any new measure involving expense, and generally to practise the strictest economy, till the result of this proposed measure shall be known.

"5. As the Directors of the United Foreign Missionary Society contemplate sending an agent to visit the stations west of the Mississippi, the Prudential Committee will, if practicable, send an agent also to accompany him, and ascertain, from personal inspection, the condition of these stations.

"Permanent terms of union.—The following principles are adopted as the basis of the proposed union, which principles, when consented to by the United Foreign Missionary Society, and the judicatories above referred to, shall thenceforward be binding on both societies:

"1. The missionaries now in the employment of the United Foreign Missionary Society shall, if their character and standing remain unimpeached, be received as missionaries of the Board; and, if any of them should be unwilling to enter into this new relation, they shall be at liberty to retire from the stations which they now occupy.

"2. The property, of every kind, belonging to the United Foreign Missionary Society, whether at the missionary stations, or elsewhere shall be transferred to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on the ratification of this union.

"3. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will assume all the engagements of the United Foreign Mis-
sionary Society, as they shall stand at the time of said ratification; it being understood, however, that the fourth preliminary article shall have been complied with.

"4. In the election of members according to the provisions of its charter; in the appointment of missionaries, occasional agents, and other functionaries; and in the administration of all its concerns; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will endeavor to merit the high character of a truly National Institution, and to acquire and retain the affections and confidence of all classes of persons, who have heretofore aided either of these Societies, and of all others who may wish to promote the salvation of the heathen.

"5. As the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has heretofore consisted, with few exceptions, of persons belonging to the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Congregational Churches; and as its national character will always insure the election of a competent and satisfactory number of persons from these religious communities, the Board will send to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, and the several General Associations in the New England States, as many copies of its Annual Report, and other printed documents, as shall be sufficient to furnish each member of these bodies with a copy; not only as a token of respect, but that means of information may be afforded in regard to the measures of the Board and its missionaries, and to any success which God may grant to its exertions.

"6. The highest judicatories of the Presbyterian Church and of the Reformed Dutch Church will recommend the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as a National Institution, and entitled to the warm support and efficient patronage of the churches under their respective jurisdictions.

"7. The periodical publications of the Board shall be sent gratuitously to all societies and individuals, now entitled to the periodical publications of the United Foreign Missionary Society; and, on the ratification of this union, the Missionary Herald shall take the place of the Missionary Register.

The Commissioners from the Directors of the United Foreign Missionary Society severally expressed their assent to the foregoing preliminary and permanent terms of union; and the question was taken in the Board, by inquiring of the members severally.
their opinion; when it appeared that every member present voted in the affirmative.

A report from the Executive Committee of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, was communicated.

A resolution of the following import having been submitted to the consideration of the Board, viz. "That it is inexpedient to continue the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall," the subject was referred to the Corresponding Secretary and the Rev. Drs. Bates and Beecher.

The report of the Committee above named was communicated, and, after discussion and amendment, was adopted in the following words; viz.

"The Committee, to whom was referred the resolution before the Board in these words, viz.

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to continue the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall;" beg leave to report as follows:

"The Foreign Mission School was established by the advice and under the direction of some of the wisest and best men, whom our country has produced, and who now rest from their labors. The design was excellent, and commended itself to the consciences and hearts of Christians throughout the land. The favor of God was vouchsafed to the rising institution, and a considerable number of pupils became pious, as their subsequent lives have proved. An important mission had its origin here. Happy specimens of improvement were witnessed; and thousands of Christians have personally seen the advancement in useful knowledge, of young men, who had previously lived in ignorance and paganism.

"But a change of circumstances, in many important respects, together with the inherent difficulties of the case, have excited serious doubts, whether a school, designed for the education of youths collected from heathen nations, can be permanently supported, with advantage to the cause of missions. Many pupils have been selected from natives of the Sandwich Islands: but these natives can now be better educated for the purposes of the mission, at the schools in the islands. Higher schools than any, which have yet been in operation, are contemplated, in both the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, to be supported at the expense of the people themselves. Youths from the Mediterranean need, and their friends expect they will receive, a collegiate education."
"On the whole, the questions whether a sufficient number of promising youths can be obtained; and whether they can generally be restored to their respective countries greatly improved, civilized, and guarded against evil; cause so much hesitation, that the following resolutions are recommended to the Board for its adoption; viz.

Resolved,

That a committee of this Board be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration; to visit Cornwall, and there confer with the agents of the school; to examine into all its concerns; and to report to the Prudential Committee their opinion respecting the course, which Providence shall seem to render judicious and necessary.

Resolved,

That, at present, no new expense be incurred for the erection of buildings.

Resolved,

That when the committee shall have made their report, in accordance with the provision in the preceding resolutions, the Prudential Committee be authorized to act definitively on the subject of the school.

This report was accepted, and the Hon. Mr. Hooker, Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. Chapin, were appointed a committee pursuant to these resolutions.

Resolved,

That the Prudential Committee be authorized, in case they think proper, to admit the descendants of Africa into the Foreign Mission School, with a view to their preparation for missionary labors on the coast of Africa.

It was also recommended to the Prudential Committee to establish a mission in Africa, as soon as they shall find it practicable, and be able to make the requisite preparations.

The following resolutions passed unanimously, with respect to the Mission College proposed to be established in the island of Ceylon; viz.

Resolved,

That the Board fully approve of the proposed establishment of a Mission College in the island of Ceylon, as soon as the Prudential Committee shall be able to raise funds sufficient for the purpose, and make the requisite and satisfactory arrangements.
Resolved,

That the Corresponding Secretary present the thanks of this Board to the gentleman, who has offered to pay five thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a College in the island of Ceylon, whenever ten thousand dollars shall have been provided from other sources for the same object.

Toward the close of the session, the following resolutions passed unanimously: viz.

Resolved,

That the President of this Board be requested to present the thanks of the Board to the selectmen of Northampton for the convenient accommodations afforded to the session in the Town Hall.

Resolved,

That the thanks of this Board be presented to those families and individuals, whose hospitality and kindness have been experienced during the session.

Resolved,

That the thanks of this Board be presented to the choir of singers, for their attendance and appropriate services, in connexion with the public religious exercises of the sanctuary.

Resolved,

That the Prudential Committee cause to be printed, in connexion with their Annual Report, the Treasurer's accounts, and such other documents as they shall judge proper to be included in that publication.

Resolved,

That the next Annual Meeting of the Board be holden in the city of Middletown, Conn. on the Thursday next succeeding the second Wednesday of September 1826, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and that the Recording Secretary and the Rev. John R. Crane, be requested to make the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the members at that meeting.

The session was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bates.
REPORT

OF THE

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. President,

Before entering upon the details of this annual document, the Committee feel bound to state, that they have prepared it upon a different plan, from that which they have adopted in preceding years. In conformity to the usage of similar institutions, it has been our practice hitherto, notwithstanding the increase of our stations and objects, to give a particular and connected history of each station, with such explanations and reflections, as seemed necessary, in order to a full understanding of the subject. Instead of such a protracted and elaborate statement and discussion, the Committee now propose to lay before the Board a more brief narrative of transactions of the past year, with few explanatory remarks.

Among the advantages, which they suppose will result from this new method, are the following.

1. The members of the Board will obtain a more general and exact view of all the missions, by means of a brief Report, than they could do from hearing copious extracts of a much larger one.

2. The endeavor to make the Report full, complete, and explicit in all its parts, involves so much labor, that, with our numerous interruptions, and the constantly pressing business at the Missionary Rooms, a great delay in the publication has been unavoidable. The Committee would feel more distressed and
mortified than they now do, with respect to this delay, did they not find similar Societies in Great Britain experiencing similar embarrassments; it being usually, if not universally, true, that the voluminous Reports of these Societies are not published till a long time after their respective annual meetings. But such a Report, as is now contemplated, can be published speedily, and put into immediate circulation.

3. The expense of publishing a large Report would be more advantageously incurred by printing a greater number of copies of a smaller one; or in publishing successive editions of Missionary Papers; or in distributing gratuitous copies of the Missionary Herald.

It is to be remembered with reference to this subject, that the principal reliance of the Board must be upon its monthly publication, as the vehicle of communicating facts and reasonings to the Christian public. All other means are partial and ineffectual, compared with this. Foreign publications almost invariably, of late, quote the opinions, statements, and reflections of the Board, not from the Reports, but from the Missionary Herald. While this fact should admonish us of the necessity of care and caution, while preparing matter for the pages of that work, but especially in writing the editorial articles, it should teach us, that some of the principal objects of an annual Report are anticipated, and the Report itself to a considerable extent superseded.

For these reasons, it is presumed that the Board will approve of the proposed alteration.

It is proper, Mr. President, that we advert to the character and services of two associates, who have been removed by death since the last annual meeting. One of them was numbering his last hours, when we were together, and soon after departed in the exercise of triumphant faith. Mr. Bethune had been long known in the religious world, as an active and energetic co-operator in all the great public charities of the day. The city of New York, where he resided from his youth till he was removed from earthly cares and labors, was the scene of his principal exertions in his Master's cause. Of the numerous societies for the diffusion of evangelical light by the distribution of the Bible, the sending forth of missionaries, the circulation of tracts, the support of Sabbath schools, and the education of young men for the
ministry, he was an early and a zealous member; and in most of them he held some important and responsible office. For the relief of temporal distress he was always ready. The widow, the orphan, the afflicted, the suffering stranger, acknowledged his sympathy and his bounty. On both sides of the Atlantic, he left memorials of his benevolence and of his pious liberality. Though he was not able to attend the annual meetings of this Board, in consequence of business and numerous engagements, yet he repeatedly assisted the officers by his friendly counsels.

Mr. Caldwell, the other member, whose death we lament, lived and labored in a different sphere. His heart was much set on the liberation and christianization of Africa, and the moral and religious improvement of her descendants. As a leading member and officer of the Colonization Society, he cheerfully devoted his time and influence to its concerns, and cherished a fond and growing confidence in its success. Nor was he indifferent to the state of religion around him. So deeply was he impressed with the need of more evangelical instruction, in the country adjacent to the city of Washington, that he applied to the Presbytery to be licensed as a preacher of the Gospel, with the design of supplying, so far as might be in his power, the spiritual wants of the poor and destitute. His request being granted, it was his practice to spend the Sabbath, and proclaim the tidings of salvation, in some part of the country, not far distant, where he feared the inhabitants would not otherwise enjoy the privilege of religious worship. It need hardly be said, that all his services of this kind were entirely gratuitous. By these efforts his strength was much exhausted, and his days on earth were probably brought sooner to a close. But he lived in faith; and death had lost its terror.

These our departed brethren, though abundant in labors and sacrifices, never looked with complacency upon their own works, as the ground of their justification before God; but relied upon the atoning blood of their Redeemer, as affording the only hope of pardon and salvation. When persons of distinguished usefulness are removed, it is the peculiar duty of survivors to pray, that the work of the Lord may not fail for want of suitable laborers.

With this brief tribute to the memory of friends, whose faces we shall see no more in the flesh, but whom we hope to meet in
a better world, the Committee would proceed to give an account of the operations of the Board during the past year.

MISSION AT BOMBAY.

At the last annual meeting, intelligence had not been received of the arrival of Mr. Frost and his wife, and Mrs. Graves, at the place of their destination. The voyage, or rather series of voyages, was long and unpleasant; and the treatment, which they experienced on board the Pagoda, did not partake of that kind and obliging character, which their health and profession demanded, and which the Committee were led, by the direct assurances of the captain, to expect. The ship entered the Hoogly about the first of March, 1824. A passage offering to Madras, Mr. Frost thought it a matter of duty to go on board the other ship immediately, though this would prevent his visiting the missionaries at Calcutta, and was in other respects inconvenient. Six hours after they were on board, the ship, in which they had so recently embarked, was aground, and the next day was a wreck, not without imminent peril to all on board. From this situation they were relieved by the steam-boat, which plies up and down that river, and were soon landed at Calcutta. Here they were treated in the kindest manner by Mr. Newton, Mr. Thomason, and other distinguished friends of the missionary cause.

After staying a fortnight in this city, they embarked for Madras and Bombay, on the 20th;—reached the former place in a month, where they were greeted by missionaries of six different societies as beloved fellow laborers; re-embarked on the 29th of April, and were two months longer on the water, arriving at Bombay June 28th, nine months after leaving Boston.

The mission had scarcely begun to feel the benefit of this small reinforcement, before it was called to mourn the death of a beloved member. Mr. Nichols commenced a tour of preaching and visiting the schools, on the neighboring continent, about the middle of November last. For a fortnight he labored incessantly, and enjoyed better health than usual. Early in December he was seized with a fever, and could with difficulty be removed to Bombay, where he closed his eyes upon this world, on the 9th of that month.
Mr. Nichols had been nearly seven years among the heathen, engaged in various missionary labors; but especially, for the greater part of the time, in preaching the Gospel to them in their vernacular tongue. He was a man of an excellent spirit, mild, gentle, and yet firm in the pursuit of duty. He longed for the salvation of the heathen, and prayed earnestly and continually for so great a blessing. To his brethren he was a judicious and faithful counsellor; to the mission a warm and devoted friend. His kind and obliging disposition made his company peculiarly acceptable to several English families, residing in Tannah and its neighborhood; and to some individuals in these families, there is reason to hope that his conversation was serviceable, in a religious point of view. He was greatly concerned to promote the spiritual welfare of children in the boarding school, taught by Mrs. Nichols; and was rejoiced to witness indications of their future usefulness. In respect to economy, diligence, caution, and a conscientious regard to the influence and tendency of his example, he was worthy of particular commendation. He had derived advantage from experience; had become well acquainted with the character and language of the people; and possessed many qualifications for the prosecution of the arduous work in which he was engaged. Yet it seemed proper to the Lord of missions that the labors of his servant should here come to an end; and that he should be summoned away from his wife and child, from his brethren and their common employments, with little warning either to himself, or them. Blessed is the man, who, when this Divine Master cometh, is found watching.

In the native town of Bombay, the following persons compose the missionary station: viz.

Rev. Gordon Hall, Missionary.
Mrs. Hall.
Rev. Edmund Frost, Missionary.
Mrs. Frost.
Mr. James Garrett, Printer.
Mrs. Garrett.

The joint letter written at the commencement of the year 1824, states that the labors of the missionaries, as Preachers of the Gospel, had not abated but increased; and that improvement was made, both as to matter and manner, in this most important part
of missionary service. The subsequent semi-annual letter mentions, that considerable itinerary preaching was accomplished, during the three first months of that year; and that a region of eighty miles to the north was visited, which had never been visited before. A new service had been commenced at the Mission Chapel; viz. preaching in English, with a special view to the instruction of those who understand no other language. It was attended in the evening, and about fifty individuals, principally soldiers, were usually present. The missionaries are grieved that so little fruit of their labors appears. They are encouraged, however, by the knowledge that associations exist in this country for prayer in their behalf; and it is not to be forgotten, that divine truth, inculcated in so many ways, and presented to so many minds, must be making some progress, though silent and scarcely perceptible. The ultimate effect of all these labors, if prosecuted with humble piety and persevering zeal, cannot be otherwise than glorious and triumphant.

An account has been received of the work done at the Mission Press, from July 1, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1823, three years and a half, the substance of which is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Four Gospels, published separately, 2,500 copies of each</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third edition of the Mahratta School Book</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other shall books and tracts, comprising many extracts from Scripture</td>
<td>41,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular papers relating to the mission</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of books and tracts published by the mission for its own use</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,360</strong></td>
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Printed in Hindostanee for the mission, by one of the native presses, (the missionaries not having the necessary types,) the tract called *The Heavenly Way*, **5,000**

**Total of books and tracts published by the mission for its own use**, **61,360**

Printed by the mission press for the Bombay Committee of the British Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, **16,500**

**77,860**
Of the 56,360 copies printed by the mission press for distribution by the missionaries, 15,130 remained on hand, at the time the account was made out. It would appear therefore, that 41,230 copies were put into circulation within the time specified, beside a considerable number of books and tracts, which remained from previous editions, on the first of July, 1820. Of the Hindoostanee tract, 1,800 copies had been distributed. Soon after this account was rendered, probably the greater part of the remaining copies were distributed; for, in the preaching tours, at the commencement of last year, no less than 4,000 copies were put into circulation, in the region north of Bombay. The cost of the 77,860 copies was about $3,000, without reckoning the expense of translation, revision, proof-reading, or superintendence. The 16,500 copies printed for the Christian Knowledge Society cost $540.

The field for the distribution of tracts is so ample, or rather so unlimited, that the missionaries were about writing to the London Tract Society, describing the extent of the demand, and soliciting the means of publishing tracts on account of that Society.

The Bombay Bible Society has kindly patronized the mission press by engaging to take copies of parts of the Scriptures for distribution, to the amount of $1,800, and the greater part of these copies will probably be left with our missionaries for distribution. The grant was made, in consequence of a representation, that the following editions were urgently needed; viz. a second edition of Genesis, 3,000 copies; a second edition of Luke and Acts, and a complete publication of the latter part of the New Testament, from Romans inclusive to the end. The smaller epistles had been published, but were all distributed. The edition of parts of the New Testament to be 2,000 copies. The last joint letter mentions, that the contemplated edition of Genesis, much improved, had issued from the press, and the missionaries were proceeding with the whole New Testament.

Another interesting and encouraging fact is, that the British and Foreign Bible Society presented to the Bombay mission 100 reams of paper, to be used in printing the Scriptures. The value of this donation is probably at least $400; and the Christian confidence expressed by it is worthy of grateful acknowledgment.

The Schools, under the care of this mission, are increased in number; and the missionaries are making efforts to improve them
in various respects. At the beginning of last year, the number was twenty-six. An account of them was published; and an appeal made in their behalf to the British residents at Bombay. The appeal was successful. The governor, and other persons high in office, subscribed; and about $1,350 were thus raised in aid of this interesting branch of missionary operations. Mr. Hall wrote soon after, stating, that he and his brethren had determined to institute eight new schools, making thirty-four in the whole.

The feeble health of Mrs. Hall and one of her children led to the conclusion, that she must give up the boarding school soon; and it was stated that Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were, for various reasons, induced to relinquish their school of the same kind. But at what time these determinations were carried into effect, the communications received in this country do not enable the Committee to state.

