REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR

FOREIGN MISSIONS,

PRESENTED AT THE

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN

OSWEGO, NEW YORK,

Sept. 10—13, 1850.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.
1850.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

CORPORATE MEMBERS.

(The names under each State are arranged according to the time of election.)

Time of Election.

Maine.

1832. Enoch Pond, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Bangor.
1845. ASA Cummings, D. D., Portland.
1846. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., Professor of Theology, Brunswick, Me.

New Hampshire.

1832. Nathan Lord, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, Hanover.
1840. Hon. Edmund Parker, Nashua.
1842. Rev. John K. Young, Meredith Bridge.

Vermont.

1839. Rev. Silas Aiken, Rutland.
1842. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., President of the College, Middlebury.

Massachusetts.

1826. Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton.
1832. Rev. David Greene, Westborough.
1832. Charles Stoddard, Esq., Boston.
1838. Thomas Snell, D. D., North Brookfield.
1838. Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Andover.
1838. Rev. Aaron Warner, Professor in the College, Amherst.
1838. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown.
1840. Alfred Ely, D. D., Monson.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Report,

1840. EBENEZER ALDEN, M. D., Randolph.
1840. WILLARD CHILD, D. D., Lowell.
1842. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., Braintree.
1842. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D., Dedham.
1842. JOHN NELSON, D. D., Leicester.
1842. Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, Easthampton.
1842. SWAN LYMAN POMROY, D. D., Boston.
1843. Rev. DAVID L. OGDEN, Marlborough.
1843. Rev. SELAH B. TREAT, Boston.
1843. Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Boston.
1844. Hon. LINUS CHILD, Lowell.
1845. Rev. HENRY B. HOOKER, Falmouth.
1846. BAXTER DICKINSON, D. D., Boston.
1847. SWAN LYMAN POMROY, D. D., Boston. 
1847. Rev. DAVID L. OGDEN, Marlborough.
1847. Rev. SELAH B. TREAT, Boston.
1848. Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, Roxbury.
1849. Hon. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS, Boston.
1850. Hon. JOHN AIKEN, Andover.

Rhode Island.

1846. Rev. THOMAS SHEPARD, Bristol.
1850. JOHN KINGSBURY, Esq., Providence.

Connecticut.

1810. CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D., Wethersfield.
1822. BENNET TYLER, D. D., Professor in the East Windsor Theological Institute.
1832. NOAH PORTER, D. D., Farmington.
1836. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, L. L. D., Hartford.
1836. JOEL HAWES, D. D., Hartford.
1836. MARK TUCKER, D. D., Wethersfield.
1838. Hon. JOSEPH RUSSELL, Milford.
1840. Hon. SETH TERRY, Hartford.
1843. EDWARD W. HOOKER, D. D., South Windsor.
1849. JOHN T. NORTON, Esq, Farmington.
1842. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D., Professor in Yale College, New Haven.
1842. ALVAN BOND, D. D., Norwich.
1842. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New Haven.
1842. HENRY WHITE, Esq., New Haven.
1848. JOEL H. LINSLEY, D. D., Greenwich.
1848. NATHANIEL O. KELLOGG, Esq., Vernon.

New York.

1812. ELIPHALET NOTT, D. D., Schenectady.
1812. HENRY DAVIS, D. D., Clinton.
1824. DAVID PORTER, D. D., Catskill.
1825. NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, L. L. D., Canandaigua.
1836. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., Prof. in Union Theol. Seminary, New York city.
1836. RICHARD T. HAINES, Esq., New York city.
1837. WILLIAM W. CHESTER, Esq., New York city.
1838. PELATIUS PERIT, Esq., New York city.
1838. ELISHA YALE, D. D., Kingsboro'.
1839. ELIPHALET WICKES, Esq, Troy.
1840. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, L. L. D., Saratoga Springs.
1840. DIEDRICH WILLERS, D. D., Fayette, Seneca County.
1840. ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., New York city.
1840. HIRAM H. SEELYE, Esq., Geneva.
1840. DAVID H. LITTLE, Esq., Cherry Valley.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

1840. CHARLES MILLS, Esq., Kingsboro'.
1842. ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, Esq., Rochester.
1842. HARVEY ELY, Esq., Rochester.
1842. CHARLES M. LEE, Esq., Rochester.
1842. WILLIAM L. F. WARREN, Saratoga Springs.
1842. HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., New York city.
1842. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., New York city.
1843. WILLIAM WISNER, D. D., Ilion.
1843. EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., Prof. in Union Theol. Seminary, New York city.
1843. WILLIAM W. STONE, Esq., New York city.
1843. Hon. HENRY W. TAYLOR, Canandaigua.
1846. JAMES CROCKER, Esq., Buffalo.
1846. CALVIN T. HULBURD, Esq., Brasher Falls.
1848. ERSKINE MASON, D. D., New York city.
1848. LAURENS P. HICKOK, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Auburn.
1848. WILLIAM M. HALSTEED, Esq., New York city.
1848. WILLIAM W. STONE, Esq., New York city.
1850. ROBERT W. CONDIT, D. D., Oswego.

New Jersey.
1832. Hon. PETER D. VROOM, Trenton.
1833. DAVID MAGIE, D. D., Elizabeth-town.
1840. Hor. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, Newark.
1842. J. MARSHAL PAUL, M. D., Belvidere.
1842. ANSEL D. EDDY, D. D., Newark.
1845. BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR, D. D., BERGEN.
1845. JOHN FORSYTH, D. D., Prof. in Nassau Hall, Princeton.
1848. ABRAHAM B. HASBROUCK, LL. D., New Brunswick.
1848. Hon. DANIEL HAINES, Hamburg.

Pennsylvania.
1835. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D., Pres. of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
1835. THOMAS BRADFORD, Esq., Philadelphia.
1835. WILLIAM NEIL, D. D., Germantown.
1838. MATTHEW BROWN, D. D., Canonsburg.
1838. THOMAS FLEMING, Esq., Philadelphia.
1838. AMBROSE WHITE, Esq., Philadelphia.
1840. Hor. WILLIAM DARLING, Reading.
1840. WILLIAM JESSUP, LL. D., Montrose.
1840. BERNARD C. WOLF, D. D., Easton.
1840. Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
1843. J. W. NEVIN, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Mercersburg.
1845. JOEL PARKER, D. D., Philadelphia.
1848. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Esq., Philadelphia.
1848. CHARLES S. WURTS, Esq., Philadelphia.

Maryland.
1834. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D., Baltimore.
1838. JAMES G. HAMNER, D. D., Baltimore.

District of Columbia.

Virginia.
1826. Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, Seven Islands, Fluvanna County.
1826. WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., Richmond.
1834. THOMAS P. ATKINSON, M. D., Halifax County.

South Carolina.
1839. REUBEN POST, D. D., Charleston.

1 *
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Georgia.
1834. JOSEPH H. LUMPKIN, Esq., Lexington.

Tennessee.
1834. CHARLES COFFIN, D. D., President of the College, Greenville.
1834. ISAAC ANDERSON, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Maryville.
1842. SAMUEL RHEA, Esq., Blountsville.

Ohio.
1823. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., President of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati.
1838. GEORGE E. PIERCE, D. D., President of Western Reserve College, Hudson.
1840. Rev. HARVEY COE, Hudson.
1840. Rev. CHAUNCEY EDDY, Hudson.
1843. SAMUEL C. AIKEN, D. D., Cleveland.

Indiana.
1842. CHARLES WHITE, D. D., President of Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Missouri.
1840. ARTEMAS BULLARD, D. D., St. Louis.

Michigan.
1838. EUROTAS P. HASTINGS, Esq., Detroit.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Time of Election.
1819. JOSEPH C. STRONG, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.
1843. S. S. WARD, Esq., Hartford, Ct.

IN FOREIGN PARTS.

England.
1833. JAMES FARISH, Esq.
1833. Sir ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon.
1833. G. SMYTTAN, M. D.
1833. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, formerly Ambassador at the Court of Persia.
1839. Sir CULLING E. EARDLEY, Bedwell Park, Hatfield.
1843. Hon. Sir EDWARD GAMBIER, Knt.

Scotland.
1819. RALPH WARDLAW, D. D., Glasgow.

India.
1833. EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, Esq.
1840. JOHN STEVENSON, D. D., Bombay.
1840. Rev. GEORGE CANDY, do.
1841. E. P. THOMPSON, Esq., Madras.
1843. Lieut. Col. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Madras.
1843. A. F. BRUCE, Esq.

Ceylon.
1830. Venerable Archdeacon GLENIE.
1831. JAMES N. MOOYART, Esq.

Penang.
1839 Sir WILLIAM NORRIS.

Canada.
1843. JACOB DE WITT, Esq., Montreal.
CORPORATE MEMBERS DECEASED.

[The names under each State are arranged according to the time of decease. The year denoting the decease of the members, is that ending with the annual meetings in September or October.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Election</th>
<th>Time of Decease</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>JESSE APPLETON, D. D.</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>EDWARD PAYSON, D. D.</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>DAVID DUNLAP, Esq.</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>Gen. HENRY SEWALL,</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq.</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>ELIPHALET GILBETT, D. D.</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>JOHN LANGDON, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>SETH PAYSON, D. D.</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Hon. THOMAS W. THOMPSON,</td>
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<td>1835</td>
<td>Hon. GEORGE SULLIVAN,</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>JOHN HUBBARD CHURCH, D. D.</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Hon. MILLS OLCOTT,</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Hon. CHARLES MARSH,</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Rev. ARCHIBALD BURGESS,</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>WILLIAM PAGE, Esq.</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.</td>
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<td>SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D.</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D.</td>
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<td>1821</td>
<td>JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.</td>
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<td>1824</td>
<td>Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>Hon. JOHN HOOKER,</td>
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<td>1823</td>
<td>Hon. WILLIAM AUSTIN, D. D.</td>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.</td>
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<td>1821</td>
<td>ELIAS CORNELIUS, D. D.</td>
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<td>1825</td>
<td>BENJAMIN D. WISNER, D. D.</td>
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<td>Hon. WILLIAM REED,</td>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>JOHN HUBBARD, LL. D.</td>
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<td>WILLIAM BARTLETT, Esq.</td>
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<td>1843</td>
<td>Rev. DANIEL CROSSY,</td>
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<td>SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>JOHN CODMAN, D. D.</td>
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<td>Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D., LL. D.</td>
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<td>1838</td>
<td>Gen. JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON,</td>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>JOHN JAY, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>HENRY HUDSON, Esq.</td>
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<td>1819</td>
<td>JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Rev. THOMAS FUNDORSEN,</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>DANIEL DOW, D. D.</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>1810</td>
<td>Col. HENRY LINCOLN,</td>
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<td>1819</td>
<td>DIVINE BETHUNE, Esq.</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>JOHN JAY, LL. D.</td>
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<td>1824</td>
<td>Col. HENRY MUGGS,</td>
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<td>1822</td>
<td>Col. RICHARDVARICK,</td>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>EGBERT BENSON, LL. D.</td>
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Pennsylvania.

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<tr>
<th>Time of Election</th>
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<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>ROBERT RALSTON, Esq.</td>
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<td>1834</td>
<td>ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq.</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>SAMUEL AGNEW, M. D.</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D.</td>
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Maryland.

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<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>ELIAS BOUDINOT CROCCOL,</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>WILLIAM NEVINS, D. D.</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, D. D.</td>
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District of Columbia.

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<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>JOHANN H. RICE, D. D.</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>GEORGE A. BAXTER, D. D.</td>
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Virginia.

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<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,</td>
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North Carolina.

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<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>WILLIAM CUMMINGS, M. D.</td>
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<td>1824</td>
<td>THOMAS GOLDS, D. D.</td>
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South Carolina.

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<td>1826</td>
<td>MOSES WADDELL, D. D.</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>BENJAMIN M. PALMER, D. D.</td>
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Georgia.

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<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>JOHN CUMMINGS, M. D.</td>
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Illinois.

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<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>GIDEON BLACKBURN, D. D.</td>
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Indiana.

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### Time of Election

#### Presidents
- **1810**: JOHN TREADWELL, LL. D.
- **1823**: JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.
- **1826**: JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D.
- **1841**: THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.
- **1823**: JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.
- **1826**: JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D.
- **1841**: THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.
- **1810**: SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.
- **1819**: JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.
- **1823**: JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D.
- **1826**: STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, LL. D.
- **1839**: THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.
- **1841**: THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, LL. D.
- **1810**: WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq.
- **1814**: SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.
- **1810**: SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D.
- **1812**: JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
- **1815**: JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
- **1818**: Hon. WILLLIAM REED, D. D.
- **1819**: LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
- **1821**: SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.
- **1828**: BENJAMIN B. WISNER, D. D.
- **1832**: RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D.
- **1835**: WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, D. D.
- **1837**: NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.
- **1839**: Rev. SILAS AIKEN, D. D.
- **1843**: WILLIAM W. STONE, Esq.
- **1845**: Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD.
- **1849**: Rev. AUGUSTUS G. THOMPSON.
- **1850**: Hon. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS.
- **1850**: Hon. JOHN AIKEN.

#### Vice Presidents
- **1810**: SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.
- **1819**: JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.
- **1823**: JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D.
- **1826**: STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, LL. D.
- **1839**: THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.
- **1841**: THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, LL. D.
- **1810**: WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq.
- **1814**: SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.
- **1810**: SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D.
- **1812**: JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
- **1815**: JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
- **1818**: Hon. WILLLIAM REED, D. D.
- **1819**: LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
- **1821**: SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.
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- **1832**: RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D.
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- **1837**: NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.
- **1839**: Rev. SILAS AIKEN, D. D.
- **1843**: WILLIAM W. STONE, Esq.
- **1845**: Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD.
- **1849**: Rev. AUGUSTUS G. THOMPSON.
- **1850**: Hon. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS.
- **1850**: Hon. JOHN AIKEN.

#### Prudential Committee
- **1810**: WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq.
- **1810**: SAMUEL SPRING, D. D.
- **1810**: SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D.
- **1812**: JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
- **1815**: JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
- **1818**: Hon. WILLLIAM REED, D. D.
- **1819**: LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
- **1821**: SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.
- **1828**: BENJAMIN B. WISNER, D. D.
- **1832**: ELIAS CORNELIUS, D. D.
- **1832**: Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.
- **1835**: CHARLES STODDARD, Esq.
- **1838**: DANIEL CROSBY, Esq.
- **1841**: SWAN L. POMROY, Esq.

#### Assistant Corresponding Secretaries
- **1810**: CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D.
- **1813**: Rev. SELAH B. TREAT.
- **1817**: SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, D. D.
- **1819**: Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON.
- **1824**: Rev. DAVID GREENE.

#### Recording Secretaries
- **1810**: SAMUEL H. WALLEY, Esq.
- **1811**: JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
- **1819**: HENRY HILL, Esq.

#### Treasurers
- **1810**: JOSHUA GOODALE, Esq.
- **1812**: SAMUEL H. WALLEY, Esq.
- **1813**: CHARLES W. WALLEY, Esq.
- **1814**: CHESTER ADAMS, Esq.
- **1817**: ASHUR ADAMS, Esq.
- **1822**: CHESTER ADAMS, Esq.
- **1827**: WILLIAM ROSES, Esq.
- **1834**: JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.
- **1839**: CHARLES STODDARD, Esq.
- **1839**: Hon. WILLIAM J. HUBBARD.
- **1839**: DANIEL NOYES, Esq.
- **1847**: CHARLES SCUDDER, Esq.

#### Auditors
- **1810**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1811**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1812**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1813**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1814**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1817**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1822**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1827**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1839**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1846**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.
- **1850**: MOSES H. HALE, Esq.

#### Corresponding Secretaries
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Kimball Rev Ivory, Kennebunk.
Libby Joseph, Portland.
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♦Cutler Rev Calvin, Windham.
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Davis Rev John, Exeter.
Davis Robert, Concord.
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Delano Rev B., Haverhill.
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 Fisher Miss Elizabeth, Deerfield.
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 Foster Rev William C. do.
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 Freeman Rev Hiram, Concord.
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 French Rev Jonathan, Northampton.
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 Fuller Rev R. W., Warner.
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 Kimball Rev Ebenezer, Haverhill.
 Kingman Henry, Winchester.
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 Knight Rev Isaac, Farmville.
 ♦Lambert Rev Nathaniel, Lyme.
 Lanscro Rev Samuel Jr., Nashua.
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 Lane Rev Joseph, Pembroke.
 Lawrence Aaron, Amherst.
 Lawrence Rev John, Hookset.
 Lawrence Rev Robert F., Claremont.
 Lawton Phiney, Salmone Falls.
 Leach Rev Giles, Meredith Village.
 Lee Rev Samuel, New Ipswich.
 ♦Leverett Elizabeth S., Haverhill.
 Lewis Rufus G., New Hampton.
 Lord Mrs Nathan, Hanover.
 Lyman Rev Giles, Jaffrey.
 Magee Rev Jonathan, Franconia.
 Manning Rev Ab'n, Pembroke.
 Manning Mrs Mary, do.
 Manum Rev Albert, Hanover.
 McCombs Rev James T., Great Falls.
 McFarland Aan, Concord.
 McPherson Robert, Meredith.
 Melandy S. B., Amherst.
 Melvin Thomas J., Chester.
 Merrill Rev E., Lebanon.
 Merrill Rev Nathaniel, Lyndeborough.
 Miller Rev J. K., Norwich.
 Millet Ab'm, Derry.
 Mixen George T., Manchester.
 Moone Mrs Hannah, Pembroke.
 Moone Miss Anna, do.
 Moore Rev Humphrey, Milford.
 Morrill Samuel, Concord.
 More Rev Jonathan, St. Stewartstown.
 Morton Rev Daniel O., Bristol.
 Moulton James, Concord.
 Moulton Mrs Nathaniel M., Portsmouth.
 Murdock Rev William, Candia.
 ♦Murdock Mrs Mary J. do.
 Newell Rev Benjamin, Nichols.
 Nichols Blanchard, Bedford.
 Noyes Rev D. L., Hanover.
 Noyes Mrs Daniel J. do.
 Noyes John W., Chester.
 Oliphant Rev David, Plainfield.
 Olmstead Rev William, Mason Village.
 Orcutt Ephraim, Chester.
 Otis Rev Israel T., Rye.
 Page Rev Jesse, Atkinson.
 ♦Page Rev Robert, Hillesboro'.
 Page Rev William, Hinsdale.
 Park J'nees, Windham.
 Parker Caleb, Concord.
 ♦Parker Rev E. L., Derby.
Parker Rev Henry E., Concord.
Parker Mrs Mary, Merrimack.
Parker Rev John, Nashua.
Patrick Rev William, Canterbury.
Patterson James, Nashua.
Patton, Francis.
*Peddie Rev David, Hanover.
Perkins Rev J. W., Alstead.
*Perry Rev Bet, Lyme.
Pettingill Mrs Ruth, Nashua.
Philebric Edward, Concord.
*Pike Rev Francis V., Rotterdam.
Premise Rev Joseph, Northwood.
Price Rev Enoch, Boscawen.
Putnam Rev John M., Dunbarton.
Rawson Rev Atkinson, Roxbury.
Richards Rev Austin, Nashua.
Richards John D. D., Hanover.
Richards Rev J. De Forest, Charlestown.
Richards Mrs Harriett B. J., do.
Richardson Rev William, Deerin.
Ripley James, Cornish.
Ripley Mrs Flora M., do.
Robinson Rev John, Haverhill.
Robinson Mrs Philenia, Brentwood.
Rockwood Rev Elisa, Swanzey.
Roberts John, Nashua.
Rogers Nathan B., Lisbon.
Rogers Rev Stephen, Westmoreland.
Rood Rev Horatio, Haverhill.
*Rowell Rev Joseph, Cornish.
Russell Moore, Plymouth.
Russell W. W., do.
*Sabin Rev John, Fitzwilliam.
Sabin Mrs Mary, do.
Sanborn Benjamin T., Meredith Bridge.
Sargent Abiram, Chester.
Savage Rev Thomas, Bedford.
Savage Rev William T., Franklin.
Sawyer Rev D., Lempster.
Scales Rev Jacob, Plainfield.
Scales Mrs Nancy Beaman, do.
Scales Mrs P. F., do.
Scripture Oliver, Hollis.
Searle Mrs Richard T., do.
Seaver Thomas, Walpole.
Shackford William, Portsmouth.
Shattuck Alvin, Hanover.
Shaw Mrs Betsey, Westmoreland.
Shaw Mrs Elizabeth, Norwich.
Shaw Mrs Rachel, Epsom.
Shaw Mrs Sarah, Chesterfield.
Shepard Rev J. W., Nashua.
Shepard Samuel, do.
Smith Rev Bezaleel, Milton.
Smith Rev Benjamin, Windham.
Smith Rev David, Greenfield.
Smith Rev John, Kingston.
Smith Rev James, Canaan.
Smith Rev John, concerns.
Smith Rev Lathrop, Cornish.
Smith Rev Malachi, Exeter.
Smith Rev Nathaniel, Cornish.
Smith Rev Nathaniel, W. M., do.
Smith Rev Philemon, Northwood.
Smith Rev Samuel, Candia.
Smith Rev Stephen, Centerfield.
Sonabond Rev Benjamin T., Meredith Bridge.
Spalding Rev Charles, Cornish.
Spalding Rev John, Windham.
Spalding Rev Samuel J., Sibley.
Spalding Rev Samuel J., Salmon Falls.
Spalding Rev Alonzo, Cornish.
Spaulding Mrs Ambra S., Berlin.
Spaulding Rev Samuel, do.
Spaulding Rev Eunice, Hillisboro.
Spaulding Rev P. C., Cornish.
Spaulding Rev Charles, Gilmanton.
Spaulding Rev Erick, Lyme.
Spaulding Rev John, Lyme.
*Spaulding Rev Orlando G., Bradford.
Spaulding Mrs Julia, Gilmanton.
Spaulding Mrs Ambra S., Cornish.
Spaulding Mrs Mathias, do.
Spalding Mathias, do.
Spalding Rev Samuel J., Salmon Falls.
Spalding Rev Alonzo, Cornish.
Spaulding Rev John, Windham.
Spaulding Rev Samuel J., Cornish.
Spaulding Rev Thomas, Windham.
Spaulding Rev William, Cornish.
Spaulding Rev John, Pembroke.
Spaulding Mrs Ambra S., Cornish.
Spaulding Mrs Mathias, do.
Spalding Mathias, do.
Spalding Rev Samuel J., Salmon Falls.
Spalding Rev Alonzo, Cornish.
Spaulding Rev Samuel, do.
Spaulding Rev Eunice, Hillisboro.
Spaulding Rev P. C., Cornish.
Spaulding Rev Charles, Gilmanton.
Spaulding Rev Erick, Lyme.
Spaulding Rev John, Lyme.
*Spaulding Rev Orlando G., Bradford.
Thayer Rev Lorenzo, Windham.
Thompson George W., Gilmanton.
Thompson Rev John, Pembroke.
Thompson Rev John, Plymouhu.
Thompson Rev Lathrop, Cornish.
Thompson William C., Plymouth.
Toby Rev Amos, Concord.
Tolman Rev Samuel H., South Merrimack.
Towle Mrs Levi, Fitzwilliam.
Townsend Rev Luther, Troy.
Troy Rev Caleb B., Boscawen.
Tyler Jeremiah, Pelham.
Tyler Jeremiah B. C., do.
Tyler Mrs Thankful, do.
Tyler Miss Hannah F., do.
Uhlan N. G., Concord.
Wallace Rev Cyrus W., Manchester.
Ward Rev Jonathan, Brentwood.
Webster Mrs Mary F., Haverhill.
Weeks Miss Ann, Greenfield.
Whitmore Rev M. H., Pittsfield.
Whitworth Rev Nathaniel, Deerfield.
Whitesore Rev B., Barrington.
White John, Chester.
Whiting Rev Charles, Wilton.
Whiting Mrs Mary, Westmoreland.
Whitmore Rev Otis C., Harrisville.
Whitmore Rev William, Goffstown.
Whitin Rev John F., Osipee.
Wood Rev Horace, do.
Wood Rev Henry, Concord.
Woodman William, Dover.
Woodman Mrs Rebecca E., do.
Worcester Mrs Sarah, Hollis.
Wright Rev E. S., Ashworth.
Wright Rev F., Fitzwilliam.
Young, Mrs Mary W., Meredith Bridge.

VERMONT.

Adams Rev George, Easton.
Adams Rev John, Sharon.
Adams Mrs Mary S., do.
Aiken Mrs Sophias, Rutland.
Andersson Rev James, Manchester.
Anderson Mrs Sylvia, do.
Arms Rev S. E., Windham.
Ash Rev George W., Tunney.
*Bush Rev Eunice H., Thetford.
Baldwin Rev Thomas, Peru.
Bancroft J. P., St. Johnsbury.
Barrett James, J., Rutland.
Barrows Experience, Derry.
Bass William, Middlebury.
Becky Rev Horace, Dunmorent.
Bedelia Rev George W., Burlington.
Bicknell Rev Simeon, Jericho Centre.
*Bingham Jerusha, Cornhill.
Bingham Rev Luther G., Williston.
Bishop Rev Nelson, Windsor.
Bixby William B., Vergennes.
Butchley Mrs Barry, Burlington.
Butler Rev Samuel, Hardwick.
Boardman Rev Elderkin J., Randolph.
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Boardman Rev Elderkin J., Randolph.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

1850.

*Burton Aa., D. D., Thetford.
*Bushnell Rev. Jedediah, Cornwall.
Butler Rev. Franklin, Windsor.
Butler Rev. James D., Wells River.
Butlerfield Rev. George, Pomfret.
Campbell Rev. George W., Newbury.
Campbell Mrs. Serenus J. W., do.
Case Rev. Rufus, St. Johnsbury.
Cattin Miss, Burlington.
Chambers Matthew, Bridport.
Chandler George B., Danville.
Chandler J. W., Peacham.
Chase, Sterling P., Woodstock.
Chandler Samuel A., Peacham.
*Chapin Rev. Walter Woodstock.
Chapin Rev. A. Huntington, Brattleboro.
Chapin Mrs., do.
Clark Samuel, do.
Colby James, St. Johnsbury.
Conkey Rev. W. H., Pittsford.
*Converse Rev. James, Weathersfield.
Converse Rev. John K., Burlington.
Converse Sarah A., do.
Coolidge Carlos, Windsor.
Colman Rufus E., Orwell.
Dale George L., Willington.
Dana Israel P., Danville.
Delano Miss Elizabeth, South Hero.
Delano Miss Maria W., do.
Delano Joseph R., do.
Delano Lewis Howe, do.
Delano Mrs. Maria W., do.
Delano Joseph K., do.
Delano Lewis W., do.
Delano Miss Lydia M., do.
Delano Miss Elizabeth D., do.
Delano Mrs. Maria W., do.
Dorman Rev. Ebenezer, Newbury.
Dougherty Rev. James, Milton.
Dodge Rev. Eliphalet, Royalton.
Drake Mrs. L. M., do.
Dudley Rev. John, Quechee.
Egleston Rev. Ambrose, Windsor.
Emerson Rev. Edward B., Norwich.
Fairbanks Charles, St. Johnsbury.
Fairbanks Franklin, do.
Fairbanks Henry, do.
Fairbanks Horace, do.
Fairbanks Jona, do.
Fairbanks Joseph P., do.
Fairbanks Thaddeus, do.
*Field Rev. Timothy, Westminster.
Fleming Rev. Archibald, Burlington.
Follett Silas, St. Johnsbury.
Foster Reverend, Putney.
Foster Rev. Benjamin F., Dummerston.
*Francis John, Royalton.
Francis Mrs. Rebekah W., Burlington.
Francis Miss Amelia, do.
Francis Julia, do.
Francois Mrs. Frank W., do.
French Daniel, Hardwick.
French Mrs. Maria, do.
*Godard Rev. Samuel, Norwich.
Goss Mrs. Samuel, Montpelier.
Green Joel, Rutland.
Hale Edward, Newbury.
Hale Harry, Chelsea.
Hale Nicholas, Cornith.
Hall Rev. B. H., Craftsbury.
Hall Rev. Thomas, Waterford.
Hand Rev. Richard C., Bennington.
Hand Mrs. R. C., do.
Hatch Horace, Burlington.
Hazen Rev. Austin, Berlin.
Hickok Rev. H. P., Burlington.
Hickok Mrs. M. B., do.
Hickok Samuel, do.
Hickok Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Hickok William C, do.
Hobart Rev. James, Berlin.
Hodges Silas H., Rutland.
Hewes Zoorie, Castleton.
Hoyt Julius, St. Albans.
Hoyt Rev. Otto C., St. Albans.
Hubbard Rev. Thomas S., Burlington.
Hudson Rev. Cyrus, Dorset.
Hunt Mrs. Lavinia, Essex.
Huntington Rev. Lyde, Vergennes.
Huntington Mrs. Sarah, do.
Huntington Rev. Lyde, Bennington.
Hurlburt Rev. Samuel, New Haven.
Hyde Rev. Azariah, Bennington.
Iagham Rev. Edward, Brandon.
Isaiah Mrs. Eunice, Springfield.
Jewett Rev. James, St. Johnsbury.
Johnson Rev. James M., Irasburg.
Jordan Mrs. Ammi, Chester.
Keeling Rev. Ebenezer, Bennington.
Kent Rev. Ephraim, Bennington.
Kidder Rev. Thomas, Windsor.
Kimball Rev. Ebenezer, Weathersfield Corners.
King Lyman, Burlington.
Kingsbury William H., Underhill.
Kittel Rev. Rufus, Woodstock.
Kittredge W. C., Fair Haven.
Knapp Hiram, St. Johnsbury.
Leach Andrew, Pittsford.
Leach Mary, do.
Leach Miss Frances, do.
Leach Cephas, Hardwick.
Leavitt Mrs. Jerusha, do.
Leavitt Mrs. Minerva, do.
Leavitt Mrs. Nancy M., do.
Leavitt Isaac, Springfield.
Loomis Rev. Jacob, Hardwick.
Lord Asa, Norwich.
Lyman George, Bennington.
Lynne Mrs. George, do.
Magill Rev. Seagrove, W., Cornwall.
Magill Mrs. Helen T., do.
Marsh James D., Burlington.
Matthews Rev. Lyman, Cornwall.
McKenzie Rev. Elias, Bradford.
Mendenhall Rev. James, Middlebury.
Mendenhall John, Castleton.
*Merrill Rev. David, Peacham.
Merrill T. A., D. D., Middlebury.
Mitchell Jamie, Burlington.
Mitchell Rev. Rufus, Willington.
Morse Rev. Stephen, Thetford.
Nash Rev. Asa, Colchester.
Nash Rev. Sylvester, St. Albans.
Nichols Levi, Enosburg.
*Noble Rev. W., Burlington.
Olmstead Rev. W. V., Woodstock.
Orcutt Hiram, Thetford.
Park Rev. Daniel, Jr., Brookfield.
Parker Rev. Daniel, East Dorset.
Parker Miss Sarah, Brandon.
*Parrish Rev. Moses, Enosburg.
Parrish Rev. Simon, Burlington.
Parsons Rev. Justin, Pittsfield.
Pearson Rev. A., Barton.
Poe Rev. Aaron G., East Pomfret.
Poe Mrs. A. B., St. Albans.
Phelps Rev. James T., Enosburg.
Pittman Rev. Benjamin, Putney.
Pratt Joshua, West Rutland.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Report,