The Mission Chapel is of special service, as it affords a very convenient place for a large Sabbath school, where much religious instruction is communicated. All the larger boys from eight schools are here convened; and sometimes amount to nearly 300, presenting a delightful spectacle.

Within the last year, a change has been made in all the charity schools, by teaching the children on the Sabbath. Their studies and pursuits, on that day, have reference to moral and religious subjects only. By this change they are kept from idleness and play, or from wasting the time in heathen company.

The superintendent of the schools distributes tracts in all his excursions, and is thus made an efficient and constant agent in the dissemination of divine truth.

A school for females has been commenced among the Jews of Bombay, which has received the appellation of the Salem School, as it derives its support from an association of ladies in Salem, Mass. The school at Rawadunda, in which from 25 to 30 Jewish children are taught, has been named the Andover School, in consequence of donations to this object from individuals in Andover, by the Rev. Mr. Edwards. The whole number of pupils in this school is 84. The number, in all the schools, probably exceeds 1,500; besides those who live in the families of the missionaries. In the various schools are 136 Jewish children.

A school for females had been commenced, with highly favorable auspices, under the tuition of Gunga, a Mahratta woman,
who entered upon the business with rare courage and alacrity. Great hopes were entertained of her success; but, in the midst of them, she was cut off by that terrible disease, the cholera.

The necessity of visiting schools, on the continent, and in remoter places on the islands, is more and more apparent; but even this necessity may turn to good account, as it affords opportunities both of preaching the Gospel, and of distributing tracts, which would not otherwise exist.

STATION OF MAHIM.

Rev. Allen Graves, Missionary.

Mrs. Graves.

No material change has taken place, in the affairs of this station, within the year past, except the return of Mrs. Graves. The same general course of preaching the Gospel and visiting schools has been pursued, much as heretofore. Mrs. Graves visits the schools, and finds many opportunities of conversing with women and children on religious subjects. It is not deemed prudent that she should again undertake the severe labor of providing for and directing a family of charity pupils, as she had done before her voyage to this country.

In March 1824, Mr. Graves exchanged labors with Mr. Hall, for a short time. While thus employed, he expresses, in a letter, his encouragement on seeing "the degree of knowledge of the Gospel, and the degree of impression in its favor, which exist among the people of Bombay."

About this time, Mr. Graves wrote to an association in this country, which was formed for the support of a school for heathen children connected with this mission. From the particular account which he there gave, of a school at Mahim, it is apparent that this species of charity is abundantly worthy of patronage.

STATION OF TANNAH.

Mrs. Elisabeth Nichols.

The death of Mr. Nichols has brought a cloud over this station. Our last intelligence is but a few days later than that sorrowful event. Mrs. Nichols was much at a loss what course to pursue.
In her lonely situation she had the care of her little son and ten charity pupils, supported and taught in the family. Mr Nichols, in a letter written about six months before his death, speaks of his strong attachment to these children, and of their maintaining a promising character. It gave him pain to think of their exposures in that land of moral desolation and spiritual darkness. In the preaching tours of Mr. Nichols he found multitudes of very different false religions, whom he could address on the subject of Christianity;—Hindoos of various classes, Mussulmans, Parsees, and the scattered children of Abraham. To them all he endeavored to deliver a faithful testimony to the truth of God’s word, and the necessity of receiving the Gospel.

A thorough acquaintance with the heathen world leads to the conclusion, that fear and custom are the only great supports of any particular form of idolatry. The people love those sins, which are countenanced and authorized by every system of polytheism; but they have no attachment to the burdensome rites, which are imposed, and the stupid ceremonies, which are practised. There is nothing in the whole round of services, which can speak peace to the conscience, or comfort to the heart. The weak and timid minds of the beguiled multitude dare not desert the customs of their fathers. They fear to be singular; and they have some vague apprehensions of injury from their offended deities. But every year weakens the influence of these causes. Intelligence is gaining ground; the number of readers is increasing; Christianity is more and more known as a speculative system, if not in its spiritual influences; and the conviction is becoming general, among well informed men, that the monstrous superstructures of sin and folly must tumble to the ground, before another generation shall have fully passed away.

It was thought best, that a new station should be formed, at Rawadunda, a town 12 miles from Bombay on the opposite coast; and that Mr. Frost should take up his residence there, early in the present year. But perhaps, since the death of Mr. Nichols, it may be found expedient, that Mr. Frost should remove to Tannah. It was doubtless judiciously determined, that, for a few months after his arrival, he should reside at Bombay.

The missionaries urgently requested, that at least two more laborers should be sent into that part of the harvest. Their de-
sires on this subject will be still more earnest, now one of
their number is removed from them.
In one of the late quarterly meetings of the brethren attached
to this mission, a formal recapitulation was made of the reasons
for devout thankfulness, which pressed upon their attention and
acknowledgment. If such a measure were statedly taken by
missionaries in every place, not only would the goodness of the
Lord be reverently acknowledged, and grateful offerings of praise
ascend, but many encouragements to perseverance would be
strongly felt, and standing memorials of the progress of truth
would be erected.

MISSION IN CEYLON.

About the middle of January 1324, a revival of religion com-

M ission in Ce ylon.
menced in the boarding school at Tillipally, and was soon after
witnessed at all the other stations. This was one of the most
remarkable exhibitions of divine grace, which the history of
missions presents to the mind. Much the greater part of the
pupils, in all the boarding schools, were at one time anxious,
prayerful, and inquiring what they should do to be saved. Of
about half the number hope was entertained, that they had been
renewed by the Holy Spirit. Several other natives in the neigh-
borhood of the mission, and some in the town of Jaffna, were
partakers of the same happy influences. It was a time of joy,
and animated labor, and grateful praise, on the part of the mis-

M ission in Ce ylon.

sionaries, and a time of salvation to many heathen youths, and to
some natives of riper age, who, without the influence of this mis-

sion, would have remained in the darkness of paganism. In sev-

M ission in Ce ylon.

eral instances, the deep seriousness of the youthful inquirers, the
simultaneous manner of their conviction, and the whole progress
of their experience, were such as to offer irresistible proof of
divine agency. Missionaries of different denominations, some of
them from continental India, as well as Christian friends in Jaffna,
united with our beloved brethren in thanksgivings for this signal
token of God's favor.
The period of greatest attention was from January to March;
but, near the close of the year, there was a new awakening, in
which the hopefully pious were quickened in their religious life,
and several other youths brought to accept the offers of the Gospel. The missionaries were not in haste to admit the new converts to a profession of their faith. Their last letters were dated Jan. 10th, of the current year. The 20th of that month was appointed for the baptism, and admission to the communion, of forty-four individuals, who had been much examined, and under long trial; it being nearly a year since they had entertained hopes that they were united to Christ by a living faith. It was expected there would be a great concourse of heathens to witness these solemn transactions; and a temporary building had been erected, in a central village, to accommodate the assembled multitude.

Among the youths, who had more recently avowed their cordial reception of the Gospel, were some of superior standing and character, whose influence with the natives would be considerable. They had, in the most public manner, renounced heathenism, and all respect for the customs of their countrymen, so far as these customs were opposed to the revealed will of God; and they looked down upon opposition to their avowal of the truth as scarcely worthy of regard.

**Station of Tillipally.**

Mrs. Woodward.
Nicholas Permander, Native Preacher.

Mrs. Richards, mentioned as at this station in the last Report, is married to the Rev. Mr. Knight, who is stationed at Nellore, in the employment of the Church Missionary Society.

When Mr. Poor left Tillipally, which was July 1, 1823, there were 500 boys and 75 girls in the free schools of that station. The children in the boarding school made an aggregate of more than 600. About eighteen months later, Mr. Woodward reckons a thousand children, of whom one tenth were females, in the 17 schools under his care. There were, also, 30 boys and two girls in the boarding school. He justly considers this branch of missionary labor and influence as second only to that of preaching the Gospel.

There had been several additions to the church from this place. Valu, a young man, who had been serious more than two
years was received to the communion in July 1824. He was named Charles Hodge and is the principal-superintendent of the schools. Jordan Lodge is a very active and pious youth, and is also employed as a superintendent.

Of the boys in the boarding school, who were the subjects of serious impressions in the revival, twelve retain these impressions, and nine of them were among the number propounded for admission into the church.

**STATION OF BATTICOTTA.**

Reverend Benjamin C. Meigs, Missionary.
Mrs. Meigs.
Reverend Daniel Poor, Missionary and Principal of the Central School.
Mrs. Poor,
Gabriel Tissera, Native Preacher.

No report of the progress of the missionary work at this station has been received within the year past. The precise number of schools and pupils cannot therefore be stated.

The Central School, which it is hoped, will hereafter become a Mission College, was commenced here July 22, 1823. At first there were 36 scholars, selected from the boarding schools of the five stations. Within six months following, one boy was dismissed, and twelve, who had not been previously connected with the mission, were admitted; which left the whole number 47, at the commencement of the year 1824. The boys were divided into three classes of equal number or nearly so; and were superintended by three monitors. The assigned studies and exercises appear to be attended to regularly. Nearly all the hours of the day are occupied by a succession of recitations, examinations, and other public services, with intervals for study. The English and Tamul languages are the principal objects of attention at present. By the one, access is gained to all the ancient literature of the country; by the attainment of the other, all the stores of modern European learning are spread before the mind. Gabriel Tissera conducts the evening service of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer in Tamul. He also holds a weekly meeting with the scholars to converse on religious subjects; and instruct those who
are disposed to make inquiry with respect to this most important concern.

The missionaries are more and more deeply impressed with the importance of a higher seminary, like the one which they have in contemplation, and which, in a humble manner, they have commenced. In order that such an institution should answer the ends in view, buildings are necessary, and competent instructors. Suitable buildings cannot be erected without extraordinary efforts, on the part of friends of missions in this country; and competent instructors cannot be sent out, unless the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee shall warrant a considerable increase of the annual expenses of the establishments in Ceylon. It may be confidently hoped, that the appeal to American Christians in behalf of this interesting portion of the heathen world, will not be ineffectual. When it is considered, how remarkably the mission has been blessed hitherto, it would be inexcusable in us to doubt the favor of the Christian public.

The missionaries are particularly urgent, that two suitable persons should be sent out to hold the rank of professors in the seminary:—one of mathematics and natural philosophy, the other of languages. It will of course take some time for newly arrived missionaries to become sufficiently versed, in the vernacular tongue, to be able to give instruction, with ease to themselves and benefit to their pupils; but this very fact should urge to an immediate supply of the pressing call. Till aid shall be afforded in this manner, the Principal of the school, assisted by the most forward of the native youths, will proceed in teaching as fast, and as well, as he may be able.

**Station of Oddooville.**


Mrs. Winslow.

Mr. George Koch, *Native Medical Assistant.*

The connexion between Francis Malleappa and the mission has been dissolved. He has for several years been a valuable assistant at this station, not only as a native preacher, but as a visitor of the schools, and a distributor of tracts. The reasons for not retaining him in the service of the Board were, that he
was in the habit of using the European dress, which made higher wages necessary to his support; and these higher wages were pleaded by others as a standard.

A part of the old church has been repaired at this station, in such a manner as to accommodate 700 worshippers, sitting after the manner of the country. A pulpit, railing, and communion table have been fitted up, in a simple and becoming style. The roof is formed of palmyra leaves, and the partition by a sort of matting made of the leaf of cocoa-nut tree.

A very judicious measure has been adopted by the missionaries, in establishing a central school for girls, which is fixed at this station. Most of those, who were in the boarding schools at the other stations, have been removed hither. A few, for particular reasons, have been retained in the schools where they were previously, and a few have been taken home by their parents, rather than send them to a new place. After these deductions, there were 29 female pupils, from the age of five to eleven, received into this central seminary. Of these, all but three had received assigned names, and were numbered among beneficiaries. Several were very promising scholars, and gave pleasing evidence of piety.

They are employed in study, and in various branches of domestic industry, and are constantly under female superintendence. Their forenoon recitations are made in the presence of Mrs. Winslow, and their afternoon labors of sewing, knitting, &c., under her care and direction. There cannot be a reasonable doubt, in the mind of any impartial man, that the education of females in heathen countries, is one of the most effectual means, so far as human efforts are regarded, of making a permanent change for the better in the character of the people.

The free schools attached to this station are ten in number. One of them at Erneville, is named the Colchester school, as it is supported by a society formed for that purpose in Colchester, Con. It contains about 50 boys, who make good progress in their studies. At the quarterly examinations, the scholars of the ten schools meet in one place. On the last occasion of this kind, which occurred before Mr. Winslow's letter was written, 350 pupils were present. This was a smaller number than the average attendance, as many small boys could not go so far from home.
As Malleappa is disconnected with the station, there has been less preaching to the natives than heretofore. Mr. Winslow is, however, more familiar with the language than in former years, and can more readily preach the Gospel and converse with the natives.

STATION OF PANDITERIPO.


Mrs. Scudder.

In the early part of last year, Parian, a young man who had lived with Dr. Scudder, was admitted to the church. At an early stage of the revival, there was a general and powerful excitement among the youths of this station. As with one consent, they inquired what they should do to be saved. The voice of prayer was heard in every direction. Though these serious impressions wore off, in some instances, there was reason to hope that valuable fruits would remain. Five months after the revival commenced, twenty-five persons attended meetings of examination, as candidates for baptism. Seven were adults, and six of these seven were schoolmasters. It is evident that Dr. Scudder had labored with great anxiety, at this interesting crisis, and that his health suffered in consequence. By the unanimous and urgent advice of his brethren, he took a short voyage to Madras, whence he wrote to the Corresponding Secretary in September. He there endeavored to promote the interests of the Mission College; and, as he surveyed the populous regions of India, could not help pleading earnestly that more laborers might be sent into that almost unbounded field.

In the boarding school at Panditeripo, the number of pupils was 34, of whom three were girls.

The number of free schools attached to the station was ten. These schools were generally small, owing to the fact that a great part of the population are Catholics, and the priests are very decided opposers of schools.

Samuel Willis, formerly a pupil in the boarding school, is now a very valuable teacher. He was admitted to the church last year. His school contains children of both sexes.

Dr. Scudder has preached the Gospel, sometimes to large congregations, very much as in former years. In some places, the
number of attendants on public worship has diminished; particularly in the village of Chillalle, where the opposition of the Catholics has been peculiarly violent. A part of the old church at this station having been repaired, it was dedicated in June 1824. A large congregation was present, containing many heathens and Roman Catholics. The Rev. Christian David preached. Missionaries of other denominations took part in the exercises.

Rev. Levi Spaulding, Missionary.

Mrs. Spaulding.

Several persons had been deeply serious at this station, before the revival of religion, which has been repeatedly noticed and alluded to. One of these, and his four children, were baptized, on a profession of his faith, Feb. 8, 1824. Two other men, one of whom is a Roman Catholic, give evidence of Christian character after a long period of seriousness. The number of hopeful converts, during the progress of the revival at this station, was twelve. The date of Mr. Spaulding's last communication is in June, more than a year ago.

In some instances, strong hopes had been entertained of individuals, that they would persevere in seeking salvation, who afterwards appeared to lose their religious concern, and even relapse into their former heathenism.

In the boarding school of this station are 42 boys. Thirty six of these are beneficiaries, and have received names assigned by their benefactors; five had Christian names when they were admitted, being probably descended from Catholic parents; and one is a heathen boy on trial.

The number of free schools is seven, containing, in the aggregate, somewhat less than 300 pupils. At one examination 260 were present. Of these, fifty are girls. One school, taught by a woman, contains girls only. The number in that school is about thirty. To encourage these children, Mrs. Spaulding has established a Sabbath school for them only. They attend with some degree of interest and profit.

In preaching and the distribution of tracts a considerable advance has been made, during the past year. As Mr. Spaulding
has less need of assistance in his personal labors, Philip Matthew, an intelligent native convert, spends most of his time in visiting the schools and the people at their houses, and in distributing tracts. Pride, alarm in consequence of the late awakening, and various other causes, keep many of the heathen from hearing the Gospel. One barrier after another is broken down; and, as Mr. Spaulding justly observes, the people are undergoing great changes, while they think they are stationary.

VARIOUS NOTICES.

It is very evident that the prejudices of the natives are giving way before the influence of truth. Two very noticeable instances are those, which relate to female education, and to eating on the mission premises. A few years ago it was difficult to find a single parent, who was willing to have his daughters learn to read. Now more than 250 girls are taught in the schools of the American mission. At first, it seemed as though both parents and children would obstinately refuse to eat on Christian ground, or with natives of a low cast. Now these superstitious scruples are gradually disappearing; and very few of the people retain all their original tenacity in this respect. The impression made upon their minds is, that Christianity must increase, and that idolatry must decrease.

The grant of five hundred dollars by the American Bible Society for the distribution of the Scriptures in the Tamul language, is very gratefully acknowledged by the missionaries. As a consequence of this grant, a purchase had been made of New Testaments from the Colombo Bible Society, and more copies would be put into circulation than otherwise could have been done. The Gospels had been received; and the other parts of the New Testament were expected soon. Many thousand tracts, and portions of Scripture separately printed, had been distributed.

The progress of instruction, under the care of the missionaries, is such as to call for devout thankfulness on the part of their patrons and friends in this country. In 50 free schools, containing on their lists more than 2,000 pupils, and having a daily attendance of 1,600, the elements of religion and human learning are
taught at the same time. The boarding schools, including the seminary for girls, and the central school for boys, contain about 200 young persons, who are receiving an education of an higher nature. And it is confidently hoped, that the liberality of the Christian public will authorize the establishment of a still higher seminary, under the denomination of a mission college, from which future preachers of the Gospel will proceed as missionaries to their benighted countrymen.

It deserves to be noticed, that J. N. Mooyart, Esq. who has ever been a steady and warm friend of the American missionaries, and a kind patron of their efforts, removed from Jaffna, in the course of last year, having been appointed to an office under government, which required his residence at Batticaloe. He repeatedly visited some of the stations during the revival; exhorted the children and other natives; rejoiced much in the work of God; and gave his decided testimony to the power of divine truth as there exhibited. On occasion of his leaving Jaffna, he addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of this Board a letter, expressive of the high estimation in which he held the missionaries, and the great expectations which he entertained from their labors.