Abbot Rev Charles E., Boston.
Abbot Rev Joseph, Beverly.
Adams Mrs Betty C., Cambridgeport.
Adams Charles, Charlestown.
Adams Rev G. W., Dracut.
Adams James, Charlestown.
Adams John, Worthington.
*Adams John Quincy, Quincy.
Adams J. S., Grotou.
Adams Mrs Meletable, Salem.
Adams Otis, Grafton.
Adams Mrs Susanna M., Boston.
Adams Mrs Sarah B. do.
*Adams Thomas, do.
Adams William H., Boston.
Adams William, North Brookfield.
Adams William, Cambridge.
Aiken Rev James, Gloucester.
Akin Mrs Mary M., Andover.
Alva John B. do., Cambridge.
Alden Mrs Susan A., Foxborough.
Allen Rev George W., Portland.
Allen Mrs Mary F. do.
Allen James, Oatnam.
Allen Nathan, Lowell.
*Allen Peter, South Hadley.
Allen Peter, do.
Allen Mrs Rebecca A., Quincy.
Allen Samuel, Medway.
Allen William, Jr., Northampton.
 Alvord Rev John W., Boston.
Alward Mrs Myrtilla M. do.
Amher Rev James B., Lynn.
Ames Ezra G., Newburgh.
Anderson Mrs Eliza H., Roxbury.
Anderson Miss Sarah J. do.
Andrews Rev David, Pepperell.
Andres Rev Thomas, Beverly.
Appleton Thomas, Marblehead.
Arms Christopher, Conway.
Arms Isaac, Buckland.
Armsel Horace, Whitefield.
Armstrong Mrs Abigail, Boston.
Atkins Miss Winifred, do.
Atkinson Benjamin, West Amherst.
Atwood Charles, Boston.
Atwood Mrs George, Orleans.
Austin Rev David R., Sturbridge.
Austin Mrs Lucia N. do.
Avery Joseph B. do.
Avery Joseph C. do.
Avery William, do.
Ayers Pigley R. do.
Ayers Rev Rowland, Hadley.
Babcock Rev Daniel H., Cohasset.
Bacon Rev E., Barnstable.
Bacon Rev James M., Newbury.
Bacon Josiah, South Egremont.
Bagg Miss Amanda, West Springfield.
Bailey Miss Hannah O., South Hadley.
Bailey Rev Luther, Medway.
Bailey Rev Stephen, Dorchester.
*Baker Mrs Christian, Boston.
*Baker Rev Joel, Middle Granville.
Baldwin Elizur, Boston.
Baldwin Mrs Sarah P., Boston.
Ballard Rev J., Sudbury.
Bancroft Jacob, Boston.
Bancroft Mrs Jacob, do.
Banister Rev T. H., Carlisle.
Banister William B., Newburyport.
Banister Mrs Z. P. do.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbé Alanson, Boston.
Abbé Burr R. do.
Abbé Edward P. do.
Abbé Frederick H. do.
Abbe Mrs Margaret L., do.
Abbott Charles, Enfield.
1850.] MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. 15

Bardwell Amos, South Hadley Canal.
Barber Joshua, New Bedford.
Barrows Rev John, North Wrentham.
Barrows Rev William, Foxboro'.
Barnes Mrs Eunice A., Foxboro'.
Barrett Benjamin, Northampton.
Barrett Edward B. do.
Barrett Mrs Mary W. do.
Barrett Rev Joshua, Plymouth.
Barrett Samuel, Boston.
Barrows Rev William, Granville.
Barnett Andrew, Plymouth.
Bartlett Charles L., Haverhill.
Bartlett Homer, Lowell.
Bartlett Eliza, Lowell.
Beach Mrs Elizabeth R. do.
Beach Rev Nathaniel, Millbury.
Baylies Miss Olive T. do.
Baylies Mrs Mary L. do.
Barker Joshua, New Bedford.
Blodgett Rev E. P., Greenwich.
Blodgett George, Pawtucket.
Blodgett Mrs Hannah M., Pawtucket.
Blodgett Rev Constantine, Pawtucket.
Blodgett Rev John, North Wrentham.
Bowers Rev John, North Wilbraham.
Bowers Levi, Boston.
Bower Albert, do.
Bowles Stephen J. Roxbury.
Bowles Mrs Elizabeth T. do.
Bowles Mrs Mary Hezekiah, do.
Bowles Stephen W. do.
Bowman Joseph, New Braintree.
*Braun Rev Josiah, Jr., Leicester.
Brace Rev S. C., Pittsfield.
Breckenridge William S., Ware.
Breckenridge Miss Elizabeth, Boston.
Bradbury William S., Westminster.
Bradley John, Boston.
Bradley Stephen, Lee.
Bradshaw Miss Anna, West Cambridge.
Bragg Rev J. M., Middleboro'.
Irwin Timothy, Enfield.
Brunkridge Judah M., Ware.
Braman Rev Isaac, Georgetown.
Braman Rev Milton P., Danvers.
Bray Miss Isabella, Marblehead.
Brock Joseph, Brighton.
Brooks Osmey, Boston.
Brigs Josiah, Berlin.
Bridge Miss Mary, South Hadley.
Brigham Rev David, Bridgewater.
Brigham Rev Levi, Saugus.
Brigham Oliver M., Grafton.
Briggs Calvin, Marblehead.
Briggs Mrs Hannah C., Dedham.
Briggs Rev Isaac N., Rochester.
Briggs Mrs Nancy E., Rockport.
Broughton Glover, Marblehead.
Broughton Nathaniel H. do.
Broughton Mrs Nancy H. do.
Broughton Mrs Lydia, do.
Broughton Nicholson, Jr., Boston.
Broughton William R. do.
Brown Mrs Sarah, do.
Brown Frederick, Boston.
Brown John D. D., Hadley.
Brown John I. Boston.
Brown Mrs John I. do.
Brown Joseph. do.
Brown Lucy Josephine, do.
Brown Letitia, East Ware.
Brown Olivia Howard, Boston.
Brown William. do.
Brown Mrs Lucy H. do.
Brown Sarah J. do.
Brown William, do.
Bryant John, New Bedford.
Bryant Rev Sydney, West Stockbridge.
Buck Edward, Boston.
Buck John, Chelsea.
Buckingham Rev Samuel G., Springfield.
Buckton Rev R., Marlboro'.
Budington Rev W. I., Charlestown.
Bullard Rev Am, Boston.
Bullard Rev Mrs Roberta, do.
Bullard Rev Ebenezer W., Fitchburg.
Bullard Mrs Harriet N. do.
*Bullard Mrs Margaret P. do.
Bullard Rev Melachi, Winchendon.
Barnes Joseph, Boston.
Burrett Rev Michael, Blackstone Village.
Burgess Mrs Abigail B., Ashfield.
Burnap Rev Uriah C., Lowell.
Burns William, do.
*Burr Rev Jonathan, Sandwich.
Burritt, Edward, Stockbridge.
Burt Rev Daniel C., New Bedford.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Report,

Burt Rev. Gideon, Longmeadow.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Calboan William B., Springfield.
Caldwell James, Newburyport.
Carnes Miss Mary J., Boston.
Carleton William, Charlestown.
Carey Ezra, Enfield.
Capron William C., do.
Cannon Rev. Josiah W., Gill.
Campbell Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Campbell Rev. Randolph, Newburyport.
Campbell Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Cannon Rev. Josiah W., Gill.
Capron John W., Uxbridge.
Carpenter Antoinette F., do.
Carpenter Mrs. Abigail, Foxborough.
Capron John W., Uxbridge.
Cady Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Calboan William B., Springfield.
Caldwell James, Newburyport.
Carnes Miss Mary J., Boston.
Carleton William, Charlestown.
Carey Ezra, Enfield.
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Campbell Rev. Randolph, Newburyport.
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Carpenter Antoinette F., do.
Carpenter Mrs. Abigail, Foxborough.
Capron John W., Uxbridge.
Cady Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Calboan William B., Springfield.
Caldwell James, Newburyport.
Carnes Miss Mary J., Boston.
Carleton William, Charlestown.
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Capron William C., do.
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Campbell Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Campbell Rev. Randolph, Newburyport.
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Capron John W., Uxbridge.
Carpenter Antoinette F., do.
Carpenter Mrs. Abigail, Foxborough.
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Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
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Calboan William B., Springfield.
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Carnes Miss Mary J., Boston.
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Carey Ezra, Enfield.
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Carpenter Antoinette F., do.
Carpenter Mrs. Abigail, Foxborough.
Capron John W., Uxbridge.
Cady Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Butler Rev. Daniel, Westboro.
Calboan William B., Springfield.
Cummings Rev Preston, Holden.
Cunningham, Rev. E. Lucernia, Boston.
Curtis Rev J. W., Hadley.
Curtis Rev Jared, Charlestown.
Curtis Miss Lucy M., South Hadley.
Cuttie Stephen, Winchester.
Clutter Ephraim, do.
Cutler Pliny, East Medway.
Cutler Mrs Pliny, do.
Cutter James M., Cambridgeport.
Cutter Mrs Harriet W. do.
Cutter Stephen, Winchester.
Damon Alpheus, Ware.
Damon Lewis, do.
Dana Miss Anna, Ipswich.
Dana Rev John A., South Adams.
Dana Nathaniel, Boston.
Dana Mrs Phebe W., Brookline.
Daniels Lewis, Enfield.
Daniels Anson, West Medway.
Damon Lewis, do.
Daneforth Samuel A., Boston.
Daneley Adam, West Medway.
Damasus Lewis, Enfield.
Darling Rev Samuel D., South Orange.
Darling Zoe, East Douglas.
Dawson Rev A. H., Jr., Stockbridge.
Davidson John L., Methuen.
Davis Edward W., Cambridge.
Davis Emerson, D. D., Westfield.
Davis George, Sturbridge.
Day Azor, West Springfield.
Day Rev George E., Northampton.
Day Moses, Roxbury.
Day Mrs Moses, do.
Day Moses Henry, do.
Day Mrs Sarah G. do.
Day William, West Bradford.
Dearborn Samuel, Brighton.
Dennard Rev Elijah, Grafton.
Denny Rev Rodney G. do.
Denny Christopher C., Leicester.
Denny George, Westborough.
Denny Miss C. S. do.
Denny Miss A. M. do.
Denny Charles Austin, do.
Denny Miss Charlotte E. do.
Denny Edward W. do.
Denny George P. do.
Denny Anna H. do.
Denny Robert Breck, do.
Denny Mary H. do.
Denny John, do.
Denny Joseph A., Leicester.
Denny Mrs Mary, do.
Denny Mrs Lucretia, do.
Dennis Daniel, Boston.
De Witt Francis, Ware.
De Witt William, do.
Deane Rev Eliah, Pompton.
Dexter Rev Henry M., Boston.
Vickinson Rev E., Canton.
Dickinson Elijah, Hadley.
Dickinson Rev Joel L. Northbridge.
*Dickinson Oliver, North Amherst.
Dickinson Samuel, Westfield.
Dickinson William, Hadley.
Dickinson Samuel, Enfield.
Dike John, do.
Dimmock Luther F., D. D., Newburyport.
Dimmock Mrs Mary E. do.
Ditson Thomas, Boston.
Dixon Samuel, Enfield.
Dodd Benjamin, Boston.
Dodge Mrs Susan, Westham.
Dole Abijah H., Shieburn.
Dole Rev Daniel, South Hadley Canal.
Dole Rev Geo T., Beverly.
Dole Mrs Jane P. do.
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Goddard Rev John</td>
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<td>Goddard Nathaniel</td>
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<td>Gold Thomas A.</td>
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<td>Gould Rev William</td>
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<td>Gravens Eli</td>
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<td>Graves Ethan</td>
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<td>Gray Mrs Martha</td>
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<td>Greeley Phillip, Jr.</td>
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<td>Greeley Rev Stephen</td>
<td>N., Chicopee Falls</td>
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<td>Greene Joshua</td>
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<td>Grout Rev Samuel</td>
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<td>Hall Rev Samuel</td>
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<td>Hallock Leavitt</td>
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<td>Halbeck Rev Morrey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammond Andrew</td>
<td>Roxbury</td>
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<td>Hammond Andrew G.</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
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<td>Hammond Sarah</td>
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<td>Hammond Rev William</td>
<td>South Braintree</td>
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<td>Hank Rev Steedman W.</td>
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<td>Harding Rev Newall</td>
<td>West Newton</td>
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<td>Harding Rev Willard M.</td>
<td>South Weymouth</td>
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<td>Hardy John</td>
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<td>Hardy Rev Solomon</td>
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<td>Harmon John</td>
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<td>Harrington Rev E. W.</td>
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<td>Harris Rev Anna</td>
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<td>Harris Rev Samuel</td>
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<td>Harris Mrs Deborah</td>
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<td>Harris Miss Sarah</td>
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<td>Hartshorn Edward, Berlin do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvey Peter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
 MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. 19

Haskell Josiah, Rockport.
Haskell Mark, Oakam.
Haskell Mrs Abigail C., Bradford.
Hastings Rev George H., Boston.
Hatch Benjamin C., Taunton.
Hatch Cheney, Leicester.
Hatch Jonas L., Warren.
Houghton James, Boston.
Haven Franklin, do.
Haven Rev John, Charlestown.
Haven Rev Joseph, Ashland.
Haven Mrs Elizabeth, do.
Haven Rev Joseph, Jr., Brookline.
Hare Mrs Mary, do.
Hawes Rev Alfred, Wilmington.
Hawkes Benjamin, Templeton.
Hawkes Rev Rowell, South Hadley.
Hawley Rev William A., Plainfield.
Hayden Eliaha, Medford.
Hayden Samuel W., Haydenville.
Hayes Rev Joel, South Hadley.
Hayes Rev J. H., South Williamstown.
Hean Miss Sophy D., South Hadley.
Head Susan H., Fairhaven.
Heard George W., Ipswich.
Heath Samuel W., East Douglas.
Hershaw Hortio G., Leicester.
Herriott Orson, Millijord, Millbury.
Hervey James K., Oakam.
Hewins Daniel L., Foxborough.
Higginson Jonathan, Orleans.
Hill Mrs Laura P., Boston.
Hill George E. do.
Hill Henry M. do.
Hill Richard E. do.
Hill Mary Porter, do.
*Hill Richard, Roxbury.
Hill William R., Grafton.
Hinsdale Aurelia B., Amherst.
Hinsdale Rev Charles J., Blandford.
Hinsdale Mrs Charles J., do.
Hitchcock Abner, Ware.
Hitchcock Calvin, D. D., Randolph.
Hitchcock Edward, D. D., Amherst.
Hitchcock Rev R. B., Boston.
Hitchcock Miss Sarah, Brimfield.
Hitchcock Rev Urban, Ware.
Hitchcock Mrs W., do.
Hixon Rev Asa, West Medway.
Holladay Rev David, Douglas.
Hollam Ralph W., Boston.
Hollins Henry B., Andover.
Homan Richard, Marblehead.
Homer Charles W., Boston.
*Homer George J. do.
*Homer Jonathan, D. D., Newton.
Homer Sohonon, Brimfield.
*Hones Henry, Boston.
Hooper Isaac L., do.
Hooper Nathanial, Marblehead.
Hooper Mrs Elizabeth G., do.
Hooper Mrs Nathaniel L., do.
Hooper Miss Sarah, do.
Hooper Robert C., do.
Hooper Miss Sarah, Beverly.
Hooper William L., Westerly.
*Hooper Mrs Martha, do.
Hopkins Rev Erastus, Northampton.
Hopkin Rev Jason M., Salem.
Hoppin Mrs Mary P., do.
Horton Rev Francis, West Cambridge.
*Hosford Rev B. F., Haverhill.
Hozer Mrs Sarah V., Lowell.
Houghton M. B., Cambridgeport.
Howard James, Lawrence.
Howe Mrs George, Boston.
Howe James C., do.
*Howe Rev James Pepperell.
Howe Mrs Lucy B., Templeton.
Howe Rev Moses, New Bedford.
Howe Oliver C., Brookfield.
Howe Rev Samuel, Monterey.
Howell Willard, Leicester.
Howell William, South Brookfield.
Howland Asa, Conway.
Hoyt Henry, Boston.
Hubbard Miss Caroline, Boston.
Hubbard George W., Lowell.
Hubbard Mary Ann, Boston.
Hubbard Gardner Greene, do.
Hubbard Samuel, Jr. do.
Hubbard Henry Bridger, do.
Hubbard William Colt, do.
Hubbard James Macarene, do.
Hubbard Mrs Lucy N., Fitchburg.
Hubbard Rev O. G., Leominster.
Hubbard Mrs Sarah W., Boston.
Humphrey Ebenezer, North Weymouth.
Humphrey Mrs Henrietta, Pittsfield.
Hunnewell James, Charlestown.
Hunt Gardner, Sudbury.
Hunt Rev Samuel, Pawtucket.
*Hunt Rev William W., Amherst.
Huntington Rev Daniel, North Bridgewater.
Huntington Edward B., Springfield.
Hurd Edward P., Medway.
Hurd Eilen Amelia, do.
Hurd Julius T., Lexington.
Hurd William R., Medway Village.
*Hurlbut Rev Rufus, Sudbury.
Hutchings Mrs Elizabeth, Brookfield.
Hutchings Rev Samuel, South Brookfield.
Hyde Mrs Abigail H., Becket.
Hyde Rev Lewis, do.
Hyde William, Ware.
Hyde Mrs Harriet N. do.
Hvd William S., do.
Ide Jacob, D. D., West Medway.
Ingers Joseph P., Methuen.
*Ingrain Rev Solomon E., Sunderland.
Jackson Mrs Harriot N., Chelsea.
Jackson Rev William C., Lincoln.
Jackson Mrs Mary A., do.
Jaglith Nathaniel, Medford.
James Charles L., Boston.
James Galen, Medford.
James Joseph, do.
James Rev Horace, Wrentham.
James Mrs Helen, do.
James Rev Frederick, Pelham.
Jenkins Joseph W., Boston.
Jenkins Prince, Palmouth.
Jennings Calvin, Brookfield.
Jessup Charles A., Westfield.
Jessup Mrs Emily, South Hadley.
*Jewett Rev David, Wellesley.
Jewett Mrs Elizabeth C., do.
Jewett Mrs Rebecca, do.
Jewett David B., Boston.
*Jewett Rev Henry C., Gloucester.
Jewett Nathaniel, Boston.
Johnson Abner E., Saxonville.
Johnson Rev Daniel, Orleans.
Johnson Ezekiel, Woburn.
Johnson Miss Harriet, South Hadley.
*Johnson Ogden, Andover.
Johnson Rev Jason M., Boston.
Johnson Mrs Charlotte A. do.
Johnson Samuel, Jr. do.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

REPORT.

Leland Minerva H., Amherst.
Leland Jonathan, Sutton.
Lewes Rev James D., Falmouth.
Lewis Rev Richard, East Haverhill.
Lewis Rev William, Marblehead.
Lincoln Absolom, Oakham.
Lincoln John W., Worcester.
Lincoln Lorenzo, West Taunton.
Lincoln Maria D., Oakham.
Lincoln William, do.
Lincoln Miss Susan, Leicester.
Lindsey Mrs Sarah, Marblehead.
Little Moses, Newbury.
Little Mrs Josiah, do.
Littlefield James, Randolph.
Lombard Rev Joseph, Hinsdale.
*Lovel Rev David, Milford.
Long Lewis, Shelburne.
Lord Nathaniel, Ipswich.
Loud Jacob, Weymouth.
Lovejoy Rev Alexander, Westborough.
Lovejoy Rev Joseph, Cambridgeport.
Lovejoy William R., Boston.
Lovering Josiah S. do.
Low Mrs Abby C. do.
Lowell Charles, D. do.
Lowe Daniel, Fitchburg.
Lowe Gilman S., Boston.
Luce Rev Leonard, Westford.
Lunt Ezra, Newburyport.
Lush Mrs Anna D., Boston.
Lyman Abiel, Northampton.
Lyman Mrs Lucy, do.
Lyman Rev George, Easthampton.
Lyman Rev George, Easton.
Lyman Jonathan, Granby.
Lyman Rev Robet, Easthampton.
*Lyon Miss Abigail, South Hadley.
*Mack David, Middlefield.
Mack Samuel E., Amherst.
Mackinzie E., Charlestown.
Magoon Thaddeus, Medford.
Magoon Mrs Mary, do.
Magoon Mrs Maria, do.
Magoon Thaddeus, 3d, do.
Malby Rev Enoch, Taunton.
Malby Mrs Amelia, do.
Mann Rev Ammi, Hardwick.
Mann Mrs M. F. do.
Mann Benjamin, Foxboro.
Mann Rev Cyrus, Lowell.
Mann Rev Joel, Salem.
Mann Miss Abigail, Boston.
Manning Alvan, Woburn.
Manning Jonathan, Wilmington.
Manning Uriah, Woburn.
Marble Palmer, Sutton.
March Andrew B., Roxbury.
March Mrs Ann Elizabeth, do.
March Andrew S., Jr. do.
March Cyrus, Millbury.
*March Rev John C., Newbury.
March Mrs Alice, do.
Marsh Rev Christopher, West Roxbury.
Marsh Foster, Ware.
Marsh David, Haverhill.
Marsh Rev Ebenezer, Ware.
Martin Rev Benjamin N., Hadley.
Marvin E. Rogers, Boston.
Marvin Mrs Julia A. C., do.
Mason Daniel, do.
Mason Daniel G. do.
Mason Henry, do.
Mason Orin, Medway.
Mother Rev William L., Hinsdale.
McBride Rev Alexander W., Malden.
McElrath George, Hinsdale.
McLeod Mr. Robert, Boston.
McLeod Rev Ason, Topsfield.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Means Rev James, Groton.
Means Mrs Elizabeth P., do.
Means Rev James H., Dorchester.
Means Mrs Charlotte A., do.
Merritt Rev Joseph, Groton.
Merrit Mrs Abby F. do.
Merritt Rev James L., South Amherst.
Merrill Mrs James H., do.
Merrill Joseph, Grafton.
Merrill Charles, Springfield.
Merrill Moses, Methuen.
Merrill Mrs Abby F. do.
Merrill Rev James H., South Amherst.
Merrill Rev Horatio, West Newbury.
Merrill Rev James H., Montague.
Merrill Rev James H., do.
Merrill Rev Joseph, Lowell.
Merrill Rev James H., South Amherst.
Merrill Rev James H., do.
Merrill Rev Horatio, West Newbury.
Meriam Joseph, Grafton.
Merriam Mrs Abby F. do.
Merriam Rev James H., Dorchester.
Merriam George, do.
Merriam Thomas, Auburn.
Merriam Mrs Sophia E. do.
Merriam Mrs Elizabeth P., do.
Merritt Rev I. N., Housatonicville.
Merrill Joseph, Lowell.
Merrill Rev James H., Montague.
Merrill Rev James H., South Amherst.
Merrill Rev James H., do.
Merrill Rev Horatio, West Newbury.
Merrill Rev James H., Montague.
Merrill Rev James H., do.
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Merrill Rev James H., do.
Merrill Rev Horatio, West Newbury.
Merrill Rev James H., Montague.
Merrill Rev James H., do.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Richardson Thomas, Jr., Woburn.
Richardson William F., Boston.
Richey Rev. T. J., Medfield.
Riddel Rev. Samuel H., Boston.
Ridley Rev. William, Bernardston.
Riley Mrs. Nancy, Northampton.
Robins James W., Lenox.
Robbins Joseph, Boston.
Robbins Josiah, Plymouth.
Roberts Rev. Jacob, Fairhaven.
Roberts Rev. James Austin, Wareham.
Roberts Mrs. James Austin, do.
Robinson Rev. E. W., Freetown.
Robinson John, Lee.
Robinson Miss Sarah, Marlborough.
Rocks Rev. S. L., Hanson.
Rogers Elizabeth, Northampton.
Rogers George, Boston.
Rogers Moses, South Dennis.
Rogers Rev. William M., Boston.
• Rogers Mrs. William M. do.
Root Joseph, Enfield.
Ropes Josiah S., Boston.
Ropes William, do.
Ropes Miss S. Louisa, do.
Ropes Miss Elizabeth H., do.
Ropes Miss Martha R. do.
Rose Rev. Ira, Chesterfield.
Rose Mrs. Percy Z., Worcester.
Rousseau Mrs. Polly M., Newbury.
Rowe Ebenezer, Rockport.
Rowe Mrs. Polly, do.
Rowe Elijah, Sunderland.
Rowley Mrs. Mary Ann, Westhampton.
Russell Rev. E., East Randolph.
Russell George, Boston.
Russell Miss Louise, do.
Sabin Rev. E., Templeton.
Sabin Mrs. Maria P. do.
Safford Daniel, Boston.
Safford Mrs. Daniel, do.
Safford Daniel P. do.
Safford George B. do.
Safford John, Beverly.
Sage Orrin, Blandford.
Sage Mrs. Ruth P. do.
Sage Miss Sarah R. do.
• Salisbury Josiah, Boston.
• Salisbury Stephen, Worcester.
Salisbury Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Salisbury Stephen, Templeston.
Salter Rev. J. W., Douglas.
Sampson George G., Boston.
Sampson Mrs. Abby J. do.
Sampson Augusta N. do.
Sampson Abby Ann, do.
Sampson George R. do.
Sawyer Rev. Alonzo, Tolland.
• Sanderson Thomas, Whately.
Sanford Rev. Balley, East Bridgewater.
Sanford Rev. David, Medway Village.
Sanford Mrs. S. P. do.
Sanford Rev. Emory, Halifax.
Sanford Mrs. John, Worcester.
Sanford Rev. John, Amherst.
Sanford Rev., Boston.
Sanford Rev. William H., Boylston.
Sargant Richard, West Amesbury.
Sawyer George W., Berlin.
Sawyer Oliver, do.
Scott Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Scott Miss Mary Ann, do.
Scott Miss Martha C., South Hadley.
Scudder Charles, Boston.
Scudder Mrs. Sarah L. do.
Seabury Mrs. E. T., do.
Seabury Pardon G., New Bedford.
• Seals Rev. James C., Southampton.
Sears Rev. Oliver, do.
Sears Mrs. Maria W. do.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

1860.]

Sears Rev Samuel H., Springfield.
Sewall Rev Samuel M., South Hadley.
Stickney Nathaniel, Dorset.
Stoddard Charles A., Boston.
Stoddard Mary A., do. 
Stoddard Mary, do. 
Stoddard Solomon, Northampton.
Stoddard Mrs Sarah, do.
Stoddard Mrs Frances B. do. 
Stoddard William H. do.
Stoddard Solomon, Jr. do. 
Stoddard Mrs Frances E. do.
Stoddard Solomon P. do.
Stowe Albert, Groton.
Stone Rev Andrew L., Boston.
Stone Rev Cyrus, Bridgewater.
Stone Eben, Saxonville.
Stone Isaac, Auburn.
Stone Israel, do.
Stone Jonas, Shrewsbury.
Stone Luther, East Douglas.
Stone Mrs Sally, do.
Stone Rev Micah S., Brookfield.
Stone Mrs Sarah, do.
Stone Rev Thomas T., Salem.
Stone William F., Boston.
Stors Eleazer W., Longmeadow.
Stors Rev John, Holliston.
Stow J. H., Westfield.
Stowell David, Townsend.
Strong Edward, West Springfield.
Strong Mrs Jane C., Newburyport.
Strong Miss Jane C. do.
Strong William C. do.
Strong Elnathan, do.
Strong William, Williamsburg.
Stuart Rev Moses, Andover.
Sullivan Rev Let H., Greenwisch.
Sutton William, Salem.
Sweet Alice, Actonbridgeport.
Sweetser Samuel, Athol.
Sweetser Mrs Hannah, do.
Sweetser Rev Seth, Worcester.
Sweetser Mrs Seth, do.
Swift Rev E. Y., Northampton.
Swift Mrs Catharine S. do.
Taft Calvin, Uxbridge.
Tappan Arthur Conrey.
Tappan Rev Benjamin, Jr., Charlstown.
Tappan Rev Daniel D., North Marshfield.
Tappan Miss Prudence, Grisby.
Tappan Rev Preserved, Carlisle.
Tappan Mrs Eliza A. do.
Tappan Rev John, Lee.
Tappan Samuel D., Enfield.
Tappan Stephen S., Westminster.
Snelt Ebenezer, Plainfield.
Snow Edward L., Easthampton.
Slocum Cheney, Hiramfield.
Southworth Rev Titius D., Franklin.
Southworth Wells, West Springfield.
Spaulding Mrs Mary R., Worcester.
Sproat Jeremiah, Bradford.
Squier Andrew, Oakham.
Sprague Joseph G., Salem.
Sprout Miss Frances E., Taunton.
Stacey Mrs Azubah, Hadley.
Stearns Charles, Northampton.
Stearns Rev Rev F. M. do.
Stearns Rev J. G. D., Billerica.
*Stearns Rev Samuel H., Bedford.
Stearns Mrs Rebecca A., do.
Stephens Mrs Cyrus, Grisby.
Stebbins Moses, Sunderland.
Stebbins Zenas, Belchertown.
Stedman Francis D., Boston.
Steele Rev John M., Winchester.
Stetson Jotham, Medford.
Stetson John, do.

Stevens Rev John H., Stoneham.
Sullivan Rev Let H., Greenwisch.
Stone Rev Andrew L., Boston.
Stone Rev John H., Stoneham.
Sullivan Rev Let H., Greenwisch.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Tennyson Rev Francis V., South Braintree.
Tennyson Henry B., Boston.
Tennyson John H., do.
Tennyson E., Newburyport.
Tennyson Samuel, Boston.
Tennyson Samuel N., do.
Tennyson Thomas F., do.
Teacher Rev Tyler, North Wrentham.
Teacher Rev Isaiah C., Middleboro'.
Teacher Peter, Attleboro'.
*Thompson Mrs Abigail, Boston.
Thompson Miss Louisa, do.
Thompson Mrs Anna Eliza, South Hadley.
Thompson Mrs Sarah E., Roxbury.
Thompson Martha Allen, do.
Thompson Theodore Strong, do.
Thompson Benjamin F., Winchester.
Thompson Charles, do.
*Thorsdike Mrs Israel, Boston.
Thorton J. Wingate, Boston.
Thurston Mrs Elizabeth W., Roxbury.
Thurston Abel, Pittsfield.
Thurston Rev Eli, Fall River.
Taving Thomas, Boston.
Taylly Mrs Ann R., Pawtucket.
Tilton Rev David, Gloucester.
Tilton Mrs Lucinda N., Cambridgeport.
*Tinker Rev Orsamus, Ashby.
Tisdel Rev James, Ashburnham.
Titzcomb William B., Chelsea.
Todd John, D., Pittsfield.
Todd Mrs Mary S. R., do.
Tolman John, Ware.
Tolman James, do.
Tolman Mrs John, Dorchester.
Tolman Rev Richard, South Dennis.
Tolman Miss Susan L., South Hadley.
Tomlinson Rev Daniel, Oakham.
Tomlinson John H., Boston.
*Turner Rev Charles T., Medway.
Torrey Joseph, Beverly.
Tower Mary A., Cummings.
Town E. W., Enfield.
Towne Rev Joseph H., Lowell.
Tracy Rev Joseph, Boston.
Tracy Walter, Hinsdale.
Train Samuel, Medford.
Trask Rev George, Fitchburg.
Trask Daniel, Wrentham.
Trask Rev James, South Hadley.
Trask Mrs Abraham, Ashby.
Trask Rev Caleb S., Fitchburg.
Tuck Mrs Mary S. B., do.
White Rev Morris E., Southampton.
White Rev Jacob, Orleans.
White Mrs Penelope R., do.
White Rev Alfred, North Brookfield.
White Alonzo, Leicester.
White Rev Owls Head, Orleans.
White Mrs Abigail, Boston.
Ward Rev Hetta L., do.
Walker Mrs Hetta L., do.
Walton Samuel H., Boston.
Walton Rev Charles, Medway.
Walton Rev Daniel, do.
Walton Mrs Caroline, Enfield.
Warner Rev James W., Abington.
Warner Mrs Susan C., do.
Warren Andrew, Shelburne.
Warren Mrs Sarah A., do.
Warren Rev James F., Athol.
Warren John, Greenfield.
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Warren Mrs Sarah A., do.
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Warren Mrs Susan C., do.
Washburn Emory, Worcester.
Washburn Mrs Mary C., do.
Washburn Ichabod, do.
Washburn Rev Royal, Amherst.
Washburn Mrs Hannah J., Fall River.
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Waterbury Mrs Eliza S., do.
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Waters John G., Salem.
Waters Mrs John G., do.
Waters Rev John, Worcester.
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Watson Samuel, Leicester.
Watson Miss Ann R., South Hadley.
Webser Daniel, Boston.
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Wesson Daniel A., Grafton.
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Whipple Rev John, Wrentham.
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White Rev Alfred, West Brookfield.
White Alfred, Medway.
White James, Worcester.
White Mrs Lois C., Longmeadow.
White Rev Henry C., Marshfield.
White Rev Moses E., South Hadley.
White Mrs Penelope G., do.
White Rev Jacob, Orleans.
White Washington, Whitinsville.
White Mrs Ebenezer, do.
White T., Northfield.
White John C., do.
Whiting Daniel, Jr., North Brookfield.
Whiting John C., Vincentville.
Whiting Rev Lyman, Lawrence.
Whitman Mrs Anna Maria, Williamstown.
Whitman Mrs Mary C., South Hadley.
Whitman Rev Joseph, Williamstown.
Whitman Mrs Lucy, do.
Whitney Mrs John, Wampum.
Whitney Mrs Mary A., do.
Whitney David, Northampton.
Whitney Paul, Shrewsbury.
Whitney Mrs Lucy C., do.
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Whittemore Benjamin F., Jr. do.
Whittemore Mrs. Elizabeth, do.
Whittlesey Charles, West Amesbury.
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*Williams William A., Boston.
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Wiliston Lewis C., do.
Wiliston Harriet K., R. do.
Wiliston Mrs. Samuel, do.
Wilmarth John T., Whitinsville.
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Woods Leonard, do.
Woods Leonard, Jr. do.
Woods Rufus D. do.
Woodward Solomon, Millbury.
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Wright Rev. Luther, Easthampton.
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Wright Mrs. E. M., do.
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Beads Samuel R., North Scituate.
Beard Rev. Samuel, Little Compton.
Bourne Benjamin S., Providence.
Breed Rev. William J., do.
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Burgees T. M. do.
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Carpenter Joseph, do.
Clark Joseph, do.
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Chapin Rev. William C., do.
Cleveland Jabez T., Providence.
Douglas William, Providence.
Dumont Mrs. Julia A., do.
Dunham Theodore, do.
*Durham Benjamin, Providence.
*Fish Rev. John, Providence.
*Fitcher E. W., do.
*Gladding Jarvis E., do.
*Granger Rev. Arthur, do.
Greene Miss Ann C., do.
Greene Mrs. Elizabeth W., do.
Greene Warren, do.
*Grisley Benjamin, F., do.
*Guilford William, Newport.
Hammet Nathan B., do.
Hawes D. C., Providence.
Healy Moses, do.
Hill Paris, do.
Holman Asa, Slattersville.
Holt George W., do.
Humphrey John, Providence.
Hutchins Simeon, Providence.
Johnson George, Slattery.
Kendal William B. do.
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Kingman Ebenezer, do.
Kingstry Mrs. John, do.
Knight Elam C., Slattery.
Leigh Rev. Edwin, Bristol.
Lockwood Abigail, Slattery.
Lockwood Mrs. Sarah F., do.
Lockwood Benoni, do.
Mann William, do.
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Reid Rev. Jared, Tiverton.
Richmond Abigail, Little Compton.
Richmond, Isaac B., do.
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Slater John, do.
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Sister William S., do.
Sporer William B., Bristol.
Taft Elias, Slattery.
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Taylor Mrs. Caroline H., do.
*Thayer Ms. E. T. Thr thirty.
*Tucker Mrs. Harriet J., Providence.
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Waterman Mrs. Delia S., do.
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White Benjamin, do.
*Wight Henry, D. D., Bristol.
Wilson Rev. James, Providence.
Work Joshua H., do.
Wyatt Benjamin, Bristol.