The four families who embarked from Boston in June 1819, met to observe the fifth anniversary of that event, and were enabled to record, with grateful acknowledgments, the divine goodness in sparing the lives of the heads of these families;—in preserving their health, so that they were as well as when they left home;—in giving them nine children, who remained to them; in enabling them ‘to preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace,’—and to say, with heart-felt satisfaction, that not one of all the good promises of God had failed.

When the missionaries in Ceylon, enlivened as their history is by so many tokens of God’s favor, and surrounded as they are by so many encouraging circumstances, call for fellow-laborers, for Bibles and tracts, for school-books and the foundation of a literary institution, it is painful to hesitate as to the question whether this call can be answered or not. Such trials, however, must be expected by the conductors of missionary societies; for the means placed at their disposal are limited, and the demand for evangelical labor will exceed the supply, at least for many years to come. It behooves the friends of Christ in the United States to reflect
very seriously, whether they are coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, with that alacrity, which the interests at stake demand.

MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

The following new laborers have been sent forth, with a view to their future employment in this field, since the last anniversary of the Board: viz. Mr. William H. Manwaring, from Ohio, to aid in the farming business at Carmel, or any other station, where his labors will be more useful; Mr. Fenner Bosworth, to be stationed as a farmer at Creekpath, and his wife to take charge of such domestic concerns, as may be assigned to her; Miss Erminia Nash to reside with the family at Creekpath, and teach children, or perform such other services as may be needed; and the Rev. Samuel Austin Worcester, who will reside at Brainerd, at least for the present, and discharge the duties of a pastor and evangelist, as extensively as possible.

Mr. Worcester was ordained at Boston, on the 25th ult. and the next week commenced his journey to the Cherokee nation. For the last two years he had been employed as an agent of the Board, or as an assistant at the Missionary Rooms, and, in these ways, had enjoyed opportunities of becoming acquainted with many things, which will probably be very useful to him in his future labors. A short time before his departure, he married Miss Ann Orr, of Bedford, N. H. who had been previously accepted as an assistant missionary.

Mr. Bosworth, his wife, and Miss Nash, set out from their residence in Lewis county, N. Y. about the close of last month. They were set apart to their work, and commended to the care of their Heavenly Father, by solemn religious services.

STATION OF BRAINERD.

Mr. John C. Elsworth, Teacher and Superintendent of Secular Concerns.

Mrs. Elsworth.

Mr. Henry Parker, Farmer.

Mrs. Parker.
Ms. John Vail, Farmer.
Mrs. Vail.
Mr. Josiah Hemmingway, Farmer.
Mr. Ainsworth E. Blunt, Farmer and Mechanic.
Mrs. Blunt.
Miss Sophia Sawyer, Teacher.

The wives of the married missionaries, here and elsewhere, are employed in various domestic concerns, as their health and other circumstances permit.

Mrs. Vail's health was so bad last year, as not to allow her being removed to a new station. This made it necessary for Mr. Vail to stay at Brainerd, where, indeed, his labors were much needed on the farm, and where he will probably remain in the same capacity as heretofore.

The sickness of Mr. Dean and his wife induced them to leave Brainerd, for the benefit of medical advice and relaxation from missionary cares, some time last spring. They resided several weeks with Dr. Benjamin Stout, of Athens, Ten. to whose kindness they were much indebted. As Mrs. Dean continued to decline, it was thought expedient that she should visit the more northern parts of the United States, as the only probable expedient for saving her valuable life. She reached Ohio, but without any favorable symptoms; and is now supposed to be on her way to New England, under the care of her husband.

Mrs. Parker has also been quite ill, nearly the whole of the year past. The time necessarily taken up, in attentions to the sick, is a very serious drawback upon the labors of every large missionary station, and often an entire interruption of labor in the smaller ones.

The school for boys has been taught by Mr. Elsworth, and that for girls by Miss Sawyer, according to the arrangements described in the last Report. The children have generally been docile, and attentive to their studies. Missionaries from other stations have repeatedly and warmly commended the appearance of things at this place.

There has been little evangelical labor here, as the ordained missionaries have been mostly occupied at other stations. The church has suffered much on this account. At one time there were indications of a revival of religion, both by an increase of
piety in the hearts of professed disciples, and by the addition of others to their number. But these hopeful appearances seem to have passed away.

In regard to the external circumstances of the station, the smith’s shop was unusually profitable, while Mr. Dean’s health permitted his attention to it. One of his apprentices, a full Cherokee, bids fair to become an ingenious and useful mechanic, if his life is spared. He has been threatened with a pulmonary consumption. Considerable expense has been occasioned by the undermining of the mill-dam, in consequence of which a new one was rendered necessary.

STATION OF CARMEL.

Mr. Moody Hall, Teacher.
Mrs. Hall.
Mr. William Hubbard Manwaring, Farmer.

The church at this station has experienced severe trials. Several members have been subjected to scriptural discipline. Some have appeared penitent. Of others it is to be feared, that they know nothing of Christianity, as to its internal and purifying influence. The greater number of those who are professedly the followers of Christ, maintain their profession unimpeached, and some are described as growing Christians. Several recent instances of hopeful conversion have taken place; and the individuals, who give the most satisfactory evidence of piety, are now propounded for baptism.

Mr. Butrick has probably resided more at Carmel, than at any other place, during the year; but, since the commencement of summer, he has made Willstown his home. During the previous months, he was much employed, in travelling from place to place, visiting the natives at their houses, and preaching the Gospel. The little flock at this place, and the one at Hightower, greatly need the constant oversight of a pastor.

The average number of pupils in the school is not stated. Mention is repeatedly made, however, of twenty as being present; and it is said more than once, in Mr. Hall’s journal, that the children were very desirous of learning.

The expenses of the station are considerably diminished by the small farm which is cultivated. Last year about four hundred bushels of corn were raised.
Mr. Manwaring arrived here on the 22d of April, and has since been employed upon the farm.

Rev. William Potter, Missionary.
Mrs. Potter,
Dr. Elizur Butler, Teacher.
Mrs. Butler.

The school at this place is flourishing; and the parents appear deeply sensible of the benefits, which their children are receiving. It has been found expedient to remove the family and school to a more favorable site, where larger fields can be inclosed, and other advantages secured. New buildings have of course been necessary; and the erection of them has occasioned expenses, which will not recur in future years.

Mr. Potter performed an agency of several weeks in West Tennessee, and in a small part of Alabama, for the purpose of soliciting aid to this school. Though money was very scarce, he obtained donations to the amount of $200; and, it is presumed, was instrumental in diffusing much knowledge on missionary subjects.

One person has been recently added to the church, and two others were propounded for admission. The people have attended meeting, whenever there has been an interpreter, with more regularity and seriousness than heretofore.

Dr. Butler's time has been so much engrossed by the school, that he has declined medical practice, except among the neighbors. It is very desirable, that missionaries should all know enough of medicine to administer it, in ordinary cases; but there are very few stations, where the practice of physic should be the principal employment of any man, who is capable of attending to other duties.

Mr. Isaac Proctor, Teacher.
Mrs. Proctor.

Of those, who were admitted to the church last year, it is painful to say, that some have fallen into their former vice of
intemperate drinking, after holding out against this almost irresistible temptation for many months. Others remain steadfast, although drunkenness was formerly habitual to them. Four have been admitted to the church, on giving satisfactory evidence of piety. But the missionaries all deeply feel how unable they are to judge the heart; and how ineffectual all human endeavors will be to uphold and protect these weak believers, unless the Saviour himself shall stretch forth his all-powerful hand.

The school has not been so constantly attended, as when it first attracted notice. There are various causes of a retrograde course, in regard to the education of their children, among uncivilized men. When novelty is past, natural indolence is apt to prevail. Parents have no government, and will not insist on a child's going to school longer than he pleases. In addition to these causes, the prevalence of a new mode of writing, which has lately sprung up among themselves, withdraws their minds from learning English, and from any general wish even to become acquainted with the English Alphabet.

Mr. Proctor, besides teaching the school, has prepared himself as well as he could to teach the people those things, which belong to their peace. On the whole, he is encouraged to press forward, and to do all in his power for both parents and children, at this interesting crisis of their history. He was highly gratified and delighted with the solemn and pious manner, in which Christmas was observed by the converted natives;—so different from the revellings, which had been customary on that day, in former years.

STATION OF WILLSTOWN.

Rev. Ard Hoyt, Missionary.
Mrs. Hoyt,
Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, Missionary.
Rev. William Chamberlain, Missionary.
Mrs. Chamberlain.
Mr. Sylvester Ellis, Farmer.
Mrs. Ellis.

Mr. Hoyt's health continues infirm. He is able to impart instruction to visitors; to converse with inquirers, and to keep a
paternal watch over the concerns of the station. Mr. Chamberlain has spent a great part of his time in preaching circuits. Mr. Butrick is placed among those who reside here, because he came hither a few months ago, to be with Mr. David Brown, who is engaged in translating the New Testament. Mr. Ellis applies himself; so far as his health will permit, to agricultural pursuits. He taught the few children, who are here receiving instruction, as long as he could bear the confinement of that situation. Their number has varied from four to nine. These children are now taught by Mrs. Chamberlain.

On the 10th of Oct. last a church was formed in this place, Nine converted Cherokees, living not far distant, were admitted to the communion. One of them was chosen an elder, the church being organized in the common form of Presbyterian churches. The conduct of hopeful converts is very exemplary. Three individuals, two of whom have long been serious, were baptized recently. The influence of divine truth is evidently increasing among the people.

Mr. Frederic Elsworth, Teacher and Farmer.
Mrs. Elsworth.

The school averaged about twelve during the winter. Four of these, all females, boarded in Mr. Elsworth's family. Three of them are sisters of Mr. E. Boudinot and very promising. The morals of the people in this neighborhood are depraved to a deplorable degree. The two professors of religion, Mills and Crawfish, maintain a good character. Meetings are regularly held on the Sabbath, and a good interpreter has lately settled in the neighborhood, which is considered a great favor.

The temporal affairs of the station are prosperous. The new buildings cost little but the labor of the mission family; and it is hoped and expected that, with the blessings of health and ordinary seasons, a sufficiency of corn will be raised for the use of the station. Mr. Elsworth is greatly aided by his brother Oliver, a youth of nineteen, who enjoys the best health.
MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

STATION OF CANDY'S CREEK.

Mr. William Holland, Teacher and Farmer.
Mrs. Holland,

This place was described, in the last Report, as being in Mr. Thomas Foreman's neighborhood. It is near a small river, called Candy's Creek. The site was selected in June of last year, in the midst of excellent land, with good water and pure air. Mr. Holland was employed several months in preparing suitable buildings, and did not remove his family hither till some time in January. The school was begun on the 2nd of February. About 20 children entered; but the average number did not exceed twelve. At the last intelligence, there were some instances of deep seriousness among the people of the neighborhood.

VARIOUS NOTICES.

Though the number of pupils taught in the mission schools among the Cherokees, is less than during some preceding years, yet the good done was probably never greater than during the year past. Children were taken into families with more discrimination than formerly; they are more strictly governed and guarded; and are more generally making proficiency in their studies. One youth, who had been at Brainerd five years, was lately dismissed with a testimonial, which was honorable to his character. He was about entering upon the world with fair prospects. Another, on leaving school, became an apprentice to the blacksmith's business, and, in this capacity, gave great satisfaction to Mr. Dean. A third, who left school more than a year ago, cultivated twenty acres of corn last summer by the labor of his own hands.

The death of John Arch, who was mentioned in the last Report as an interpreter, is a severe loss to the mission. This event took place on the 18th of June, at Brainerd, where he became hopefully pious about five years ago. During the whole time, which has elapsed, since his conversion, the evidence, which he gave, of love to God and man, was much beyond what is common, in the best organized Christian communities, and where the Gospel has been faithfully preached from generation to generation.
His character was amiable and excellent to a very high degree. Patience, kindness, and benevolence marked his conduct, on the bed of languishing, and his death was a striking illustration of the power of religion. He had resided principally at Creekpath; and was taken seriously ill, while accompanying Mr. Chamberlain, on a preaching tour.

The missionaries and the churches under their care at Brain-erd, Carmel, Hightower, and Willstown, were received into the Union Presbytery of East Tennessee, in September last. The pastors and elders, who attended the meeting of the Presbytery, were most cordially welcomed. This event will probably increase the interest felt in missions by the ministers and people in the adjacent new settlements.

The two youngest sons of Mr. Hoyt, both of whom are serious, are receiving an education for the ministry, at the Western Theological Seminary in Maryville. The expense of their education is principally borne by the friends of religion in that quarter.

A form of alphabetical writing, invented by a Cherokee named George Guess, who does not speak English, and was never taught to read English books, is attracting great notice among the people generally. Having become acquainted with the principle of the alphabet; viz. that marks can be made the symbols of sound; this uninstructed man conceived the notion that he could express all the syllables in the Cherokee language by separate marks, or characters. On collecting all the syllables, which, after long study and trial, he could recall to his memory, he found the number to be eighty two. In order to express these, he took the letters of our alphabet for a part of them, and various modifications of our letters, with some characters of his own invention, for the rest. With these symbols he set about writing letters; and very soon a correspondence was actually maintained between the Cherokees in Wills Valley, and their countrymen beyond the Mississippi, 500 miles apart. This was done by individuals who could not speak English, and who had never learned any alphabet, except this syllabic one, which Guess had invented, taught to others, and introduced into practice. The interest in this matter has been increasing for the last two years; till, at length, young Cherokees travel a great distance to be instructed in this easy
method of writing and reading. In three days they are able to commence letter-writing, and return home to their native villages prepared to teach others. It is the opinion of some of the missionaries, that if the Bible were translated, and printed according to the plan here described, hundreds of adult Cherokees, who will never learn English, would be able to read it in a single month. Either Guess himself, or some other person, has discovered four other syllables; making all the known syllables of the Cherokee language eighty six. This is a very curious fact; especially when it is considered that the language is very copious on some subjects, a single verb undergoing some thousands of inflections.

Mr. Hicks, and many other principal men of the Cherokees, are desirous that the Scriptures, especially the New Testament, should be translated, and communicated to the people by means of this syllabic alphabet. With some it is a matter of doubt, whether Mr. Pickering's alphabet for Indian languages would not be preferable. There are strong reasons for thinking it would; though this is not the place for entering upon the discussion. All syllables in the Cherokee language end with vowels. The same is true of the language of the islanders of the Pacific ocean. But, in the Choctaw language, syllables often end with consonants.

It is now some months, since Mr. David Brown commenced the translation of the New Testament into Cherokee, with the occasional assistance of two or three of his countrymen, who are more thoroughly acquainted than he is, with that language. Already the four Gospels are translated, and fairly copied; and if types and a press were ready, they could be immediately revised and printed and read. Extracts are now transcribed, and perused by a few.

It is manifest that such a translation must be very imperfect; but it is equally manifest that much divine truth may be communicated by it, and probably with more accuracy than is commonly done by preaching, either with an interpreter, or without one.

The Cherokees have for some time been very desirous to have a press of their own, that a newspaper may be published in their own language; and that hymns, religious tracts, and the Bible itself may find admittance to every family.
Though it is matter of regret, that more evangelical truth has not been disseminated; still, some is dispersed almost daily. Beside preaching at the stations, Mr. Chamberlain has taken several tours for preaching by an interpreter to the natives; and Mr. Butrick, within a little more than a year, travelled 3,400 miles in the nation for this purpose.

Repeated mention is made in the journals of a school kept by Mr. Elias Boudinot, a young man educated principally at Cornwall. His industry and perseverance in teaching are warmly commended; and the proficiency of his scholars is thought to have been equal to that of the pupils in any school among the Cherokees. Lately he seems to have been employed in the public affairs of the people.

From the account given of the meeting of the national council in October last, at which several of the missionaries were present, it would appear that the legislative business is conducted with great propriety. Public worship was attended repeatedly by the chiefs and others. The discourses were interpreted by Mr. John Ridge; speeches were made by Mills from Haweis, and John Huss, a native convert from Willstown; and Mr. David Brown took part in the exercises.

Reports of the different stations were made by the missionaries, for the information of the council; and the effect was highly favorable to the missionary cause.

Mr. Hall stated, in his communication to the council, as established and unquestioned facts, that the Sabbath is regarded by a portion of the people; that drunkenness is considered criminal by many; that profaneness is viewed as shameful; and that many are taught to read the word of God.

It is painful to record the death of Mr. Samuel Moseley, a licensed preacher of the Gospel, who was expecting soon to receive ordination as a missionary to the heathen among whom he resided, and to whose welfare he had devoted his life. He had not been quite a year upon missionary ground, before he was summoned away from his labors. After arriving in the Choctaw country, he remained principally at Mayhew, though he contem-
plated a removal to a new station. He was a man of prayer, and of an excellent spirit. He died Sept. 11, 1824, at the age of thirty three.

STATION OF ELLIOT.

Mr. John Smith, Farmer and Superintendent of Secular Concerns.
Mrs. Smith.
Mr. Joel Wood, Teacher.
Mrs. Wood.
Mr. Zechariah Howes, Farmer and Mechanic.
Mr. Anson Dyer, Catechist.
Miss Lucy Hutchinson.

The school has been in a better state, than during the year preceding. In the winter, 20 boys and 10 girls attended. Their teacher said, he did not desire a more pleasant employment than to instruct his pupils, they were so obedient, docile, and desirous of improvement. During the summer months, several boys were taken away by their parents to labor on their farms; and some were absent for reasons not known to the missionaries. Probably the average number in the school, including boys and girls, was about 25. All but four of the boys could speak English tolerably well. The highest class, containing seven scholars, can read and write with considerable accuracy, have some knowledge of geography, and have made some proficiency in arithmetic.

Mr. Dyer has spent much time in preparing to write and speak the Choctaw language, and in holding religious meetings, and meetings for conversation with the people. As to the language, he is able to translate English into Choctaw with some facility, though he needs to correct his Choctaw compositions by an interpreter. Many hear the word of God gladly.Attention to religious teaching among the Choctaws is increasing. The Sabbath is more regarded; and the way seems gradually preparing for spiritual blessings.

The last year was one of remarkable health at this place, which now seems to be as little exposed to disease as any place in the Choctaw nation. The agricultural prospects of the present year were very promising at the last intelligence.
Mrs. Moseley, some time after the death of her husband, went to Elliot for the purpose of instructing the girls in the school. After spending several months in this employment, she removed to Mr. David Wright's family, at I-ik-hun-nuh.


Mrs. Kingsbury.
Dr. William W. Pride, Physician.
Mrs. Pride.
Mr. Calvin Cushman, Farmer.
Mrs. Cushman.
Mr. William Hooper, Teacher.
Miss Anna Burnham, Teacher.

This station has experienced a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Hooper. Her disease was a rapid decline, after the birth of her first child. She died June 4th, in a very happy state of mind, having been attached to this mission a little more than two years.

Mr. Wisner had been ill, though not dangerously, for many months; and, supposing it probable that a change of place might be favorable to his restoration, he removed with his family to Dwight in the Arkansas country. This was in accordance with an arrangement, made conditionally, when the Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Washburn from Dwight, were at Mayhew. Though in feeble health, Mr. Wisner had been very serviceable to the mission by his mechanical ingenuity. His peculiar talents are much needed at the station, where he now is. He left Mayhew in February.

Mr. Stewart was compelled to leave his station on account of ill health. He came to the north by sea from Mobile; spent some time in Boston; and is now in Vermont, pursuing such a course as he thinks will be favorable to his recovery. His attachment to the mission is strong and unwavering.

The number of missionaries here is much reduced; and there is great need of additional laborers. If one or two single persons of each sex, with good health and a proper spirit, could be placed here, their services would be exceedingly valuable.
The state of the schools is improving. The whole number of boys who have been in school any part of the time since October, is 39;—the average number 28: the whole number of girls 37;—the average number 24. The more advanced scholars study geography, arithmetic, and grammar. Others only read and write. All, or nearly all, enter school without knowing the alphabet. As they make progress in knowledge, they are taught many things by way of question and answer, and by a familiar explanation of what they would not otherwise be able to understand. There are fourteen beneficiaries in the schools, all of whom are making desirable improvement.

The girls have attended to domestic labors as heretofore. Miss Burnham thinks they have generally made greater proficiency, than at any former period. The youths of both sexes have been more pleased with their situation, and more affectionate to their teachers, than has been usual with persons in their circumstances, and with their previous habits. An examination was held on the 17th of March, which gave great satisfaction.

**STATION OF BETHEL.**

Mr. Stephen B. Macomber, Teacher
Mrs. Macomber,
Miss Philena Thatcher.

The school has been small during the past year; though the children belonging to a disaffected family mentioned in the last Report, have been returned.

Mr. Williams left the station last autumn. He resided at Goshen four months; and in the spring took up his residence near Emmaus, with a view of acquiring the Choctaw language more readily than he could do in any other manner. He is extremely desirous of being able to converse with the Indians freely, in their own tongue, so that he can visit them from house to house, with the hope of benefitting them.

**STATION OF EMMAUS.**

Mr. Moses Jewell, Mechanic.
Mrs. Jewell.
Mr. David Gage, Teacher.
Mrs. Gage.
The largest number of children in the school, at any one time, was 22; the lowest 11; the average 18. Twenty-five have been in school some part of the year. The most forward boys read well in the Bible.

This station is not far from the new settlements in the states of Mississippi and Alabama. In these settlements, the missionaries are very cordially received, whenever they visit them, either on business, or for the purpose of holding religious meetings. Erroneous views on this subject prevailed at first, to a considerable extent; but now the disinterestedness of missionaries, and their sincere devotion to the cause, are generally admitted.

Mr. Adin C. Gibbs, Teacher.

The chief was absent at Washington, the whole of last winter, and till April. All was quiet during his absence; but since his return he is attended by a company of retainers, who too often indulge in drinking whiskey; so that Mr. Gibbs has found it very difficult to stay there at all. Quite recently the school has been suspended, without any assurance that it will be resumed. The chief is very desirous, that a promise to that effect should be given. He says, that when he removes to his new place, as he contemplates doing, there will not be so much whiskey at hand.

Thirteen boys have attended the instruction of Mr. Gibbs. Some have made good progress, and are capable of reading with fluency in the Bible. They have acquired considerable knowledge of the historical parts of Scripture. Mr. Gibbs appears to have devoted himself to the work with remarkable perseverance, and to have quitted his ground with great reluctance. He held a religious meeting on the Sabbath, at which 30 or 40 persons attended when the weather and other circumstances were favorable.

Mr. Orsamus L. Nash, Teacher.

Mr. Hadden, the former teacher, left the school last fall, and another was not obtained till January. Since that time, 15 chil-
dren have been taught, some of whom now read well, write a plain hand, and have begun to study arithmetic. Even the small scholars receive religious instruction greedily, and have frequently expressed their gratitude that missionaries had come to teach them what was right and what was wrong. There has been considerable seriousness in the family of Mr. Juzon. Mr. Nash expresses a hope that several have found Him, of whom Moses and the prophets did write.

STATION OF GOSHEN.

Rev. Alfred Wright, Missionary.
Mrs. Wright.
Mr. Elijah Bardwell, Teacher.
Mrs. Bardwell.
Mr. Ebenezer Bliss, Farmer.
Miss Eliza Buer.

From the commencement of labors at this place, Mr. Wright has been occupied in learning the language, in visiting the people, in making tours for preaching at the missionary stations and other suitable places, and in excursions for evangelical labor in the adjacent new settlements of Mississippi and Alabama. His progress in acquiring the language has been impeded by the want of an interpreter. The aid of this kind, which he could obtain, has been very precarious.

In February, Mr. Wright commenced a journey to Charleston, S. C. where he had formerly labored as a missionary. While there, he married Miss Harriet Bunce of that city. He was enabled to confer with the Corresponding Secretary, who visited the south on a short voyage for his health, respecting the state and prospects of the Choctaw mission. Some exertions were made at Charleston for Mrs. Wright's outfit, and for the station where she is to reside. Various public services were attended, and a charge was delivered to the mission family, by the Corresponding Secretary, who accompanied them on their way as far as Augusta. Miss Eliza Buer, a native of South Carolina, having been accepted as an assistant missionary, went with Mr. Wright. The family reached Goshen June 15th, after a journey of 800 miles, (some parts of the route being circuitous,)
the whole occupying two months, with the necessary delays from high water and other causes.

Recently, as Mr. Wright was passing from Goshen to Emmaus, he preached to audiences of from 30 to 60.

The school has contained 12 or 13 pupils, on an average. Twenty-two have been admitted.

The small farming establishment consists of 13 acres of good land under cultivation, which promises a plentiful harvest the present season.

This place is thought to be remarkably healthy. Mr. Bardwell and his family, however, have suffered much from feeble health. He is afflicted with the asthma, and supposes his complaint to have been aggravated by confinement in a school. He and his brethren are very desirous that he may be relieved from this employment by having a teacher sent to reside here. In such an event, Mr. Bardwell would be engaged in more active labors.

While Dr. Pride was preparing to open a school here, he received notice from the acting chief of the district, that the people wished for the buildings, in order to introduce a teacher, who had been recommended to them from another quarter. This was on the 12th of October.

The principal facts, which relate to the matter, are these. Cole, a chief of the district, had repeatedly been disaffected towards the school at Elliot, and wished at length to have one in his immediate neighborhood. On his approving the measure, and engaging that his people should aid in erecting the necessary buildings, and as it appeared probable that a small but important school could be gathered here, the necessary preparations were commenced last year. The Choctaws did, indeed, assist in raising the sides of the log buildings, and in some other parts of the work; but the far greater portion of the expense was borne by the mission. The health of Dr. Pride was poor, and delays were unavoidable. A preacher, who had itinerated some in the nation, offered to set up a school at this place, if he could have possession of the buildings. He promised to do much more
for the children, than Mr. Kingsbury or Dr. Pride had ever engaged to do; and these poor, ignorant, fickle people believed his story, and warned our mission family to leave the premises. This Dr. Pride would have been justified in refusing to do; but it was thought advisable, on the whole, to let the people see how these extravagant promises would be fulfilled. Cole was absent on a negotiation at Washington, and had left the orders with an inferior chief who was to act in his stead.

Mr. Kingsbury immediately wrote to the War Department, giving an account of these unexpected proceedings; and the Secretary addressed a letter to the Choctaw delegation, then at Washington, in which he assured them that government would not permit them to interfere, in this manner, with schools established at their request by the missionaries, under the patronage of the President of the United States. He therefore declared to them his expectation, that the school would be immediately placed under Mr. Kingsbury's superintendence; who would be considered as having a right to the direction of all schools, for which preparations had been made by him, at the expense of the mission, and with the consent of the Choctaws. He added, that any other course would subvert the whole system.

In the mean time, nothing was done by the itinerating preacher to fulfil his promises, and no school has been collected. Dr. Pride's health was not such as would authorize his returning to commence a school in such circumstances; and it may be of no disservice to the cause, if the Choctaws are taught by example, that they must not rashly interfere, and that missionaries, though extremely desirous of doing them good, are not under obligations to them for the privilege of gratuitously boarding and teaching their children.

Dr. Pride removed with his family to Mayhew, where he has principally resided since; and Miss Thatcher has kindly aided Mrs. Macomber at Bethel.

STATION OF I-IK-HUN-NUH.

Rev. Cyrus Byington, Missionary.
Mr. David Wright, Teacher.
Mrs. Wright.
Mrs. Moseley.
The school was commenced here last autumn. The number of scholars soon rose to 20; all, or nearly all, of whom board at home, as their parents live in the immediate neighborhood. The report of the school has not been received.

Mr. Byington has resided here principally, though his labors are directed to the benefit of the people at large. On the Sabbath forenoon he preaches in Choctaw to the people of the village; in the afternoon, at Capt. Folsom's, about two miles distant, in English. By means of both these exercises, he dispenses divine truth to about a hundred souls.

Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Moseley removed to this place, with a view of residing here. Four weeks afterwards, her aid being much needed at Elliot, she accompanied Mr. Smith thither, where she has remained a great part of the time since.

The friendship and patronage of Capt. Folsom are exceedingly valuable. Many acts of kindness he has shown to the missionaries; and, within the year past, he has aided Mr. Byington much in the acquisition of the Choctaw language.

STATION AT CAPT. HARRISON'S.

Mr. Anson Gleason, Teacher.

This is the school, which was mentioned in the last Report, as being near the residence of the old chief Puckshanubbee, and commenced at his solicitations.

Thirteen children have been admitted; of whom one was dismissed for ungovernable conduct, and two have been kept from school by their parents. The children have generally made good proficiency in the elements of learning. The best scholars can read in the Bible and the American Preceptor, and can answer many questions on general subjects. They have learned many hymns, some in English, some in Choctaw, which they sing with great pleasure.

Mr. Gleason is at times almost discouraged, in his lonely situation, when he finds how indifferent the people are to the best interests of themselves and their children; how easy to take offence for the merest trifle; how little susceptible of gratitude for benefits conferred on them; and how much given up to intox-
ication and its kindred vices. Few persons are aware how much grace and faith are required to sustain a man, and keep him alert and active in circumstances like these.

GENERAL NOTICES.

It has been mentioned, that Mr. Byington's labors are directed to the enlightening of the Choctaws, wherever he can gain access to them. A year ago last May he began to preach in that language by written sermons, prepared with the aid of an interpreter. Six months later he was able to write sermons alone, which were intelligible to the people, and well received. During the first year of his labors in this way, he had preached in Choctaw 176 times, having 30 written sermons in that language. Ten hymns are also in use, which assist much in public instruction. Mr. Byington's health is good, and he has been able to study more of late than at any previous time since he left Andover. He is greatly interested in the study of the language. It has been found, on examination, that to attempt the formation of a syllabic alphabet, upon the plan of Guess, would be impracticable in Choctaw.

By the treaty made last winter at the seat of government, it was stipulated that $6,000 a year should be paid by the United States for the promotion of learning among this people. It is proposed, that a national academy shall be founded with the fund thus furnished, and that it shall be placed under such superintendence as the government of the United States shall direct.

Great obstacles are interposed to the civilization of the Indians by the vicious habits of too many of their chiefs. They are peculiarly exposed to the enormous evil of intemperate drinking. This evil they acknowledge and deplore, and against it make resolutions; but, like intemperate men in civilized countries, they cannot resist temptation.

The difficulties in the way of converting these tribes are certainly very great; but not greater than have been overcome in other cases. Without the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, nothing will be permanently accomplished, either for the benefit of individuals, or of the people at large.
It behooves all the friends of missions, therefore, to pray constantly and fervently, that wisdom may be imparted to the missionaries and the directors of these operations, and that God would condescend to bless and prosper the efforts now made by his people, for the salvation of the many thousands on our borders, who are perishing in sin. The present situation of the Indians is in a high degree critical. It is not within the reach of human sagacity to predict their destiny, nor of human power, unaided from on high, to control it. God has not revealed his purposes respecting these our brethren. Of one thing, however, we may be well persuaded, and that is, that the professed disciples of Christ cannot avoid great responsibility in this matter. They are not at liberty to sit still, to relax their exertions, or desert the work to which they have put their hands.

MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.

Rev. Alfred Finney, Missionary.
Mrs. Finney.
Rev. Cephas Washburn, Missionary.
Mrs. Washburn.
Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, Steward.
Mrs. Hitchcock.
Mr. James Orr, Farmer.
Mrs. Orr.
Mr. Samuel Wisner, Mechanic.
Mrs. Wisner.
Mr. Asa Hitchcock, Mechanic.
Mrs. Hitchcock.
Miss Ellen Stetson, Teacher.

There is reason to think, that this station will be uncommonly healthy. At the commencement of labors here, the ague and fever prevailed to a distressing degree; but this was owing partly to great exposure and fatigue on the rivers, and partly to the want of that knowledge, which has since been gained, of the best course of medical treatment. The health of the mission family,
with few exceptions, was exceedingly good, during the whole of last year.

The school for boys, and the school for girls have made very encouraging progress. The children are contented, and their parents are satisfied. Nearly one fourth of the pupils were so far advanced, as to have commenced the study of geography about a year since. Many read the Scriptures intelligibly. As a general thing, the pupils are docile in their dispositions, quick in their apprehension, prompt in obedience, active in their sports, and diligent in their studies. The missionaries declare it to be their deliberate opinion, that they would not suffer by a comparison with most schools in a civilized land; and that they would not disgrace respectable gentlemen and ladies, in passing for their sons and daughters. These children were, but a little while ago, wandering in the forest, totally without mental and moral cultivation.

The preaching of the Gospel has been more effectual, than during any former period of this mission. Some of the natives have been hopefully converted; a considerable number have been deeply serious; and the people generally are desirous of learning what the Gospel is, and how they may derive benefit from it. A sermon is preached once a week for the special benefit of the children, who have paid very solemn attention on these occasions, and some of whom have given reason to hope, that an abiding impression was made upon their hearts.

The influence of Mr. John Brown continues to be salutary in a high degree. The people here very much regret, however, that his son David has removed to the eastern side of the Mississippi. They had calculated much on the continuance of his exertions among themselves and for their special benefit.

The missionaries are by no means confined, as to the field of their evangelical labors, to the station which they occupy or its immediate vicinity. They customarily make excursions for preaching to different parts of the tribe, and sometimes to the settlements of whites on the opposite side of the river. There are pressing invitations, from two considerable settlements of Cherokees, for schools to be established among them.

As to the secular affairs of the station, they are prosperous. The grist-mill and saw-mill are in operation. About 60 acres of
corn were planted the last year, and 50 acres the present year. Of this kind of grain the crop is usually very abundant; but wheat and rye are very uncertain.

In December last, Ta-kau-to-caugh, a chief of considerable influence, died at Kaskaskia, on his way to Washington. He was the only person of much standing with this part of the tribe, who remained steadily opposed to schools, and to missionary operations.

In the course of last spring, Dr. George L. Weed, and his wife, and Miss Cynthia Thrall, set out for this mission, to take part as assistants in the work. They proceeded through Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois, and had crossed the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, early in June. Dr. Weed had attended two courses of medical lectures, and been favored with valuable opportunities of seeing medical practice, both in city and country. It is expected, that he will be principally employed in the school for boys, though his acquaintance with the healing art may render him occasionally useful to the natives, and may render his residence among them greatly conducive to their temporal comfort.

MISSION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The intelligence, from which the materials of the present Report of this mission are to be derived, extends through the year 1824; or more precisely, from Jan. 12, 1824, to Jan. 3, 1825.

No important changes have taken place within this period, as to the laborers employed, except that the Rev. William Ellis and his family left the islands, in September last, on their voyage to England, by the way of America. The Board need not be informed, that Mr. Ellis is supported by the London Missionary Society, and that he has labored for the last two years in closest and most fraternal union with the American missionaries. He brought letters of introduction from them, recommending him to the kind attentions of the Committee, and to the Christian fellowship of the friends of missions.
The cause of Mr. Ellis's voyage was the long continued illness of his wife, united with the hope that a change of circumstances, and great medical skill, might conduce to her restoration. It was also considered as a very desirable thing, that their children, four in number, should be removed to Great Britain, for the purpose of receiving an education, under the care of their relatives. For these reasons, it had been proposed, nearly a year before, that Mr. Ellis and his family should accompany the king and his attendants to London. The natives were very desirous that this arrangement should take place; and offered cheerfully to defray the expense of it. But other influences prevailed. This has been, to human view, the most inscrutable dispensation of Providence, which has had an intimate relation to the affairs of the Sandwich Island Mission. If Mr. Ellis had accompanied the king and queen, according to their earnest desire, he would have been a competent and faithful interpreter, an aid which they very much needed, and with which they were very imperfectly supplied; he would have immediately introduced them into religious society, and thus have done much to secure them from the thousand temptations of the British metropolis; and he could easily have explained to the government, or to others, any applications or overtures, which these chiefs of an uncultivated people might have made. He might, in short, have acted the part of a kind and Christian guardian; and have been the instrument of permanent and spiritual good to those, for whose salvation he had labored with great assiduity, and whom he knew to be capable of conferring great benefits on their people.