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*Andrews Rev. William, Cornwall.
Andrews Rev. W. V., Kent.
Anthony Silas, Higg's Neck.
Arms Rev. Hiram P., Norwich.
Arms Mrs. Hiram P., do.
Arnold Rev. J. L., Colchester.
*Atkins Rev. Eliash, North Killingly.
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<td>Burt Rev Enoch, M.</td>
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<td>Butler Albert W.</td>
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<td>Cable Miss Ann P.</td>
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<td>Camp Dennis</td>
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<td>Cheesborn Rev Amos, Chester</td>
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Colton Rev Chester, Lyme.
Colton Horace, Norwich.
Comstock Rev D. C., Reading.
Cone Joseph E., Hartford.
*Cone Rev Jonathan, New Haven.
Cock Erastus F., Weathersfield.
Cook Rev E. Woodbridge, Haddam.
Cook Rev N. B., Stonington.
 touch Mrs Betsy Green's Farm.
Cowles Rev Chacevency B., Farmington.
*Cowles Maria, do.
Cowles Rev Quan, North Haven.
Cowles Samuel, Colebrook.
Crane John R., D. D., Middletown.
*Crocker Rev T. Hulan, Upper Middletown.
Crockert Mrs Elizabeth F. do.
*Crosby Rev Stephen, Norwich.
Curtis Rev Joseph A., Meriden.
Curtis Rev Daniel C., Brookfield.
Curtis Rev Jonathan, Woodbridge.
Curtis Rev L. Q., Woodbury.
Curtis Nathan, Southbury.
Curtis Rev Samuel J., Union.
Curtis William S. B., Humphreyseville.
 Nugget David L., New Haven.
Baggett Leonard A. do.
Bannister E. R. Killingly, Danielson.
Boone, W. Killingly, Dart.
Charles, Bethesda.
Davis Rev Thomas F., New Haven.
Day Calvin, Hartford.
Day Caroline E., do.
Day Catharine s. do.
Day Miss Julia S. do.
Day Catharine P. do.
Day Daniel E., W. Killingly, Dart.
Day Rev Horatio, Cornwall.
Day John C., Hartford.
De Forest Andrew W. D., Humphreyseville.
De Forest Rev William B., Watertown.
Denniss William, Litchfield.
Dickinson Rev Charles, Birmingham.
Dickinson Rev David, Columbia.
Dickinson Rev James T., Middlefield.
Dickson Mrs J. L., Littlefield.
Douglas Rev Andrew, Thompson.
Douglas Rev John, New Haven.
Dutton Mrs Harriet, do.
Dutton Ambrose, Colchester.
Dwight Mrs Lucy S. do.
Dwight Timothy do.
Dwight Mrs Abigail, Westerfield.
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Edward Rev J. Erskine, Stonington.
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Eggleson Rev Nathanial H., Ellington.
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Elliot Rev Samuel S., New Haven.
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<th>MEMBERS OF THE BOARD</th>
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<td>Fancher Rev E. B., Mcgrawville.</td>
<td>Farnham Thomas, Buffalo.</td>
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<td>Ford Miss Juliet, do.</td>
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<td>Fowler Rev P. R., Ellenville.</td>
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<td>Fuller Mrs. Mary, Cooperstown.</td>
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Gordon Rev William, Flushag.
Goodman Mrs. Mary, Canandaigua.
Goeman John D., Hudson.
Goeman Jonathan B., Danby.
*Goeman Robert, Upper Red Hook.
Goold Charles, New York.
Goold Mrs. Hannah B., Seneca Falls.
Goold Hermann, Delhi.
Goold Ralph W., Brockport.
Goold Seabury S., Seneca Falls.
Graham James E., New York.
Grant Gordon, Troy.
Graves Rev F. W., Corning.
*Graves Rev Horatio S., Brooklyn.
Graves Rev Joshua B., Corning.
Graves Rev N. D., Genoa.
Gray Rev John, Glen Falls.
Gray Rev John, Schodack.
Greely Rev Alfred A., Lenox.
Green Rev Beriah, Whitesboro.
Green Horace, New York.
Green James, Kingsboro.
*Green Oren, Rushville.
Green Philo, Catskill.
Green Russell, Rochester.
Greenleaf Rev Jonathan, Brooklyn.
Gregory Rev Mr., West Troy.
Griderley Rev A. D., Watervliet.
Griderley Revuel H., Watervliet.
*Griderley Rev Wayne, Clinton.
Griffith Walter S., Brooklyn.
Griffin George, New York.
Grimes Henry, Brooklyn.
*Griswold Rev Durant O., Saratoga Springs.
Griswold Rev Samuel, Covington.
Gwinn W. R., Medina.
Haldy James, Geneva.
Hall James B., Brooklyn.
*Hager M. A. T., West Harpersfield.
Haines Mrs. Henrietta B., New York.
Hale Benjamin D., Geneva.
Hale Sylvester, Albany.
Hale Thomas, New York.
Hale Mrs. Thomas, do.
Hall Rev Albert G., Rochester.
Hall Mrs Sarah W., do.
Hall Rev George, Lodi.
Hall Rev George L., Burdett.
Hall Rev John, Merry Valley.
Hall F., Lenox.
Hall Rev William, Randolph.
Hallett Mrs. Sarah, New York.
Halley Ebenezer, D. D., Troy.
Holbert Gerad, New York.
Hallbeck Harmon, do.
Hallany Rev Herman H., Cambria.
Halley Luther D., New York.
Halsted Eno I., Orange.
Halsted Mrs. Sarah J., New York.
Halsted Mr. S. H., do.
Halsted Miss Marie E., do.
Halsted Robert, do.
Halsted Titus H., do.
Halsted William M., do.
Hamill Rev Hugh, Lawrenceville.
Hammond Rev Henry L., Morrisville.
Hamilton Rev Horace S., Madison.
Hamlin Myron, Pean Yan.
Hammond Rev Henry L., Morrisville.
Hardenburg Mrs. F. R. do.
Harriss Rev T., Millers Place.
Harris Rev Edson, New York.
Harris Rev Hiram, Jumilus.
Hart Albert, Canandaigua.
Hart Sebah, Cohoes.
Harwood Mrs. Ann, Crown Point.
Harwood Oliver, Rushville.
Hastings O., Cohoes.
Hastings Rev Parsons C., Manlius.
Hastings Mrs. Jane, Delhi.
Hastings Rev S. P. M., Pompey Hill.
Hastings Seth, Clinton.
Hastings Thomas, New York.
Hatfield Edwin F., D. D., do.
Hatfield Mrs. Mary E., do.
Haven Rev Erastus, South Amenia.
Haven Rev Gilbert, Ameniaville.
Hawkes Rev Prince, Brooklyn.
Hawley Rev William, New York.
Hawley Mrs. Adeline, Binghamton.
Hawley Elias, do.
Hawley Rev Charles, Lyons.
Hay Philip C., D. D., Oswego.
Hay Mrs. P. C., do.
Hay Philip Jr., do.
Haynes Mrs Catharine, do.
Haycock Joseph S., Kingsboro.
Haycock Mrs. Minoria M., do.
Haycock Rev Marion L., do.
Haycock Rev Beeman B., Buffalo.
Headley J. T., New York.
Hegeman Adrion, Brooklyn.
Hegensbrough Rev Charles L., Jamestown.
Hermance Rev Harrison, Currituck.
Herrick Mrs. K.
Herriman James, Jamaica.
Billboard Rev O. D., Panama.
Hickey Lewisth A., Friendship.
Hickock Rev Mijo L., Rochester.
Higby Stephen, Ogienburg.
Hildreth Rev James, Haverstraw.
Hildreth Survanus C., Kingsboro.
Hildreth Miss Louise J., do.
Hildreth Mrs. Lucy, do.
Hildreth Miss Almira M., do.
Hildreth George W., do.
Hildreth Miss Becta A., do.
Hildreth Miss Mary, do.
Hill Charles J., Rochester.
Hill Mrs. Emily W., do.
Hill Hiland, Catskill.
Hill Rev Robert W., Rochester.
Hill Truman C., Sweden.
Hille Eleanor, Auburn.
Hills Horace, do.
Hils Samuel C., New York.
Hitchen Rev Dazor, Middle Granville.
Hitcheness Frances, Lockport.
Hodge Benjamin, Buffalo.
Hodges Rev James, Arica.
Hodgegman Rev T. H., Terry Centre.
Hoes Rev John C. F., Kingston.
Hoffman Rev Brook, Rheinbeck.
Hoghurst Mrs. Freda, do.
Holbrook Reuben, New York.
Holbrook Francis L., do.
Holbrook L., do.
Holladay James C.
Holley Rev S. F., Huntington.
Hollister Rev Amos H., New Lisbon.
Holmes Rev Edwin E., Nasaun.
Holmes Rev E., Albany.
Holmes Marcus, Rochester.
Holmes Rev William E., Annaville.
Hoppin Rev Samuel M., Auburn.
Hopper Rev Edward, Greenville.
Hotchkin Rev James H., Prattsburg.
Hotchkiss Chadwick, Otisco.
Hotchkiss Mrs. A. W., do.
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Hotchkiss M., West Harpersfield.
Hotchkiss S., New York.
Hotchkiss Russell, Jr., do.
Hough Rev Justice S., Jordan.
Howe Rev Jonathan, Yates.
Hovey Rev J. Parsons, New York.
Hovey Rev William S., Auburn.
Hovey Rev James B., Springfield.
Hovey Elizabeth L., Brooklyn.
Hovey Rev Samuel S., Auburn.
Hovey H., Bloomington Grove.
Howell Rev Lewis B., Geneva.
Howell Rev D. J., Brighton.
Hoyt James P., Coventry.
Hoyt Rev John B., do.
Hoyt Samuel A., Fishkill.
Hoyt Rev Sherman, Pleasant Plains.
Jay Miss, New York.
Jay Miss Ann, New York.
Jay Rev Justus L., Guilford.
Jayes Rev Francis, Colchester.
Jayes Rev Oren, Fayetteville.
Jayes Mrs Emily A., do.
Jayes Mrs Elizabeth W., do.
Jayes Mrs Lucy Ann, do.
Jayes Walworth, do.
Jayes Edgar M., do.
Jayes Miss Cornelie C., Ovid.
Jayes Miss, Ovid.
Jayes Mrs Fanny, do.
Jayes Rev Evan, Canandaigua.
Jayes Rev Joel, West Newark.
Jayes Rev Timothy B., Richfield Spa.
Jayes Rev John B., do.
Jayes Rev James B., do.
Jayes Rev Timothy B., Richfield Spa.
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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lee Mrs Caroline P., Syracuse.
Lee Frank, do.
Lee Mrs Elizabeth, Rochester.
Lee do. do.
Lee Lindsey M., Fulton.
Lee Rev E. P., Montgomery.
Lee Samuel, Rochester.
Lee William Sergeant, do.
Leighton Rev Nathan, Southport.
Leonard Mrs Content, Auburn.
Leonard Daniel, Kingsboro.
Leonard Rev Josiah, Malden.
Leonard Rev Leman, Portageville.
Lewars Rev J., Williamsburgh.
Lewis Rev Clement Taborg.
Lewis Elias A., Buffalo.
Lewis Isaac, D. I), New York.
Lewis Rev John N., Lisle.
Lewis Mrs Sophin N., Brooklyn.
Lewis Rev Vol I., do. do.
Lillev Rev John, New York.
Linley Jared, do.
Lippinott Thomas, do.
Little Mrs David H., Cherry Valley.
Little Charles, do.
Little John, do.
Little Francis W. do.
Little Issue Seeyle, do.
Little Miss Lucy, do.
Little William H. do.
Livingston James K., Rochester.
Lockhead Rev William, Waterford.
Lockwood Rev Peter D., Binghamham.
Lockwood Mrs Matilda, do.
Lockwood Rufuse, do.
Lockwood Roe, New York.
Lombard Henry F., Brooklyn.
Loomis Rev Harmon, New York.
Loomis T., Fly Creek.
Lord J. C. D., Buffalo.
Lord Daniel, New York.
Lord Rev Daniel M., Shelter Island.
Loring Rev Joseph, Yorktown.
Lounsbery T. D., Ovid.
Lounsbery Mrs Mary J. do.
Lawrie Walter, New York.
Lum Daniel L., Geneva.
Lusk Rev William, Nunda.
Lyman Benjamin S., Troy.
Lyman Charles, do.
Lyman George, Durham.
Lyman Milton, Troy.
Lyron Rev D. C., Fort Covington.
Lyon Rev David, Fishhouse.
Mae Mrs Harriet, New York.
Mace John, do.
Mace Mrs Harriet, New York.
Lyon Rev David, Fishhouse.
Maggie Mrs Emma, Loudonville.
Merrill John R., Schoolfield.
Merrill John R. Jr. do.
McAllister Mrs A. E. Virginia, do.
Miller Christian, Albany.
Miller Mrs Elizabeth, Greensville.
Miller Rev John E., Tompkinsville.
Miller Rev Merritt, Bath.
Miller Samuel, Rushville.
Mills Duris C., Kingsboro.
Mills Drake, New York.
Mills Rev Sidney, Big Flat.
Mills Willard C., Schenectady.
Miles Alexander, New York.
Miner Rev Ovid, Syracuse.
Minturn Robert B., New York.
Montague Rev Philetus, Pierrepont.
Monteith Rev William J., Bredenbush.
Monteith Rev Walter, New York.
Morse A. C., Pleasantville.
Morse Chauncey W., New York.
Morse Nathaniel, Chamon.
Morse Pliny, do.
Morse R. C., do.
More John T., Moresville.
Moreg Rev Charles, Attica.
Morgan Mrs Ephriam S., Troy.
Morgan Rev Henry, Baskirk Bridge.
Morrise Rev Sert W., Martinsburg.
Morse Rev David S., Richford.
Morse James O., Cherry Valley.
Morse Oliver A. do.
Morse Sydney E., New York.
Mortimer Rev Benjamin, do.
Mussell Henry H., do.
Munson Selah, Rochester.
Munce Rev John, Keeseville.
Munce Mrs Mary E. do.
Munton Rev Charles N., Eldridge.
McBride Hugh, do.
McCall James, do.
McCall Theodore, do.
McCartter Robert, do.
McDonald Rev James M., do.
McDonald Mrs Lucy E., do.
McGill Mrs Penelope, Rochester.
McGillivray Mrs Mary, New York.
McHarg Rev Charles K., Syracuse.
McHarg Rev William N., Albion.
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McIntyre Archibald, Albany.
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McKinney Rev Rufus, Fredonia.
Mckinstrey Henry, New York.
McLane Rev James W., Williamsburg.
McLaran Rev W., New York.
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McShanam Henry, Albany.
McArd Rev Nathaniel, Canaan.
McArd Thomas, do.
McArd Mrs Sally, do.
Morgan Andrew, Vacaville.
Merrick Nathaniel B., Rochester.
Merrill Rev Joseph, Junius.
Merrin Abner, New York.
Merrin Mrs Aletta L., do.
Merrin Miss A. E. Virginia, do.
Miss Rev Ass, Geneva.
*Muller Christian, Albany.
Miller Rev John E., Tompkinsville.
Miller Rev Merritt, Bath.
Miller Samuel, Rushville.
Mills Darius, Kingsboro.
Mills Drake, New York.
Mills Rev Sidney, Big Flat.
Mills Willard C., Schenectady.
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Miner Rev Ovid, Syracuse.
Minturn Robert B., New York.
Montague Rev Philetus, Pierrepont.
Monteith Rev William J., Bredenbush.
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Morse A. C., Pleasantville.
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More John T., Moresville.
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Morgan Mrs Ephriam S., Troy.
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Morris Rev Sert W., Martinsburg.
Morse Rev David S., Richford.
Morse James O., Cherry Valley.
Morse Oliver A. do.
Morse Sydney E., New York.
Mortimer Rev Benjamin, do.
Mussell Henry H., do.
Munson Selah, Caenozia.
Murdoc Carey, do.
Murdoc Mrs Catharine D., do.
Murdoc David, D. D., Catskill.
Murdoc Mrs Lucretia, Lebanon.
Murray Rev John W., Geneva.
Murray John R., New York.
Murray John R. Jr. do.
Murray Rev E. G., Griffin's Mills.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Report,

Myers John K., New York.
Myers Stephen L., do.
Myers Rev Joseph, Syracuse.
Myers Mrs Harriet H., do.
Myers Mrs Lucy P., Mitchell.
Myers Michael J., Whitehall.
Mygatt Frederick T., New York.
Myrick Rev Isaac, East Bloomfield.
Naylor Peter, New York.
Neal Mrs Lydia, Poughkeepsie.
Neelson Rev George A., Coventry.
*Phillips Edgar A., do.
*Phillips George W., do.
*Phillips Gilbert D., do.
*Phillips Mrs Elizabeth, do.
*Phillips Mrs Betsey, do.
Phillips James M., do.
Phomix Rev Alexander, do.
Pierce Henry, Livonia.
Pierson Rev George A., Florida.
Poches Rev John, Lodi.
Pongy Rev John F., Fishkill.
Pitcher Rev William, Binghamton.
Pitts Perez J., Richmond.
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Woodruff Judith, do.
Wyr William, do.
Younglove Rev J. L., Hillsburo'.

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Allen Michael, do.
*Allen Solomon, Philadelphia.
Allen Rev Thomas G. do.
Atwood James, Philadelphia.
Atwood John, do.
Babbitt Rev A. do.
Backus E. F. do.
Baldwin M. do.
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Baley Rev Samuel W., Pittsburg.
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Barnes Albert H., Philadelphia.
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Barnes Charlotte W. do.
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Bird Charles, Philadelphia.
Bissell John, Pittsburg.
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Brainerd Thomas, D. D. do.
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Brown John, do.
Brown Mrs Caroline, Philadelphia.
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Brown William, do.
Brock Mrs Elizabeth, do.
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Chandler Rev George, Kingston.
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Coleman Lyman D. D. do.
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Constable William W., Philadelphia.
Courson Mrs Sarah P. do.
Crighead Rev Richard, Medisville.
Cross Rev Marcus E., Darby.
Crowell Rev John, West Chester.
Curran William, Philadelphia.
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Dale Rev James W. do.
Dale Mrs Margaret, do.
Dallis George M. do.
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Darling Thomas S. do.
Darling Mrs William, do.
Darling Margaretta J. do.
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Davis Henry R., Philadelphia.
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Deckert Elijah, Reading.
Dicky Rev John L., New Bloomfield.
Dicky Rev John, Oxford.
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Dollis Joseph H. do.
Dorman James, Armstrong.
Dungan Charles B., Philadelphia.
*Dunlap Rev Robert, Pittsburg.
*Dunton Isaac, Philadelphia.
Earp Robert.
Eckel John, do.
Edwards Richard, Pittsburg.
Edwards Mrs Catherine P. do.
Edwards Mrs Margaret W. do.
Edwards William Bell, do.
Edward Emily, do.
Edwards George R. do.
Elmes Thomas, Philadelphia.
Evans Ezra C., D. D.
Falherstock R. B. A., Pittsburg.
Famint James, do.
Fennny Miss Elizabeth, do.
Fobs G. W. do.
Foot Rev George, Newburg.
Forbes Rev Cochran, Rural Valley.
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Gibbitt Rev William, Freeport.
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Gil Bennington, Philadelphia.
Gill Mrs Elizabeth P. do.
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Gulliver John, do.
Hart Rev William M., Carlisle.
Mrs Sally Ann, do.
Joseph H. do.
Rev Joseph H., Philadelphia.
Mrs Agnes F., Philadelphia.
Irvin James R., Newville.
Irvin Miss Ruth, do.
Irvin Samuel, Jr. do.
Jestwy Thomas P., Penn Township.
Mrs Elizabeth L., Philadelphia.
Howard Mrs Emily, do.
Mrs Elizabeth Pittsburg.
Irvin James R., Newville.
Irvin Miss Ruth, do.
Irvin Samuel, Jr. do.
Jestwy Thomas P., Wyoming.
Mrs Elizabeth L., Philadelphia.
Howard Mrs Emily, do.
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Curtis Mrs. Martha A. L., do.
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Kedzie Rev. A. S., Kalamazoo.
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Rugg Mrs. Stephen A., Flint.
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Southgate Rev. Robert, Monroe.
Steele Rev. Rufus, do.
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*Smith Mrs Sarah, Charleston.
*Smuth Rev Thomas D., Charleston.
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*Smyth Revs. do.
*Snowdon Mrs G. T. do.
*Snowdon Miss A. do.
*Snowdon Revs. do.
*Stewart Rev Robert L., Charleston.
*Stoddard John, Dauwuskie.
*Stoddard Mrs Mary L. do.
*Stoddard Ahmet A. do.
*Stoddard Miss Isabella, do.
*Stoddard Henry M. do.
*Stoddard William L. do.
*Stoddard Mary H. do.
*White Ethia, D. D., John's Island.
*Wilson H., Charleston.

 GEORGIA.

Andersd Mrs Sarah Ann, Savannah.
Arnold Thomas Clay, Bryan co.
*Axon Rev J. S. B., Liberty co.
*Beaman Rev C. P., Milledgeville.
*Bryan Joseph, Raillco co.
*Bullock John B., Savannah.
*Burroughs B. do.

1850.] MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Report,

*CAMPBELL COL., MACON.

*Campbell Col., Macon.

*Clay Willy, Augusta.

*Church Alonzo, D. D., Athens.

*Clark Luther, do.

*Clay G. W. Alister, Bryan co.

*Clay Joseph, do.

*Clay Thomas R. do.

*Clay Miss Anna, do.

*Coe George W., Savannah.


*Evans Mrs John, Savannah.

*Golding Rev Francis, Greensboro'.

*Graves Rev R. S., Macon.

*Hand A. H., Cobb co.

*Hand B. E., Darien.

*Harden Robert, D. D., Savannah.

*Hooker Rev Richard, Macon.


*Hurd William S., McIntirollo.

*Hutcherson Robert, Savannah.

*Jones Rev John, Bryan co.

*Kellogg Gardner, Clinton.

*Kirkpatrick Rev John L. Milledgeville.

*Lamar Mrs Harriet C., Savannah.

*Lampkin Finley, Egerton.

*Magill A. W., Greensboro'.

*Maxwell I. F., Bryan co.

*Maxwell John F., do.


*Parrish Rev Alonzo H., Greensboro'.

*Pratt Rev Horace R., St. Mary's.

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*Pressey Rev Samuel F., Athens.

*Pratt Rev John, Bryan co.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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**IN FOREIGN LANDS.**

**CANADA WEST.**

Baynes Rev. John W., St. Catharina
Mair Hugh, D. D.
Marr Rev Joseph, Southwold
Rice Rev. James H., Smithville
Smart Rev William, Brockville
### Members of the Board

**Canada East.**
- Brear Rev Cyrus, Montreal.
- Cook Rev Stephen, do.
- Crofts Rev H. O., do.
- De Witt Clinton, Jr., do.
- De Witt Jacob, do.
- De Witt Miss Abby, do.
- De Witt Emily P., do.
- De Witt Miss Sophronia, do.
- Dougall John, do.
- Fisher N. D., Galt.
- Fisk Rev Joel, Montreal.
- *Fox Rev N. B., Granby.
- Greene Edward Kirk, Montreal.
- Greene James W., do.
- Greene Nathaniel J., do.
- Greene Thomas J., do.
- Hall Rev Robert V., La Prairie.
- James Mrs Jane W., Montreal.
- Mc Donald John.
- Mc Leod Rev John, Montreal.
- Mesch Rev Asa, Hull.
- Pomeroy Miss Emily W., Stanstead.
- *Strong Rev Caleb, Montreal.
- Strong Mrs Catharine M., do.
- Taylor Rev William, do.
- Wilkes Rev Henry, do.

**New Brunswick.**
- Galaway Rev J. C., St. John.
- Yeaton Rev Franklin, St. Stephens.

**West Indies.**
- Dresser Rev Amos, Kingston, Jamaica.
- Knox Rev John P., St. Thomas.

**Chili.**
- Trumbull Rev David, Valparaiso.

**England.**
- Brown Rev J. Urombie.
- Cartwright John.
- Chances William, Birmingham.
- Eardley Lady Isabella Culling, Bedworth.
- Ephraimson Hon Mountaunt.
- Long George, Clapham.
- Marks Rev Richard, Great Messendon.
- Matheson James, D. D., London.
- Montgomery James, Sheffield.
- Raffles Thomas, H. D., Liverpool.
- Reed Andrew, D. D., London.
- Scott Rev George.
- Smith John, D. D., Homerton.
- Stoddard Arthur F., Glasgow.
- Stoddard Mrs Arthur F., do.

**Ireland.**
- Craig Rev Samuel, Athgrove.
- King Rev Alexander, Dublin.

**France.**
- Bridel Rev Louis, Paris.
- Felice Rev George de, Montauban.
- *La Fayette General, La Grange.
- Piatte Rev Leon, Paris.
- Wilks Rev Mark, do.

**Belgium.**
- Walworth Clarence.

**Switzerland.**
- *Campioni Baron do, Pforrten.

**Russia.**
- Gallibrand William C., St. Petersburg.
- Gallibrand Mr Mary T., do.
- Ropes William H., do.
- Ropes Mrs Ellen H., do.

**Saint Helena.**
- Carroll William.

**Africa.**
- Bryant Rev James C., Port Natal.
- Bushnell Rev Alfred, Gaboon.
- *Bushnell Mrs Albert, do.
- Butler John A., Port Natal.
- Grout Rev Aldin, do.
- Marsh Rev Samuel D., do.
- Marsh Mrs Mary S., do.
- Philip John, D. D., Cape Town.
- Preston Rev J. M., Gaboon.
- Rood Rev David, Port Natal.
- Walker Rev William, Gaboon.
- Wilson Mrs Jane E., do.

**Greece.**
- King Jonas, D. D., do.

**Turkey in Europe.**
- Dodd Rev Edward M., Salonica.
- Everett Rev J. S., do.
- Golding Rev J. B., Salonica.
- Goodwin Rev William, Constantiopotile.
- Hamlin Rev Cyrus, do.
- Lord Rev J. O., Salonica.
- *Porter Hon David, Constantinople.
- Schaufler Rev William G., do.
- Van Lepnev Rev Henry J., do.
- Wood Rev George W., do.

**Syria and Turkey in Asia.**
- Benjamin Rev Nathan, Smyrna.
- Calhoun Rev Simson H., Baalbek.
- De Forest Henry A., do.
- De Forest Mrs Catharine S., do.
- Foot Rev Horace, Tripoli.
- *Hebard Rev Story, Beirut.
- *Hinsdale Rev Abel E., Mosfêli.
- Jackson Thomas, Smyrna.
- Peabody Rev Joseph, Erzurum.
- Powers Rev Philander D., Trebizond.
- Riggs Rev Elias, Smyrna.
- Schneider Rev Benjamin, Aintab.
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<th>MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.</th>
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<td>Smith Rev Azariah, M. D., Aintab.</td>
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<td>Smith Ell. D. D., Beirút.</td>
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<td>*Smith Mrs Maria W. do.</td>
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<td>Van Looop Jacob, Smyrna.</td>
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<td>Witting Rev George B., Aseih.</td>
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<td>Wilcox Rev David M., Tripoli.</td>
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<td>PERSIA.</td>
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<td>Abraham Mar, Oroomiah.</td>
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<td>Duca Priot, do.</td>
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<td>Elias Mar. do.</td>
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<td>Pak Miss Fidelia. do.</td>
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<td>Perkins Justin, D. D. do.</td>
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<td>Perkins Mrs Justin, do.</td>
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<td>Stocking Rev William E. do.</td>
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<td>Stocking Mrs Jerusha E. do.</td>
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<td>Stoddard Rev David T. do.</td>
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<td>Stoddard Mrs Ediet B. do.</td>
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<td>Wright Mrs A. H. do.</td>
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<td>Yohannan Mar, do.</td>
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<td>Allen Rev David O., Bombay.</td>
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<td>*Apthorp Rev George H., Ceylon.</td>
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<td>Ballantine Rev Henry, Ahmednuggur.</td>
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<td>Bowen Rev George, Jr., Bombay.</td>
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<td>Burgess Rev Eunacee, Ahmednuggur.</td>
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<td>Burgess Mrs Abigail, do.</td>
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<td>*Burgess Mrs Mary G. do.</td>
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<td>*French Rev Henry S. G.</td>
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<td>French Rev Ozro, Seroor.</td>
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<td>Harrington Rev Herbert, Calcutta.</td>
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<td>Howland Rev W. W., Ceylon.</td>
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<td>*Lawrence Rev John J., Dindigul.</td>
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<td>Munger Rev S. B., Ahmednuggur.</td>
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<td>Price Joseph, do.</td>
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<td>Spanling Rev Levi, do.</td>
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<td>Youngblood Rev William, do.</td>
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<td>Ball Rev Dyer, M. D., Canton.</td>
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<td>SANDWICH ISLANDS.</td>
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.

VICE PRESIDENT.
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, LL. D.

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JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.
NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.
Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON.
Hon. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS.
Hon. JOHN AIKEN.

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RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D.
Rev. SELAH B. TREAT.
SWAN L. POMROY, D. D.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, D. D.

TREASURER.
HENRY HILL, Esq.

AUDITORS.
MOSES L. HALE, Esq.
Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY.
MINUTES
OF THE
FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its Forty-first Annual Meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Oswego, New York, commencing on Tuesday, September 10th, at four o'clock P. M., and closing on Friday the 13th, at half past 10 A. M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.
Thomas S. Williams, LL. D.
William Allen, D. D.
Heman Humphrey, D. D.
Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D.
Henry Hill, Esq.
Rufus Anderson, D. D.
Rev. David Greene.
Nehemiah Adams, D. D.
Rev. Henry Dwight.
Elisha Yale, D. D.
Mark Hopkins, D. D.
Joel Hawes, D. D.
Mark Tucker, D. D.
David Magie, D. D.
Rev. Silas Aiken.
Reuben H. Walworth, LL. D.
Hon. Seth Terry.
Hon. William Darling.
Diedrich Willers, D. D.
H. H. Serly, Esq.
Anson G. Phelps, Esq.
Rev. Chauncey Eddy.
Rev. Harvey Cole.
David H. Little, Esq.
Hon. Samuel Williston.
Rev. Joseph Steele.