It was the design of Providence, however, that a different course should be pursued, and that Mr. Ellis should visit our country before he should see his own. Being highly favored by the generosity of the captain and owners of the ship in which he sailed, the expense of his return would not be great; and the advantages to the mission, which will result from his stay in America, will be of the most pleasing and decided character.

He arrived at New Bedford on the 19th of March; was received there with the greatest kindness and hospitality; travelled to Boston, with his family the next week; was solicited by the Committee to visit the principal cities of our country; and was
VISIT OF MR. ELLIS.

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detained, by various circumstances, till the 20th of July. During this interval he made many public addresses, respecting the former and present state of things in the Society and the Sandwich Islands, and the effects of missionary exertions in these interesting fields. He was accompanied by the Treasurer of the Board to Essex county, Mass. and to several of the principal towns in New Hampshire and Maine; by a member of the Prudential Committee to the central counties of Massachusetts, to Hartford, Conn., and to the city of New-York; by the Corresponding Secretary to a meeting of the Palestine Missionary Society at Weymouth; and by the Assistant Secretary to Providence, Rhode Island. In all these places, his presence was cordially greeted by numerous friends of missions, and his statements were received by listening multitudes, with the greatest interest and the most entire confidence. The impression made on many minds and hearts will doubtless never be erased. An eye-witness of important facts, whose character for integrity is unquestioned, always meets with a ready hearing. But very few men evince that accurate discrimination, that sound sense, that cautious dread of exaggeration, which marked the public communications of Mr. Ellis. The collections made after these various addresses amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars, which sum was appropriated to the Sandwich Island Mission, under the direction of this Board. The money collected, though a respectable sum, is deemed by the Committee a very small consideration, when compared with the good accomplished, in other ways, by the influence of these tours.

It is not improper to add, that the Corresponding Secretary, and others members of the Committee, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Secretary, deem it a great favor, and highly conducive to the interests of this mission, that they were able to confer with Mr. Ellis much at large, and in the most confidential manner, respecting the different stations, their situation and prospects, and the best means of carrying forward the work. The affectionate and decided testimony which he bore to the qualifications and devotedness of the American missionaries, and to the kind and brotherly feelings which existed between them and himself, though such as we had every reason to expect, were, and will remain, a cause of unfeigned thankfulness to God.
The meek and uncomplaining conduct of Mrs. Ellis, while enduring great bodily pain, and apparently near death; her self-possession, cheerfulness, and sound judgment; and her entire resignation to the will of her heavenly Father, were considered, by all who knew her, a bright example of the missionary character.

Before the departure of Mr. Ellis, the Committee thought they could do no less, whether they consulted their own feelings, or the dictates of Christian propriety, or the known wishes of many friends and patrons of the Board, and the presumed wishes of many others, than to pass resolutions expressing the gratification they had derived from his visit to this country, from the personal acquaintance they had been able to form with him, and from his being a fellow-laborer with the American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands; their sympathy with him and his family on account of the sickness of Mrs. Ellis; and their earnest desire that the divine blessing might attend him. They also directed the Treasurer to defray the expenses incident to the stay of Mr. Ellis in this country. What these expenses were, so far as defrayed by the Board, has appeared from the Treasurer's accounts just exhibited; but they must have been much larger, had it not been for private beneficence directed to this object, and the favorable terms, on which various services were obtained, in consideration of the persons and the cause. The assiduous and gratuitous professional attendance of Dr. John C. Warren is worthy of distinct mention. The Committee have had repeated occasion to acknowledge the favor shown by this gentleman to the interests of the Board.

Since the departure of Mr. Ellis, the Committee have further directed the Treasurer to ascertain what part of the expense of a passage for the family from New York to London, was not discharged by private donations toward that object, and for which bills on the London Missionary Society had been drawn by Mr. Ellis; in order that this expense might be refunded from our treasury. It was conceived that the occasion demanded such an expression of regard for a kindred institution, and for one of its missionaries, who has been so intimately connected in labors with our beloved brethren, and who is just as effectually promoting the success of the mission with which he is connected, as
if he were supported entirely at the expense of this Board. It is a very pleasing circumstance, attending these benevolent operations, that all who are engaged in them from evangelical motives, are closely drawn to each other by the ties of Christian affection, however remote the places of their birth, or the fields of their labor, and however dissimilar their education and early habits.

STATION OF HONORURU.*

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Missionary.
Mrs. Bingham.
Mr. Elisha Loomis, Printer.
Mrs. Loomis.
Abraham Blatchely, M. D. Physician.
Mrs. Blatchely.
Mr. Levi Chamberlain, Superintendent of secular concerns.

The various affairs of this station have been attended to, during the year past, with great regularity. The Gospel is

* Some embarrassment has been experienced, in conducting the publications of the Board, from the different systems of orthography, which it has been thought best to pursue, at different times, in spelling the names of persons and places at the Sandwich Islands.

When the mission was commenced, and for a considerable time afterwards, the spelling of English navigators was adopted in regard to old names, and new names were written with more or less analogy to old ones.

After the missionaries had formed an alphabet for the language of the islands, (which is substantially the language of nearly all the islands in the Pacific,) they would naturally, if not unavoidably, spell proper names with the letters of their own alphabet. In other words, they would give each letter the same power in proper names, which they gave it in the other words of the language.

When their first communications, which contained names thus written, arrived in this country, the new orthography was adopted by the Editor of the Missionary Herald. The reasons of this measure lie then deemed, and still deems, good and sufficient. Complaints were made, however, against what was regarded as a needless innovation; and, after considering the subject, and asking advice of a gentleman singularly qualified to judge in such a matter, it was thought best to yield so far to these complaints, as to spell old names in the old way. A diversity of practice, in regard to new names, prevailed to some extent; but of late they have been spelled, as the missionaries spell them.

What was apprehended at the time of this retrograde movement, is now manifest; viz. that it is vain to expect uniformity in any other way, than by adopting the new mode throughout; that the current is too strong to be resisted; and that the slight inconvenience of readers being obliged to learn once again half a dozen old names bears no comparison to the trouble of correcting, in this particular, every communication from the islands of the Pacific through all future years. Besides, the number of articles published originally, in books and papers over which the functionaries of the Board have no control, is almost innumerable, and is constantly increasing; and in all these the new mode is adopted. The same is true of all English publications.
preached; the people are taught at their houses; adults and children, in great numbers, are learning to read and write. Many have learned these most valuable arts, and are able to conduct a correspondence with ease and propriety. The chiefs are generally friendly to the mission, in a high degree. This is especially the case with those, who have the most influence with the people, and the greatest agency in the government. The following facts will show the promptitude with which some of the principal persons act in behalf of the mission, when any part of its operations is seriously interrupted.

On the 30th of May last year, the mission church of this station was burnt. That evening the chiefs agreed to erect another at their own charge. As timber could only be obtained from the mountains, at considerable expense of time and labor, a chief woman gave up various materials which she had collected for the erection of a new dwelling for herself; and the principal man in the islands consented, that laborers should be taken from a large house which he was building. By thus giving up their own private objects, the new house for public worship was speedily finished, and surrounded with a strong fence. It was dedicated on the 18th of July.

Cox, a native of high rank, and who had been many years governor of Honolulu, died March 22, 1824. He had been a patron of the mission.

Taumurii died in May, having given much evidence of genuine faith in the promises of the Gospel. A memoir of him may be expected, which will probably be published in a separate form.

The press is pouring forth its blessings, though not so rapidly as could be wished, upon the population of these islands. Two thousand copies of a hymn book have been put into the hands of the people. Six thousand elementary sheets, containing the alphabet of different sizes, and specimens of spelling in words of from one to ten syllables, have been distributed. The people are calling for books, slates, and above all for the Bible.

The number of pupils in the schools of this place rose, in one quarter from 238 to 600, comprising children and adults, chiefs and people. Some of the most respected natives, rather advanced in life, have applied themselves to their spelling-books and
their slates, till they were able to appreciate the value of learning from their own experience.

Mr. Chamberlain, in addition to his numerous cares and labors, had commenced a writing school for the improvement of a select number of learners.

A compact was entered into by captains of whaling ships, for the prevention of immorality among their crews, which is creditable to them, and shows the beneficent tendency of a mission, in regard to our countrymen abroad.

On the 21st of last October, Mr. Bingham finished the translation of the first chapter of Matthew. This fact is noticed as an era in the mission. He intended to prosecute the work of translation, as he should be able, in the hope that the whole Bible, before many years shall have elapsed, may be given to the numerous thousands who are earnestly desiring it.

**STATION OF WAIMEA, IN THE ISLAND OF TAUAI.**

Mr. Samuel Whitney, *Licensed Preacher.*

Mrs. Whitney.

The labors of this mission were interrupted by an insurrection, promoted by George, son of the late king of Tauai. The occasion was this. Taumuariki, in contemplation of his death, disposed of the island over which he had so long ruled, to Kamekameha and Kaukole, as trustees for Kamehameha, who was absent on his voyage to England, and to whom the island had been formally delivered some time before. It is probable that Taumuariki was perfectly aware, that any attempt to secure the possession of the island, as an independent state, to his own family, or to the chiefs of Tauai, would be entirely futile, and would lead to a sanguinary contest, which could only terminate in the establishment of the power of the windward island chiefs. George was not pleased, however, with the will, which his father had made; and was disposed to obtain, by the fortune of war, what he considered as his patrimonial inheritance. On the 8th of August, he attacked the fort of Waimea, and was repulsed with the loss of about ten of his followers. The king's party lost three or four; and among them Trowbridge, an Englishman, and Nihau, a chief of some consequence.
Karaimoku, who was at Waimea, but not in the skirmish, immediately gave orders that thanks should be returned to Jehovah for the defeat of the assailants. He conveyed the mission family from the scene of danger, including Mr. Bingham, who had been some time in Tauai, attending to the business of the station of Waimea. The vessel, which conveyed the missionaries, was sent as an express for reinforcements; and a thousand men speedily embarked at Oahu for the scene of action. A battle was soon after fought, in which one of the king's party fell, and thirty or forty of the insurgents. The number of the slain was soon after increased to a hundred, by the wanton rage of the soldiery; and probably it may hereafter be found, that the havoc continued in different parts of the island. Several chiefs were among the killed, and one was taken prisoner.

George evaded his pursuers till the 16th of September, when he was found, on the eastern part of the island, in a wretched condition. Without clothes, without food, without arms, half famished, and half intoxicated, his only possession was a joint of bamboo filled with rum, which he immediately swallowed, and the effects of which, in his debilitated state, came near terminating his life. He was treated by Karaimoku with kindness and humanity; a clear proof of the effect of the moral and Christian lessons, which this able chieftain had learned, within a few years past. In former times, the death of a revolting chief would have immediately followed his captivity.

The government was reorganized and peace was restored. Mr. Whitney returned to his station on the 19th of September, and was confident that his labors might be resumed without delay. Mr. Bingham spent three months, from May 1st to the commotion above-mentioned, in supporting Mr. Whitney, who had the arduous task assigned him of carrying forward the various labors of the station without any permanent associate. It is probable, however, that Mr. Ruggles, will return hither in a year or two from the time he left this place to aid in the commencement of labors in another. His house and little plantation at Hanapepe, a few miles from Waimea, were laid waste by undisciplined soldiers, at the time of the insurrection. On looking at this short conflict, it is a subject of deep regret that so many lives should be lost, so much time and labor wasted, and so much property
destroyed, as must always be the case in these unadvised struggles for power; but especially, that such a contest should have been promoted, if not originated, by one who had so often been taught the pacific principles of Christianity in our own land, and who was indebted to the charity of Christians for an education, and for the means of returning to his native shores.

In less than two months from Mr. Whitney's return, he wrote to Mr. Chamberlain, that he thought he had never been more useful than at that period. He was preaching three and four times a week to crowded houses, the people listening with attention and even with emotion. Kaikioeova, the new governor of Taunai, and Keaveamali his wife, who takes an uncommon interest in the mission, have declared their intention to build a new church, that shall be the best yet erected in the islands. They also propose to build a new house for Mr. Whitney, near their own. The number of pupils in the schools is not mentioned; but as it is stated that learners are multiplying in all the islands, it may be supposed there are some hundreds on the island of Taunai.

STATION OF LAAINA, IN THE ISLAND OF MAUI.

Rev. William Richards, Missionary.
Mrs. Richards.
Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, Missionary.
Mrs. Stewart.
Betsey Stockton, colored woman, Domestic Assistant.

The death of Keopuolani, which took place on the 16th of September 1823, but of which no particular account had been received when the last Report was made, deserves to be mentioned. This distinguished woman had given her voice in favor of admitting the missionaries to a residence, on their first arrival;—had uniformly been their friend;—had long given heed to their instructions;—and had, for a considerable time, exhibited evidence of conscientiousness, and at last of piety. Baptism was therefore administered to her, in compliance with her known desire, though she was just entering the dark valley of death. She was the most venerated person in the island for birth and rank; and her influence had been of the most salutary kind, in
reference to the mission. At her burial, Christian rites were introduced suitable to the solemn occasion; and in the tomb erected for her remains now rest the ashes of Taumuarii, and another chief of distinction.

Mr. Stewart spent a great part of the time from March to September of last year, at Honoruru. He was able, therefore, to supply many of the labors of Mr. Bingham, while the latter was absent at Tauai. Mr. Stewart's health had been somewhat interrupted, but he had generally been able to discharge the services of prayer, preaching, and private exhortation.

The civil war at Tauai had the effect of turning the people's minds from more important and more improving subjects; and thus of causing the suspension or diminution of some kinds of missionary labor. But, on the return of peace, the people, old and young, flocked to the schools again with renewed zeal.

In a letter dated Dec. 10, 1824, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Stewart compares the increasing application of the chiefs and people to learning, and their renewed interest in religious things, to the swellings of a tide, which had overflowed the limits of every preceding one. He had brought from Honoruru, the week before the date of his letter, 1,000 spelling books, of which he intended to send 500 to Kairua; but the demand at Lahaina was so great, that 600 were distributed the first week to the same number of new scholars, who had joined the schools for the first time, within that short period. Every one of these schools is taught by a native, who is known to worship the true God in secret, and who opens and closes his school with prayer.

**Station of Kairua, on the Western Side of Hawaii.**

Rev. Asa Thurston, Missionary.
Mrs. Thurston.
Rev. Artemas Bishop, Missionary.
Mrs. Bishop.

Mr. Thurston was joined by his associate at this station, on the 11th of March, 1824. The congregations on the Sabbath have amounted to 600 and even 1,000 souls, including Kuakini, the governor, and all the principal men of the place. The average
number, about the middle of last year, was 400. Kamakau, an elderly chief, Kapiolani, an honorable woman, and other persons of distinction, often attended public worship here, coming from Kaavaroa, a distance of 16 miles, before evangelical labors were commenced at that place.

A regular school was opened on the 2nd of February of last year, many individuals having been previously instructed in private. The business of instruction increased so fast, that, before many months, about four hundred pupils could be enumerated, though they were not all in the regular schools.

Mr. Thurston occasionally preached at Kaavaroa, and made other excursions.

The governor, who is able to read his English Bible, makes very pertinent inquiries respecting its meaning. His exemplary attendance upon public worship is of great importance with reference to the attendance of others; as his patronage of the schools is an encouragement to others, in inferior stations, without which they might not have enterprise enough to commence the work of improvement. On one occasion, he arrived in port, with many other chiefs, just as the bell was calling the people to church on a Sabbath morning; and, instead of going to his own house, though he had been absent for some time, he landed near the church, and repaired immediately thither, followed by the other chiefs and a multitude of the common people.

STATION OF WAIKEA, ON THE NORTH-EASTERN SIDE OF HAWAII.

Mr. Samuel Ruggles, Teacher.
Mrs. Ruggles.
Mr. Joseph Goodrich, Licensed Preacher.
Mrs. Goodrich.

On the 16th of January 1824, the persons set apart for this station embarked from Honoruru, accompanied by Dr. Blatchely and his wife, Mr. Ely and his wife, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Chamberlain. After touching at Lahaina, they arrived at the place of their destination on the 24th. Two small schools were immediately commenced, though there were some discouragements on account of the extreme ignorance of the people.
A house erected by order of Karaimoku, for the accommodation of the missionaries, was completed early in March.

A church, the seventh in the islands, was so far completed on the 19th of May, as that public worship was commenced in it. When the highest chief of that part of the island was present, the people attended in considerable numbers; but when he was absent, on business in other places, the schools dwindled away, and the people seemed to have no desire for instruction. Mr. Thurston visited this station, preached, administered baptism and the Lord's Supper, and comforted and encouraged his brethren. The second chief of the place was obviously opposed to the whole process of instruction and civilization. As a specimen of missionary trials, it is stated in the journal, that a report was put into circulation to this effect; that, as the missionaries at Honoruru and Kairua had been guilty of certain alleged offences, all the missionaries were to be banished from the islands. On searching for the author of this report, and confronting him, he at last acknowledged that it was all false, and that he had originated the story; but added, by way of apology, that such was the custom of Hawaii.

Toward the close of the year the supplies of provisions, and other necessary articles, had become exhausted; and as there was no practicable way, at that time, of sending new supplies, it was feared the missionaries would be obliged to leave their station. In this emergency, Thomas Hopu generously volunteered to travel over land, and carry on his back some light articles, with which they might obtain food by barter.

Various circumstances attending this station lead to the conclusion, that, in the selection of places of residence among the heathen, much regard must be had to the feelings of the chiefs, and to facilities of intercourse with the civilized world.

STATION OF KAVAROA, SIXTEEN MILES SOUTH OF KAIRUA.

Mrs. James Ely, Licensed Preacher.

Mrs. Ely.

After landing at Kairua, on the 4th of February, 1824, Mr. Ely visited Kaavaroa,—was strongly urged by Kapiolani to form
a missionary establishment there, and concluded, with the advice of his brethren, to remove thither, as soon as the necessary preparations could be made. These being completed, Naihi, a chief of distinction in that place, accompanied Mr. Ely and his wife, in a double canoe, to the scene of their labors. It was forty six years from the time that the great English navigator fell on this spot, a victim to the rashness and violence of a sub-officer, rather than to any peculiar ferocity of the natives. All this lapse of time has been suffered to pass away by the Christian world, without any efforts to erect the banner of the cross here, till the planting of the mission, which has now sent forth this branch.