Richard S. Storrs, D. D.
Hon. Alfred D. Foster.
Alvan Bond, D. D.
Charles M. Lee, Esq.
Calvin T. Hulburd, Esq.
Harvey Ely, Esq.
Samuel H. Cox, D. D.
Horace Holden, Esq.
John Marshall Paul, M. D.
Joel Parker, D. D.
Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D.
Swan L. Pomroy, D. D.
William Wisner, D. D.
Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D.
Rev. David L. Ogden.
Hon. William J. Hubbard.
Asa Cummings, D. D.
Rev. H. B. Hooker.
Samuel M. Worcester, D. D.
Hon. Henry W. Taylor.
Rev. Thomas Shepard.
Hon. Samuel H. Walley.
Andrew W. Porter, Esq.
L. P. Hickok, D. D.
Simeon Benjamin, Esq.
Rev. Augustus C. Thompson.
HONORARY MEMBERS PRESENT.

Maine.
Rev. Ray Palmer, Bath.
Rev. Elias Chapman, Parsonsfield.

New Hampshire.
Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, Manchester.

Vermont.
Rev. Silas Hudson, Dorset.
Darius Branch, Castleton.

Massachusetts.
Hon. Daniel Safford, do.
Rev. Henry Cooley, Southwick.
Parsons Cooke, D. D., Lynn.
Rev. J. B. Clark, do.
Rev. Daniel Temple, Reading.
Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, Marblehead.
John Todd, D. D., Pittsfield.
Rev. A. C. Page, do.
Rev. Charles B. Kittredge, Monson.
E. T. Smith, South Hadley.
Rev. W. H. Beaman, Hadley.
Rev. C. Bridgett, Pawtucket.
Rev. James M. Bacon, Newton.

Connecticut.
Rev. Andrew Sharpe, Rockville.
Rev. Thomas Talmage, Scotland.
B. L. Hamlin, do.
Rev. Austin Putnam, Hamden.
Rev. Clinton Clark, Ridgefield.
Rev. Orson Cowsles, North Haven.
Lewis Weld, Hartford.
Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Greenwich.
Wm. Thompson, D. D., E. Windsor Hill.
Rev. H. P. Arma, Norwich.
Rev. Adam Reid, Salisbury.
Rev. Ira Pettibone, Winsted.
Rev. Myron N. Morris, North Stonington.
David Gould, Sharon.
Rev. E. W. Robinson, Lisbon.
Rev. T. B. Sturges, Greenfield.
William W. Wakeman, Southport.

New York.
Rev. Wm. W. Collins, Onondaga Hollow.
Rev. Peter Lockwood, Binghamton.
Rev. R. S. Crampton, Rochester.
Rev. J. B. Shaw, do.
Rev. M. J. Hickok, do.
Rev. Albert H. Gaston, Barre Centre.
Rev. Charles E. Furman, Medina.
Rev. D. J. B. Hoyt, Brightons.
Rev. Francis Jones, Colchester.
Rev. J. J. Locom, Syracuse.
Rev. G. H. Hulin, do.
Rev. Joseph Myers, do.
Rev. W. W. Newell, do.
Rev. L. M. Shepherd, Smithville.
Rev. Asher Bliss, Cataraugus.
A. Scoth, Lockport.
Rev. Edgar Perkins, Ogden.
Rev. Charles Jerome, Bergen.
Rev. Israel Brainard, Vernon.
Rev. Isaac P. Stryker, do.
Rev. R. A. Avery, do.
Rev. George S. Boardman, Canaan.
Selah Munson, do.
J. C. Hubbell, Chazy.
Rev. J. Few Smith, do.
Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, do.
Rev. R. L. Hurlburt, Youngstown.
Rev. J. P. Fisher, Schenectady.
Rev. H. B. Chittenden, do.
Rev. M. S. Goodale, Amsterdam.
Rev. Peter Snyder, Watertown.
Rev. Isaac Brayton, do.
Adriel Ely, do.
Rev. L. II. Van Dyke, Gilboa.
Rev. Hosia Kittredge, Read Creek.
Rev. Charles H. Chester, Niagara Falls.
Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, Pompey Hill.
Rev. Charles E. Avery, Weedsport.
B. Stow, Adams.
Rev. Ebenezer Everett, Victory.
Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, Potsdam.
John L. Knox, Augusta.
Rev. W. H. Spencer, Utica.
Rev. S. W. Braae, do.
Charles Willey, D. D., do.
Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., do.
John A. Davenport, do.
Charles J. Stedman, do.
Rev. H. Kendall, East Bloomfield.
Rev. R. P. Stanton, Cohoes.
Rev. F. S. Ward, Bloomfield.
Rev. S. H. Gridley, Waterloo.
Rev. Salmon Strong, Clinton.
Rev. R. F. Cleaveland, do.
Rev. R. G. Vernilbye, do.
Rev. T. F. Bradford, do.
Rev. H. R. Dunham, Cortlandville.
Rev. S. N. Robinson, Truxton.
Rev. F. E. Cannon, do.
Rev. William F. Curry, do.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Thomas Lounsbury, D. D., Ovid.
Rev. Thomas Wright, Wolcott.
Rev. Herman Halsey, Cambria.
Rev. E. T. Ball, Genoa.
Rev. John Tompkins, Marcellus.
Rev. Levi Parsons, do.
Rev. James H. Hotchkin, Prattsburg.
Rev. Robert Aikman, Troy.
Rev. J. Potter, Allegany.
Rev. C. C. Carr, Fairport.
Nathaniel Hall, M. D., Lenox.
Rev. B. B. Gray, Castleton.
Rev. Silas C. Brown, West Bloomfield.
Rev. Elisha B. Sherwood, Liverpool.
Rev. P. H. Fowler, Elmira.
Rev. B. B. Beckwith, Gouverneur.
R. G. Pardee, do.
Almon Merwin, do.
J. C. Brigham, D. D., do.
Rev. W. H. Bidwell, do.
Rev. George L. Hall, do.
Rev. A. Phoenix, do.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, do.
Rev. James Knox, do.
Rev. O. B. Bidwell, do.
A. B. Covert, Ovid.
Benjamin Bassler, Farmersville.
Rev. Moses Jewell, Groton.
Rev. F. R. Townsend, Fulton.
D. W. Gardner, do.
George Talman, do.
John E. Dutton, do.
M. L. Lee, do.
Isaac N. Wyckoff, D. D., Albany.
Nathaniel Davis, do.
Salem Town, L. L., Aurora.
Rev. E. G. Townsend, Camden.
Rev. Samuel Sweery, do.
Rev. Timo, B. Jervis, Richfield Springs.
Rev. S. J. Tracey, Springfield.
Benjamin Rathbone, do.
Rev. O. P. Conklin, Berkshire.
M. Harrington, Lafayette.
Rev. John Waugh, Saquoit.
Rev. A. K. Strong, Otsisco.
Rev. Lemuel Pomroy, Smyrna.
Rev. Thaddeus Pomroy, DeWitt.
Seth Williston, D. D., Durham.
Rev. Ezra Jones, Juniata.
Rev. Ezra Scowell, Mexico.
Rev. L. A. Canfield, Claremont.
Rev. A. C. Tuttle, Sherburne.
Rev. Charles Machin, Oneida Castle.
Rev. Edward C. Prichett, Oriskany.

Rev. L. Kellogg, Whitehall.
Rev. Thomas K. Fessenden, Homer.
Rev. I. W. Pierce, Andes.

New Jersey.
Rev. James Scott, D. D., Newark.
Rev. Aaron C. Adams, W. Bloomfield.
Rev. C. S. Arms, Madison.
Rev. D. E. Magie, Boonton.
Rev. Sylvester Cook, Wantages.
Rev. S. D. Ward, Paterson.
T. S. Ward, Bloomfield.

Pennsylvania.
Rev. David Malin, Philadelphia.
Rev. Anson Rood, do.
Rev. John Waters, Carlisle.

Maryland.
Rev. James McIntire, Elkton.

Ohio.
George L. Weed, M. D., Cincinnati.
Rev. F. Y. Vail, do.
Elisha Taylor, Cleveland.
T. P. Handy, do.

Michigan.
Rev. George C. Curtis, Adrian.
Rev. Erastus Colton, Niles.
Rev. G. L. Foster, Jackson.
Rev. J. Holmes Agnew, Ann Arbor.

Iowa.
Rev. S. Storrs Howe, Iowa City.
Rev. Simon Wood, Keokuk.

Georgia.
Luther Clark, Athens.

South Carolina.

Illinois.
Rev. George M. Tuthill, Monticello.

Louisiana.
Thomas Allen Clarke, New Orleans.

France.

The following missionaries of the Board were also present.
Rev. Wm. H. Steele, Borneo mission.
Rev. Wm. Youngblood, do.
Rev. David T. Stoddard, Nestorian mission.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Rev. Daniel Poor, Ceylon mission.
Rev. H. R. Hootsington, do.
Rev. A. H. Fletcher, do.
Rev. Ozro French, Ahmednuggur mission.

Rev. Asa Hemenway, Siam mission.
Rev. Henry Cherry, Madura mission.

ORGANIZATION.

The President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, took the chair. The divine blessing was implored by Dr. Beman. Rev. J. B. Shaw, of Rochester, N. Y., was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

Letters were communicated from Dr. Aiken, Dr. Adams of New York city, Dr. Linsley, Dr. Skinner, Hon. Daniel Haines, and Dr. A. D. Eddy, severally expressing their regret in not being able to attend the present meeting of the Board.

A committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of Dr. R. W. Condit, Dr. Pomroy, Rev. C. Eddy, Chancellor Wahvorth, Rev. Mr. Cannon, Rev. Ray Palmer, and Rev. Thomas Shepard.

Chief Justice Williams, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Dr. Hawes, Rev. Henry Dwight, Dr. Beman, Rev. J. J. Slocum, and Rev. Daniel Temple, were appointed the business committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report, with certificates of the Auditors. The report was referred to a committee of seven, viz.:—Judge Darling, Charles M. Lee, Esq., A. G. Phelps, Esq., Hon. Seth Terry, B. L. Hamlin, Esq., Hon. H. W. Taylor and Harvey Ely, Esq.

This committee subsequently made the following report:

The committee have examined the accounts of the Treasurer, as found on the books of the Board, and find that the amount received by him during the year ending July 31, 1850, was $251,862 28;—that the amount paid out by him during the same year, was $254,329 35, making the expenditure of the Board, $2,467 07 more than the receipts. This sum added to the balance due by the Board, July 31, 1849, makes the indebtedness of the Board $34,074 05. Since the meeting of the Board in September, 1849, bank stock to the amount of $12,310 has been sold and the proceeds loaned on good security. The balance of the permanent funds of the Board remains invested as heretofore.

From the account of the Treasurer it appears that $15,703 37 were paid for agencies during the year. This appeared to the committee a large amount for agencies; but on examination it appeared that this item of expenses had been considerably increased by a change in the manner of paying some of the agents of the Board and in the organization of other agencies of great importance to the interest of the Board. Heretofore the salaries and expenses of the Rev. L. Hall and the Rev. P. Bartlett have been paid by local societies from the monies collected by them on their respective fields, and the net proceeds paid to the Treasurer of the Board. During the last year the salary of the Rev. F. Bartlett and his expenses for twenty-one months, amounting to $1,358 16, and the salary and expenses of the Rev. L. Hall for fourteen months, amounting to $1,017 88, have been paid by the Treasurer of the Board.

The committee found the accounts of the Treasurer kept with great accuracy and system, and they recommend that his report be accepted and adopted by the Board.
REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

A brief abstract of the Report of the Prudential Committee having been read by the Secretaries, Drs. Anderson and Pomroy, the different portions of the Report were referred to committees for examination.


That part of the Annual Report which relates to the Greek, Jewish and Armenian missions, was referred to Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Yale, Dr. Parker, Dr. Brigham, Rev. Daniel Temple, Rev. John H. Worcester, and Rev. Francis Janes.

That part of the Report relating to the Syrian mission, was referred to Dr. Cox, Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, Hiram H. Seeley, Esq., Dr. Willers, Rev. J. E. Woodbridge, Luther Clark, Esq., and Rev. Ralph Robinson.

That part of the Report relating to the Nestorian mission, was referred to Dr. Humphrey, Calvin T. Hulburd, Esq., Dr. Tucker, Rev. Henry Cooley, Dr. Wiley, Rev. M. S. Goodale, and Dr. Salem Town.

That part of the Annual Report, which relates to the Mahratta missions, was referred to Dr. Hawes, David H. Little, Esq., Rev. Silas Hudson, Rev. R. L. Hurlburl, Rev. Peter Snyder, Charles J. Stedman, Esq., and B. Stowe, Esq.

That part of the Report relating to the Madras and Madura mission was referred to Dr. Hickok, Rev. P. H. Fowler, Rev. A. Sharpe, Lewis Weld, Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, Rev. R. G. Vermilye, and Rev. James McIntire.

That part of the Report relating to the Ceylon mission, was referred to Dr. Wisner, Hon. Seth Terry, Rev. Elijah W. Plumb, Rev. H. R. Dunham, Rev. William W. Newell, Rev. John Tompkins, and Rev. S. H. Gridley.

That part of the Report relating to the Siam, Borneo and China missions, was referred to Dr. Taylor, Dr. Scott, Rev. C. Eddy, Rev. J. F. Smith, Rev. Charles H. Chester, Rev. Erastus Colton, and Rev. Horace P. Bogue.

That part of the Report relating to the Sandwich Islands mission, was referred to Chancellor Walworth, Chief Justice Williams, Dr. Beman, Hon. A. D. Foster, Dr. Goodrich, Rev. Henry Dwight, and Dr. Magie.

That part of the Report relating to the missions to Oregon and to the Cherokees, was referred to Dr. Magie, Dr. Wyckoff, Rev. Orson Cowles, Rev. Peter Lockwood, Rev. George S. Boardman, Adriel Ely, Esq., and Rev. S. N. Robinson.

That part of the Report relating to the missions to the Choctaws and Dakotas, was referred to Rev. David Greene, Rev. Hermon H.


These committees subsequently made their reports, recommending that the several portions of the Report of the Prudential Committee be approved and adopted, which was done accordingly.

The committee on that part of the Annual Report which relates to the Home Department, reported as follows:

That the first thing which strikes them is the unusually large number of seven Corporate Members who, during the past year, have been called to their reward. Some were in the midst of great usefulness, all were deeply devoted to the work of missions. One had been, for many years, chairman of the Prudential Committee. These repeated instances of mortality admonish us that time is short, and what our hands find to do, we must do with our might. Some doubtless are present with us at this time, who will never attend another anniversary.

The arduous labors at the Missionary House have been prosecuted with renewed diligence and zeal. The committee are happy to learn, that the health of one of the Secretaries, who is now absent in Europe on account of his being overtasked, is improving, and that the hope of his full recovery is strongly entertained. Care exhausts as much as labor; and these beloved brethren have a strong claim upon our sympathy and prayers.

The committee learn with pleasure, that the system of agencies is nearly complete; it is hoped that during the present year, in consequence of a more thorough application, the resources of the churches will be more fully brought out. Although such a fearful responsibility rests upon the settled pastors, and they might lessen materially the labors of the District Secretaries, yet there is painful evidence that many do not meet the responsibility. The committee cannot but hope that the facts and statements of the Prudential Committee, and the earnest and affecting appeals of members of the Board at their meeting, will produce a favorable change in the minds of many of the friends of missions. An expectation was expressed at the last annual meeting that the amount raised the coming year to carry forward the work of converting the world would be greatly increased, that the debt of the Board would be lessened, if not wholly removed; but it has been increased rather than lessened, so that it now amounts to more than $34,000. When we think of the number of excellent returned missionaries who have given their time and efforts to the work of visiting the churches, and the number of agents who have labored in this department, the committee are constrained to express their deep grief at the state of the funds.

Four missionaries and nine assistant missionaries have been sent out the past year, and seven others have returned to their respective fields of labor.

The committee are happy to learn that a decided improvement has been made in the publications of the Board. To the Missionary Herald, one of the ablest and best conducted missionary journals in the world, are now added, a printed sheet, called the Journal of Missions, a most interesting paper, and the Youth's Dayspring, an attractive pamphlet, which ought to be in the hands of every youth in the country. By the help of these publications missionary knowledge may be communicated to every family of this great field. Nor should any pastor rest, till every Sabbath school and neighborhood is supplied. The report closes with a cheering view of
the prospect of the coming year. May every hope be realized, every talent be occupied, and every friend of missions labor for Christ as though this were to be his last year.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report which relates to Africa, made the following report:

That we now have, connected with our two missions on the western and south-eastern coasts of Africa, fifteen stations, and seventeen missionaries, and forty Christian laborers in all; that we have seven churches and one hundred members; that we have flourishing schools and a printing-press, shows the commencement of a humane and benevolent enterprise, which will not rest, till it has lighted the lamp of life in the central darkness of benighted Africa.

It ought not to be forgotten, that America, as well as other countries of the white race, owe a great debt to the African family. As the cupidity of Europe and of America has inflicted the most horrible wrongs and indescribable woes on the natives of Africa, surely a returning sense of justice, and especially a spirit of benevolence, will attempt to put an end to these wrongs and to remove these woes, by the communication of the light of truth and the power and hopes of the glorious gospel.

If the naval forces, which have been employed by some civilized nations, have been totally ineffectual for the suppression of the slave-trade, yet the principles of the gospel, implanted in the hearts of the uncivilized and barbarous natives of Africa, will exert a mightier energy, and will bestow upon them the blessings both of temporal and spiritual freedom.

We highly approve of the suggestion of the Prudential Committee in regard to the establishment of a theological seminary for the rearing up of native preachers from among the pupils of the schools among the Zulus, who have indicated the possession of talents which place them on an equality with the youth of other countries. And these preachers, it is thought, will be able in the most effective manner to convey the inestimable blessings of the gospel to the interior of this great moral desert, so that, in the fulfillment of the divine promise, Ethiopia shall “stretch forth her hands unto God.”

If there are great difficulties, arising from polygamy and other habits of the people, in the way of these African missions, yet the same gospel which, accompanied with the Spirit of God, has changed the degraded moral condition of other children of error and of sin,—sunk as low as they,—has power to subdue the spirit of licentiousness and intemperance amongst this people.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report which relates to the missions among the Armenians, the Greeks, and the Jews, submitted the following report:

In reference to the Armenian nation, it has long been known, that they are the most active, industrious, and enterprising of any of the Christian sects which are scattered throughout the Turkish empire. As merchants and bankers, they are found in almost every large city of Asia, from Tiflis to Calcutta. They are connected together by the strongest bonds of nationality and of personal interest; they possess, in many instances, vast wealth; and they continually operate upon each other, in all their dispersions, with great power as members of one united community. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn from this Report, that the religious movement which commenced among this people some years ago at Constantinople, has now extended to numerous and remote cities. Hundreds, and perhaps it may be said thousands, are waking up to a sense of their need of a more spiritual religion. They are
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

becoming dissatisfied with a system of mere forms, and are seeking for a
purer and more spiritual faith in the pages of the Bible, and in conversation
with our missionaries. There seems to be much reason for believing, that
the Armenian nation have reached a momentous period in their history;
and that from this time we may date the commencement of their elevation to
a purer faith, and a preparation for their becoming the instruments of bear-
ing the true gospel of Christ throughout extensive regions of the Eastern
world.

As to the mission among the Greeks, there is at least this encouragement,
that our excellent missionary, Dr. King, has been permitted to resume his
labors at Athens, without molestation. Though little, perhaps, can be ex-
pected from his instructions, while the people continue in their existing state
of political excitement, it is certainly proper that the station should be con-
tinued for the present, waiting, in the mean time, for the decisions of Prov-
dence as to the future.

The labors of our missionaries among the Jews, are attended, as yet, with
but little success. We have the strongest evidence, however, that they are
carried on in the best spirit. In the character of Mr. Schauffler, and his as-
sociates, we have the fullest assurance, that all which can be done by kind-
ness and perseverance, will be performed for the recovery of the lost sheep
of the house of Israel.

The committee on the Syrian mission report:

That, from the document furnished them, their general conclusion is one
of congratulation and encouragement. The field is a large one, extending
from the Mediterranean to the Tigris and the city of Mosul; and includes
five stations, namely, Beirut, Abeih, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Mosul: with three
out-stations, ten ordained missionaries, one physician, a printer, twelve fe-
male assistant missionaries, and four native preachers; total, twenty-eight.
It is also a field peculiarly interesting and important. Our brethren in the
first four of the stations are comparatively near each other. Their common
medium of operations is the Arabic language, that ancient tongue, virtually
the same with that of Abraham and the patriarchs of four thousand years
ago; a language spoken by about forty millions of people, and regarded as
sacred by all the followers of the false prophet. Some of them have made
great proficiency in its culture, and now speak, write, translate the Scrip-
tures, and preach the gospel in Arabic, with ease and correctness, if not with
force and elegance.

The committee have not any special suggestions to make; but they thank
God and take courage in view of all the particulars referred to them, and in
hope of future success in reclaiming all that land, and Jerusalem itself,
to the spiritual jurisdiction and reign of its only legitimate King and Savior,
the Lord Jesus Christ.

The committee on the Nestorian mission report as follows:

In reading the Report, we felt constrained to exclaim, What hath God
wrought? It is the continuance of good news from a far country, which is
like cold water to the thirsty soul, and which has refreshed and gladdened
the hearts of all the friends of the Redeemer, in the three preceding Annual
Reports of the Prudential Committee to this Board. The outpouring of the
Spirit upon the schools of that mission, in the revival which commenced
about the middle of last January, and which was still in progress at the
latest dates, has been wonderful. It is the Lord's doing and marvellous in
our eyes. And we recollect nothing more cheering and encouraging in the
history of modern missions, than the change which the gospel has wrought
among the Nestorians within the last four years.
If anything could make the friends of missions and the patrons of this Board in particular, thank God and take courage, surely these displays of his rich and abounding grace must do it. Here, it seems to your committee, is enough to assure the weakest faith, that God is hastening to fulfill his great and precious promises, in the conversion of the world, through the agency of his own appointment.

The committee on the Bombay and Ahmednuggur missions remark:

That having examined the documents submitted to their inspection, they find in them no occasion for extended remark. The facts and statements detailed by the Prudential Committee relative to these missions appear satisfactory and in many respects highly encouraging.

The committee on the Tamil missions reported as follows:

Some new items of interest appear in the Madras mission. The practice of preaching to the people in the public street and the front yard of the house, has been adopted, and proves widely influential and successful; not less than fifty thousand people have thus heard the gospel. The Old Testament, in Tamil, revised, is passing through the press in a neat edition, and continued attention is given to the perfection of the Tamil and English Dictionary. The schools prosper, and have been mainly supported by the friends of the mission in Madras, with but three hundred dollars expense to the Board. The death of Mrs. Scudder, who had been a missionary more than thirty years, is noticed, and a proper tribute of respect is paid to her piety, activity and usefulness. The printing establishment and type foundry are in full operation.

The Madura mission still grows in importance and interest. Experience has suggested some changes in the practical operations of this mission, which are now in progress; and which appear to be judiciously undertaken and for good reasons. More reliance is to be placed upon public preaching, and instruction in the vernacular language, and the use of the English language and instruction in western literature and science are to be reserved for such as have become more mature and experienced. The seminary is to be made to take somewhat more of the character of a theological school. Some special manifestations of divine influence have been given, and the future prospects of the mission seem highly flattering and hopeful.

Both of these missions strongly claim immediate and effective reinforcements.

The committee on the Ceylon mission say:

Though this mission has been called during the past year to mourn the loss of a beloved and efficient female helper, Mrs. Apthorp, and the removal by declining health of three missionaries and their wives from this interesting field, yet in the opinion of your committee there is no ground for discouragement, but much reason for thanksgiving and praise.

Though there have been no special seasons of the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon this field during the year, yet your committee believe it has been a year of decided progress in the work of the Lord. The mission press has been exerting its legitimate influence in spreading far and wide a knowledge of the Christian system among that heathen people, while the seminary and other schools which have been kept up in the villages have been furnishing a class of educated and Christianized young men and women who we trust will, at no very distant day, by their direct and reflex influence, bring paganism, in all its forms, into disrepute, by showing to the people a more excellent way. The power of the Holy Scriptures in these
missionary institutions has already been such that the enemies of our holy religion have been compelled in their opposition schools to introduce the Bible as a class book, so that those who do not preach the gospel of love are obliged to do so of contention.

Your committee would therefore recommend that immediate measures should be taken by the Board to supply the places of those brethren and sisters who have been removed by the providence of God, and that as soon as the condition of the treasury will allow, there should be a still further reinforcement provided.

The committee on so much of the Annual Report of the Prudential Committee as refers to the Siam, Borneo, and China missions, reported as follows:

That the Siam and Borneo missions of this Board are now closed. Although past afflictive dispensations of God's providence induced the anticipation of this event, yet hope suggested, that other things might be in store which would avert such an issue. The trial of our faith, in these visitations, may yet be unto the praise and glory of God's grace. That which we know not now, we shall know hereafter. But there are, in the review of the dealings of God, some results blended with these missions, which assure us we have not labored in vain.

The knowledge acquired respecting these lands of darkness; the presentation to the heathen mind of the gospel of the blessed God in the translation and publication of portions of the divine Word; and the hopeful conversion of even a few souls, is a recompense for the toil and expense incurred, and the suffering endured by the ambassadors for Christ who have lived and labored and suffered and died in this work.

In December, 1849, Mr. Hemenway, with his family, took leave of his brethren of other missions, and in due season arrived in this country. Not weary of his work, but fondly cherishing the remembrance of the past, and with anxious desires for the future, he indulges the hope of devoting the remainder of his days to planting the gospel in Siam. The spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway, manifested in their labor and in the trying circumstances under which it was evidently their duty to come home; their devotedness to their work, and desire to resume it, increase the regret felt that their missionary work should have been interrupted. May the Lord send them back, in his own time, well laden with the fruits of holiness.

The Borneo missionaries, both in enfeebled health, and now in this country, most anxiously indulge the hope of returning to their field of labor and of trial. Notwithstanding Karangan is, temporarily, without an ambassador for Christ to proclaim to the Dyak the way of salvation, there do not appear any fresh obstacles in the way of resuming this mission, so far as the people or the government are concerned. But the way seems open for a removal of a serious difficulty in the non-allowance of the Dutch colonial government, of our missionaries, to enter their field of duty, without a year's previous residence at Batavia. Other difficulties are found, however, in the uncertainty of the restoration of the health of the returned missionaries, and obtaining suitable men, either to accompany them if permitted to return, or to go without them and revive the mission.

While the Reformed Dutch churches have felt deeply affected by the termination, or at least the present interruption of their efforts, in this interesting field, their ministers and people cannot but feel the influence of the presence of these self-denying men, as they behold their faith and devotedness to the work which God has assigned them. Very many wrestling cries have ascended to heaven in their churches, and at their synodical meetings, for the blessing of God to descend upon these beloved servants of the Most
High; and that he would raise up, qualify and send forth with them, in the fullness of his own time, other laborers. The Lord hasten the day, and animate with a holy zeal this branch of Zion, that she may value her privilege and fulfill her obligation to come up to the standard of gospel requisition in preaching that gospel to every creature.

The China missions are full of interest. That at Canton tells of the progress made in the revision of the New Testament Scriptures, in which Dr. Bridgman bears a part, while temporarily residing at Shanghai; and ere long, this arduous and important work will be completed.

That difficulties have arisen to the members of this mission is true. They have been hindered in their work from the want of suitable accommodations wherein to conduct their public religious exercises; but having easy access to the surrounding villages, they are carrying the messages of salvation to the people in their houses, and practically presenting the great salvation to their attention, and asking them to receive it. They are bringing the youthful minds of a few under the direct influence of the light of science, and the far more glorious light of Divine Revelation.

The peculiar relation of education to the work of missions in China, and the extent to which it should be carried, can be determined only when sufficient light shall have been received on the whole subject. The mission press is sending forth the living word; prejudice against the missionaries is yielding; and there is now free access to millions of immortal minds.

The Anam mission has, for a season, suffered from affections in the removal of laborers, by death and temporary absence. The Rev. Mr. Doty has been interrupted in his work by broken health. It has, however, been in a good measure restored, and his work resumed. Mr. Talmage's return will facilitate the work in progress, but there are now needed at least four additional laborers. And the rich consolation abounding by Christ, the stated and orderly assembling in the sanctuary of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons for the worship of the true God, the conversion of souls to God, the steadfastness of those who have hopefully become new creatures in Christ Jesus, and their manifest progress in knowledge and piety, and the fact that others are asking for the way of salvation, assure us that God in Christ is to them their life.

Here, then, God appeals loudly and graciously to the Reformed Dutch churches, and especially to her pious young men; bidding them come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. There is ability enough in these churches to sustain the work, and God can and will give the willingness, if the spirit of prayer prevail. Will they not arise, and calling mightily on God, with believing hearts, secure the blessing for themselves, while seeking it for those who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

The Fuh-chau mission, established in 1847, having been strengthened by an increase of laborers, the operations of the mission have made steady and successful progress, notwithstanding the encountering of similar difficulties to those of the brethren at Canton and Amoy. The congregations on the Sabbath, varying from forty to fifty, are increasing, a marked seriousness being prevalent. And while prejudice, pride and moral blindness prevail, the missionaries are cheered by evidences that truth is piercing the mass of error in which the Chinese intellect has for ages been enveloped. This mission, surrounded by a population of two millions of souls, speaking the Fuh-chau dialect, and easy of access to the heralds of the cross of Christ, presents a wide and inviting field. More men are asked. And surely more are needed. Every thing, then, in the vast field of China, urges the prompt and powerful acceleration of the gospel chariot throughout this vast region. God is preparing the way in a marvellous manner, and bide the Christian church arise, put on her strength, and co-operate in the glorious advancement of his cause and kingdom throughout this land of darkness and of death.
The committee upon the Sandwich Islands mission report:

That, with the exception of the desolating gale which was permitted to sweep over Kohala, in December, 1849, and which destroyed the missionary church and school-houses at that place, the mission at the Sandwich Islands has continued, since the last annual meeting of the Board, to receive the approving smiles of the God of missions. Your committee have considered the additional regulations adopted by the Prudential Committee, during the past year, relative to the gradual separation of the churches at the Sandwich Islands from the care and control of the Board, and are satisfied of their wisdom and propriety. The reduction of the expenses of the mission for the year 1850, by which eight thousand dollars is saved to the Board, without materially impairing the efficiency and usefulness of our missionary operations there, shows the propriety of the course adopted in relation to this gradual throwing of the missionary churches and the missionaries connected with them upon their own resources.

Your committee also think favorably of the project of establishing a new mission in Polynesia, to be supported in part by contributions from the members of the native churches in the Sandwich Islands. The success of the mission already established by the Board in this portion of the islands of the Pacific, by which in the short period of thirty years a people has been raised from the lowest depths of heathenism to the character and standing of a Christian nation, affords the strongest ground for hope that similar results may be attained in the other islands of the Pacific, by proper exertions on the part of the Christians of the United States.

Since the last annual meeting the Prudential Committee has received information of another outrage, committed by a great and powerful nation, upon the feeble, unresisting and unprotected government of the Sandwich Islands. Neither the missionaries nor the mission property belonging to the Board were disturbed or directly interfered with by the proceedings of the French admiral at the time of the perpetration of this last outrage. But knowing the real cause of hostility on the part of the French government against the Sandwich Islanders, and recollecting what occurred at the time of the hostile visit of the frigate L'Artimise in 1839, your committee have reason to presume that neither the mission property of the Board, or the individual rights of the missionaries would be safe in case of a third hostile visit. Such a visit is not improbable, as the French, after the perpetration of the last outrage, left without having made any adjustment of the matters of complaint between them and the Hawaiian government. In that event, prompt and efficient efforts may and unquestionably will be necessary to prevent injury to the missionaries and the mission property. The chairman of your committee has therefore been directed to ask the Board to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the functions of the committee upon the Sandwich Islands mission be continued until the next annual meeting of the Board; and that it be authorized to take such measures, in concert with the Prudential Committee, as may be deemed advisable for the protection of the mission property and the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands: this resolution, however, is not to be construed to impair the right of the Prudential Committee to exercise such independent action on the subject as it may deem proper.

The report on the Oregon Indians, and the Cherokees, is as follows:

A dark cloud seems still to hang over the mission in Oregon. The cause has not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the tragedy which occurred in the fall of 1847. Three missionaries, with their wives, still remain in the country, but their labors are confined entirely to the white inhabitants.
Your committee hope the time is not distant when they will be able to resume their work among the Indians.

Nothing of very special interest has been witnessed among the Cherokees during the past year. The missionaries appear to have labored faithfully, and they have not been left without encouraging tokens of the Divine approbation. Considerable portions of the Scriptures have been translated into the native language. From these distant fields, among the sons of the forest, they send up their earnest requests for an interest in the prayers of Jesus' friends. We owe it to the cause as well as to the Master they serve, not to be forgetful of their request.

The committee on that portion of the Report, relating to the Choctaw and Dakota missions, say:

That, so far as they can judge, the documents committed to them present a fair view of the labors and success of those missions, and of their present condition.

The continuance of the converting influences of divine grace in the Choctaw mission for so many years, almost without intermission, and richly experienced the last year, with the consequent large ingatherings to the mission churches, calls for devout acknowledgment and praise to God. The liberal appropriations made by the Choctaw government and people for educating their children and youth, the exemplary contributions of individuals for religious and benevolent purposes, and their efficient and persevering labors for the education of those portions of their people which the missionaries cannot reach, are worthy of notice. Altogether the mission appears to be in a satisfactory and encouraging condition.

The committee regret to see it stated that their own laws for punishing crime and maintaining order are not efficiently administered by the Choctaw magistrates; and that, in consequence, disorder and crime abound. Hoping that more efficiency in this respect will soon be manifested, the committee see no reason why the Choctaws may not become permanently an intelligent, civilized and happy Christian community.

The Dakota mission, as presented in the Report, does not seem to call for any remark, further than to say that the patient and cheerful labors of the missionary brethren and sisters there, contending with the indifference of the Dakotas and other discouragements, entitle them strongly to the sympathy and prayers of the Board and all friends of missions.

The committee on that part of the Annual Report which relates to the Ojibwa, New York and Abenaquis Indians, remark:

That they have examined the documents relating to these missions. They have been gratified in learning that, notwithstanding the peculiar obstacles and discouragements which lie in the way of all efforts for the improvement of the Indian tribes, the missionaries have been favored with some success in enlightening the ignorant and elevating the degraded.

They are pleased to learn that as the lands of the Objibwa tribe have been purchased and ceded to the United States, and they are to remove to a more remote region, the missionaries, in fervent zeal for their welfare, have cast their lot with them and will accompany these sons of the forest to their distant home in the wilderness, making it also their own permanent abode in hope of promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of these benighted beings.

This change of location cannot but for a while at least break up the regular labors of the missionaries—yet it is believed some important advantages will be secured by carrying them beyond those baleful influences which their unprincipled white neighbors have long exerted over them.
In regard to the New York tribes and that of the Abenakis, as well as in reference to the one just named, your committee unite in believing that the missionaries of the Board to these various tribes are persevering amid various trials and discouragements in a great and good work; and that though present results have nothing peculiarly striking in their character, yet these servants of Christ are indeed building up the spiritual kingdom of God, and making numbers savingly acquainted with Him who loved them and bought them with his blood.

ABILITY OF THE BOARD TO CONDUCT MISSIONS ON A MORE EXTENDED SCALE.

Upon this subject Dr. Anderson read the following Special Report of the Prudential Committee:

The question, whether the Board can economically use much larger funds than are now at its disposal, and superintend a greatly enlarged system of missions, is practical; and the Prudential Committee submit a few facts and considerations in reply to it.

The principles which render large business establishments economical in the commercial world, substantially apply to missionary societies, and the following quotation from a distinguished writer on political economy, is altogether in point.

"In countries," he says, "in which are the largest markets, the widest diffusion of commercial confidence and enterprise, the greatest annual increase of capital, and the greatest number of large capitals owned by individuals, there is a tendency to substitute, more and more, in one branch of industry after another, large establishments for small ones. In England, the great type of all these characteristics, there is not only a perpetual growth of large manufacturing establishments, but also, wherever a sufficient number of purchasers are assembled, of shops and warehouses for conducting retail business on a large scale. These are almost always able to undersell the smaller tradesmen,—partly, it is understood, by means of division of labor arising from the great scale of the transactions; as it costs no more time, and not much more exertion of mind, to make a large purchase, for example, than a small one, and very much less than to make a number of small ones."*  

Facts are found in every part of our country to illustrate and confirm the remarks of this writer. In our large cities are merchants, with extended trading establishments; some employing as many as fifty or sixty salesmen and clerks, and even a greater number, each of them having a specific occupation and full employment in it; and so perfect is the division of labor, and the arrangement for individual accountability, that the whole great trading establishment is superintended by a single mind. It is said, that such large mercantile houses are, in this manner, enabled to do business at a less per centage of profit, than smaller houses can do. That is, the cost of working the system is thus reduced. In manufactures, there is found to be economy in committing large capitals to the management of single individuals. A capital of between one and two millions is known to be satisfactorily managed by a single treasurer, with the help of a clerk; while the same force would be needed for a capital not half as large. Another financial agent, managing a capital of a million and a half, was induced, by a moderate addition to his salary, to take the care of two other capitals amounting to nearly as much more.

It is thus the sagacity of mankind gives economy, momentum, and effect to the business of the world.

* Mills's Political Economy.
And is there not scope, and a loud call, for the same economizing, energizing process in the great work appertaining to Missionary Societies? The world is now literally opened to the gospel, and rendered accessible to the missionary, and the immense magnitude of the enterprise requires a corresponding extent of effort; and there are a thousand reasons, both at home and abroad, why the work should be committed to as few distinct organizations as possible. This is necessary to secure the least conflicting agency in raising the funds, the greatest economy in the management, the most perfect division of labor, the most varied and richest experience, and a proper concert of action and cooperation among the various societies engaged in the work. The capabilities of our system forms a subject, therefore, of much practical importance. If the Board, for instance, be able to conduct a system of missions containing twice or three times the present number of missionaries, and with only a small comparative increase in the labor and expense of the management, it would seem wise and proper that the organization be tasked to the full extent of its working capacity.

The extent of this working capacity,—having respect merely to the organization, and not to the persons at present employed,—the Prudential Committee propose briefly to illustrate. The organization includes the missions, as well as the various departments of trust and labor at home.

The working capacity of this organization relates to two objects,—the management of funds, and the directing of missions.

1. MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS.

The largest amount of funds yet placed at the disposal of the Board in one year, (not including the permanent funds,) was $318,000, while its ordinary income, of late years, has been about $251,000. But there are English Missionary Societies, which receive and disburse a much larger income. That of the Church Missionary Society is $500,000. Its permanent funds, moreover, are at least half a million; and to this might be added, in strict propriety, (as in all similar societies,) the estimated pecuniary value of the property in the several missions of that society, and of its working system, including all the means of its credit and influence;—the grand sum total that might be realized by the sale of these things, were there a market, in the Christian world, for such commodities; in other words, what it would cost to reproduce them. And to reproduce them would require an expenditure of not less than four or five millions of dollars; nor could it probably be done, at that or any other cost, in less time than thirty years. The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, last year, rose as high as $536,000. The funds of these societies, and of other English missionary societies in the receipt of large funds, are apparently as well managed now, as when not half as large; nor is there any reason to suppose, that the executive capacity of either of these organizations is yet fully tasked, or even approaching that result.

It is not doubted, that large funds for benevolent objects can be as well managed in this country, as in Great Britain. The receiving clerk, employed in the treasury of the Board, could receive, enter, and acknowledge, two or three times the present number of donations; and were it otherwise, the labor could be easily divided with another clerk. It would perhaps be better still to appoint an assistant treasurer, who might write a great part of the letters to donors. The Treasurer's business might thus be enlarged almost indefinitely, without necessarily oppressing him, or much increasing the expense. The Treasurer's accountability may be made as perfect for half a million, or a million of dollars, as it is for the present amount of income.
II. DIRECTING THE MISSIONS.

1. We need, in the first place, to have a precise and correct idea of what a foreign mission really is. The soldier may be said to fight his country's battles. But it cannot in like manner be said of the missionary, that he fights the battles of the church. He makes his conquests, not for the church, nor for any part of it, but for Christ. Christians, societies, churches, missionaries, by whomsoever, and in whatever manner the work is done, are all alike instruments in the hands of Christ. It will not do to build so vast and self-denying an enterprise on any other idea, than that the missionary goes on his mission solely in the performance of his own individual, personal duty to the Lord Jesus. He goes not as the servant of the Board, nor of the churches, but only of his divine Lord. Missions on a large scale cannot be successfully conducted for a long time,—certainly not by means of married missionaries,—upon any other basis. There is not enough of spiritual power in any combinations of motives, short of the Savior's redeeming love and high command in their bearing on the individual disciple, to exert a controlling influence over the parental feelings, as they often become developed in the lapse of years. The whole undertaking needs to rest on this one motive, and to take from it its shape and character. The missionary should go forth in obedience to his own private convictions of having received a call from the Holy Ghost, like Paul and Barnabas, and in the discharge of his own personal duty to Christ. And it is only after he has made known his convictions, and the decision to which he has come, that his fellow-christians, who regard it as their part of the duty to bear the expenses of the enterprise, decide, (which they do through their chosen agents,) whether he be such a missionary as they will gladly support among the heathen. Thus it is in respect to every missionary. The work is a partnership. The greatness and difficulty of the enterprise lead Christians to associate for its performance,—each, however, in view of his own personal duty to the great Lord of the enterprise. The specific obligation assumed by each party is, to see that the other is properly aided in doing his portion of the work. It is for this purpose alone, that the association is formed.

2. The missions are all organized bodies, and they are so for the purpose of self-government; and the administration of their internal affairs, just as far as possible, is intrusted to them. Each mission, when of the proper size, is left to determine the stations of its members, to manage its schools and its printing, to train and employ its native helpers, to superintend its native pastors and churches, and virtually to dispose of all the funds committed to it by the Prudential Committee. To enlarge the number of persons, therefore, is to increase the self-directing capacity of the missions themselves, and so to diminish the actual weight of responsibility on the Prudential Committee.

3. It is the business of the Prudential Committee to superintend the working of this self-governing system of missions; and this it does mainly on the basis of reports, letters, and journals received from the missions. It is obvious, then, that the stronger the missions are in respect to numbers, piety, talent, and practical wisdom, the more easy will it be for the Prudential Committee to perform its duties in relation to them. An increase in the number of missions, organized in different and dissimilar fields, will obviously have the effect to add to the labors and cares of the Committee, though not even then in proportion to the number of the missions. But what is now under consideration, is an increase in the number of the missionaries, in fields already occupied by the Board.

To see more clearly that such an increase of missionaries will not be at all oppressive to the Prudential Committee, we should consider the nature of the business they have to perform. The Committee does not prepare and
keep the docket of business, and see that every item is reasonably presented, and in its proper order, for their attention. This is true of committees in all similar institutions; as it is, also, in banking houses, and manufacturing and railroad companies. Such committees, by whatever name called, judge, advise, decide; and this the Prudential Committee aims to do thoroughly, in respect to all the business. It is the duty of secretaries, treasurers, or other executive officers, to see that the business is attended to in its proper order, and that it is properly presented,—of those who are required to devote their whole time to it, make it their earnest study, and who are, or ought to be, acquainted with all its facts and all its relations. Nor is there danger of an intelligent committee's being seriously misled. The executive officer, who should make a false statement of facts, would be like a cashier who presents a false account. If he does it knowingly, he is dishonest; if he repeatedly does it through ignorance, he is incompetent. He cannot do it often, nor for any length of time, without detection.

It would not be necessary for the Prudential Committee to devote more time than they now do to official business, even should the existing missions come to have double their present number of missionaries. They could hardly afford, indeed, to give more time to the business, than they now do. If this labor be done thoroughly, we can perceive that it will be no unpleasant addition to the labors of the Committee, and scarcely even an addition, should most of the missions under their care be much larger than they now are. With how much more interest and pleasure would the excitement of the "Committee Room" be anticipated, were the Sandwich Islands mission extended to new groups of Islands in the North Pacific, and the missionary force doubled in that ocean; were the number of missionaries quadrupled in the two African missions; were it trebled among the Jews of Turkey; rendered one-fourth larger among the Armenians; doubled in Syria, and among the Nestorians; trebled among the Maharrats; doubled in Southern India and Ceylon; quadrupled in China; and made a fourth larger among the North American Indians! This would make the number of our missionaries more than twice as great as it is at present; and the increase is one, in every case, which ought soon to be made.

4. Such an increase in the number of the missionaries would not add materially to the labors of the Treasurer. His correspondence is with the treasurers of the missions, and rarely with the different members. And he can as easily remit to a mission a bill for two hundred pounds sterling, as for one hundred pounds.

5. It is also a fact, that the official correspondence, though it increases with the number of the missions, does not increase in proportion to the number of the missionaries in existing missions. The missions being self-governing communities, the larger they are, and the more opportunity they thus give their members for social intercourse, the less need is there of writing to individual members. Large missions may occasionally fall into disorder, and they then require much attention; but it is not often that two missions are disordered at one time; and there certainly is more satisfaction, intellectual and moral, in efforts to set large bodies right, than small ones. Curtailments in the expenditures of a mission, arising from a falling off in the funds, always increase the necessity for more correspondence. But large missions, as a general thing, do not press more heavily on the
department of correspondence, than small missions. The letters addressed
to such missions are perhaps somewhat longer, perhaps somewhat more
elaborate, but on the whole there is but little increase of care and labor.

To all this is to be added the ceaselessly onward progress in discovering
the natural relations of things appertaining to the work of missions, the
settling of principles and usages, and the systematizing of labors. The
processes of thought, which oppressed the minds of Worcester and Evarts,
were long since embodied in simple maxims and usages; and though there
are difficult problems to be yet solved in conducting missions, the solutions
are going on, and experience has made no small progress, through the
divine blessing, in reducing the old chaos of facts into something like order
and beauty. And this process is constant; there is no apparent end to it;
and the effect is continually to enlarge the ability of the Prudential Com­
mittee and of the Secretaries to attend to the increasing facts, and to accom­
plish the increasing business, of their several departments.

It appears from the past reasoning, that our organization,—though none
too large for the work attempted, nor for the work actually accomplished,—
is sufficient for a much larger operation. Scarcely any of the missions
have yet attained their natural growth. A considerable enlargement of
funds and missionaries, would be even a relief to all the parties concerned.
It would also be economical. The expenses of business do not increase
proportionally with the business itself. The per centage diminishes as the
business enlarges.

6. There is another view of the subject, which must by no means be
overlooked. It results from the very nature of our enterprise, that our sys­
tem of missions cannot possibly exist in a prosperous state, without creating
an imperative necessity for constant enlargement, both in the number of mis­
sionaries, and in the amount of expenditure. This was shown at the Special
Meeting of the Board, in the year 1842. It was then argued, and the Board
admitted the correctness of the reasoning, that foreign missions are like a
family, in which the children advance in physical, intellectual and moral
development, make increasing demands for food, clothing and education, and
must be prepared to take an independent and useful stand in the world; that
this progress is as much a part of the missionary constitution, as it is of the
family constitution; and that missions, being once instituted, are subject,
like so many families, to the inevitable necessity of being progressive, until
they reach a certain point of development, or of suffering the most destruc­
tive evils. Indeed the Prudential Committee have long believed that, by
the very nature which God has given to our enterprise, we are shut up to the
alternative of such a progress, or of a certain and ruinous decline. It is
implied, however, in what has been said, that there is a point beyond which
the expenses need not go, and where, after a little time, they begin to
decline;—as we see at the Sandwich Islands, where they have already
diminished full one-third.

The Prudential Committee ask, what would be gained by reducing the
number and variety of our present missions? The only effect would be to
weaken the hold which the system has on the attention and interest of the
Christian community, and so to diminish our income even faster than our
expenses. We shall never be able really to economize by reduction, nor
thus to gain a firmer and safer stand. Our system of missions must retain
its whole interesting variety of climate, country, people, languages, social
state, and religions. It was because it had this varied interest, in great
measure, under God, that the withdrawal of so large a number of Presby­
terian supporters, thirteen years ago, when the General Assembly’s Board
of Missions was formed, created no greater pecuniary embarrassment; and
with a system so varied and interesting, and with God’s continued favor,
there is no serious cause for great apprehension in respect to the future.
But the invariable condition of prosperity for this and every other system
of missions to the heathen, is a progressive increase in the number of its laborers and in the amount of its expenses.

Nor is the possibility granted us, by the King of Zion, of standing much longer where we now are. We cannot do it, for any length of time. We must either go forward, or we must go backward.

In conclusion, we may regard the Bible and Tract Societies, the Societies for Foreign and Domestic Missions, the Theological and Sabbath School Societies, and other similar classes of benevolent religious associations, now existing in the Christian world, as together constituting one grand Evangelical Voluntary Association of Christians, recently formed for obeying Christ's last command. The whole annual expenditure is supposed not yet to exceed five millions of dollars; but, with its present experience, this great association could as well expend ten times that amount. It would be possible for it to act as one association, and to be recognized as such by the Christian world, but for the operation of two causes—the division of nations; creating a necessity for American, English, French and German societies; and the prevalence of certain doctrinal peculiarities, relating to the constitution of churches and the ministry,—consistent, however, with the great evangelical basis, of holding Christ the Head. In the present state of opinion and feeling in Christendom, national and denominational societies are inevitable. But there is no necessary cause for a further division,—no third cause, yet to be found, in the unmanageable size of existing incomes, and existing systems of missions. The societies now in operation can all accomplish a much greater work than they now do. Let the economy, wisdom, energy, and efficiency of the largest possible associations be tried; let kindred denominations, agreeing substantially in the constitutions of their churches and ministry, let Christians of the like faith all over a great nation, act together, if they can, in a grand and glorious system of missionary efforts; and thus each individual Christian have the satisfaction of putting his hand to what shall seem to himself a great enterprise; of standing in visible beneficial connection with many nations, and hundreds of millions of the heathen; and of seeing the fruits of his own labors, and the special answers to his own prayers, so as he can never see them in a more limited sphere of operation.

THE CHURCHES ABLE TO FURNISH MORE MEANS.

In connection with the foregoing document, Dr. Pomroy also read a Special Report of the Prudential Committee, designed to show how a much larger sum than is now given by the churches can be raised for the support of missions under the care of the Board. This Report commences by asking the question, "How can the Board raise $500,000 a year?" and proceeds as follows:

In answering this question, the Committee assume, as they think they are fully warranted to do, that the Board still enjoys the confidence of the Christian public as largely as it ever did; that the new objects of beneficence which have arisen have by no means exhausted the resources of the churches; and that no reason or cause exists why its influence should be checked or destroyed. Of the reality of these things they have the strongest assurance. The evidence, indeed, is so manifest and abundant, that they deem it quite unnecessary to stop a moment either for proof or illustration, and will proceed at once to inquire, Whether the Christian community is able to raise the sum in question for the cause of foreign missions.

That such ability exists will, it is thought, be made evident by a few undeniable facts.

Reckoning the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch and Congregational denominations, there are, according to a careful estimate recently made, not less
than three thousand one hundred and forty-nine churches ostensibly co-operating with the Board, embodying an aggregate of three hundred and thirty-five thousand members. The number of churches and communicants, the sums annually contributed in the several Districts, and the average amount to each member, will be seen by the following table. The Districts are arranged according to the average amount given by each individual, beginning with the lowest.

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<td>44,000</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
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3,149 335,000 $246,800

Average to each church, $78.37; general average to each member, 74 cents.

These facts and estimates were furnished by the District Secretaries in their respective fields. In several instances, as regards the number of churches and of members, they were obliged to make estimates according to their best judgment. The annual contributions mentioned, they consider a fair average. No allowance is here made for those, on the one hand, who contribute nothing, which is not less than one-third of the whole number, whether of churches or of members; nor, on the other, for the contributions of Sabbath schools, or of those members of our congregations, not church-members, who are accustomed to give cheerfully, and, in not a few instances, generously, to this cause. These two classes of items may perhaps balance each other.

All the statements are sufficiently exact for our present purpose. Behold then the result:—THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE churches, with THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND members, giving annually to the great enterprise of foreign missions, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, being an average to each church of SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS, and to each member of SEVENTY-FOUR CENTS. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand members of the body of Christ, bought with blood, in covenant with God, having a hope full of immortality, and the glories of an eternal heaven before them, giving for the conversion of the heathen world, on an average, SEVENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR! They have food, and raiment, and shelter. Not a few of them are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. Their houses are full of all good things. They go to the sanctuary. They dedicate their little ones to God. And when the sweet message of his love and mercy distils upon them as the dew, they say, how good, how kind! They have pity on the poor "heathen in his blindness." They pray God to send forth laborers, and gather in the great harvest of the perishing nations. They long to see the day of millennial glory. And then, in the greatness of their compassion, and their deep gratitude, they open their hearts and hands and lay on God's altar seventy-four cents a year—TWO MILLS A DAY! Is this the measure of their ability? No man, in his senses, will pretend any such thing. One half cent a day from each of these three hundred and thirty-five thousand members, would pour into the treasury more
that six hundred thousand dollars a year. Besides, it should be remembered, as already stated, that there is a large number of generous-hearted men in our congregations, not members of the church, who give regularly and cheerfully to this cause. Nor is it to be forgotten that about eight thousand dollars are annually contributed by people in foreign countries; that more than five thousand dollars a year are known to be given by children, and how much more we do not know. It is idle to waste words on this point. The ability of these churches to raise five hundred thousand dollars a year for the cause of foreign missions, without trenching at all upon their contributions to other objects, is beyond all question.

The Committee, therefore, will proceed to show, in the next place, how this may be done.

1. Let the children and youth in all our Sabbath schools be enlisted. This can be done. It is right, and greatly important, that it should be done. At the lowest calculation, there cannot be less than five hundred thousand children in the three denominations that sustain the Board, old enough to be connected with Sabbath schools. An average of one cent a month from each of them, would amount to sixty thousand dollars a year. The impulse thus given would increase in power, and the second year they would advance to eighty or one hundred thousand dollars. If pastors, superintendents and teachers, would interest themselves in this matter, give a copy of the Youth’s Dayspring to every pupil, and encourage contributions for this object, as is already done in many schools, the results would surprise every one. The penny contributions of children to some of the English missionary societies constitute a very large item in the sum total of their receipts.

2. Let those churches and individual members of churches, who never or very rarely indeed, do anything for this cause, come forward, like Christian men and Christian women, and do their part, and the receipts of the Board will very soon be doubled. In regard to some of the members here referred to, covetousness is the grand obstacle. They love their money, but they do not love the Savior, nor the souls of men. There is little hope of their doing anything for this cause, till they are converted. By far the largest part, however, probably, do nothing because they have so little information on the subject. They read nothing, no one calls upon them to contribute, they hear little or nothing respecting it, their sympathies are not enlisted, their consciences are not aroused, and the result is just what might be expected,—they give nothing. But let the darkness and wretchedness of the heathen be spread out before them; give them a glimpse of the awful doom that awaits all idolaters; let them read and ponder the Journal of Missions or the Missionary Herald; and if they are Christians, they will feel that they must do something. Only let measures be adopted by pastors, churches, church sessions, conferences, associations, presbyteries, classes, and consociations, to bring the subject of foreign missions before every church, and every church member, and every member of the congregations within their limits, at least once a year, and with God’s blessing the treasury of the Board will very soon be full to overflowing. All this, however, will require labor—but it is labor which can and ought to be performed, and the responsibility in the premises lies somewhere.

3. Let the friends of the cause in all our congregations who are accustomed to give more or less, at once increase their contributions, and if need be, very much increase them. The Committee are aware, that some contributors, in all probability, cannot and ought not to double their donations; but nineteen out of twenty, perhaps forty-nine out of fifty, can do it, without embarrassment, and with almost no self-denial. It would be better for them to do so, better for their families, better for the churches, and better for a benighted and perishing world. If the gospel must be published through the earth, and many who call themselves Christians will not aid in the work, then they who are willing to do their full share, must do the more; and the greater
will be their reward, in the kingdom of heaven. If the exigencies of the
cause require it, they can surely submit to a little self-denial for the sake
of Him who “though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor.” “Were
Christians willing to abridge their luxuries and diminish somewhat an
expenditure, which betrays more of conformity to the world, than it increases
personal or domestic comfort, and thus furnish the means of sending
the bread of life to the famishing millions of our race, nothing almost, that man
could do, would be more likely to startle and rouse a sleeping generation.”
This would be something new and strange to attract the public eye, and to
demonstrate that the gospel is mightier than human selfishness. But how
sad the spectacle, to behold so many passing down the stream of years,
clinging to the world, and bearing to the judgment-seat the stain of their
brother’s blood—the blood of lost souls.

4. There are individuals, in the churches, to whom God has intrusted
wealth, who could, if need be, easily increase the revenues of the Board to
five hundred thousand dollars a year. They are to be found in Boston,
New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in different
parts of the country. They could give two hundred and fifty thousand dol­
ars a year to this cause, without embarrassment to their business, and with­
out the loss of a single luxury which they now enjoy. Such an act would be
a vast blessing to themselves, and their children, and would greatly encour­
ge the friends of God and man all over the world. It would bring glory
to the great King, and enhance the bliss of heaven. Christ has given to all
his friends, the poor not less than the rich, the right and the privilege of be­
ing co-workers with him, and God forbid that the wealthier portion of the
flock should ever deprive the poorer of this birthright. But when it comes
to pass that the funds of our benevolent institutions are exhausted, and the
cause of Christ has need, and the calls of God, in his providence, are urgent;
then, surely, is the time for the Christian men and women to whom God has
given much, to inquire, whether they are not bound to devise liberal things—
to give of their abundance, and according to their abundance. The property
in their hands may be regarded as a kind of reserved fund for Christianity
to fall back upon in time of need. And if such a time ever existed, in the
history of the gospel among benighted nations, it is certainly now. Wide
and effectual doors are open and opening on every hand. The cries of the
perishing, from every section of the globe, are waxing louder and louder.
Help must come from some quarter. Men and means must be provided.
It becomes those who are “rich in this world’s goods,” to whom also God
has given that which the riches of the universe cannot buy, to consider well
what He would have them do, in such a day as this. There never was a
time, probably, since the world began, when rich men had it in their power
to do so much to bless and save a lost world; and for this reason, there never
was a time when wealth seemed so valuable and so desirable to one who
has a heart to do good.

Let, then, the children and youth in all our Sabbath schools be enlisted
in this good cause; let the churches and individual members who have hith­
erto done nothing, or next to nothing, come up to the work and do their full
share; let those who have been accustomed to give even liberally and cheer­
fully, make arrangements at once to increase, and if need be, very much
increase their donations; and let the rich stand ready with their abundance,
to make up all deficiencies; and the revenues of the Board, during the cur­
rent financial year, cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars.

Some, however, may be disposed to inquire, whether the Committee, after
all, really expect that this will be done.

In reply, it may be said, that will depend on the amount of piety in the
churches, and the measure in which the spirit of Christ shall be shed down
upon them. If they shall understand the wretched condition of the heathen;
if they shall see and confess their obligations to Christ; if they shall be made
to know his will, and are in truth his friends and followers; may they not be
expected to do it? Certainly this will be their aim. To say otherwise respecting them, would be an impeachment of Christianity itself. Christ has declared his friends and followers to be those “who do his will”—“who keep his commandments.” Spread before the minds of these three hundred and thirty-five thousand professed Christians the darkness and the doom of five hundred millions of their kindred in the realms of pagan night; show them the command of Christ, in letters of light and love, in the closing paragraph of his gospel; and who is authorized to say, that they will not obey it—but will act like aliens and enemies? If the love of Christ be in them, it will constrain them.

The Committee, certainly, do expect a very decided advance in the revenues of the Board, during the current financial year; and they confidently expect, that, at no distant day, its annual receipts will not be less than half a million. The country is in a state of perhaps unparalleled prosperity. A tide of wealth is rolling in upon it. If the Spirit be poured upon us from above, what may not be expected? If the members of this Board, corporate and honorary, its officers, the district secretaries and agents, the pastors of churches, and all the true-hearted friends of this cause, shall do their duty, in some good measure, the results that will be disclosed at the next annual meeting and at each subsequent one, will both astonish and delight all the friends of God and man who may hear them.

The true mission of the church of God in this country can hardly be misapprehended. She has been placed on this pinnacle of Christian privileges, and endowed with this rich inheritance of means and facilities for doing good, in order that she may be, as her divine Lord was, “a light to them that sit in darkness.” Oh, if she would stand forth in the “glorious beauty” which it is her privilege to wear, encompassed with the radiance of truth and love, proclaiming glad tidings, publishing salvation, how soon would the darkness be rolled away, and the nations acknowledge their Redeemer and their God! It is her high honor to blow the trumpet of the everlasting gospel loud enough and long enough to make its thrilling notes heard in every quarter of the heathen world. If she fulfills her heaven-appointed ministry, God will bless her, and she shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon. Many nations will call her blessed. But if she falter, and shrink from the toil and self-denial of this great enterprise, the day will come when her light shall be quenched, her sanctuaries defiled, and all her pleasant things laid waste. The kingdom of heaven will be taken from her, and given to another people.

After the reading of these Special Reports, several members of the Board took part in an animated discussion growing out of the topics suggested by them. The correctness of the positions taken seemed to be fully admitted by all, and a strong hope was expressed, and by some of the speakers a decided belief, that the churches would, immediately, greatly increase their contributions, and furnish the Board with a very much larger sum, from year to year, than it has hitherto received.

The Reports were referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Beman, Dr. Hopkins, A. G. Phelps, Esq., Rev. David Greene, C. M. Lee, Esq., Rev. David Malin, George L. Weed, M. D., Hon. L. B. Ludlow, Rev. H. Kendall, Rev. Ray Palmer, and Judge Taylor.

This committee subsequently made the following report.

The importance of the subjects of inquiry embraced in these documents, must strike every mind which is at all familiar with the missionary work; and few discussions have ever been submitted to the consideration of this Board, of deeper practical interest than these. These inquiries, moreover,
are seasonable and well-timed. The period has arrived, in the history of
what we believe to be our divinely appointed enterprise, when the questions
here presented and considered, or kindred ones, must be met, and thoroughly
examined, and coolly and conscientiously decided, for practical uses here-
after. They are questions which originate in the natural progress of things,
and they should be disposed of in their proper time and order.

In looking at the extended operations of this Board, at the length and
breadth and promise of the field already occupied, the amount of labor to be
performed, the number of agencies to be employed and kept in constant and
living activity, the funds to be appropriated amidst conflicting claims, the
pecuniary responsibilities to be sustained, and the delicate and complicated
machinery to be kept in motion, by a hundred springs, seen and unseen, the
inquiry will sometimes very naturally occur, Would it not be better to com­
m it this onerous task to separate organizations, and not force too much
upon the same hands, nor expect too much of the same minds? Would not
this process simplify the operations, and be likely to secure, in all respects,
more favorable results? Is there not danger that the whole system may
break down under its own weight, and prove a failure under the superabun­
dance of its own prosperity?

Your committee deem these inquiries correctly and definitively settled by
the report, on this subject, put into their hands. Its arguments need not
be repeated here. It has been read to this Board, and, no doubt with deci­
sive effect. It is hardly necessary for your committee to endorse its senti­
m ents, for they have long since been endorsed by universal experience. Its
reasonings are sustained by a sound philosophy, its positions are acted upon
in all the great mercantile and manufacturing establishments of our world.
In the judgment of your committee, our present system is not only working
well, but is capable of using safely and economically much larger funds than
have yet been committed to this Board, and of scattering spiritual blessings
over a much broader field than Providence has yet permitted them to oc­
cupy. The public mind will be at rest on this subject, when the document
in question is printed and read by our churches.