Mr. Ely appears to have been greatly encouraged in his early labors. The people attended meeting, even during the absence of the chiefs, with remarkable regularity, and many of them with seriousness. In the course of September last, five persons, in a single day, called to converse on the state of their souls, on the way of salvation, and the nature and heinousness of their sins. Hopes were entertained of the real conversion of Kapiolani, and a man in her retinue. When Naihi and his wife were about removing for a time, on account of business important to them, they took the kindest precautions, in order that the comfort and security of Mr. Ely and his family might be provided for. When ready to commence their short voyage, they requested that religious services might be attended; and accordingly a prayer was offered, and a hymn sung, in the presence of an assembled multitude; and thus were these rulers commended to the protection of the Almighty.

The man, whose case has been adverted to, makes it his practice, as he traverses the island on the business of his patroness, to collect the people every where, pray with them, and proclaim to them the Gospel.

One of the most obvious reflections on the state of this mission is, that the Providence of God in securing to it the favor of all the chiefs, who have any considerable weight, either on account
of their rank or their sagacity, is to be acknowledged with wonder and delight. If the members of this Board, and if the Christian public generally, were informed of the multiplied adverse influences, which have been brought to bear upon the minds of these unenlightened men, while they were entirely ignorant of the genius of Christianity, and could not comprehend such a thing, as that any person should act from a truly benevolent or disinterested motive, there would be a general exclamation, *God is surely the Patron of this mission.* The Committee would humbly express their confidence, that such is the fact. Still we are not to presume, that there will be no interruption to the favorable progress, which has been commenced. Should it please our Heavenly Father to withhold those influences of the Spirit, without which there can be no general prevalence of religion, it would not be strange if the external affairs of the mission should wear a very different aspect from that which at present excites the admiration and gratitude of those, who have most frequently fixed their eyes upon it.

The missionaries greatly desire that their number should be increased, and that their means of diffusing education should be commensurate with the wants of the people. Six or seven preachers of the Gospel could be employed immediately, if they were in the field, and each of them could have many thousands of souls within the reach of his ministrations.

Thomas Hopu, John Honorii, and George Sandwich, are employed in aid of the mission at different stations, as their services are particularly needed. According to the last advices, Thomas was at Kaavaroa, Honorii at Kairua, and George Sandwich in Tauai.

Auna, the Society Island chief, who accompanied Mr. Ellis to the Sandwich Islands, labored there with diligence, and maintained the Christian profession with great dignity and propriety. Some time since, he thought it his duty to return to his native island, on account of the sickness of his wife. He was much beloved, and his absence sincerely regretted.

Tava, the other native of the Society Islands, continues to labor as before. He is also a chief; his conduct is exemplary, and he is declared to be very useful.
One of the most important facts, in relation to this mission, is, that already fifty natives, who have been taught to read and write by the missionaries, are employed as teachers of schools.

Several of the ancient priests have become warm advocates for the new system; and, among the rest, the uncle of Obukahai, by whom that youth, when a child, was initiated into some of the rites of the prevalent superstition. Mr. Loomis conversed much with this man, and found him not backward in renouncing idolatry, and disclaiming all present connexion with it. Another priest, at Kaavaroa, not only renounces his former calling, but seems greatly oppressed with a conviction of guilt, in his having ever taken a part in these works of darkness.

On the whole, the prospects of this mission are most encouraging. At the last dates, the Gospel was statedly preached, in the language of the people, at six places, some of them quite remote from the rest, and all of them entirely distinct from each other; and there was occasional preaching at several other places. The press was in operation, and books were daily distributed. More than 2,000 individuals, adults and children, chiefs and people, were receiving regular instruction in schools. The chiefs were never more friendly. And the missionaries had the firm conviction, and the delightful anticipation, that, feeble as they were, and exposed to many trials, it was the design of Providence to establish Christianity permanently in these islands, through their instrumentality.

The Committee, desirous of promoting the comfort and success of these devoted men and women, are building a small schooner for their use, to be employed in conveying them and their effects from one station to another, and in other important services. This vessel, it is hoped, may be ready to sail in the course of next month. The expense is estimated at $2,000.

The principal labors, in which the missionaries in or near the Mediterranean are employed, have reference to future and ulterior operations. They are labors of preparation, rather than of
immediate and visible effect. As such, indeed, they are very interesting; and should those, who perform them, never sustain any higher office than that of pioneers, they will hold a distinguished place in the evangelical exertions of the present age.

STATION OF MALTA.

Rev. Daniel Temple, Missionary.
Mrs. Temple.
The care of the press and the distribution of tracts, the Scriptures, and other books, with translations and revisions, occupy the greater part of Mr. Temple's attention. He preaches, however, two or three times a week; and, in these services, is aided by Mr. Keeling, a Methodist missionary, whom he also aids in his turn.
The following list of tracts, which had issued from the mission press subsequently to those mentioned in the last Report, was transmitted under date of Aug. 20, 1824; viz.

In the Romain, or Modern Greek.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracts</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Copies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negro Servant, 2d. edition</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watts's Catechism for children</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address to the Children of Israel</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payson's Address to Mariners, 2d. ed.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixteen Short Sermons, 2d. ed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers of Chrysostom on reading the Scriptures</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content and Discontent, by Mrs. Sherwood</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Serious Address to Young and Old,</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of James Covey, two editions,</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Appeal to the Heart,</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of the Virgin Mary, extracted only from the Bible</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhortation to Seamen,</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord's Sermon on the Mount,</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Traveller and Yourself</td>
<td></td>
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In Graeco-Turkish.

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STATION OF MALTA.

In Italian.

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<td>Christ's Sermon on the Mount,</td>
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<td>Negro Servant,</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Young Cottager,</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serious Thoughts on Eternity,</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue between two Sailors,</td>
<td>18</td>
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Total, 23,650

Of these 22 tracts, only four were second editions; and of the 18 described in the last Report, three were second editions. Five had been previously published. The whole number of distinct tracts, printed before Aug. 20, 1824, was 38, of which eight had been re-printed; viz. James Covey mentioned in the preceding list, as published in two editions, and the seven above referred to. The average length of the tracts, in the list here given, is a little more than 25 pages, and the average length of the tracts in the list given in the last Report, is a little more than 44 pages. The whole number of copies is not far from 40,000. Since the date above mentioned, there is reason to think the publication of tracts has proceeded rapidly, though the Committee have not received any subsequent list, nor any detailed statement.

It is pleasing to add, that the press has been employed in striking off some larger works. The Spelling Book, by Mr. Wilson, was in such demand, that the first edition was soon exhausted; and the compiler immediately contemplated the publication of an improved edition, which has probably been printed and circulated before the present time. The Pilgrim's Progress, translated into Modern Greek, has also been printed at the American mission press, for the London Missionary Society. Mr. Wilson prepared the copy, enriched the work with notes, and ornamented it with cuts. It occupies 348 pages, large duodecimo.

Mr. Temple has strongly desired that a periodical work should be published, under the auspices of the American mission; and
for this purpose, he invited Professor Bambas, more than a year ago, to join him at Malta. This gentleman, so well known as the kind and amiable friend of Messrs. Fisk and Parsons at Scio, declined the invitation. He was engaged in teaching his countrymen at Cephalonia. The design of a periodical paper, for the instruction of the Greeks scattered around the Mediterranean, is an interesting one, which will probably be realized before long.

The second press arrived at Malta last October, and was immediately put up. It proves an excellent one, and adds much to the convenience of the establishment.

The favorable situation of Malta for the distribution of the Scriptures and tracts is well known to all the readers of religious intelligence. Of this situation Mr. Temple, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Wilson, and others, often avail themselves.

About a year ago, Mr. Temple, accompanied by Dr. Dalton, (a converted Jew, employed by the London Society formed for the benefit of the Jews,) went on board a frigate, which contained 200 Algerine prisoners about to return home. Twenty copies of the New Testament, and 40 or 50 copies of Genesis, were distributed, and were received with apparent gratitude. One old man wept, when told that all the copies were distributed, and that he could therefore receive none.

In a letter dated Feb. 1, 1825, Mr. Temple states, that he had recently sent several hundreds of tracts by a Christian friend to Tunis, where he sold some, and saw to the distribution of nearly the whole. They were thankfully received, especially in the schools, which were very destitute of books.

Mr. Miller, now in the Greek service, took with him from Malta more than a thousand tracts, which were received with uncommon greediness. He says he could distribute "two cart-loads in a day," if he had so many.

About the middle of April, Mr. Wilson returned from a tour in the Morea, where he sold and gave away more than 400 Greek Testaments, about 100 of the Pilgrim's Progress, and several thousand tracts. His stock was exhausted, before he had half finished his tour. Mr. Temple regretted, that the Board has not a good agent to send into the same regions, with a great quantity of tracts from the stock then on hand.
The Rev. Charles Cook, Wesleyan missionary, after having visited Syria and Malta, passed through Italy and France, on his way to England. He preached several times, in French and English, while at Nice, and availed himself of a favorable opportunity to mention the American press at Malta, and to propose a subscription for furnishing it with a fount of Arabic types. The proposal was kindly received, and a subscription of 550 francs (about $100) was promptly made by English clergymen and others. This sum is equal to half the expense of the contemplated fount; and the transaction is exceedingly gratifying in various points of view.

In a letter, dated the 10th of last December, Mr. Temple expressed his confident belief, that the press had already done much good. Its publications were then travelling in a hundred directions, were the heralds of much important truth, were very acceptable and much read. "But we must not expect," he added, "to see an irresistible and overwhelming impression made in one day, nor in ten years, on this old world of ignorance and superstition." In the same letter he declared his thankfulness, that divine Providence had enabled him to attempt something for the glory of God and the good of his fellow men; and his satisfaction in reflecting, that, though he might not himself see the good accomplished which he could desire, yet others will see it.

In the course of the past year, Mr. Keeling and his family were driven from his house by a furious mob. This took place, as is supposed, in consequence of inflammatory remarks made by a priest, a few days before, concerning the Methodists, as they call the missionaries generally. The house was assailed with stones; and the affair was so serious, that the military was twice called out.

The Pope is making great exertions to prevent the admission of light into countries which have been under the control of the Romish church. How far these exertions will answer his purpose it is not in the power of man to foresee. The path of duty is very plain, however; and it is not to be allowed, for a moment, that the friends of truth should relax their efforts, till the means of knowledge, on the most important of all subjects, shall have been furnished to the whole human family.
Much excitement has been occasioned in Malta by the fact, that Dr. Naudi has left the Romish communion. He was immediately persecuted by the priests, lost his medical practice, and, among all his numerous acquaintances, had very few, who dared to show themselves his friends.

The anathemas of the priests have been pronounced, in great abundance, against the tracts distributed by missionaries; but this is of little consequence. So much hostility has not been manifested by the Catholics, at any time since the Reformation, as is now exhibited against the Bible cause.

Beside Mr. Keeling, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Jowett, laborers in the same cause with Mr. Temple, each from a different Missionary Society, and Dr. Dalton about to visit Palestine, Mr. McPherson, a Wesleyan missionary, recently sailed from Malta to Alexandria. The Rev. John Hartly, from the Church Missionary Society, left Malta for the Ionian islands in March or April last; and Mr. Temple availed himself of the opportunity to send several thousand tracts for distribution in the Grecian Archipelago. From the present indications of Divine Providence, it may be hoped, that the language of the prophet will be literally verified in this region: Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.

The Committee are gratified to learn, that the opinion formed by Mr. Temple respecting missionary qualifications, as the result of his observation and experience on missionary ground, perfectly coincides with their own. He thinks very little of Hebrew learning, or Rabbinical learning, or any other kind of learning, compared with the knowledge of Christ Jesus, and him crucified. He would recommend to every missionary, whether sent to Jews or Gentiles, to preach the great truths of the Bible plainly and faithfully, appealing as little as possible to fathers, councils, and Rabbins.

**STATION OF BEYROOT.**

Rev. William Goodell, Missionary.

Mrs. Goodell.

Rev. Isaac Bird, Missionary.

Mrs. Bird.
Stations of Beyroot.

Previously to the time when the last report was closed, intelligence had been received from this station down to the early part of the year 1824. Messrs. Goodell and Bird had then resided here but a few months; and a part of that time Mr. Bird had been absent at Jerusalem. The last intelligence received, before the delivery of the present report, was under the date of April 28, 1825.

The principal employment of the missionaries, during the year embraced within the periods here mentioned, has been the acquisition of languages. Short excursions have been made to other places; many opportunities have been embraced of conversing with the people; some acquaintances have been formed with individuals, who promise to be extensively useful; schools have been established; and very considerable advances have been made in preparations for future labors.

The languages, to which most attention has been paid, are the Arabic, the Armenian, (that is, the Turkish, written with Armenian characters,) and the Italian. The two former are of particular importance to a missionary in Western Asia; and the latter is by no means useless.

In April of last year, Mr. Goodell wrote that he was studying Arabic, and a little Armenian; and that he could converse in Arabic, on common subjects, though he was not able to write it.

About the middle of June, he went to Sidon, which is twenty miles S.S.W. of Beyroot; and remained there several weeks. While there, he pursued the study of Turkish with Armenian characters, which is the language of the great body of Armenians. His instructor was Jacob Aga, an archbishop of the Armenian church, who also discharged the duties of British agent in that place. This archbishop had exposed himself to the severe censures of his relatives and friends, and to the persecutions of others, by entering into the married state. He seems to have been a man of more intelligence, than is often found in those parts of the world. Being obliged to defend his marriage, he examined the New Testament with reference to that subject. As the light of divine truth gradually entered his mind, he was not backward to bear his testimony against the works of darkness, and especially against the enormous vices of the clergy.
It is a favorite object with all judicious missionaries, especially in the east, to raise the standard of education, and to extend its benefits. With this view, Messrs. Goodell and Bird seized every favorable opportunity of communicating instruction to children and others. As early as April of last year, a little class of six children was formed, which was taught daily by the wives of the missionaries. After some months, it was thought best to employ, as a teacher, an Arab, whose name is Tarnoos. This was in July; and the number of boys had risen to more than 40 in September, and to 70 toward the end of April. At the date last mentioned, a school was commenced, in a village a few miles distant; and 20 boys were enrolled as pupils at the outset. A Sabbath School containing eleven children, was begun in January. A small number of pupils were also taught the Italian language, at an appointed hour every day. Three objects are mentioned by Mr. Bird, as being gained by this school. It familiarized the missionaries with the Italian and the Arabic; it placed them before the people as benefactors, the acquisition of this language being highly valued; and it brought Christian truth to the minds of the learners, as the New Testament was the principal book studied.

Mr. Goodell has frequently read the Scriptures on the Sabbath, in company with six or seven Arabs, each of whom would take his turn in reading. They appeared to feel much interest in this exercise, and in the conversation to which it led.

In October last, Mr. Goodell engaged, as his instructor, a venerable Armenian archbishop, whose name is Dionysius Carabet, and with whom he had become acquaintance at Sidon. This man is a native of Constantinople, had lived thirty six years in a convent at Jerusalem, and was about returning to the capital of the Turkish empire. On receiving an application from Mr. Goodell to reside in his family as a teacher, he consented. The connexion seems agreeable and useful to both. Many interesting conversations have passed between them, on subjects intimately related to scriptural truth and experimental religion. Carabet has also married a wife. He agrees with Aga, in representing the morals of the clergy as sunk to the very lowest degree of baseness and depravity. At times he has been very deeply affected with the statements and reasonings of Mr. Goodell, who cannot but
hope, that the Lord has designs of mercy toward him. It is by forming such acquaintances, and by bringing individuals to a knowledge of the Gospel, in a silent course of instruction, that the first fruits of evangelical labor are here to be expected.

During the period embraced by this Report, the missionaries at Beyroot were favored with the visits not only of their brethren, Messrs. Fisk and King, but with those of highly respected missionaries and explorers from English societies. Mr. Jowett, so well known as the indefatigable agent of the Church Missionary Society, spent six weeks in their family, while on his return from Jerusalem. He left Beyroot for Malta, Feb. 5, 1824.

Mr. Lewis, from the London Jews’ Society, arrived from Jerusalem Feb. 5th, spent a month at Beyroot, visited Antoora, and made another stay at Beyroot, about the 1st of April. He joined Messrs. Fisk and King at Aleppo, and accompanied them to Beyroot, in October and November, where he remained till February.

Mr. Cook, a missionary from the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who had been employed for a considerable time in the south of France, stopped a week at Beyroot, in March 1824, on his way to Jerusalem. In the following June, he accompanied Messrs. Fisk and King to Damascus.

Dr. Dalton, a missionary and physician from the London Jews’ Society, spent the close of the last year, and the beginning of the present, at Beyroot; which place he left for Jerusalem some time in February or March. Messrs. Goodell and Bird mention their particular obligations to him for medical advice and aid.

Signor Carabet, as the archbishop is usually called, beside other services to the mission, has translated the Gospel of Matthew into Turkish Armenian. It would seem probable, that he may hereafter render essential aid as a translator of the Scriptures and of religious tracts.

With a view to various publications, which the condition of the people urgently demands, and which the missionaries might now prepare for the press, they have written repeatedly for a printing establishment. One of the presses now at Malta was designed for Western Asia. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be prudent, during the present uncertain state of things there, to introduce a new engine, which must be regarded with jealousy.
It would be safer, if practicable, that all the printing, for that part of the world, should be done at Malta.

Messrs. Goodell and Bird have preached at the house of Mr. Abbot, the English consul, except when this service was supplied by other missionaries. Mr. Goodell commenced a weekly service, in February last, to a company of beggars, more than 100 in number, who assembled for the purpose of receiving a piece of bread for each person. They generally gave good attention.

**STATION OF JERUSALEM.**

Rev. Pliny Fisk,
Rev. Jonas King, Missionaries.