The other report, put into the hands of your committee, presents an old
subject, but one which will lose nothing of its importance or interest while
an inch of human territory remains to be subdued to the sceptre of the Son
of God. Can the annual receipts of this Board be materially increased, and
what measures should be adopted for this purpose, are the questions dis­
cussed in this paper. The statistics and reasonings embodied in this report,
prove most conclusively, that the cause of foreign missions has not yet
taken that deep hold on the heart of the church which must be secured
before the bright day of promise can come. The spirit of liberality in giving,
with many noble exceptions to be sure, lingers far behind some other things
which have an intimate connection with the regeneration of our world. The
money power, according to the present order of things, must be brought up
to our help, or our progress must be retarded, and that too within a very
limited period. Our clear morning will be followed by a faint or hazy noon,
and that will be succeeded by a sad decline. And shall the magnificence
of this enterprise be retarded for the want of a little money? Let the rich
men in the church of Christ, answer this question. Let poor believers, "rich
in faith," and used to self-denials, settle this point. Let the ministers at the
altar, and the entire church of God, and this great republic, whose honor and
prosperity are intimately blended with such a work as this, and which is
favored above all nations under the broad canopy of the heavens, solve these
inquiries. It is but little we want. Our mark would be that of the report,
$500,000 for the current year. And this sum could be raised in a few days,
for a railway, or a line of steamers. It would be deemed a trifling sum for
the prosecution of any great worldly scheme. If "the children of this world
are wiser in their generation than the children of light," let it not be said
that they have more faith in their proposed ends, or more liberality in their outlays to compass them. "They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, we an incorruptible."

Your committee forbear to recommend any particular system of means by which the sum proposed may be secured, because they are well aware that the same measures would not work equally well in all places. These may be safely left with the ministers and churches. But certain ends or objects should be aimed at and secured, by all, and everywhere. And if these are kept in view, we can hardly fail of securing from the Christian community, in this land, the sum which has been named.

The leading principle should be this,—to reach, if possible, every individual in the churches and congregations which sustain any connection with this Board. Not one should be overlooked. And in prosecuting this object, let the principle be carried out in some such details as these:

Let every member of the church be urged, as a matter of duty and conscience, to give something,—the rich abundantly, the poor liberally:

Let the missionary work be laid before the minds of those who are not professors, but who think the gospel true, and its influences always benign, and much more may be received from this source than has been obtained heretofore. We mean, let this application be made specifically and personally, and liberal minds and generous hands will help us more than ever:

Let all the children in our families and Sabbath schools be well instructed in the most interesting details of the missionary work, and especially in those which respect the native condition, and the education and attainments of heathen children in mission schools, and their little hearts will melt, and their little hands will help us:

And above all,—and though "last, not least,"—commission those "women who have" always "helped us in the gospel" to do a work for us that nobody else can do. Let the redeemed female community think of the condition of their sex under the dense and overhanging shades of paganism,—of mothers, sisters, daughters, sisters, in their deep degradation, and they will act. And, with all these agencies and influences at work, we need not ask the Lord to make windows in heaven, and send down the wished-for treasure,—the earth shall give up her wealth, and the sum of $500,000 shall be the product of the next annual harvest, when we again come together, "bringing our sheaves with us:" and this money, the giving of which shall make no one the poorer, shall, in the hands of this Board, and by the special influence of God the Spirit, make glad this poor, dying world.

LETTER FROM ARMENIAN PASTORS.

Dr. Anderson communicated a translation of a letter from a meeting of the evangelical Armenian pastors, addressed to the Board; and it was voted that the Secretaries be instructed to return an answer to the letter.

NEW MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

A committee on new members and officers was appointed, consisting of Hon. A. D. Foster, Dr. Goodrich, Hon. William J. Hubbard, Judge Taylor, Dr. Magie, Rev. Harvey Coe, and Rev. Silas Aiken. This committee recommended that the following persons be elected as Corporate Members of the Board, and they were duly elected.

Hon. William T. Eustis, Boston, Mass.
Hon. John Aiken, Andover, Mass.
John Kingsbury, Esq., Providence, R. I.
Robert W. Condit, D. D., Oswego, N. Y.
The committee also recommended the re-election of the former officers of the Board, with the exception of two members of the Prudential Committee, Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, deceased, and William W. Stone, Esq., who has removed to New York. To fill these vacancies the committee nominated Hon. William T. Eustis, of Boston, and Hon. John Aiken, of Andover. The officers nominated were then elected by ballot, for the ensuing year, and are as follows:

**Theodore Peelinghuysen, LL. D., President.**
**Thomas S. Williams, LL. D., Vice President.**


*Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, Hon. William T. Eustis, Hon. John Aiken,*


*Samuel M. Worcester, D. D., Recording Secretary.*

*Henry Hill, Esq., Treasurer.*

*Moses L. Hale, Esq. Hon. Samuel H. Walley,*

**Secretaries for Correspondence.**

**Prudential Committee.**

**Auditors.**

**RESIGNATION OF DR. ALEXANDER.**

A communication was read from Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., stating that his advanced age and professional duties rendered it inconvenient for him to attend the annual meetings of the Board. For this reason, and also because he had been appointed President of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, he tendered his resignation as a Corporate Member of this Board. His resignation was accepted.

**PLACE AND PREACHER FOR THE NEXT MEETING.**

A committee was appointed to designate the place and preacher for the next annual meeting, consisting of Dr. Cummings, Dr. Taylor, Henry Hill, Esq., A. G. Phelps, Esq., Dr. Magie, Rev. C. Eddy, and Horace Holden, Esq. This committee made a report, recommending the city of Portland, Maine, as the place of the next annual meeting, and Rev. David H. Riddle, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., as the preacher, and Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., of New York, as his substitute. They recommended, also, that Rev. Messrs. Chickering, Dwight, Carruthers, and Cummings, with deacons Cutter, Storer, Oxnard, Swan, and Gould, be the committee of arrangements. The report was adopted.

**RESOLUTIONS.**

_Resolved_, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Storrs, for his sermon delivered before the Board, Tuesday evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.
Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the numerous families of different denominations in the city of Oswego, for their liberal hospitality, and the truly Christian kindness in which the members of the Board have so largely shared during the present week.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the First and Second Presbyterian churches and congregations in Oswego, for the use of their respective houses of worship, at this annual meeting; and also to the choir of singers for their very acceptable services.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Directors of the Syracuse and Oswego Rail-Road, and of other Rail-Road Companies east of Syracuse, and to those proprietors of steamboats who have reduced the fare of persons who wished to attend our annual meeting.

DEVOtIONAL SERVICES.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Beman, and at the opening sessions of the following days prayer was offered by Dr. Wisner, Dr. Humphrey and Dr. Bond. The concluding prayer was offered by Dr. R. W. Condit. The Board also united in prayer, with different individuals, at several times during the progress of the meeting; and during the last hour of Thursday forenoon, business was suspended for a season of devotional exercises, during which an address was made by Rev. Leon Pilatte, of Paris, France.

The annual sermon was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Dr. Storrs; the introductory prayer having been offered by Dr. Magie.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, meetings were held simultaneously in the First and Second Presbyterian churches, to accommodate the large number of persons who desired to attend. At these meetings, in connection with devotional exercises, addresses were delivered by different returned missionaries and other persons.

On Thursday afternoon the members of the Board united with a large number of Christians of different denominations, in commemorating the death of their common Lord in the ordinance of the Supper, in the First and Second Presbyterian churches. The services in the First church were conducted by Dr. M. Hopkins and Dr. N. Adams, and those in the Second church by Dr. Beman and Dr. B. C. Taylor.

After attending to some business on Friday morning, the remainder of the session was spent in devotional services, during which Rev. Mr. Stoddard, of the Nestorian mission, and Rev. Mr. Poor, of the Ceylon mission, made addresses in behalf of themselves and other brethren, affectionately taking leave of the Board, in expectation of returning to their respective fields of labor before the next annual meeting. Addresses were also made by Dr. Adams, of Boston, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, and by Dr. R. W. Condit, in behalf of the people of Oswego.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned to meet at Portland, Maine, on the Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of September, 1851, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Thus has passed another of those annual meetings of the Board which bring together so large a number of the friends of missions,
and excite so deep an interest in the minds of many who wait for the salvation of God among the nations of the earth. The number of corporate and honorary members present was not as large as on some former occasions; but the house in which the business meetings were held was uniformly filled, and had more been present from a distance, fewer of the friends of the cause at Oswego and the vicinity could have enjoyed the privileges of the meeting. It was good to be there. Nothing occurred to disturb the delightful harmony with which all minds contemplated the great work of preaching the gospel to the world, and all hearts, it may be hoped, felt something of the constraining influence of the love of Christ. The closing meeting, of Friday morning, especially, will long be remembered as a season of much religious profit as well as of high enjoyment.

But though all present seemed to be of one heart and one mind, so that the meeting was indeed harmonious and good, many will feel a degree of painful emotion as they notice that still the great question connected with the prosecution of the missionary work seems to be this,—How shall means be procured for its more vigorous prosecution? All agree that more can be done. All agree that more should be done. All see that the openings abroad are many, and that the facilities now given to the church, in the good providence of God, for sending the gospel to every people, and bringing the whole human family under the influence of the truth, are very great. And yet, from year to year the amount contributed to the cause, and the number of laborers abroad, continues very much the same. It cannot be believed that it will always be so; and many will be united in the hope and the prayer that the proceedings of this meeting may do much to occasion in the churches that decided increase of feeling, prayer and effort, which all desire to see.
FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Since the last Annual Meeting, seven Corporate Members of the Board have rested from their earthly labors. We refer to Samuel Agnew, M. D., of Butler, Pennsylvania; Rev. Archibald Burgess, Hancock, N. H.; William Page, Esq., Rutland, Vt.; Rev. John W. Adams, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Henry White, D. D., New York city; Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D., Philadelphia; and Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, Boston, Mass. Doct. Agnew was elected a member of the Board in 1826, Mr. Burgess and Dr. Adams in 1842, Mr. Page in 1840, Dr. White in 1838, Dr. Cuyler in 1832, and Mr. Armstrong in 1832, and at the same time was made a member of the Prudential Committee, of which body he was the Chairman for some years previous to his decease. The whole number of Corporate Members who have deceased is now seventy-eight; and the whole number of surviving members one hundred and seventy-six.

Intelligence has also been received, since the last meeting, of the death of one missionary and five assistant missionaries. Of these, one was connected with the Sandwich Islands mission, one with the Madras mission, one with the Ceylon mission, one with the Jewish mission at Salonica, one with the West Africa mission, and one with the Choctaw mission.

LABORS AT THE MISSIONARY HOUSE.

The Secretaries, Treasurer, Clerks, Agent of Publications, and Purchasing Agent, have been at their posts through the year, and able, with one exception, to prosecute their labors without interruption. Mr. Treat was absent for a time, soon
after the last annual meeting, in pursuit of health; and in the
month of May last, by the advice of his physician and the
approbation of the Committee, he sailed for Europe, with the
expectation of returning to resume his labors in the course of
the autumn. Thus far his tour seems to have proved benefi-
cial to his health. The labors of his department have been
performed in part by the other Secretaries, and in part by the
District Secretary for Massachusetts.

The Prudential Committee have attended their regular
weekly meeting as usual on Tuesday afternoon, besides occa-
sional special meetings, as pressure of business seemed to re-
quire.

AGENCIES.

No change has been made during the year, in regard to
Districts or District Secretaries. They are as follows:

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<th>Districts</th>
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<tr>
<td>NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont</td>
<td>Rev. William Clark, Fryeburg, Me.</td>
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<td>MASSACHUSETTS:</td>
<td>Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, W.Newton, Ms.</td>
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<td>SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut and Rhode Island</td>
<td>Rev. Orson Cowles, North Haven, Ct.</td>
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<td>NEW YORK CITY:</td>
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<td>as far as Troy, and East Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>EASTERN NEW YORK:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware, Otsego, Oneida, and Lewis Counties</td>
<td>Rev. James P. Fisher, Schenectady, N. Y.</td>
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<td>for a Western boundary,</td>
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<td>WESTERN NEW YORK:</td>
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<tr>
<td>All West of the Eastern District</td>
<td>Rev. Frederick E. Cannon, Geneva, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania, West Jersey, Delaware, Maryland,</td>
<td>Rev. David Malin, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>and District of Columbia,</td>
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<td>NORTHERN OHIO:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Reserve and Counties West</td>
<td>Rev. Harvey Coe, Hudson, O.</td>
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<td>CINCINNATI:</td>
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<td>Central and South-western Ohio, and Southern</td>
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<td>Indiana,</td>
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<td>SOUTH-EASTERN OHIO:</td>
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<td>All not included in the two preceding Dis-</td>
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<td>tricts,</td>
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<td>NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Iowa,</td>
<td>Rev. Ira M. Weed, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN ILLINOIS:</td>
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The District Secretaries have prosecuted their work, in their
several fields of labor, with at least the usual degree of suc-
cess; and they all speak of the prospects for the future as
encouraging.

It was intimated in the last Report, that arrangements were
contemplated, by which the Districts of Cincinnati, South-
Eastern Ohio, and Southern Illinois, heretofore occupied by the
Western Foreign Missionary Society, would come under the
direct supervision of the Board. Those arrangements, the Committee are happy to say, have been completed, and it is their purpose to station a District Secretary at Cincinnati, as soon as the right man can be secured.

Rev. Mr. Cowles and Rev. Mr. Gleason, by request of the Committee, spent the months of February and March in the District of Michigan, endeavoring, in concert with the District Secretary, to promote the cause of Foreign Missions, by addresses, conventions, and conversation, and by extending the circulation of the publications of the Board. These brethren were very cordially received, and it is believed that happy results will yet be realized from their labors.

Dr. Pomroy, having occasion to visit Cincinnati, with reference to the arrangements mentioned in a preceding paragraph, it was judged expedient that he should spend two or three months in visiting some of the principal towns and cities of the great North-West, making the acquaintance of ministers and others, and presenting the cause of Foreign Missions in public, as he should have opportunity. Accordingly he did so, and was received with great cordiality; and, from all he could learn, was satisfied, that the Board and the cause in which it is engaged, have a strong hold on the confidence and the affections of those Western churches which have hitherto made it the channel of their contributions. The Committee regard this Western field as one of great promise, which ought to be, and they trust will be, faithfully cultivated. With God's blessing, they believe it will yet yield a rich harvest both of men and means for the evangelization of "the dark places of the earth."

The addresses, lectures and labors of returned Missionaries from different parts of the foreign field, have been very acceptable to the churches, and have rendered an exceedingly valuable service to the cause of Foreign Missions.

The Committee cannot omit to say, that the work which needs to be done at home, cannot be accomplished by any agency which the Board is able to employ. As heretofore, great dependence must still be placed on the spontaneous efforts of ministers and individual members of churches. Ministers and members who are willing to make these efforts, they are happy to know, are found in all parts of the land. May the number be greatly multiplied.

MISSIONARIES SENT FORTH.

The following missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent into the field since the last meeting of the Board.

Rev. Jacob Best, to the West Africa mission. Rev. Justus

In all, . . 4 missionaries,

3 male 6 female

Total, . . 13

Besides these, Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, of the Amoy mission, Rev. H. J. Van Lennep of the Armenian mission, Rev. Edwin E. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss of the mission in Trebizond, Rev. Wm. M. Thomson of the Syria mission, Rev. H. G. O. Dwight and Mrs. Dwight of the Armenian mission, having, for various reasons, satisfactory to the Committee, spent some time in the United States, have returned to their respective fields of labor.

There are also, at the present time, nine missionaries and three female assistant missionaries under appointment, most of whom may be expected to go forth in the course of the next twelve months.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year ending July 31st the following publications were issued.

Of the Missionary Herald, two hundred and eleven thousand five hundred copies; making a monthly average of seventeen thousand six hundred and twenty-five copies.

Of the Dayspring, from August to December, 1849, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred copies; making a monthly average of thirty-seven thousand. With the December number, the Dayspring ceased.

Of the Youth's Dayspring, which made its appearance in January, three hundred and twenty-nine thousand copies have been published; being a monthly average of forty-seven thousand.

Of the Journal of Missions, there have been issued two hundred and seventy-eight thousand copies. Several numbers of this paper appeared during the autumn, and were sent out as specimen numbers. The regular monthly issue since January has averaged about thirty-four thousand.
The Committee also published of the Annual Report for 1849, five thousand copies; of the Maps and Illustrations, two thousand copies; of the Siam Mission, one thousand copies; of Tract No. 2, two thousand copies; of Tract No. 6, three thousand copies; of Tract No. 7, two thousand copies; of Tract No. 8, two thousand copies. The two new publications, the Journal of Missions and the Youth's Dayspring, which date their existence from January last, have thus far met with quite as much favor as was anticipated. The Committee cannot but hope, that the Report of another year will show a great advance in their circulation, as well as in that of the Missionary Herald.

The aggregate number of copies of the Missionary Herald, Dayspring, Youth's Dayspring, and Journal of Missions, for the last financial year, is one million seven thousand, which is a much larger amount of missionary intelligence, than has ever been published by the Board in any previous year.

The Committee are happy to say, that, by the decision of the late Postmaster General, the Missionary Herald and Youth's Dayspring are "subject to newspaper postage only."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the Board for the year ending the 31st of July last were, from all sources, $251,862 28; while the expenditures for the same period were $254,329 35; the expenditures being greater than the receipts by $2,467 07.

These $2,467 07 added to the debt of last year, which was $31,603 98, make the present indebtedness of the Board $34,071 05.

The receipts of the year ending August 1, 1849, irrespective of the sum contributed toward payment of the debt, were $247,655 12—showing an advance, in the receipts of the year just closed beyond those of the previous year, of $4,207 16.

From the American Bible Society the Committee have received during the year $9,950; and from the American Tract Society during the same period $7,500.

This is by no means so favorable a report of the state of the Treasury as the Committee had hoped to make; still, they see no ground for discouragement. The churches and friends of the Board, however, will perceive the necessity of increased liberality on their part, during the year to come.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

In respect to both men and pecuniary means, the Committee regard the prospects for the year to come as hopeful.

Since the last annual meeting, when, as will be remem-
bered, the urgent necessity for more laborers was made a topic of special consideration, the missionary spirit in some of our theological seminaries, if not in all, has evidently been on the increase. The number of young men in preparation for the ministry, who have their eye on the foreign field, is believed to be considerably larger than it was a year ago. Some of our colleges also have been blessed with extensive revivals of religion. And it is not to be doubted, that some of those young men, who have given themselves to Christ, will hear the loud and thrilling appeal for more laborers which comes up from every part of the heathen world, and with all their heart will respond, "here are we, send us." True, they will not be ready to go forth for several years; yet the fact throws light on the future, and encourages faith and hope. It has already been mentioned that nine missionaries are now under appointment, most of whom are expecting to go forth in the course of the coming year. On the whole, the prospect is encouraging.

In regard to pecuniary means, the Committee consider the prospect as cheering, to say the least, as it has been at any time since the Board commenced its operations. The number of warm-hearted friends of missions and of the Board, was never greater, probably, than at the present time. The resources of the West are being rapidly developed, and increased contributions from that quarter may be expected. The country, as a whole, is in a state of great prosperity, its wealth increasing with perhaps unexampled rapidity. There seems also to be as much confidence in the wisdom and Christian integrity of the Board, as there ever has been. Above all, and more than all, God reigns, and has purposed to subdue the world unto himself. The silver and the gold are his, and all hearts are in his hand. The work which he has begun, he will finish. The Committee, therefore, cannot but feel that the prospect for pecuniary means is, on the whole, hopeful, and even cheering. They intend to use their best endeavors to lay the claims of the heathen world before the churches, not doubting that both men and means will be provided adequate, not only to meet present exigencies, but to establish a far more extended, efficient, and wide-reaching system of missionary operations than has hitherto been attempted.

In view of the abounding mercy of God, and the great favor which he has been pleased to give this blessed cause before the eyes and in the hearts of the people of this land, the Committee feel that they cannot do less than adopt the language of the prophet and say,

"Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted; for He hath done excellent things: this is known in all the earth."
THE MISSIONS.

AFRICA.

MISSION TO THE ZULUS, IN SOUTH AFRICA.

UMVOTI.—Aldin Grout, Missionary; Mrs. Charlotte Grout.—One native helper.

UMBUNDEE.—Lewis Grout, Missionary; Mrs. Lydia Grout.

ISANDA.—Daniel Lindley, Missionary; Mrs. Lucy A. Lindley.—One native helper.

ITAFAMASI.—Samuel D. Marsh, Missionary; Mrs. Mary S. Marsh.

MAPUMULO.—Andrew Abraham, Missionary; Mrs. Sarah Abraham.

ESIDUMBINI.—Josiah Tyler, Missionary; Mrs. Susan Tyler.

TABLE MOUNTAIN.

UMLAZI.—Newton Adams, M. D., Missionary; Mrs. Sarah C. Adams.—Four native helpers.

IFUMI.—James C. Bryant and William Ireland, Missionaries; Mrs. Dolly F. Bryant, Mrs. Jane Ireland.

AMAHLONGOWA.—Silas McKinney, Missionary; Mrs. Maria Louisa McKinney.

IFABA.—David Rood, Missionary; Mrs. Alvira V. Rood.

UMBILU.—Hyman A. Wilder, Missionary; John A. Butler, Printer; Mrs. Abby Wilder, Mrs. Anna S. Butler.

OUT-STATIONS.—Umtenda's Kraal, Emtandeni, Unwabi, Inungwane, Isipingo, Kwakanya.

(12 stations and 6 out-stations; 12 missionaries—one a physician, 1 male and 13 female assistant missionaries, and 6 native helpers;—total, 32.)

The great southern interior of the African continent is supposed to be most conveniently entered, at present, from Port Natal; or at least that it will be as soon as all danger from the Zulu chieftain ceases north-east of the route. There is said to be a passage-way through the chain of mountains running coastwise at some distance from the sea, so that Mosika, where the Board for a short time had a mission, might now be reached in one-fourth of the weary distance, which separates that place from Cape Town. A station is occupied by the London Missionary Society at Kolobeng, perhaps two hundred miles northward of Mosika, and Mr. Livingston, the enterprising missionary at Kolobeng, accompanied by two gentlemen, (who had come from England for that purpose, and bore most of the expense,) has pushed discovery three hundred miles beyond his own station, to the lake Ngami. The first stage, however, beyond Kolobeng, crosses an extended region where, though abounding with grass and trees, there is a very scanty supply of water; and it may yet appear, that the natural and most convenient route to these regions, which lie some two thousand feet above
the level of the sea, is from the Mozambique channel, ascending the river by which these waters are supposed to flow into the ocean.

But whether our stations in the region of Port Natal prove to be in fact the commencement of a chain of stations stretching into these interesting interior uplands, they still promise to furnish one of the most inviting fields for present missionary culture yet found in Africa; provided the British colonial government remains firm in its original system of furnishing permanent locations for the natives. There has been some reason for apprehension on this score, owing to the excited spirit of commercial speculation, and the consequent emigration of settlers from Europe, and demand for arable land. The locating of the Zulus has proceeded slowly the last two or three years, or rather scarcely at all. Two at least of our stations have yet no guaranty, that they will be suffered to continue. The hopes of emigrants to accumulate fortunes by cultivating indigo, and especially cotton, have not been realized, and are not likely to be. Should the schemes of speculators for producing sugar, coffee, etc., prove also unsuccessful, which is thought to be probable, the temptation to deprive the colored man of his right to the soil, will of course lose its pernicious power, the government will be more free to carry out its original plans, and the field will have a greater practical value for the missionary. The Committee see no reason for painful anxiety, and feel required by divine Providence to go cheerfully onward in efforts to impart the gospel to the Zulus as speedily and effectually as may be.

Messrs. Abraham, Tyler and Wilder arrived at Port Natal on the 16th of July, 1849. On the 13th of March, Mr. John Adams Butler, destined to this mission as a missionary printer, embarked at Boston, with his wife, for Cape Town, in the bark Hamilton, Captain Hurd. It will be seen, that the twelve ordained missionaries occupy as many distinct posts; and these posts on an average may be about twenty miles apart, and surrounded by from two to five thousand natives residing near enough to attend worship. The native settlements are determined by the varied physical structure of the country. The natives live in kraals, each containing about thirty souls. On a hill near one of the stations, it is said that a dozen kraals may be seen, and from a higher hill near by, there is a wide expanse of country, having the appearance of an extended plain dotted over with kraals. The general prevalence of health in the mission is deserving of our thankful acknowledgment. That of Mr. Bryant continues gradually to decline, and more gradually no doubt, in consequence of the fine climate of South Africa.
Much time and labor have necessarily been consumed in the erection of buildings, and in other preliminaries. The country is entirely wild, and the people are uncivilized. The mission has made considerable advance, during the past year, as the result of experience, in its economical arrangements, and the Committee believe it will make a further progress in this direction.

Eighteen places are occupied for stated preaching. Eight schools contain 185 pupils, one-third of whom are females, and 56 of the pupils are church members. Six churches have been formed,—at Umvoti, Umsunduzi, Inanda, Umlazi, Isumi, and Amahlongwa,—and contain 78 members, of whom 45 were admitted during the year 1849. In this space of time, 197,600 pages were printed, in the native language. The printing from the beginning, has been 486,280 pages. The Committee have received the second number of what appears to be a monthly paper of eight pages, begun in January last. The printing establishment has two fonts of type.

The chief obstacle to the progress of the mission, is of course in the extreme moral degradation of the people. "Their hearts cling to their sinful practices," says one of the missionaries, "with strong affection. Polygamy, with its train of untold evils, is the dearest sin at heart; for their licentious passions are unrestrained. Lying and deception are as common as the truth. Cases of stealing from each other are frequent, though rarely will they steal from a missionary. Murder is occasionally committed; and it creates but little excitement among themselves. Dancing, and singing impure songs, are universally practiced. Drinking beer, taking snuff, and filthy conversation, are daily indulged in by all. I might add to this, that almost every thing which relates to their manner of life, is very filthy, and tends to debase and degrade." Another says, "The object of pursuit and the end of life, their idol and their curse, is polygamy." Finding that the gospel is irreconcilably at variance with polygamy, parents are afraid to place their children under the daily influence of the missionary, lest they should be converted. Hence the chief reason why the schools are no larger. The same cause has affected the congregations, and stirred up a spirit of persecution against those who are seriously disposed.

But the mission has not been without the cheering presence of the Holy Spirit, by whom all these obstacles are so easily overcome. The number of church members was more than doubled during the year; and the character of some of the converts is so promising, that the mission begins to call earnestly for the means of establishing a theological school, in which they may be prepared for preachers. The following quotation
from the annual report of the mission, has a direct and important bearing upon the grand design of all missionary societies.

Not only have we ourselves endeavored to preach the gospel, but at our older stations we have employed native assistants to make known the truth, when we could not proclaim it in person. These assistants are not what we could desire, either in respect to piety, scholarship, or maturity of character; yet we believe that they are as much superior to the people, relatively, as are the pastors of New England in advance of those to whom they minister. We think their services are generally acceptable and profitable to their hearers. It is our aim to give increased efficiency to our system of native agency; and to this end we have voted to open a seminary, as soon as practicable, and have appointed a committee to make the preliminary arrangements. At several of our stations there are young men of piety and promise, who, if properly educated, might render valuable assistance in some departments of our labor.

Of the forty-five admitted to the church, fifteen were at Umlazi, nine at Inanda, eight at Ifumi, seven at Umvoti, four at Umsunduzi, and two at Amahlongwa. There were twelve Christian marriages, and ten infant baptisms.

A German missionary, who is desirous of laboring in connection with our brethren, was placed, conditionally, in charge of the station at Table Mountain.

Mr. Bryant says, that "the visible results of the gospel are to be seen in civilized houses, built around some of the stations; in the greater number of dishes and utensils of various kinds, used by the natives; in the neat and becoming apparel of the people; and in their improved deportment in public worship. Not only do those who are converted, begin to feel the civilizing influence of the gospel, but others also living near some of the older stations, are favorably affected; as is evident from the fact that some who feel no particular interest in the subject of religion, are now beginning to procure clothing for themselves and families." At the latest dates, the opposition to the influence of the mission had become much less violent. Some of the chiefs, who had been bitterly opposed to missionaries and their labors, now attend their meetings, and call in a friendly manner upon them, and appear to be not unpromising objects of Christian effort and prayer.

MISSION TO THE GABOON, IN WEST AFRICA.

BARAKA.—John Leighton Wilson, Albert Bushnell, Missionaries; Mrs. Jane E. Wilson.

OLANDERENK.—Ira M. Preston, Missionary; Mrs. Jane S. Preston.

UPPER GABOON.

Stations not known.—Jacob Best, Missionary, and Henry A. Ford, M. D., Physician.

Is this country.—William Walker, Missionary.

(3 stations; 5 missionaries, 1 physician, and 2 female assistant missionaries;—total, 8.)

The Rev. Jacob Best sailed from New York for the Gaboon, in
the brig Lowder, Capt. Brown, on the 3d of November; and Henry A. Ford, M. D., embarked at the same port, in the same vessel, for the same mission, on the 20th of June. Both went unmarried. Mr. Best was happily accompanied by missionaries from the General Assembly's Board, going to form a new mission in that part of Africa. They arrived early in February, and the whole company were much favored in the acclimating fever. The long anticipated decease of Mrs. Bushnell took place at Baraka on the 25th of February, in the fortieth year of her age. The constitution and health of Mrs. Bushnell were so exhausted, even at the time of her sojourn in the United States, that her return to Africa was deemed proper only in view of her strong desire to go, if it might be only to finish her course in the beloved field of her missionary labors; and her end was of that peaceful nature that might have been expected. Mr. Walker is now on a visit to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson experienced considerable benefit from a voyage to Fernando Po. The Committee are happy to say, that two missionaries are under appointment for this mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston removed to Olandebenk, the new station among the Bakali, about twenty-five miles above Baraka, in August, 1849. The Bakali language is spoken here. Mr. Walker is between fifty and sixty miles farther up the river. He resides on an island, at the junction of the Nkâmâ and Bâkwe with the Olombo'mpalô. These are the upper branches of the Gaboon, and this is the centre of his present field of labor. The point occupied by Mr. Walker is where the Bakali and Shikani tribes meet, and the question is not yet settled which of the two tribes is to be the master. This makes the station one of some peril and inconvenience, and the station has the farther disadvantage of being occupied by a people speaking the Mpongwe language, which is the language of the sea-coast, and not the proper language of the interior. He is endeavoring, however, to acquire the Bakali language, and by that means to gain access to the Pangwes. His traveling is chiefly by water, and with little fatigue. He describes himself as being entirely cheerful and happy in his work, although alone and far from his brethren. Surely it cannot be that one of the most interesting missionary fields in the heathen world, will long have so few laborers.

Messrs. Wilson and Bushnell preach in the Mpongwe, Mr. Preston in the Mpongwe and Bakali, and Mr. Walker in the Mpongwe, but hopes soon to preach also in the Bakali. In these dialects the gospel was preached in ninety villages during the year 1849, though but seldom in some of them. Nearly half of these villages were on the Upper Gaboon.

There is yet but one church in the mission, and this contains
twenty-two members. Eleven of these were received on profession of faith during 1849,—a greater number than have been received in all the years since the removal of the mission to the Gaboon.

The school at Baraka has been interrupted by difficulties with the French, which caused the people to retire for a time into the bush. The average attendance of boys is 25. The school for girls, owing to peculiar difficulties, contained only 8 pupils. The school at Nomba contains 18, and that at Ngango, (King George’s town,) 16. It is not yet time for schools at the interior stations. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have a few children taught in their family.

Here, as in South Africa, the habit of taking many wives, or rather concubines, operates as a great hindrance to the gospel; and the evil is much aggravated by the late free introduction of American rum, which has exerted a most pernicious influence along the coast. When the enemy thus comes in like a flood, may the Spirit of the Lord lift up a standard against him.

Books are needed in the Mpongwe and Bakali languages, and the press is again in operation. The printing of Mr. Walker’s translation of Matthew into the former language, has been commenced; and Mr. Preston is preparing a grammar and vocabulary of the Bakali.

The opportunities for communicating with the mission, have been painfully infrequent of late. The progress of American commercial enterprise may be expected to remove this evil ere long. So far as we have yet had experience, the danger from fatal disease on the Gaboon appears not to be much greater than in several missions in other parts of the world, supposed to occupy more healthful regions. The country about the Gaboon must be regarded as one of the most salubrious portions of the West African coast, and there is reason to look for still more salubrious regions as we ascend into the interior.

EUROPE.

MISSION TO GREECE.

Athens.—Jonas King, D. D., Missionary; Mrs Anna A. King.

Dr. King has continued preaching in his chapel through the year, and has not been molested. It is worthy of notice, among the providences of God, that just as a new paper was about being published at Athens, with the special design of
holding up Protestant missions, and particularly in Greece, to
the popular indignation, the British fleet appeared in the neigh­
borhood, and effectually turned the public attention in another
direction. The Lord knoweth how to succor his people and
his cause.

Dr. King has prepared a small work in Greek for publication,
founded entirely on the word of God, entitled, "Exposition
of an Apostolical Church," with a "Confession of Faith" and a
"Covenant." From the table of contents, it would seem to be
prepared in the general manner of his well-known "Farewell
Letter." This Letter, the reading of which was prohibited at
Rome in 1831, has been sought for by the Roman refugees,
and 240 copies were distributed at Athens in 1849. An edition
of 2,000 copies is said also to have been printed in Sicily, dur­
ing that year, and 900 copies distributed in one night, and 700
in another night, apparently with good effect.

Dr. King's report of books and tracts distributed in 1849, is
as follows:—of Bibles and New Testaments, 622; Psalters,
etc., 7; Tracts, 3,491. The number of pages was not far
from 900,000. Two hundred copies of the Bible and New
Testament were in the Italian language, and were sold to refu­
gees from Rome and other parts of Italy. Nearly all the copies
were of Diodati's translation, which is the Protestant version,
and which the refugees preferred to the Roman Catholic trans­
lation of Martini. Some of the purchasers were men of edu­
cation and distinction. Excellent opportunities were enjoyed
for declaring the gospel to a considerable number of these
exiles from Italy.

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

SALONICA.—Edward M. Dodd and Justin W. Parsons, Missionaries; Mrs. Lydia H.
Dodd, Mrs. Catherine Parsons. One Armenian helper.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—William G. Schauffler, Missionary; Mrs. Mary R. Schauffler.

In this country.—Mrs. Celestia A. Maynard.

(2 stations; 3 missionaries, 4 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native helper;—total, 8.)

Mr. Maynard was removed from his earthly labors by fever
on the 14th of September, while the Board was holding its last
annual meeting. The fever was occasioned by exposures, the
result of inexperience, on the burning plains of Thessaly,
while on a tour for relaxation and health. His fellow traveler,
a young clergyman from New England, died of the same fever
at Athens, about the same time that Mr. Maynard was closing
his career at Salonica. May other young missionaries profit by
this painful experience. Our departed brother gave satisfactory
evidence of devotedness to the service of his Lord, and of pre­
paration to meet him in peace. Mrs. Maynard has since
returned to this country. To fill the place thus early vacated, the Rev. Justin W. Parsons sailed from Boston, with his wife, April 24th, in the bark ‘L. & A. Hobart,’ going by way of Smyrna. Mrs. Maynard has been earnestly desirous to remain and give herself to the education of females, but lately it has seemed to be her duty to return to the United States. The assistance of Bedros, a brother of the Armenian Protestant church, is much valued.

The Jews at Salonica are not destitute of means of education, such as they are. One large public school, taught in the principal synagogue and mostly supported by the Jewish community, contains perhaps a thousand pupils. The instruction here imparted has the least possible intellectual value. About half as many more are supposed to be in private schools. Hebrew and Hebrew-Spanish are taught in this latter class of schools, but nothing like grammar, geography, or history. In a school of about twenty-five scholars, supported by rich Jews, Italian (the commercial language of the city) and French are taught. In none of these schools are there females. Excepting a few wealthy families, female education is unknown, even to the extent of learning to read. The following extracts of a letter from Mr. Dodd give an affecting view of the ignorance pervading all classes of these people.

Those who can read the Talmud, and have made some progress in it, receive the title of Hhahamim (wise men), and enjoy some peculiar privileges. They are distinguished by a peculiar head-dress, the “bonetta.” They are free from all the community taxes; and if they are poor, they may draw a yearly stipend from the treasury. Familiarity with the Talmud is to them the very perfection of all knowledge. The number of the Hhahamim is variously estimated by themselves from two hundred to eight hundred; so difficult is it to obtain any definite information. Perhaps they may be set down safely at five hundred.

As I have already said, the Talmud contains all wisdom; a man needs to know nothing else. “Oh,” said a beardless youth to a missionary, “if you had only read our Talmud, you would throw all your books into the fire.” Of all other knowledge the Hhahamim are profoundly ignorant. Their ability to read amounts to little, because they put it to no valuable use. True, they read the Bible; but it is the Bible explained by the Talmud, and made to minister to their national pride. Indeed, they read the Bible, most of the time, as the Catholic repeats his Ave Marias. So many chapters, they say, have so much merit; and they hurry forward, in a sing-song tone, with a swinging motion of the body, keeping time for the tune. They understand not what they read. They confine themselves also very much to those books which say the most of their nation’s glory, and say the least of their sins.

Of other books they have many; indeed, Salonica is famous for its fecundity in bringing forth books. But these are servile imitations of the Talmud, full of its many-worded follies, darkening knowledge by words without wisdom. And if there be a book, such as I have seen lately, pretending to teach other things, it is full of falsehood. The one I speak of, is a volume of travels, a sort of geography. “There is a people,” it says, “in the world, who are half man and half fish; the upper part man, and the lower fish.” “In a distant country is a river that flows six days in a week, and rests on the Sabbath.”
A lordly Hhaham visited us on Saturday last, having heard that I had begun to talk Spanish; and after taking up the New Testament, reading it in a jeering way, and asking me to explain some of its absurdities, he asked if I had any more Hebrew books. I said, "No," "Why?" said he, "do you print so many books in English, and so few in Hebrew?" The Jews are much more numerous than the English." I said to him, "How many Jews are there?" "Three millions, perhaps," "Very good," I replied; "how many English?" "I do not know how many," "Fifty or sixty millions," I answered, "including Americans, who rank as English, speaking the language." He laughed in scorn. "Why?" said he, "the Jews are scattered in every land, Turkey, Russia, and Europe; and the English are in one place. How can they be so many?" He looked around at his companions, who nodded assent to his triumphant argument. This was one of the most learned Hhahamim.

Of the relative position and distance of other countries they have no idea. They have no word for "country." They speak of the "city" of France, "city" of England, America, &c. Of grammar and the structure of language, they have no idea. And this is a very important matter; for all the false teachings of the Talmud are based upon Scripture texts, perverted and misinterpreted by errors in grammar. If a Jew had a knowledge of grammar, the absurdity of Talmudic interpretation would stare him in the face every moment.

The language of the Jews at Salonica is essentially Spanish. Mr. Dodd's remarks upon it are quoted.

The structure of the sentences, order and connection of words, grammatical inflections of nouns and verbs, and the idiom, are all Spanish. But it is corrupted.

1. They have dropped a large portion of the Castilian vocabulary. They do not use, and would not understand, more than one-tenth, perhaps not so large a proportion, of that language.

2. They make up the deficiency, or attempt to do so, in two ways. First, they use one word for many different ideas, thus preventing all precision and accuracy in the use of language. This is worst among the lower classes and the women, who have no other resource. Again, they use Turkish and Hebrew words. The latter are especially employed to express religious ideas, and the Turkish those of common life; though many Hebrew words are also used for this purpose.

Very many words, from both these languages, are so incorporated into the Hebrew-Spanish as to form a fixed part of it. Those from the Turkish receive Spanish terminations and inflections; and if this were all, the language would be far less corrupt than it is. But the Hhahamim nearly all speak Hebrew, and are very fond of it, preferring it much to Spanish. All the higher classes speak bad Turkish, of which they are also fond; and they despise their own language. Hence there is a constant disposition among the Hhahamim and higher classes to interlard their whole conversation, as far as possible, with Hebrew and Turkish words, words that have not been adopted into the language, and form no part of it. A Hhaham said to me one day, "If a man speaks only Spanish, all say, He knows nothing; but if he uses many Hebrew and Turkish words, they say, What a learned man!" Thus this work of corruption is progressive. Each one adds what he can; and if it proceeds, it threatens to leave the people without any language which they can call their own.

3. In addition to all this, the language is much corrupted from the Spanish in the verbal inflections, and still more in the pronunciation.

And I will add, in conclusion, that notwithstanding these Turkish and Hebrew additions, the poverty of the language is great; and the free use
that is made of Hebrew and Turkish for additional words, is partially justifiable. It is often very difficult for one well acquainted with the language, as used here, to express his ideas with any precision; and he is sometimes obliged, with them, to resort to another language.

Owing to this want of stability in the language, it follows that, though many books and tracts have been printed by the English brethren in Smyrna in Hebrew-Spanish, they are of comparatively little use here; because it is with difficulty that they can be understood, the language in Smyrna being different.

It is obvious from these statements, that education will need to enter into the plan of a mission to the Jews; and it is proposed to establish a mission school, in which the Hebrew and Castilian languages shall both be studied, the latter in the Roman character. The Hebrew grammar, mentioned in the last Report, which Mr. Schaufler is now printing, will be an important help; and so will his lexicon of the Sefardee language. The American Bible Society has made liberal grants for printing the Scriptures in Hebrew-Spanish. Mr. Schaufler has been laboriously employed at Constantinople, as in past years.

WESTERN ASIA.

MISSION TO THE ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—William Goodell, H. G. O. Dwight, Henry A. Homes, Joel S. Everett, Missionaries; Mrs. Abigail P. Goodell, Mrs. Mary L. Dwight, Mrs. Seraphina H. Everett, Mrs. Sarah C. Hinsdale, Miss Harriet M. Lovell.—Two native pastors, and four native helpers.

BEBEK.—Cyrus Hamlin, and Henry J. Van Lennep, Missionaries; Mrs. Henrietta A. L. Hamlin, Mrs. Emily B. Van Lennep.—One native licensed preacher, and one helper.

BRÜSIA.—Daniel Ladd, Oliver Crane, Missionaries; Mrs. Charlotte H. Ladd, Mrs. Marion D. Crane.—One native helper.

SMYRNA.—Elias Riggs, Thomas P. Johnston, Nathan Benjamin, Missionaries; Mrs. Martha I. Riggs, Mrs. Marianne C. Johnston, Mrs. Mary G. Benjamin.—Four native helpers.

TREZIZOND.—Philander O. Powers, Edwin E. Bliss, Missionaries; Mrs. Sarah L. Powers, Mrs. Isabella H. Bliss.—One native pastor and two helpers.

ERZURUM.—Josiah Peabody, Isaac G. Bliss, Missionaries; Mrs. Mary L. Peabody, Mrs. Eunice B. Bliss.—One native helper.

AINTAB.—Benjamin Schneider, Azariah Smith, M. D., Missionaries; Mrs. Eliza C. Schneider, Mrs. Corinth I. Smith.

OUT-STATIONS.—Nicomedia, one native pastor and one helper; Adabazar, one native pastor and one helper; Rodosto, one native helper; Dierbekir, one native helper; Oorfa, one native helper; Caesarea, two native helpers.

In this country.—George W. Wood, Missionary; Mrs. Martha B. Wood, Mrs. Anna W. Homes.

(7 stations and 6 out-stations; 13 missionaries, 20 female assistant missionaries, 5 native pastors, and 20 native helpers;—total, 63.)

It is understood in the mission, that the Constantinople station, in view of peculiar facilities for access to Nicomedia and Adabazar, be particularly responsible for the oversight of the work
at these out-stations; Constantinople and Smyrna, for Kaisarea and Tarsus; Aintab, for the country around and eastward as far as Diarbekir; Erzrüm, for the region of the Euphrates as far as Arabkir, with Kharput, Mîsh, Bitlis and Van; and Trebizond, for Tocat, Sivas, Amasia and Marsivan.

Messrs. Van Lennep and Bliss embarked on their return to Turkey, with their wives, on the 24th of April, sailing from Boston in the bark “L. & A. Hobart,” Captain Hodgden; and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, in the bark “Stamboul,” Captain Kingman, on the 3d of August. Mr. Dwight occupied himself, during the latter part of his stay in this country, in writing a History of the Armenian Mission, which has just issued from the press in a convenient and attractive volume. The friends of missions will be much interested and encouraged by the view it gives of one of the most important among the modern triumphs of the gospel. Mrs. Van Lennep is a daughter of the Rev. Isaac Bird, formerly connected with the Syrian mission. The health of Mr. Dwight and Mrs. Bliss, which had been seriously impaired, has been so far restored, as to warrant the hope of their continued usefulness. Messrs. Bliss and Van Lennep reached Smyrna, June 16th. Mrs. Homes has come to this country in pursuit of health, her husband remaining at his post. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are also in this country, on account of the prostration of Mrs. Wood’s health. On the 4th of August, 1849, five children of members of this mission were received into the mission church at Constantinople.

The past year has not been abundant in incident, though the evidences of progress in the reformation are as decisive as ever.

CHURCHES—Greeks—Education.

No new churches have been formed, but forty-three new members were added, during the year 1849, to the seven churches already organized. There were also six excommunications, leaving two hundred and thirty-seven members in regular standing. The church in Constantinople received fourteen, and excommunicated two, making the number of its members one hundred and five. This church has two native pastors. A considerable number of new hearers were added to the Pera congregation, and a new place of worship has been opened in the city proper, with encouraging prospects. Infidelity, of the French materialistic type, is also making rapid progress among the more intelligent and wealthy classes; but it is not so much the result of opposition to the gospel, as of the perceived falsity of all that its subjects have ever known of Christianity. With the increased spread of European ideas, indeed, a revolt from priestly superstition and despotism, on a very large scale, is
confidently anticipated; and only the prevalence of evangelical doctrines can prevent the casting off of all religion. Many Armenians perceive this, and, alarmed by the prospect, look with more favor on the labors of the mission. Influential Armenians have contributed a hundred and thirty-two dollars for printing a work on Infidelity, which Mr. Hamlin is to prepare; and Mr. Wood's work on theology seems likely to be used, more or less, as an aid in preaching, by not a few of the Armenian priesthood. Religious opinions, whether right or wrong, have hitherto appeared to exert more influence on the Armenian mind and conduct, than they do upon the Greek.

The following extract, however, of a letter from Mr. Wood, encourages the hope, that the Lord Jesus has "much people," yet to be gathered in from the Greeks at Constantinople, as anciently at Corinth.

You have been informed, in previous communications, of a religious interest which has recently manifested itself among the Greeks in this city. The meeting which was commenced for them on the Sabbath by Mr. Panayotes is still kept up, and the number of attendants has increased to more than twenty. Most of these are men, but there are four or five females included in the number. Some of them come a distance of from three to five or even six miles, and we have much reason to hope that a true work of grace has been begun in the breasts of more than one of the little company. Mr. Riggs of Smyrna, during his recent visit to the capital, preached to them on three successive Sabbaths to their great delight, and, we may hope, profit. They earnestly importuned him to remain with them and continue to break unto them the bread of life in their own language. What shall we do for this flock? One of them is a member of the evangelical Armenian church, another has been examined for admission and will probably be received at the next communion. Should God, in his mercy to that nation, convert a few more, will it not be plainly our duty to organize them into an evangelical Greek church, and aid them in regard to the means of growth and establishment as we do the Armenians? A few of them understand enough of the Turkish to profit by the word preached in that tongue; but others of them do not, and the advancement of the work among the Greeks certainly as much depends on the use of their own language, as the work among the Armenians requires our use of theirs. Mr. Homes has informed you (see Herald for May, page 147) of an attempt of the Greek Patriarch to secure the banishment of one of these wanderers from his fold, and of its failure, or rather of its success in accomplishing the end which God designed to effect by it, viz. the bringing over to evangelical views, and the Protestant community, of the wife and children of the man, who up to that event had not taken a decided stand with him, and the giving of a public testimony to the whole Greek nation, that the power to persecute is not possessed as it was. There is a spirit abroad, if we do not greatly mistake, such as has not before been seen among the Greeks of Constantinople. It is not to be disguised that mighty obstacles oppose the spread of the gospel among them. They are the same proud, self-sufficient, sensual people that their fathers were eighteen hundred years ago—caring only for this world, wise in their own conceit, contemptuous of others, and banded together, as with bands of iron, to resist all attempts at the introduction of another faith among them. Yet let the Spirit of the Lord descend upon them, and glorious will be the working of his power. May we not hope to see it in our day?
The futile attempt of the Greek patriarch to banish one of these Protestant Greeks, was a signal illustration of the altered condition of parties in the empire, and of the present determination of the Turkish government to sustain the Protestant community in its chartered rights.

The seminary at Bebek reports twenty-four students, four of whom are in the theological class. In the female seminary at Pera, are twenty-three pupils. Seven free schools, designed chiefly for the children of Protestants, contain sixty-four males and forty-eight females,—one hundred and twelve in all. One member of the theological class at Bebek for the year 1849, is from Constantinople, from a family which has already sent two sons into the ministry of reconciliation; one is from Nicomedia, one from Angora, and the fourth from Mûsh. Of the class preceding this, three are now pastors of churches, and the fourth is a licentiate and a teacher in the seminary. It is a noticeable fact, that nearly all the most useful young men, who have been or are now helpers in the work, are from Constantinople. The six, who have been ordained as pastors, were from the capital. Most of the helpers and evangelists at the different stations, with the exception of those from Aintab, have been from the same place. Those who have entered the seminary from abroad have generally been less regular and stable in their character and application, than those from the city. This is probably traceable to the greater freedom in the capital, and to the influence of European civilization, producing more readiness to receive new ideas, adopt new customs, engage in new enterprises, and a higher appreciation of the value of education as a means of usefulness and happiness. It is, however, the opinion of the mission, as it is also of the Committee, that the developments of Providence call for measures to strengthen Aintab as a centre of light and influence; and an effort will be made there, and perhaps also at Erzûm, to give to a class of promising young men, such instruction in the gospel, as will prepare them for evangelical labors in the less enlightened regions of the interior. It is, moreover, a serious question, whether the number of pious pupils in the seminary at Bebek ought not to be considerably increased. It is in contemplation to receive a class of Greek Protestant youth. The students help themselves by manual labors, and Mr. Hamlin has great success in giving a practical bearing to all his instructions in the sciences; so that the seminary, besides being an important instrument in the diffusion of gospel light and influence, will do much in rendering the Protestant community a self-supporting community, independent of the trades-unions and all the machinations of its enemies. The manual-labor department is not a tax on the funds of the Board. Seven, who were students in
the seminary, are now cultivating different arts, chiefly in the United States, preparatory to usefulness in their own country, but without charge to the Board. As part of the result of the special religious inquiry in the female seminary, mentioned in the last Report, five pupils were admitted to the church just before the last meeting of the Board. Until the past year, all the pupils were from Constantinople; now, one-third of the number are from different places in Asia Minor. Two Protestant Greek females have been received into the school. Valuable additions have been made to the apparatus of the school by a benevolent lady in the United States.

**PRINTING—TOURS—NATIVE ZEAL.**

The printing at Smyrna, in the year 1849, was as follows:

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<th></th>
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<td>12mo.</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>804</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>380,000</td>
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**IN ARMENIAN.**

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<tr>
<th>Size</th>
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<th>Essay on Fasts, etc.</th>
<th>Eternity,</th>
<th>Without Holiness no Man shall see the Lord</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8vo.</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<th>370</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Total,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>3,290,000</td>
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The printing at Constantinople, in the same time, was as follows:

<table>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Volumes,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracts,</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td>2,330,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or, 5,620,000 pages. The printing at Smyrna from the beginning, is 95,355,160 pages; and at Constantinople from October, 1846, 3,825,000 pages;—total, 99,180,160. The distribution of books and tracts from Smyrna, during the year 1849, amounted to 4,362 copies, and from Constantinople to 8,000. Upwards of 70,000 copies were in the depository at Smyrna, at the close of the year. The printing of the Hebrew-German version of the Bible is suspended, for a time, that the funds of the Bible Society may be applied to the modern Armenian Scriptures, which are farther advanced in preparation and more urgently demanded.
A tour was performed by Mr. Peabody to Mûsh and Diarbekir; another by Dr. Smith to Arabkir; another by Mr. Schneider to Diarbekir; another by Mr. Crane to Kutaieh. Mr. Johnston, at the latest date, was at Kaisareah. Mr. Peabody was accompanied by the vartabed of Geghi, which place he visited on his return from Diarbekir. He estimates the Armenian houses in Mûsh at three hundred, and thinks there are more than a hundred villages on the plain, with a population in each ranging from one hundred to seven hundred souls. The population is rude, superstitious and bigoted; but a few were found prepared to receive the word. The visit to Diarbekir (which was in November) was made in consequence of several urgent letters received from enlightened inhabitants. Mr. Peabody and his companion were received with the greatest cordiality, and for eleven days preached without fear. Books in the modern Armenian, and particularly the Holy Scriptures, had been liberally scattered in Diarbekir a year before, by the book-distributors, and had been extensively read. Much desire was expressed for a resident American missionary, or, if that might not be, for an evangelical Armenian preacher. Mr. Schneider estimates the entire population at Diarbekir at 50,000. Of these, from 7,500 to 9,000 are Armenians, 2,000 Syrians, 1,000 Chaldeans or Nestorian Catholics, 250 Armenian Catholics, and 250 Greeks, or from 11,500 to 12,000 nominal Christians in all. He says there are more Armenians and Syrians in Diarbekir, than there are Armenians in Erzrum, Trebizond, Adabazar, Nicomedia, Brûsa, Aintab, or even Smyrna. The languages spoken are Turkish and Armenian.

Mr. Schneider's visit to Diarbekir was in the last spring, and he was persuaded by the entreaties of the people to prolong his stay two months. In this time Mr. Schneider saw delightful evidence that there was a spirit of earnest and serious inquiry abroad in the city, the commencement of a work of grace similar to that in other parts of the Turkish dominions, a genuine work of God. He says, writing from Diarbekir, "It is now a year or more since inquiry first commenced; and since that time our books, but especially the Bible, have been diligently read and examined. What interests my mind particularly is the fact, that, in proportion to their respective numbers in that city, there are more inquirers among the Syrians, than among the Armenians." Persecution having arisen, Mr. Schneider waited upon the Pasha, who received him politely, tacitly gave him permission to preach, and recognized fourteen Protestant residents in Diarbekir, whose names were given him, as entitled to the privileges of the newly chartered Protestant community. Mr. Schneider is of opinion, that Diarbekir should be made a missionary station as soon as the missionaries can be found to
occupy it. Mr. Wood states, that a member of the last theological class at Bebek, a native of this region, was about proceeding to Diarbekir, and may ultimately become a pastor in that important city.

Dr. Smith’s tour to Arabkir was made in July, 1849. It was occasioned by the favorable reports, which had been received, of the spirit of inquiry awakened in that place, but which proved to have been considerably exaggerated. It had been mainly a struggle between two rival candidates for the episcopal chair. The disappointed candidate preached Christ “of envy and strife.” The inquirers, of whom there were a number, were timorous. For the present, Arabkir must look to Erzrûm for the Scriptures and other spiritual influences. Dr. Smith had profitable visits at Beleren and Malatia, on his way to Arabkir.

THE STATIONS.

Writing from Aintab in February, Dr. Smith gives a very interesting account of the personal efforts of native brethren in that place to carry the gospel abroad. This was before Mr. Schneider’s visit to Diarbekir. As the account is full of facts suggestive of hope for the future spread of the gospel in the great interior of the Turkish empire, it is thought best to quote it entire. Dr. Smith says:

In previous communications you have been informed (see Heralds for July and Sept. 1849) of the commencement made by the brethren for the supply of Killis, Aleppo, and Oorfa with the Word of Life. During the year, eight different persons visited these places for missionary labors; and spent in them a total period of forty-one months, or, on an average, a little more than five months each. As six of them were married men, and left their families in Aintab, their longer absence from home seemed to us undesirable; and though there may be disadvantages in this change of laborers at the out-stations, we hope there are as many peculiar advantages derived from the system in our own community. The personal responsibility of laboring abroad is felt by more men, and the actual practice of self-denial for Christ’s sake is more extended. The brethren who go out are found to make rapid advances in faith and the other Christian graces, and, by means of their letters while absent, and of their exhortations after their return, they are most efficient aids in keeping alive in our congregation the diffusive spirit of the gospel. Three of them, moved by ardent zeal, have written formal sermons for their brethren, one of which, on 1 Peter, ii. 9, “That ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light,” was exceedingly well calculated to bring them up to the privileges and duties set forth in the text. The writer was Polat Avedis, the brother who was compelled to return from his first mission tour by the intriguing interference of a persecuting uncle, as is mentioned in the July (1849) Herald. He persisted in seeking another opportunity, and finally succeeded in spite of all opposition; and now, after four months’ absence, has just returned from Oorfa, greatly comforted and refreshed in spirit.

One of the brethren became so interested in his field of labor, (Killis,) that
he returned, after a few months, for his wife; and she, with a truly Christian devotion, left her friends and kindred, and is now laboring among her sex with the same diligence as he among his. They have opened a school for boys and girls, and though but seven yet attend it, we see in it the beginning of greater things. In addition to the work at the station above specified, the same brethren have made two visits to Diarbekir, and two to Antioch, occupying a total of a little more than four months. It was through one of the brethren who visited the latter place, that we derived the cheering information concerning Kezzah, which was communicated to you a few weeks ago by Mr. Schneider; and the last visitor at Diarbekir reports a field white to the harvest.

For want of room, it has been found necessary to divide the congregation, separating the males and females. The crowd had become insufferable.

The church at Aintab is truly a light shining in a dark place. Mr. Schneider mentions the appointment, at one time, of "thirty individuals, members of the church and congregation, divided into ten companies, whose business it will be to spend the evenings not occupied with public religious services, in visiting such of their friends and neighbors, both Protestant and Armenian, as may be willing to receive them. The object will be to hold up the claims of the truth in a friendly manner, and to urge men to attend to the interests of their souls. All present entered heartily into the work; and, with the blessing of God, favorable results may be anticipated. A similar arrangement, last year, was evidently blessed." At the beginning of 1849, the Protestant payers of the capitation tax were fifty; in February last they were a hundred. During the year 1849, this community,—among whom the wages of a common laborer is only ten cents, and the gains of mechanics and tradesmen no greater in proportion,—collected $108 41 for religious and educational purposes, and $49 81 for publications of Bible and Tract Societies. Dr. Smith estimates this sum to be equal to $3,000 in most American churches embracing a hundred families. "Indeed," he says, "looking at the number of men who have discarded the use of tobacco, and the number of women who have laid aside their ornaments, we can safely say that we never saw at home a congregation where existed such general and such striking proofs of self-denial." A Juvenile Missionary Society was formed in March, containing about one hundred children under fifteen years of age. Between seventy and eighty adult females were at that time engaged in learning to read. What a renovating power there is in the gospel of the Lord Jesus!

Erzrûm is rising in importance as a centre of operation, and it is such in respect to a part of the ancient Armenia. Between it and Diarbekir, there are said to be five routes, on four of which are a considerable number of large cities, towns and vil-
lages, containing an Armenian population more or less accessible. And there are signs of spiritual awakening almost everywhere. At Erzrum, the brethren hear of many families, as well as individuals, who spend their evenings and the Sabbath in reading the New Testament. Men at that place from Arabkir and elsewhere are associated for the study of the Scriptures. The most respectable priest in the city is thought to be strongly inclined to join himself to the Protestants, and induce his people to go with him. Appearances may deceive, but there is at least much to encourage.

The first death in the church at Trebizond occurred the last year. It was of a man, who lived the life and died the death of the righteous. Both here and at Brusa, an intellectual conviction that the truth is with the Protestants, is gradually extending among the people, but it will need an outpouring of the Holy Spirit to bring many into the fold of Christ. It is thought that Brusa should be left to the care of a single missionary, and are long to the care of only a native pastor, aided by occasional visits from Constantinople. The churches at Nicosedia and Adabazar have walked in peace and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost. A spirit of religious inquiry has appeared among the Armenian workmen in a cotton factory at Marmora, seven miles below Constantinople, and three of the young men come regularly to Pera to hear the word. There is also a movement among young men at the metropolis connected with the wealthy class of Armenians, but more time is necessary to know its real value among the signs of progress in the reformation.

The Committee close their report on this mission with a quotation from a general letter, dated June 12th.

It may seem strange to you, that these Protestant communities continue, politically, to remain so small. One reason is evidently found in the fact, that there has not been during the last year persecution enough to drive men from their present standing in the Armenian church. The primates and ecclesiastics of that church have purposely been lenient to all, who would remain in her communion, promising them every indulgence in faith and practice, and requiring neither confession nor fasting, nor in many cases anything pertaining to the conscience, provided the individuals would not join the Protestants. But this state of things cannot last long; for it will soon be found, that the whole nation is becoming Protestant by the very means and measures they have adopted to prevent it. More stringent measures will doubtless be soon resorted to; and the conscientious will then be compelled to seek elsewhere for freedom to worship God in spirit and in truth. In this connection it is worthy of notice, that there is already more religious intercourse between the Armenians and the Protestant Armenians, although the separation is so recent, and the irritation attending it still so bitter, than there is between the Armenians and the papal Armenians, although that separation took place so long ago that all the irritating circumstances have long since been comparatively forgotten. That a large body of the Armenians do really sympathize with the Protestants in their general views of divine
truth, and especially in taking the Word of God as the only rule of faith and practice, is a circumstance that affords great encouragement for prayer and effort and hope.

MISSION TO SYRIA.

BEIRUT.—Eli Smith, D. D., William M. Thomson, Missionaries; Henry A. De Forest, M. D., Physician; George C. Hurter, Printer; Mrs. Henry S. Smith, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Catharine S. De Forest, Mrs. Elizabeth Hurter.—Three native helpers.

ABEIH.—George B. Whiting, Simeon H. Calhoun, C. V. A. Van Dyck, M. D., Missionaries; Mrs. Matilda S. Whiting, Mrs. Emily P Calhoun, Mrs. Van Dyck.—One native helper.

TRIPOLI.—David M. Wilson, Horace Foot, Missionaries; Mrs. Eveline Wilson, Mrs. Roxana Foot.

ALEPPO.—William A. Benton, J. Edwards Ford, Missionaries; Mrs. Loanza G. Benton, Mrs. Mary E. Ford.

MOSUL.—William F. Williams, Dwight W. Marsh, Missionaries; Mrs. Sarah P. Williams.

OUT-STATIONS.—Bhamdoun, Hasbeia, and Jaffa.

(5 stations and 3 out-stations; 10 missionaries—one a physician, 1 physician, 1 printer, 12 female assistant missionaries, and 4 native preachers;—total, 20.)

Mr. Thomson sailed from Boston on his return to Syria, June 15th, accompanied by his eldest son. On the 7th of December the Rev. Dwight W. Marsh embarked in the “Sta...ford,” Captain Searle, for Smyrna, on his way to Mosul, where he arrived on the 20th of March, going by way of Beirut, Aleppo, Aintab, Oorfa, and Diarbekir, whence he descended the Tigris on a raft of goat skins. This descent occupied less than four days, and Mr. Marsh describes it as through bold precipices and grand scenery, delightfully and unexpectedly romantic. Mr. Schneider was his traveling companion from Aintab to Diarbekir, and Mr. Ford was at Mosul to greet him on his arrival at his place of destination. Messrs. Ford and Marsh agree in the opinion, that the spring is the best time for crossing the country, and for commencing a residence at Mosul. It is also the best time for descending the river, its current being then swift, and its flood such as to protect the raft from the rocky bottom, and from plundering Arabs, who at other times wade out in the shallow water. The early autumn is the part of the year most unhealthy for traveling in Mesopotamia, and the second summer is said commonly to be the most trying season to residents.

MOSUL—ALEPPO—TRIPOLI—OUT-STATIONS.

The resumption of our labors at Mosul has been under circumstances unexpectedly favorable. The visit of Messrs. Perkins and Stocking, with several Nestorian brethren in May of last year, is noticed in the report of the Nestorian mission. It did much to prepare the way for Mr. Ford and Mr. Marsh. Mr. Ford spent the last winter there, having left Aleppo for that purpose on the 11th of October, 1849, and completed the...
journey on the 22d of November. He spent a few days both in Oorfa and Diarbekir, and his visit to the latter place was immediately after that of Mr. Peabody from Erzrûm. He descended the Tigris as far as Jezira on a raft, and from thence, to avoid the presence of lawless Arabs, he went by land, passing through a part of the Koordish mountains. Jezira is a small town, unimportant in itself, but central in reference to a large Christian population on both sides of the river, and the natural point of entrance to the Syrian villages in the mountain called Tour Abdeen. Here Mr. Ford found a Syrian priest, considerably enlightened, apparently a sincere and humble seeker for the way of salvation, and laboring to extend the evangelical faith.