When the last Report was made, the intelligence, which had been previously received, left Mr. King at Jaffa. Messrs. Fisk and Bird were then at Jerusalem, distributing the Scriptures, and conversing with the people. This was soon after their arrest in February, 1824. They continued in the same course of service till the 22d of April, when they joined Mr. King at Jaffa, and all proceeded to Beyroot. Mr. Bird took passage by water. The rest passed through Tyre, and spent a Sabbath there. They met at Beyroot, on the 4th of May, and were not a little refreshed with the kindness, attention, and happy intercourse of a Christian family. Mr. Fisk greatly needed such a season of refreshment, as he had been ill of a fever at Jerusalem, and was only so far recovered as to be just able to ride, when he left that city. Seven months, out of the preceding twelve, he had spent there; which is a larger proportion of a year than any Protestant missionary had before spent, in this most interesting of all fields of evangelical labor. He became personally acquainted with several individuals, who evidently felt a strong attachment to him, as was manifest when he and Mr. Bird were interrupted in their course, and it was uncertain how far Turkish governors might proceed against them. Three of these individuals belonged to the Romish church, and had become so far liberated from the bigotry of their communion, as to be willing to hear arguments, and to feel a reverence for the Scriptures. They saw something of the abominations of Popery, and were well aware of the wicked-
ness of many of the priests. Two others, ecclesiastics of the Greek church, were persons whose characters would excite considerable interest in any benevolent mind. They were inquisitive, fond of acquiring knowledge, and deeply sensible of the ignorance and degradation which prevail around them. One of these was employed by Mr. Fisk, on behalf of Mr. Jowett, in translating several excellent tracts into Arabic, to be published at Malta. He also translated, for the same purpose, the New Testament to Hebrews inclusive.

The missionaries conversed, as they had opportunity, with Christians of different sects, from various parts of the world. With Armenians it was difficult to hold intercourse, as very few of them could speak Arabic, or any other language except Turkish or Armenian.

During the course of the winter and spring, a civil war, on a small scale, was waged against the inhabitants of Bethlehem by the armed police of the governor of Jerusalem. The most oppressive exactions on the one part, and the basest servility, treachery, and bribery on the other, are every day occurrences in countries under Turkish domination.

About the end of February, the missionaries, in company with Mr. Damiani, made an excursion to Hebron, a very interesting place, and certainly one of the most ancient cities in the world. Mr. Fisk spent a considerable part of the summer and autumn at Damascus and Aleppo, where he was quite indisposed. A slow fever deprived him of strength, and his brethren at Beyroot were not a little anxious respecting him, but his usual health seems to have returned with the cold season.

After a month's residence at Beyroot, Mr. King left that place, in company with Mr. Cook, for a journey in the interior. Their first stop was at Der el Kamer, a short day's ride south-east of Beyroot. While there, many opportunities were enjoyed of holding intercourse with Druses, Roman Catholics, and others, on the most interesting subjects, and of disputing with them respecting the superstitions of these countries, and the opposition of the Romish church to the Bible.

On the 24th of June, Messrs. Fisk, King and Cook, proceeded from Der el Kamer to Damascus, over Mount Lebanon, and across the valley of Coelo-Syria. The journey occupied between two and three days.
PALESTINE MISSION.

After residing at Damascus till the 17th of July, the missionaries set out on their way to Aleppo, where they arrived on the 28th. In this city they spent about two months, and reached Beyroot, by a different route, on the 13th of November. After another season of rest, and mutual consultation with all the missionaries and friends of missions there assembled, Messrs. Fisk and King commenced their annual journey to Jerusalem. The exact time of their leaving Beyroot is not mentioned. They were at Acre in February, and at Jaffa in March, in the course of which month they expected again to take up a residence in the holy city. No later intelligence has been received from them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The most prominent feature, in the aspect of things connected with the religious state of this part of the world, is, the determined and systematic opposition to the circulation of the Bible, made by the Romish church, through its principal functionaries and their adherents. Nor is it to the Bible only, that this opposition is made; but to the plain preaching of the truths of Christianity,—to the establishment of schools,—and to the diffusion of knowledge generally. As the efforts to prevent the admission of light are uniform and continued, the means are immensely various, and are resorted to without scruple.

The power of the Romish hierarchy over the people could not be so great as it is, were not men naturally desirous of embracing some scheme of religion, which will permit them to live in sin with impunity. This forms the grand attractive principle of all false religions.

The free circulation of the Bible will be opposed by all, who place more reliance upon ceremonies, than upon personal holiness; or rather, who suppose religion to consist wholly of ceremonies, and who have no conception of holiness of heart. The Bible is a book, which, if read, will teach men to think for themselves, and will therefore weaken and ultimately break, the bonds of spiritual domination. Hence the necessity of early resistance. It could not be expected, therefore, that the word of God, in various languages, would be dispersed freely in these regions, without calling forth the unequivocal censures of the spiritual guides of the people.
In February of last year a Firman, or proclamation of the Grand Signior, was sent to the Pachas, or governors, throughout Western Asia, and perhaps throughout the Ottoman dominions, strictly forbidding the distribution of the Scriptures, and commanding those individuals, who had received copies, to deliver them up to the public authorities to be burnt. The copies, which remained in the hands of the distributors, were to be placed under sequestration, till they could be sent back to Europe. There is little doubt, that this movement of the Turkish rulers received its first impulse from Rome itself. This document is unlike any, which ever before emanated from the Turks, uninfluenced by others. Not only have professed Christians of every name been permitted to own, and to distribute their sacred books, but even Mussulmans have not been forbidden to read the Bible till now.

The effect of this apparently formidable measure was not great at first. What it will be hereafter, cannot be foreseen. In some cities, a very few copies of the Scriptures, out of the multitudes, which had been sold and given away, were delivered to the authorities. In others, not a single copy was obtained from the people. The whole affair, so far as the Turks were concerned, seems to have been rather a heartless business. They still regarded the circulation of Christian books, as they had been accustomed to do before, with an indifference like that of Gallio.

In the summer of 1823, the Rev. Lewis Way hired an old college building, at Antoura on Mount Lebanon, for the term of five years, intending to make it a place of resort for evangelical laborers in that part of the world. The contract was made with a Roman Catholic bishop, named John Marone. When this fact was known at Rome, the Society for Propagating the Faith, immediately wrote to the above mentioned bishop that the Bible-men must not have an asylum in Mount Lebanon, as the distribution of Bibles by them would bring great danger to a people, who had been constant in maintaining the faith. The same society wrote to the Maronite Patriarch, and to the Pope's Vicar, calling upon them to 'drive away this spiritual damage,' and 'to arrest the progress of these designs of impiety.' The Patriarch had recently been raised to that high office, and was exhorted to expend his first care, in the exercise of his new functions, for the purpose above specified. All the letters were dated Jan. 31, 1824.
These various documents were followed, in due season, by
anathemas from the various dignitaries of the Romish church in
Syria, and by proclamations of Turkish Pachas, all directed
against the distribution and reading of the Bible.

While, on the one hand, these measures, aimed directly against
the word of God, doubtless deprived some precious souls of what
might have been to them a treasure beyond all price; they ex­
cited, on the other, much inquiry as to the character of these
sacred books, which were so zealously proscribed, and the nature
of that benevolent institution, the Bible Society, whose proceed­
ings called for such decided opposition.

There are many opportunities of being useful to the people of
these countries, and strangers travelling through them, as soon as
the faithful missionary is able to communicate with those whom
he meets. This he cannot do, till he has made himself master of
some of the principal languages—a work of more labor and dif­
culty, than would be supposed by any one, who formed his judg­
ment, by a reference to the languages of Western Europe. Time
and patience will conquer this embarrassment, and open the way
for unrestrained Christian effort.

It is a new thing, in the view of the people, that care and
solicitude should be felt for the spiritual wants of men. The
ecclesiastics never visit the members of their congregations.
The services of religion are in an unknown tongue. There is no
preaching, no instruction, no strict and conscientious regard for
the Sabbath. The religion of the heart seems scarcely to be
thought of as a possible thing.

There is now so much intercourse between Europe and West­
ern Asia, and there are so many evangelical laborers from differ­
et societies, that some increase of light may be confidently ex­
pected. There will doubtless be obstructions and embarrass­
ments; but persevering benevolence will at length prevail.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It was stated, in the last Report, that Mr. Parvin would remain
at Buenos Ayres, and continue the course of teaching, upon
which he had entered; and that Mr. Brigham would cross the
Cordilleras, and visit the western shores of the continent. These expectations have been realized.

The school which Mr. Parvin opened for teaching English, in common with other useful branches of knowledge, has received increasing encouragement. It furnishes the best opportunities of bringing religious truth before the minds of the young; and must gradually prepare the way for intercourse with the parents. This direction of a portion of time and labor is peculiarly important, in countries situated like those of Spanish America. The number of pupils gradually rose to thirty-seven, before the close of November last. For some months preceding this period, Mr. Parvin had been induced to open an evening school, in which he taught English to twenty gentlemen, who were desirous of acquiring a language, which is daily becoming more important in this place.

The people, as might naturally be supposed, have very erroneous views, in regard to the time necessary to obtain a good education. To correct these views, at least to some extent, Mr. Parvin published remarks on the subject. He also prepared and published a grammar to assist Spaniards in the acquisition of our language. Good schools are greatly needed; and a competent female teacher would be particularly useful.

Mr. Parvin has preached regularly, in a private room at first, and afterwards in his school-room, on Sabbath mornings, to thirty or forty hearers, from among English and American residents. A Bethel meeting, on board ship, was commenced in August 1824, at the invitation of a captain then in port. The time assigned to this service was the afternoon of the Sabbath. These meetings have been continued, as opportunities were presented. The Sabbath school has suffered temporary suspensions, in consequence of the pressure of other labors.

The Buenos Ayres Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign, was formed about three years ago, and has lately been invigorated. It has distributed 183 Bibles, and 176 Testaments, a large portion of which have been sold, and has remitted $760 to the parent institution.

A missionary society has been formed here within the year past, the members of which pay a small monthly contribution. The object is, to promote the success of the Gospel. In the first instance, the collections, amounting to about $200, have been
applied to aid evangelical exertions in Buenos Ayres. It is quite possible, that hereafter important aid may be afforded to more distant exertions of benevolence.

The establishment of a periodical paper, in which discussions on religion, morality, and other important subjects, might find a place, is greatly to be desired. Much might be speedily done, and in a very unobjectionable manner, to enlighten the minds of the people.

A treaty was concluded last February, between the Buenos Ayrean government and the British diplomatic agent, by which it was stipulated, that Protestant residents from Great Britain might erect places of worship for themselves, and enjoy perfect religious toleration. It was in contemplation to erect an English church, or obtain a suitable place for temporary religious worship. An episcopal clergyman was expected from England. The public authorities signified, that the same privileges of religious freedom would be granted, as a matter of course, to residents from the United States. The opposition to these movements of an enlightened policy was very feeble, if indeed there could be said to be any organized opposition. The newspapers, even of the interior, generally took the side of liberty of conscience and free discussion; and some of the writers at Buenos Ayres were not backward to ridicule the superstitious reverence for relics, and other appendages of the Papal system.

Within a year past, emigrants to the number of 500, or more, arrived here, with the design of forming a little agricultural colony. They are principally from Scotland, and they expect to be joined by many others. They will introduce many of the institutions of their fathers, as they have the fullest religious freedom guaranteed to them. This must be considered as quite an interesting event, and one which draws important consequences in its train.

On the whole, the way seems prepared more rapidly than could have been expected, for the introduction of all those means of intelligence and virtue, which exert so powerful an influence in our own country and Great Britain.

Before leaving Buenos Ayres, Mr. Brigham transmitted a summary account of what he had observed and learned of that city and its institutions. He considered it as having made greater advances in genuine liberality, and as presenting a better field for moral cultivation, than any other place in South America. He
had found among the clergy a greater disposition to inquire into the nature and character of Protestantism, and to admit the excellence of many things in our social state, than he had ever anticipated. Among other liberal acts of the government, he mentioned the appropriation of $12,000 a year for sending young men into foreign countries for the purposes of education.

In the month of August, as Mr. Brigham was riding for exercise, in company with a young friend, they were robbed by three villains, only a mile or two from the city. The next day, two of the culprits were apprehended and identified.

Mr. Brigham took leave of Buenos Ayres, on the 20th of October, after residing there about a year. In fourteen days, he had passed over the immense plains, and reached Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes. On his way, he distributed fifty or sixty copies of the New Testament; and, while at Mendoza, sold fifty Bibles at a good price. He was pleased with this place; and, after a short stay, proceeded to Santiago de Chili. He subsequently visited Concepcion, and examined into the state and character of the Araucanian Indians, who still retain some of the possessions of their fathers. He subsequently visited Coquimbo, whence the last letter, which has been received from him, was written on the 6th of May. To both these places, Concepcion and Coquimbo, Mr. Brigham was kindly invited to go by Commodore Hull, in the ship United States. He was expecting to set out for Lima, in the course of a fortnight, and to proceed thence to Colombia. Though his apprehensions, that Chili was greatly behind Buenos Ayres in the march of improvement, were well founded, yet a disposition to inquire was increasing. Much could be accomplished by conversation, which, in the order of time, is the first mean of doing good in these countries and many others. The preparation of school-books is a thing of great importance, and one in which Christian benevolence may speedily find employment.

The exact course, which Mr. Brigham will take in his travels, is not prescribed; but his return to Boston may be expected before the next annual meeting, after an absence of about three years.

FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

Situated in Cornwall, Conn.


Dea. Lorrain Loomis, Steward and Accountant.
Assistance has been given, in the instruction and government of
the school, by several individuals, during the past year; but par­
ticularly by Mr. Horatio N. Hubbell, and Mr. Bennet Roberts,
who have for several years enjoyed the benefits of the institution
as pupils.

The Rev. Dr. Bassett removed to Cornwall, and entered upon
his duties as Principal, immediately after the last annual meeting
of the Board. In the particular account of the school, which he
transmitted in May last, many facts were stated, of a nature to ex­
cite emotions of pleasure and gratitude. Some facts of a differ­
ten character transpired. While, on the one hand, there were
instances of a conscientious application to study and to all the
means of moral and religious improvement, it was cause of regret,
on the other, that some of the beneficiaries were indolent and in­
attentive to the regulations of the institution. As to the studies,
which have been pursued, they have been extremely various,
according to the previous advantages and proficiency of the learn­
ers. Reading, writing, English grammar, geography, history,
rhetoric, geometry, surveying, navigation, natural philosophy,
and the Latin and Greek languages have been taught; and as but
few were pursuing the same studies, at the same time, the labor
of instruction has ever been much greater than, in other circum­
stances, it would have been.

Among the youths, who have left the school within the year
past, James Lewis, an Indian of the Narragansett tribe, deserves
to be mentioned with peculiar commendation. His religious char­
acter has been exemplary, his progress in knowledge consider­
able, his deportment good. He speaks the English language well;
his performances in religious meetings are acceptable; and it is
hoped he may be a blessing to his tribe.

David Brainerd, a native of the Sandwich Islands, died in April
last; and John I. Komo, one of his countrymen, followed him in
the course of the summer. Both were thought to be pious; and
Brainerd had been some time a professor of religion. He is de­
scribed by his instructor as amiable in his temper, diligent in
study, active in his habits, observant of directions, and desirous of
promoting religion in his country. There was much sickness
among the students last winter and spring; and it is manifest, that
those who were born in tropical climates, are always in danger
from our northern winters.
Several of the youths have been dismissed from the school, either for insubordination, or because they were not likely to derive benefit from a longer stay. The number now remaining is nineteen; of whom two are absent by permission.

It is now nine years since this seminary was founded. The favor of God has been extended to it, and much good has been effected by its instrumentality. Still every human institution has its defects, and is exposed to evils which cannot always be foreseen. Difficulties have been experienced, in regard to the youths who have returned to their native lands, which were not fully anticipated. It was always supposed, that steadfast religious principle was necessary to their support, against the numerous temptations by which they would be assailed. This is indeed the case. But even those, who continue to sustain a character of undoubted piety, are under some disadvantages with respect to missionary service. The abundant provision which was made for them while in this country, added to the paternal attention which they everywhere received, but ill prepared them for the privations, which they must bear among their uncivilized brethren.

The expense of maintaining them, in any tolerable state of comfort, is much greater than it would be, if they had never become habituated to the modes of life in an improved state of society. There is great reason to believe, that youths in a heathen country can be so instructed at missionary stations, as to be very useful to their countrymen at an early period; and, while they are greatly raised in their manner of living and in their whole character, they may yet preserve a large share of their original hardihood, and be able to associate with their uninstructed countrymen more freely and acceptably, than if they had spent several years in a strange land. The indications of Providence seem to teach, that the best education of youths born heathens, having reference to their success as teachers of their brethren, must be given through the instrumentality of missionary institutions in their respective countries. Some individuals may derive great benefit from a residence in a Christian land; but, judging from the experience of missionary societies in Great Britain, and from what has come to the immediate knowledge of this Committee; and considering the dangers of climate, the exposures to immorality at sea, the temptations presented on returning to places, where previous restraints are withdrawn; it is questionable
whether young men, of the class here referred to, may not almost universally be better prepared for efficient labor, under the paternal care of missionaries, than in any other way. In regard to this subject, the Board eminently need the guidance of Divine Wisdom.

If it should seem best that the Foreign Mission School be discontinued, there should be no regret that it was founded. It has answered valuable purposes, which, so far as man can discern, could not have been answered without it.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Gridley, mentioned in the last Report, has continued his agency, during the greater part of the past year. He was ordained at Boston, on the 25th of last month; and will be solely occupied in preparations for his mission, till the time of his embarkation, which will probably be next spring or summer. Among the most important of these preparations, are the attendance on medical lectures, and the gaining of some knowledge as to medical practice. For these purposes he will enjoy the best means which can be had.

Two students in theology, who are now about finishing their course at Andover, will probably be received by the Committee at an early day; and will be sent forth to such fields of labor, and at such times, as Providence shall seem to direct.

The Committee are fully persuaded, that suitable men may be obtained for missionary service, as fast as resources can be obtained to support them; and, with reference to this subject, what was said in the Report of last year, p. 133, is still applicable.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Committee are happy to say, that there has been a considerable increase of donations, comparing the last year with the one preceding. The receipts for the general objects of the Board, and for immediate use, amount to $55,716.18; of which, $1,990.70 are the balance of interest, and money refunded, and the rest is the amount of donations and legacies. Donations for particular objects, and for immediate use, amounting to $3,365.79,
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

have been received; and additions, amounting to $6,974:21, have been made to the permanent funds of the Board.

The payments actually made for the support of the various missions and operations of the Board have been so much less than the receipts, that the debt mentioned in the last Report has been nearly extinguished. The occasion of this encouraging aspect of our finances, however, is to be found in the fact, that but a small part of the expenses of the Bombay and Ceylon missions have as yet been defrayed from the Treasury. The wants of these missions have been supplied by Edward A. Newton, Esq. who will draw for a reimbursement on London, where funds must be provided to meet the demand. Had it not been for this change of the mode, in which remittances are made, the debt of the Board would have been increased. Though a little delay of payment is a very different thing from payment itself, still, it is apprehended, that important advantages will be gained by a change in the mode of remittance; which measure was adopted on the suggestion of Mr. Newton, who had the fullest view of the subject, and has long cherished an earnest desire to promote the prosperity of the Board and its missions.

The plan of enlisting the Christian community in one regular system of cooperation has been steadily pursued; and for this end several agents have been employed in organizing associations and auxiliary societies. Mr. Worcester was employed in Worcester, Barnstable, and Plymouth counties, Mass.; the Rev. Joseph Brackett, in Hampden county, Mass., and Washington county, N. Y. and some towns in neighboring counties; Mr. John Richards, in Franklin county, Mass., and Windham county, Conn.; Mr. Orman Eastman in the southeastern part of New Hampshire; Mr. Frederic E. Cannon, in the southwestern part of Maine and the eastern part of Vermont; and Mr. George Cowles, in Berkshire county, Mass., and the western part of Vermont. The four persons last named are licensed preachers of the Gospel, who finished their course at Andover a year ago. Mr. Richards spent about half the year in this service; the three others nearly the whole. Mr. Cowles has been appointed a permanent agent of the Board, and will be employed, for the present, with the permission of Providence, in the same kind of labor as during the past year.

The Committee are highly gratified in being able to say, that the Christian public not only approve of the organization pro-
posed, in the form of associations and auxiliaries, but of the employment of agents for the special purpose of completing this organization. Clergymen have been very decided in expressing their approbation, with respect to both points. In numerous instances, they have spoken of the advantages possessed by an agent; and, unless the Committee are greatly deceived, it is the common sentiment of Christians, in all parts of the country where the trial has been made, that, beside the raising of funds, which is the direct object of an agency, the good done by agents generally, in directing the thoughts of people to the high destination of man as a spiritual being,—in awakening the community to the duty and the excellence of benevolent action,—in elevating the mind from sordid pursuits and directing it to noble objects,—in presenting the rising kingdom of Christ to the eyes of men,—in strengthening the hopes and multiplying the joys of the pious,—and in laying the great and solemn and awful realities of religion before the consciences of all;—that the good done, in these and many other ways, greatly overbalances the expense of time, labor and money, which are necessary to the accomplishment of these agencies. In a word, good is done in every part of the process, by which light is communicated, and the various means put into operation, which, under the divine direction, are to achieve the moral renovation of the world.

CONCLUSION.

After this detail of the operations of the Board, and of the various ways, in which our feeble powers may be employed for the spiritual benefit of our fellow men, it cannot be improper to advert, for a moment, to several tokens of the divine favor to this institution.

The Committee have been much encouraged and strongly supported, by the uncommon liberality displayed by a select number of individuals, in different parts of the country, and especially by the most active friends of missions in Boston. With a consistent and persevering and determined zeal, they have embarked in this grand enterprise; and have shown, that the wants of the heathen do not merely stand as the topics of ordinary conversation, but press upon the mind with a great and overpowering weight. Their example teaches, what nothing but example
CONCLUSION.

could teach, that even in our days men are found, who habitually act from such a principle of self-denial, as would not have dishonored the primitive ages of the church. It is pleasing to add, that this example is imitated, that a considerable band of disciples may be found, who aim at the high distinction of being benefactors of their species; and that those, who have entered with spirit upon this course, so far from regretting any offerings they have made, are steadily impelled to still greater exertions. It is obvious that, if all the professed friends of Christ were to act in this manner; if they were to make it a great and prominent object of all their desires and all their labors, to promote the glory of their Divine Master by extending the limits of his empire in the world; if the news of pagans converted and prepared for heaven, were more pleasant to them than the acquisition of wealth or power or any thing that is idolized by the multitudes around them, it would be apparent that the darkness of forty centuries must soon be dispelled, and that the light from heaven must soon visit every gloomy and desolate region upon the habitable globe.

It deserves to be noticed, with devout acknowledgments, that great confidence is reposed in the Board by their fellow Christians in most parts of the United States. Unless the Committee deceive themselves, this is one of the most touching, and, in a very important sense, one of the most humbling considerations, ever presented to their minds. They feel their own weakness; they know that they are unworthy to be employed in this high ministration; and so far as any good has been effected by the measures, which they have adopted, they ascribe all the efficacy to the grace of God. They know also, that, according to the invariable principles of the divine government, when the united agency of men is to be exerted, confidence is reposed in those, who are called upon to act for the rest; and they would earnestly pray, that they may be withheld from doing any thing, by which this confidence shall be impaired, and that their successors, in all future times, may be wiser and better and more diligent, not only than themselves have been and are, but wiser and better and more honored from on high, than any men of the present generation.

In this connexion, the Committee would again direct the minds of their respected associates to the unequivocal marks of favor, which have everywhere accompanied the services of agents.
employed in reducing to system the efforts of those, who are willing to aid the missionary cause. More than thirty auxiliary societies have been formed, and more than six hundred associations, as constituent parts of these societies. In all cases, this attempt to promote systematic effort has been followed by an increase of the sums previously contributed in the same towns, to the Treasury of the Board.

As a missionary spirit is awakened in Switzerland, Prussia, Central Germany, and some parts of France, it is pleasing to know, that the evangelical labors of American Christians are a great stimulus to our brethren in the old world. The more interesting portions of religious intelligence from our country are transfused into the missionary publications of continental Europe, and carry joy and courage to the hearts of thousands, who labor and pray for the prosperity of Zion, and who had scarcely before heard or thought of their fellow laborers on this side of the Atlantic. To British Christians our exertions, few and feeble as they have been, compared with our ability and our obligations, have been known from their commencement, and have called forth many warm expressions of congratulation and applause. We are to remember, therefore, that we are not acting for ourselves alone, but, in a very important sense, for the Christian world. If we have any reputation for activity and diligence in these works of holy enterprise, this reputation is the property of the whole Christian church, and as such we should preserve it with the greatest solicitude. The influence of America upon the condition of mankind, is now admitted, by all intelligent persons, to be a thing of the deepest interest. But on no subject is this influence so important, as in relation to the diffusion of the Gospel, by the means of Christian efforts and Christian example. Let us be grateful, then, that we have such an illimitable field of usefulness spread before us; and let us dread the thought of becoming unfaithful stewards in regard to these high privileges.

To the encouragements here mentioned is to be added the divine attestation to the efficacy of the means of grace, as dispensed by the missionaries under the direction of this Board. Not only in Ceylon, but in most of the other missions, there are striking proofs that the Gospel has been made the power of God and the wisdom of God, to some who believe; and in all the missions there is abundant proof that the consciences of men are every where
assailable with the same divine weapons; and that where the same means are perseveringly used, there is reason to hope for the same blessed effects, as have been produced in many similar cases. Especially is this the case, when these overtures of mercy to the heathen are made by men of prayer; men who feel their dependence on God, and habitually look to him as the only Source of the good to be hoped from the means of his own appointment. Such is the character, as the Committee feel justified in believing, of the missionaries now representing their brethren abroad, and laboring to impart the blessings of eternal life to multitudes dead in sin. Upon the plans and services of such men the divine benediction may be boldly invoked; and whether we or they live to see the effect of their labors, or not, it is not presumption to say, that no sincere attempt to deliver men from their sins, by means of the Gospel, will pass unnoticed or unrewarded; and that when the whole human family shall have embraced the Gospel, a glorious accumulation of blessings will come upon the head of the man, who counts all things else as of no value, if he can proclaim the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, his Lord.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1825.
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1825.

**Bombay Mission.**

- Printing paper, books, stationary, and sundry articles purchased in Boston, $624.72
- Insurance on remittance in June 1824, $25.20
- Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Frost and Mrs. Graves, from Calcutta to Bombay, -

**Ceylon Mission.**

- Printing paper, books, stationary, &c. purchased in London and in Boston, -
- Insurance on remittance in June 1824, -
- Donations, &c. received in Ceylon, as credited and acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, -

**Mission among the Cherokees.**

- Drafts of the missionaries on the Treasurer of the Board, and remittances made from the Treasury, -
- Donations in money at Brainerd and the local schools, $630.15
- Paid for articles purchased in Boston, -

Carried forward, $86,664 22 $4,555.81

* No remittances in specie were made the past year for the missions in Bombay and Ceylon, in consequence of a more advantageous mode of supplying them with funds, having been adopted. Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Calcutta kindly furnishes the necessary amount, for which bills will be drawn, payable in London. These bills will become due and be paid hereafter, and will be charged in a future account.

The reason is obvious, therefore, why the principal expenses of these missions during the past year, have not been defrayed, but will be a charge upon the Treasury hereafter.

The advances which Mr. Newton will make, on the responsibility of the Board, will amount to about $20,000 annually.
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $6,664 92 $2,555 81

Of the above items, there was paid for Brainerd, 1,529 30
Creek Path, 2,065 87
Carmel, 478 03
Hightower, 12 11
Willstown, 1,247 50
Haweis, 99 91
Candy's Creek, 986 09
General expenses, 235 71

$6,664 92

A great part of the remittances for Creek Path, Willstown and Candy’s Creek, were for buildings.

Such part of the outfit and travelling expenses of Rev. S. A. Worcester and wife, as were not paid by themselves, 181,25; do. of Mr. Wm. H. Manwaring, 31,36, 212 61
Passage of John Sanders from New-York to Charleston, S. C. and expenses thence to the Cherokee nation, 45 00—6,922 53

Mission among the Cherokees.

Drafts and remittances, 198 28
Donations received at Mayhew and the other stations, 38 93
Articles purchased in Boston, 1,920 15
Balance of outfit and travelling expenses of Mr. David Wright, 146 06

Outfit and travelling expenses from Charleston, S. C. of Rev. A. Wright and family, including a horse and covered wagon, which will probably be sold for $200 460 00

Expenses of Mr. P. P. Stewart in returning from Mayhew, on account of ill health, 43 29

Travelling expenses of the Corresponding Secretary, from Boston to Charleston, S. C. and back to Boston, 76 15
From Charleston, S. C. to Augusta and Savannah, and back to Charleston, 26 41—102 56—2,909 27

Mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansas.

Drafts and remittances, 3,839 62
Articles purchased at Boston, 630 82
Outfit and travelling expenses of Dr. G. L. Waed, Mrs. Weed, and Miss Cynthia Thrall, 350 17—4,850 61

Indian Missions generally.

Freight, transportation, &c. on articles received at Boston, New-York, Savannah and other places, 100 03

Mission at the Sandwich Islands.

Drafts and remittances, 4,609 89
Purchases in Boston, and expenses on the same, including freight and insurance, 4,965 75

Carried forward, $9,375 64 $17,339 25
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $9,375 64$17,338 25

Expenses of Rev. William Ellis and his family while in this country, - - - - 324 90

Travelling expenses of Mr. Ellis, while performing various tours at the request of the Prudential Committee, - - - - 44 88

Do. of Rev. Mr. Fay, in accompanying Mr. Ellis, - - - - 19 47—9,764 89

Palestine Mission.

Drafts and remittances, - - - - 931 99

Books and sundry purchases, and donations received at Malta, 103 37—1,035 36

Mission to South America.

Drafts on the Treasury, - - - - 1,217 12

Books, chiefly for Mr. Parvin’s Academy at Buenos Ayres, 112 75—1,329 87

The Foreign Mission School.

Remitted from the Treasury, - - - - 2,517 70

Donations and legacies received at Cornwall, 1,388 43

Books purchased at Boston, freight, cartage, and travelling expenses of youths from Hartford, - - - - 19 04—3,925 17

Greek Youths.

Board, tuition, books, clothing, &c. of four youths at New Haven, - - - - 506 60

Expenses of three youths at Monson, 129 66

Deduct expenses of C. & P. Ralli which have been refunded by their relatives, - - - - 112 55—17 11—523 71

Agencies.

Services of Mr. S. A. Worcester, 42 5-7 weeks, 341 71

Travelling expenses, - - - - 19 07—360 78

—— of Mr. E. Gridley, 45 weeks, 360 00

—— of Rev. J. Brackett, 21 weeks, and travelling expenses, - 195 00

—— of Mr. A. Crane, 20 weeks, 160 00

Travelling expenses, - - - - 20 41—180 41

—— of Mr. F. E. Cannon, 18 weeks, 144 00

Travelling expenses, - - - - 18 42—162 42

—— of Mr. J. Richards, 31 5-7 weeks, 253 72

Travelling expenses, &c, - - - - 30 04—283 76

—— of Mr. G. Cowles, in part, - - - - 113 00—1,657 37

General Expenses.

Travelling expenses of the members of the Board, in attending the annual meeting at Hartford, Sept. 1824, - - - - 172 56

Contingent expenses of the annual meeting, - - - - 2 37—175 43

Carried forward, $ 55,750 08
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $35,750.05

Corresponding Secretary's Department.

Salary of the Assistant Secretary, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1825. 600.00
Board, &c. of Mr. S. A. Worcester, while laboring gratuitously at the Missionary Rooms. 42.00
Paid for transcribing. 55.32

A subscription of a few individuals toward the support of the Corresponding Secretary, has removed the necessity of paying any part of the salary of that officer from the Treasury of the Board.

Treasurer's Department.

Salary of the Treasurer, in part, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1825, (the residue having been paid by a subscription of a few individuals.) 832.28
Clerk hire within the year. 232.66-1,184.94

Printing, &c.

Fifteenth Annual Report, 1,500 copies, including paper, folding, covers, &c. 441.60
Missionary Paper, No. 1, 7,000 copies, 205.80
No. 2, 9,000 copies, 122.95
No. 3, 3,000 copies, 41.17
No. 4, 5,000 copies, 59.00
Dr. Austin's Sermon, 1,000 copies, 63.00
Blank receipts, 14.50
Copies of the Missionary Herald, presented to benefactors, auxiliary societies, missionaries, agents abroad and at home, and friends of missions in many parts of the world, 1,923.33-2,271.36

Miscellaneous Charges.

Postage of letters. 378.74
Rent and taxes of the Missionary Rooms and Depository. 200.20
Fuel and oil. 42.39
Blank books and stationary. 50.52
Wrapping paper, twine, nails, &c. 16.50
Porterage, labor, freight and transportation of missionary papers, boxes, and bundles, &c. 37.11
Additional expense of inscription on the monument of Dr. Worcester. 10.92
Horse keeping and travelling expenses in attending missionary meetings. 12.72

Carried forward. $749.10 $40,504.67
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $743 10 $40,504 67

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RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR PRECEDING AUG. 31, 1825.

Donations received during the year, as published with exact particularity in the Missionary Herald, $50,624 03
Legacies received within the year, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, 3,101 45
Interest on Permanent fund, &c., 2,333 53
Deduct interest on money borrowed, 448 83—1,884 70
Received for horse sold at Natchez, 75; for money refunded, 31; 106 00
Balance carried to the debt of the Board, in new account, Sept. 1, 1825, 26 00

PERMANENT FUND.

The Permanent Fund amounted, on the 31st of August, 1824, as stated in the Report for last year, to 35,103 87
Donations to this fund, within the year, as published in the Missionary Herald, 1,056 00
Whole amount of the Permanent Fund, Aug. 31, 1825, $36,159 87

PERMANENT FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

This fund amounted, on the 31st of August 1824, to $8,344 45.
Received within the year, as follows:
From individuals, as published in the Missionary Herald, 799 97
For profits of the Missionary Herald, 4,000 98
For profits of the first edition of Memoirs of Catharine Brown, 151 25
For profits of the Panoplist, 91 41—5,043 61

$13,383 04

* See note in the 15th Report, p. 149.
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

The above amount has been received as follows:

Profits of the Missionary Herald, 3,578 31
Do. of first edition of Memoirs of Catharine Brown, 151 23
Do. of the Panoplist, in part; the profits received previously, having been added to the donations for the general objects of the Board, 91 41 — 3,821 47

Donations from individuals, viz.

Mrs. Sybil M. Bingham, now at the Sandwich Islands, 809 31
Mrs. Judith Wisner, now at Dwight, 77 00
Miss Anna Burnham, now at Mayhew, 243 66
Rev. Levi Parsons, late of the Palestine Mission, 377 99
Mr. William Hooper, now of the Choctaw mission, 54 25
Mr. Calvin Cushman, do. do. 145 12
Mr. Elijah Bardwell, do. do. 103 13
Mr. John Smith, do. do. 800 00
Mr. Levi Chamberlain, now at the Sandwich Islands, 232 62

3,841 10

Joseph Battell, Esq. Norfolk, Ct. 100 00
Dea. Thompson, Goshen, Ct. — 100 00
Dr. Elias Cornelius, Somers, N. Y. deceased, 100 00
Col. Israel E. Trask, Springfield, Ms. — 1,000 00
Mr. Solomon Rockwell, Winchester, Ct. 50 00 — 4,191 10

Transfer of balance from the Fund for Corresponding Secretary, 375 47

13,388 04

PERMANENT FUND FOR SUPPORT OF TREASURER.

This fund amounted, August 31, 1824, to 167 05
Received since that time, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, 874 63

1,041 68

FUND FOR THE PRINTING PRESS FOR WESTERN ASIA, NOW ESTABLISHED IN MALTA.

This fund is kept entirely distinct from the general funds of the Board; and at the particular request of several donors, and in pursuance of the original plan, the names of donors and the sums subscribed by them, are not published.

There had been received on this fund, before August 31, 1824, 11,083 64
Received during the year, from subscribers, 2,305 00
Received for interest, 358 67 — 2,663 67

13,747 31

Expenditures, as per statement last year, 3,956 09
Expended during the year, 1,140 38 — 4,996 47

8,750 84

This balance is drawing interest; and is invested in bank stock and notes, which can immediately be converted into money.
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