Mr. Ford was kindly received by Mr. Rassam, the English Vice-consul, and his lady, and had a most joyful greeting from the little band of "gospel men," who regarded his arrival as securing for them a return of their long lost privileges of Christian instruction. Of the fifty, who soon called upon him, about twenty appeared to be "decidedly evangelical, and ready to stand by the gospel at all hazards, though few of them give evidence of a work of grace in their hearts. Twenty more are enlightened and favorably disposed; and the remaining ten may be regarded as indifferent or hostile." "This little band," adds Mr. Ford, "are what remains of nearly one hundred persons, brought more or less under the influence of the gospel, when our brethren of the Mountain Nestorian mission were detained, by the mysterious providence of God, to labor and suffer here. These people have been left like sheep without a shepherd; and if any one would know the consequences, let him ask himself, What would become of a feeble church in America, if left five years without a pastor, and without any stated means of grace? In a few hearts the flame of devotion has been kept alive; others have grown cold and careless; some have been induced to profess popery; and all have become more or less engrossed in worldly cares. The things that remain have been strengthened and preserved mainly, under God, by the fervent piety and diligent efforts of one man, an humble stone-cutter, but worthy to be a 'master builder' in the church of Christ. His name has already become familiar to you." The name of this individual is Meekha; it is also written Mikha, and Micah.

Dr. Perkins describes the city of Mosul as on a slight elevation of broken ground on the western bank of the Tigris.

It is supposed to contain nearly sixty thousand inhabitants, of whom six or seven thousand are Christians, distributed in the following manner, viz., two hundred and fifty families of papal Nestorians; three hundred and fifteen families of Jacobites; two hundred and seventy families of papal Jacobites, (who in their religious sympathies are a distinct community from the Nestorian papists,) and one hundred and thirty-six families of Jews. The Chris-
tians and the Jews of the city of Mosul speak only Arabic, while both classes, in the villages, speak modern Syriac. The explanation seems to be, that the Arabic being generally spoken in the city, has absorbed the Syriac, while in the villages, where the Arabic is less prevalent, the Syriac has not been thus supplanted.

Here rest the remains of Mr. Hinsdale, Mrs. Laurie, and Dr. Grant, side by side in the order of their death, in the cemetery of the Jacobite church of St. Mary. Here, also, are the graves of Mr. Hinsdale's two infant children. The remains of Mrs. Mitchell lie in another grave-yard; and her husband found his resting place at Telabel, a Syrian village three or four hours from Jezira. Who can tell how much influence these facts have had in leading to a continued prosecution of this mission!

The bishop Behnâm, who presented so fair a side to Dr. Perkins and his companions, has since shown himself to be unprincipled and selfish. He made repeated attempts to procure the banishment of Mr. Ford, but failed through the very friendly and decided influence of Mr. Rassam, to whom the young Protestant community at Mosul is also under much obligation.

It is an interesting fact, that Mr. Marsh's embarkation at Boston occurred only two days subsequent to the date of an earnest appeal from Mr. Ford to the Committee for the immediate occupancy of Mosul as a missionary station. Mr. Ford remained until the 10th of April, when he returned to Aleppo by way of the desert. The opposition of the bishop had somewhat diminished the attendance on the preached word, but had more effect in that way, probably, than it will have when Mr. Marsh has once mastered the Arabic tongue. The Committee regret that he is left any time alone, but his letters show that he is much and continually cheered by the present and prospective usefulness of his labors.

A determined opposition has been made to the progress of the truth in Aleppo, and the persecution has not been without a present unfavorable influence; but it will probably be overruled for good. Neither of the brethren at Tripoli was able to preach in Arabic until December. They have now a preaching exercise and a Bible class, and labor not without ground for hope. Their efforts to find a summer mountain residence in the Maronite village of Ehden, were defeated by the violent opposition of the ecclesiastics and the people under their control. A rude mob drove them from a house they had taken. The same violence was threatened to the American Vice-consul of Tripoli, a native of the country and a reputed Protestant, when he subsequently visited Ehden on business. And it was here that Mr. Bird was assaulted with stones, twenty years ago. It is due to all the parties concerned, that it should be stated in what manner these difficulties were at length adjusted. The brethren at Tripoli wrote as follows in April last:
The controversy which sprang up last summer between the people of Ehden and ourselves, relative to our expulsion from that village, continued on our hands more than six months, and imposed upon us considerable extra labor. It was eventually disposed of by the payment, on their part, of about seventy dollars, and by the Governor of the mountains furnishing us with an official guaranty, in writing, for our protection in any part of the mountains where we shall be able to hire houses. The settlement of the difficulty was brought to an end by the English Consul at Beirut, to whose government the mountains are greatly indebted for the immunities which they enjoy. Without our knowledge, he laid the facts connected with our expulsion before the British government, and Lord Palmerston promptly administered a severe rebuke to the Patriarch and Emir, for what they had done, or allowed to be done. This decided course doubtless contributed largely to the adjustment of the case which has been secured. The older brethren of the mission, from the first, were much interested in the controversy, and rendered us very important aid. Our Ambassador at Constantinople did his duty as the representative of the United States, in procuring for us strong vizierial letters to the Pasha of this district. We trust that something has been gained for the cause of truth and religious liberty; time will determine how much.

At Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, a small company of inquirers is accustomed to meet on the Sabbath for social prayer, reading the Scriptures, and spiritual conversation. The Committee hope that the mission may soon find the way opened for organizing a church in Hasbeiya, if not also for placing a native pastor there. It would seem that the native brethren are suffering in their spiritual interests for want of some such organization. Supposing it not expedient for a missionary to take up his abode at Hasbeiya, the best place to exercise a supervisory care over that out-station is Damascus; and the Committee have advised to the removal of a member of the mission to that city. Another reason for the immediate forming of a station at Damascus, is the existence of a considerable number of Syrian Christians toward the north, who have for a long time been in correspondence with Mr. Meshakah, (mentioned in the last Report,) and would be easily accessible to our brethren.

**EDUCATION—THE PRESS.**

A summary view of the educational department of the mission is given in the following table.

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<th>Females</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
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<td>. . .</td>
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<td>15 15</td>
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<td>Bhamdun,</td>
<td>. . .</td>
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<td>Hasbeiya,</td>
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<td><strong>Total,</strong></td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>271 271</td>
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It is decided to authorize the establishment of a female seminary, but not decided whether it shall be at Beirūt, or at a new station to be formed on the mountains. The Committee are looking for a competent unmarried female, to take the instruction of the pupils.

A new class was admitted to the seminary at Abeih in October,—one member of the class being from the most influential Protestant family in Hasbeiya; the second a Greek Catholic from Ain Zehalti, the third a Maronite from Kefr Shema; the fourth from the Greek sect at El Hadet; the fifth a young Druze Emir of the Baslān family. This was the fourth class, the seminary having been opened in November, 1846, and embracing four years in its course of study. Three pupils were expelled, in the summer of last year, for bad conduct, but the discipline had a good effect on the school. The brethren seem to be aware of the importance of making the seminary a thoroughly religious institution, and of making the sciences entirely subordinate and subservient to the gospel. The English language has been very properly rejected, in great measure, as a medium of instruction. The brethren say,

We are still of the opinion that the plan of giving all the instruction in the Arabic language, and of teaching the English simply as a branch of knowledge, and that near the end of the course, is the best one. We labor indeed, in this way, under some disadvantages. Especially do we feel the want of suitable text books; to prepare which has constituted a very important part of the labor of Mr. Van Dyck from the commencement of the seminary. And yet we feel that these disadvantages are more than overbalanced by the advantages of the course we pursue. In thus training up our pupils in their own tongue, we preserve, in a higher degree, their nationality of feeling, and, we hope, encourage, rather than check, their sympathies with their people, and so fit them for more efficient and useful action among them. At the same time we open the treasures of the English language to such of them as acquire it, and thus afford them all the necessary means for perfecting their own education, and enlightening others.

The printing, for the year 1849, amounted to one million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand pages. There were four volumes and one tract, and the editions amounted to eight thousand copies. The number of copies printed from the beginning is ninety-seven thousand nine hundred; and of pages, seventy-seven millions six hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred. The mission now has two fonts of beautiful type, of different sizes, modelled on the best Arabic calligraphy; cut by Mr. Homan Hallock at New York. The type is cast in Syria, under the supervision of Mr. Hurter.

Dr. Smith is employed on the new Arabic version of the Scriptures, aided by Mr. Brutus el-Bistany, a native brother.
CHURCH—EVANGELICAL LABORS.

There is yet only one church in the mission; but the time is probably near, when churches will be organized at several of the stations, as in the Armenian mission. The mission church was organized in 1848, with fifteen males and four females. Up to the close of 1849, six males and two females had been added; making the whole number twenty-seven. Ten were originally from the Greek church, four were papal Greeks, four Maronites, five Armenians, three Druzes, and one a Jacobite Syrian. How easily are men from different sects made one in Christ Jesus! Sixteen of these reside at Beirut, three in Abeih, three in Hasbeiya, one in Triopli, one in Aitath, one in Kefr Shema, one in Aramôn, and one in Jaffa. They are widely dispersed, and most of them, it is hoped, exert a salutary influence in the places where they reside. Regular collections are made at the monthly concerts for evangelical purposes.

Some few of the members have shown a spirit of liberality that is uncommon. One of them, who works for his own livelihood in the capacity of a servant, has determined to support a pious Nestorian youth in the seminary at Oroomiah, while pursuing his studies preparatory to preaching the gospel. Another, who is very diligently employed in the instruction of youth, privately placed in the hands of a member of the mission the wages he had received for two entire months, to be used for the furtherance of the gospel in this land.

The preaching has been as in years past. Of touring, excepting Mr. Ford's visit to Mosul, there has probably been somewhat less than usual. The Committee have felt it to be their duty to urge upon their brethren the putting of greater responsibilities upon native helpers.

MISSION TO THE NESTORIANS.

Oroomiah.—William R. Stocking, Austin H. Wright, M. D., George W. Coan, Missionaries; Edward Breath, Printer; Mrs. Jerusha E. Stocking, Mrs. Charlotte A. Wright, Mrs. Sarah P. Coan, Mrs. Sarah A. Breath, Miss Fidelia Fisk, Miss Mary Susan Rice,—five native preachers, and four native helpers; with other natives occasionally employed as evangelists.

Seik.—Justin Perkins, D. D., Joseph G. Cochran, Missionaries; Mrs. Charlotte B. Perkins, Mrs. Deborah W. Cochran.—Four native helpers.

In this country.—David T. Stoddard, Missionary.

(2 stations; 6 missionaries—one a physician, 1 printer, 8 female assistant missionaries, 5 native preachers and 8 native helpers;—total, 28.)

Messrs. Coan and Breath, with their wives, reached Oroomiah on the 13th of October. The land journey from Trebizond to Oroomiah, of 650 miles over lofty mountains, was performed in less than eighteen traveling days, the daily stages averaging
about thirty-six miles. Mr. Breath, soon after his arrival, cast a new font of type for printing the Old Testament, the translation of which is now passing through the press. The old Peshito version is printed in parallel columns with the new translation. Thus will the whole of that blessed volume be rendered accessible to every Nestorian, and tend to give stability and permanence to the reformation now in progress. Had their fathers been able thus to multiply copies of the Holy Scriptures, the light which once shone among them would perhaps never have gone out.

**EDUCATION.**

Thirty-two common schools, with 473 male, and 125 female pupils, (in all 598,) have been maintained the past year. Owing to the illness of Mr. Stocking, they have been superintended by Mr. Coan, with the help of a native assistant. Twelve of the teachers are priests, and about half the whole number of teachers are hopefully pious. These schools are a very important instrumentality. The Bible is the prominent and almost the only text book. Thus they are sapping the foundations of superstition and ignorance, and training up young men and women, who are far in advance of their parents, to go forth and repair the wastes of many generations. Each school, especially where the teacher is pious, has the elements of a reformation and a pure Christianity within itself.

The male seminary at Seir is, for the present, under the superintendence of Mr. Cochran, and contains forty-four pupils. Two members of it, both of them hopefully pious, have been called away by death. One of these, from Kochannes, the village of Mar Shimon, in the heart of the Koordish mountains, was in the seminary three years ago, and was anxious to come back the following season, but was opposed by the Patriarch’s family, and bore to his grave the marks of violence which they inflicted on him at that time. Last fall he left his home and joined the seminary, determining to be where he could hear the Word of God. Much was hoped from him as a laborer in his native mountains.

Twelve have gone out from the institution, who are either employed as teachers in the village schools, or labor at home in connection with their parents. It is believed that most of these, wherever they may be, will reflect on all around them the image of Christ. Those who have taken their place in the seminary are older and more advanced in study than former applicants, in consequence of increased advantages in the village schools. It is an interesting fact, that four of the students are from Julamerk, the district in which the Patriarch now re-
sides, besides eight others from the Koordish mountains. This is a larger number than ever before. One of them is a deacon, and others are candidates for ecclesiastical offices.

In the course of the winter the seminary was visited by the Prince-Governor of Oroomiah, brother of the late King of Persia, who expressed himself highly gratified with the examination of a class in geography, and with an exhibition of the magic lantern and other philosophical apparatus. Mohammed, who claimed to be a teacher of science as well as religion, and who fell in consequence into the grossest errors in regard to the figure of the earth and the laws of nature, thus unconsciously infused into his system the elements of its destruction. And our missionaries in Persia have had repeated opportunities, as on this occasion, to demonstrate to men of rank and influence the emptiness of their so called natural sciences.

The female seminary, located in the city of Oroomiah, and superintended by Miss Fisk and Miss Rice, will be noticed under another head. During the past year it has contained thirty-five pupils.

REVIVAL IN THE MALE SEMINARY.

God has again been gracious to the Nestorians. The scenes of 1849 have this year been renewed. The Holy Spirit has appeared among them with power, and scores have been bowed down under its influence, as the trees of the wood under a rushing mighty wind. It is a remarkable fact, that this revival began in each of the seminaries on the thirteenth of January, the day which was memorable in the history of the Nestorians the preceding year. None of the natives were aware of this coincidence until afterwards, nor was there any communication between the seminaries, which are six miles apart. Mr. Cochran thus describes the first manifestations of deep feeling among the pupils.

At the evening prayer-meeting, Deacon Tamo spoke of the uncertainty of life and the need of preparation for death, alluding in his remarks to the death of two of our number during the past year, and the sickness of many others. The congregation were moved and wept freely and audibly. At the close of the meeting one of the teachers came to my room, saying that the school were weeping, and desired that another prayer-meeting should be held. Upon entering the school, I found all with their heads bowed, and many offering ejaculatory prayer. For some time remarks were made, and prayer was offered. At length, however, the weeping became so loud and general, that I feared the result of further excitement; and I requested all who were so disposed to repair to their closets, and there unburden their hearts before the mercy-seat. That night, I doubt not, witnessed the potential and effectual prayer of many a broken heart for the light of the Savior's countenance, and the blessings of his salvation, to be restored to them.
During the devotions of the next morning, the intensity of their feelings could find vent only in sighs and audible weeping. And from that time the work advanced with great rapidity and power, though with more solemn silence than at first, being characterized by pungent conviction of sin, an overwhelming sense of the justice of God in its condemnation, and a clear apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ. With scarcely an exception, those members of the seminary who were interested in former revivals, were the first to be affected, and to return with penitence to their first love. Even those, who had long given good evidence of piety, sat down with the newly awakened to mourn over sin, and to consecrate themselves afresh to the Savior. The brethren speak of this revival as fraught with scenes of intense interest. Dr. Perkins thus alludes to the effect of the revival on the pupils previously converted:

There have this year been striking developments of progress in sanctification, in the feelings of those who were subjects of the last revival; particularly in their ardent longing for the purity of heaven, as often expressed in the spirit and language of their prayers. Many of those who were, last year, long trembling on the brink of destruction, and wrestling for deliverance for hours in a day, with the earnestness of a death-struggle, now, when called on to lead in public or social prayer, seem to be standing on the delectable mountains, or passing through the land of Beulah, ravished with visions of the celestial city, and eager to throw off the clogs of remaining sin, that keep them from it, and cross the separating flood.

In the latter part of February, when the revival had been in progress about six weeks, the seminary was dismissed for a recess of twelve days. As the time drew near for their dispersion, the pupils showed the same earnest solicitude for the conversion of their friends and the people of the villages, as in past years. "May we not carry to our homes the poison of the second death in our hearts, but bear to them the seeds of eternal life when we go hence," and similar expressions, were common in their prayers. Thus impressed with their responsibility, fired with the love of Christ, and many of them, though young and inexperienced, already workmen that need not to be ashamed, they made their influence felt for good wherever they went, and returned after their vacation to tell of God's mercy to them and their friends.

REVIVAL IN THE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The first Monday of the year, which was observed as a season of fasting and prayer, was succeeded by a solemn quiet in the female seminary, which seemed to betoken an outpouring of the Spirit as at hand. Nothing very special, however, occurred
till the 13th of January, when the fountains of pent-up feeling suddenly burst forth. The following description of the scenes of the succeeding week, is by one of the ladies who have charge of the institution.

In the girls’ school, the week succeeding January 13, was one of deep solemnity. Our older girls, (most of whom had given more or less evidence of piety previously,) spent every leisure hour, yes, and moment too, in prayer. Their domestic duties were performed most perfectly, and then they fled to their closets. Several of them spent no less than five hours of every twenty-four, of that week, in those sacred retreats. When we sometimes besought them to leave praying for necessary sleep, they would reply, “We have been asleep for weeks—doing nothing for God—ruining souls—how can we sleep till we are forgiven?”

Saturday afternoon, the feelings of several were such that they begged, with tears, to be excused from school duties, that they might give themselves entirely to prayer for a blessing on the coming day. Never did we more gladly bid adieu to worldly cares, and welcome the approach of holy time, than when we saw that evening’s sun decline. You will not be surprised to know that we had a blessed Sabbath after such a week of prayer. During the morning service almost all the school were bathed in tears. Many a seat was vacant at the dinner-table, while prayer, mingled with sighs and groans, ascended from every place of retirement. We heard not a voice, on that day, from morning till night, in all our school apartments, except “the voice to heaven sent.” When the supper-bell rang, all came, but with countenances which seemed to say, “Our meat and drink are not here.” A number asked to be excused, but in compliance with our request, all were finally seated. Never, no never, can we forget the scene which followed. All those who had previously been interested, with several others, were pouring forth floods of tears in silent sorrow. The blessing was asked, and the steward began to serve, his own big tear-drops fast mingling with the contents of the dish from which he served. Each plate was filled, but each remained untouched. Those who felt no interest themselves were awed by such a sight, and rather gazed in silent wonder than eat. They were urged to partake of their meal. Sighs and sobs sent back an answer from many, while one, rising, seized my hand, and in an agonizing tone said, “You would not ask me to eat if you knew my heart.” They were finally recommended to eat, that they might have strength to pray. Here a tender chord was touched, and each hand, guided as well as dimmed eyes could guide it, was employed on the errand. Would that I could describe to you their appearance as they withdrew from the table to expend their acquired strength in praying. Each watch of that night found these wrestlers in their chosen place, seeming to feel that—an hour of rest—and the blessing might be lost.

For two months following this period, every day gave increasing evidence of the power of this gracious work. Up to the close of the term, there was no diminution of interest. The older girls were very active in their efforts for the conversion of the younger ones, as well as for their hoary-headed grandmothers, and their mothers and sisters who visited the school. When their vacation came, and they were about to separate, they were deeply affected, and going forth with deep, chastened feeling, it would naturally be expected that they would carry a blessing with them. And such was the fact.
The reports that subsequently reached the mission of their Christian deportment and useful labors, equalled the highest hopes of those who had watched over them with such tender solicitude.

**EXTENSION OF THE WORK INTO THE VILLAGES.**

The good work has not been so powerful beyond the seminaries, as last year, though still extensive and happy in its influence. Those who were hopefully pious in the village of Seir, were much quickened. At the city, there were crowded and deeply interested congregations on the mission premises, as well as conference meetings in the Nestorian quarter of the city. At Geog Tapa, the church was more than once filled to its utmost capacity, and yet a hundred or more persons remained outside, for whom another service was held simultaneously with the service within. The revival in this village was characterized by great stillness and solemnity. Deacon John, the native evangelist stationed there, was unwearied in his labors, often preaching three times every day during the week, and performing other arduous and self-denying duties; going from house to house for religious conversation, visiting the sick, and speaking at funerals. An interesting account of him and his study, may be found in the Missionary Herald for September, from the pen of Mr. Stocking. At De Gala, at Takky, and at Ardeshai, in which last named village Priest Abraham resides, many listened with eagerness to the word, and some as is hoped were led to the Savior.

No conversion this year is of more interest, or promises more in its results, than that of Deacon Jeremiah, who accompanied Messrs. Perkins and Stocking from Mosul. He was formerly a monk in the papal monastery of Rabban Hermas, near Elkoosh, where he became disgusted with the abominations of the place, and after many fruitless attempts, at last effected his escape. His convictions of sin have been very deep, and seem to have resulted in his full consecration to Christ. His character and appearance are very interesting, and the hope may be cherished that he will hereafter go back to exert a most happy influence on the other side of the mountains. He has since gone back to Mosul, to be a helper to Mr. Marsh.

**PREACHING—NATIVE TOURS.**

Preaching has been regularly maintained at five stations, in addition to which both the missionaries and native evangelists have made frequent and extended tours for the proclamation of the gospel. In August, 1849, Deacons John and Guergis visited the mountain districts of Tergawer, Gawar, and Jeloo. They
were in general welcomed by the people, although they apprehended much danger from the Koords, and in one instance, at the instigation of wicked Nestorians, were seized and detained by the Turkish authorities. Deacon Guergis afterwards made several useful but shorter journeys into the eastern part of the mountains. The most effective labors, however, of these two devoted men, were on the plain of Oroomiah. Dr. Wright thus speaks of them under date of Nov. 24th.

Deacons John and Guergis are now absent on a preaching tour, in the villages on the plain of Oroomiah. They visit every village and hamlet where Nestorians are to be found; and they propose to go over the whole plain in this manner. They preach the gospel in the church, in the house, by the way, and wherever they find persons to listen to them. We hear that they are kindly welcomed by the people. They go from place to place on foot, in a most humble garb, and their bearing toward their people is so kind and affectionate, that none but the vilest persons have a heart to treat them rudely. They are men full of faith and the Holy Ghost; and we sanguinely hope that the seed which they sow, as they traverse the plain in its length and breadth, will spring up and bring forth fruit unto life eternal.

They visited forty-five villages, and found an earnest desire to hear the word. John afterwards pursued the same course on another part of the plain, till he had declared his message in nearly a hundred villages, when he was recalled by the religious interest in Geog Tapa. "At one time," says Mr. Coan, "he found himself benighted far from any Nestorian village, and he had no alternative but to travel all night, or stop at a Mussulman village. He chose the former. Before morning he came to a large pond that was frozen over, but the ice was not sufficiently strong to bear. He took off his shoes, for fear of losing them in the mud, and waded through, breaking the ice with his bare feet. He says, 'I suffered very much. There was much blood upon my feet and ankles. At one time, little remained that my spirit did not go out from my body; but I thought of my poor people, and said, who will preach the gospel to them; and so I was encouraged to go on.'"

In the month of February, Mar Yohannan, who now gives evidence of being a humble Christian, and Deacon Moses made a somewhat extended tour through the diocese of the former. The ardor and self-denial with which they engaged in the work will appear from a note published in the Missionary Herald for July, which they addressed to some of the missionaries. Thus is God, by his providence and grace, training up for benighted Persia heralds of redeeming love. Their feet are beautiful upon the mountains.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

The year under review has politically been one of comparative quiet, not only in Oroomiah, but in Koordistan. It was
stated in the last Report, that Mar Shimon, the Patriarch, had
gone into the mountains. There he has remained, exerting no
direct influence to injure the mission, and even making some
professions of friendship. He is, however, regarded as an ene­
my to the truth. To some extent, he holds the Nestorians of
the mountains under his vassalage, but their desire is becoming
so strong to have the pure gospel, that it may soon prove irre­
sistible. One of the chief men of the district of Tekhoma
says, "We must have light. We may as well be heathen, or
Koords, as remain what we now are." The priest, also, of
Marbeshoo, a large village in Koordistan, and noted for its big­
oted attachment to Mar Shimon, sent a request last fall, that a
school might be opened there. This shows a decrease of pa­
 triarchal power for evil, even in its strongest holds. An ex­
tended and interesting account of the tour of Messrs. Perkins
and Stocking to Mosul, has been received during the year, ex­
 tracts from which will be found in the Missionary Herald for
February and March, and a letter from Mr. Stocking on the
same subject in that for November. The visit to Mosul was
made in May, 1849. After a sojourn of eleven days, during
which they saw much to assure them that the gospel was tak­
ing strong hold on the minds of the people, they returned to
Oroomiah, through the mountain districts of Tiary, Tekhoma,
Bass, Jeloo, and Gawar. This was a most trying and difficult
journey, owing to the roughness of the country and want of
roads, but accomplished without serious accident. In con­
sequence of exposures at that time, Mr. Stocking was laid aside
by rheumatism for months after his return. On the entire route
they spent every night with Nestorians, and had an opportunity
of preaching to them. Their observations in the districts
through which they passed, were necessarily limited, but
judging from the uniform kindness of the Turkish officers who
are stationed at different important posts, and from the general
appearance of the people, they felt that the mountains are open
for missionary labor. The time, which the intrepid Grant
prayed for, and labored for, has come. Law has taken the place
of anarchy and massacre. Superstition is gradually dying
away. And were the men and the means furnished, and fol­
lowed up by the prayers of the church, we might soon hope to
see the whole of Koordistan illumined by the gospel.
It only remains to allude to the rapidity of the reformation
among the Nestorians. At the beginning of 1846, not half a
dozon men were, in the judgment of charity, the true disciples
of Christ; and now, in the short period of four years and a
half, hundreds are made heirs of the grace of life. But the
character and prospective influence of these Christians, are more
important than their numbers. With active minds, fervid zeal,
and great energy, they breathe the spirit of their fathers, and give cheering intimation of what may be done for central Asia, when this whole people is pervaded by the gospel.

SOUTHERN ASIA.

BOMBAY MISSION.

BOMBAY.—David O. Allen, Robert W. Hume, George Bowen, Missionaries; Mrs. Hannah D. Hume.—Two native helpers.

SATARA.—William Wood, Missionary; Mrs. Lucy M. Wood.

MAHABULISHWAR (Malcom Peth.)—Mrs. Mary L. Graves.

(3 stations; 4 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 2 native helpers;—total, 9.)

Mr. and Mrs. Hume have not enjoyed as good health as usual. A residence at Mahabulishwar during the last hot season proved very beneficial. Mrs. Wood's health continues feeble. Mrs. Graves, now advanced in years, has not felt able to continue her school. Mr. Wood still resides at Satara, although in want of a suitable house. During the rainy season his family were exposed to much inconvenience. The station at Satara seems an important one, not only on account of its own natural advantages,—being in this respect on a par with what Ahmednuggur was a few years ago,—but on account also of the fact, that so much labor has already been expended there, in years past, by Mr. and Mrs. Graves. Mr. Wood describes the city of Satara as being 2,320 feet above the level of the sea, and fifty miles from the western coast. "The position of the place," he says, "is singularly beautiful. It stands about a mile from the bank of the Vena, where that stream emerges from its narrow mountain valley into the more open vale of the Krishna, with which it forms a junction below the city. Round the borders of the two rivers rises an amphitheatre of hills, some of considerable elevation. Some of the higher hills comprising this circular range, exhibit, in their most striking forms, the distinctive features of the secondary trap formation, and impart a character of peculiar beauty to the Satara valley. The city of Satara alone contains a population of 32,000, more than ten times the number of a common country parish in New England. In the surrounding territory, (formerly the kingdom, now the district, of Satara,) there are over a million of souls."

Mr. Wood has sold nearly two thousand books and tracts, for which he received in return seventy or eighty rupees;—some at his door, others in the streets and native schools of the city.
It has been very gratifying to be able thus to distribute some portion of the word of life to so many precious souls. The average attendance at a school established in the city is about one hundred.

PUBLICATIONS—PREACHING.

Mr. Hume still continues, as in former years, to edit the English and Mahratta semi-monthly newspaper, published by the mission, and to prepare and edit various other publications, such as tracts and school books; besides attending to the other missionary duties, which necessarily devolve upon him. He is also much engaged in the work of distributing tracts, principally by sale, though selling them at less than cost. With regard to this last kind of effort he says:

Judging from the reports I have seen from the various foreign fields, it seems to me that in none of them are there greater facilities for extensive tract operations, or greater encouragements to activity in this department of labor, than in Western India. The number of intelligent readers is probably greater here than in most missionary fields. There is an increasing desire for books, and an increasing ability to profit by them. And the readiness to purchase Christian tracts and books, judging from all the statements I have seen, is without a parallel in any part of the heathen world. This may possibly be owing, at least in part, to the experiment not being fairly tried in other heathen countries. However this may be, the fact that we have, in a single year, sold nine thousand Christian books to the heathen around us, is full of encouragement. Our brethren at Ahmednuggur also have sold a large number, in addition to those gratuitously distributed. And something has been done, in the same way, by the other missions in this part of India. This certainly should be a stimulus to increased effort, and to fervent prayer that the divine blessing may attend the perusal of the books thus put into circulation.

The Dnyanadaya, which goes forth every two weeks from the mission press, is exerting considerable influence on the Hindoo community. On the one hand, it watches over the native press of Bombay, carefully observing what is published in the native papers, and in the form of pamphlets and books, and bringing whatever it deems important to the notice of the English residents. It very often, by its translation of articles in the native papers, lays bare to the eye of English readers the feelings and opinions of the community. On the other hand, by its translations into Mahratta, and by its articles of general intelligence, and addresses designed particularly for the Mahratta people, it is able to exert a powerful influence on the more intelligent part of the population. During the past year, it has published two prize essays on the Holee, a shameful feast observed among the Hindoos, and these articles have probably been read by great numbers of the Mahrattas; and one of them at least, besides being copied in full into the native
papers, was translated into one of the languages of Upper India. One of these articles was written by a Christian, an assistant at Ahmednuggur, the other by a heathen; but both are equally strong in denouncing the abominations of the Holee. It is thus the Dnyanadaya stands between the English and native presses of Bombay. Its English articles and translations being often copied into the English papers, and its Mahratta articles being copied into the native papers, it may be looked upon as possessing a peculiar advantage for exerting an influence in Western India.

Mr. Bowen is much engaged in preaching and distributing tracts (generally by sale) in the streets of Bombay, and in the discussion of the truths of Christianity with the native young men, many of whom are infidel in their sentiments. In reference to these discussions he writes as follows:

I have been considerably interested in a discussion lately carried on with some Parsees. It is now eight or ten weeks since it began between myself and a converted brahmin, of the Scotch Free Church, on the one side, and a Parsee on the other. The scene of debate has been the sea side, at a place where the Parsees assemble to worship the sea and the setting sun; and we have often had as many as two hundred auditors. We are accustomed to sit down on the sand, the multitude standing about us; and we have sometimes continued disputing till two hours after dark. It shows how much this people are interested in religious discussions, that they should be willing to stand for three hours or more, listening to us. Occasionally the Parsee speaker has given way to Hindoo, Mussulman and Jewish interlocutors. On one occasion, indeed, a Roman Catholic priest participated. Thomas Paine has also acted a considerable part, with Voltaire and other infidel writers, with whose works or arguments the educated Parsees and Hindoos are surprisingly familiar.

It is painful to see the progress of infidelity in the three great capitals of India—Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. This is doubtless owing in part to the government system of education, which gives instruction in science and literature, but forbids a reference to the Christian religion; and in part to the effect of English residents, who dislike the restraints of religion and cherish infidel sentiments. With these men Mr. Bowen is conducting the discussions referred to above, and having been himself, in early life, led astray by sentiments akin to infidelity, and therefore familiar with the arguments used by infidels, (which are substantially alike in India and America,) he now finds himself in a field for which he is peculiarly fitted.

Mr. Allen, besides preaching regularly in the mission chapel, and carrying on the revision of the Scriptures, superintends the operations of the press. The printing in 1849, is reported as follows:
In different native languages, ........................................... 4,814,000
In the English language, ........................................... 3,898,500

Total, ........................................................................... 8,712,500

In previous years, ......................................................... 80,804,000

Total from the beginning, ............................................. 89,516,500

The following, compiled from a list sent home by Mr. Allen
(who has charge of the printing establishment) of all the works
in the native and English languages printed during the year, is
supposed to be a complete list of the works printed in the
native languages, in that space of time.

I. MAHRATTA.

Articles of Faith in the Ahmednuggur
church, ................................................................. 12mo. 8 250 2,000
Gospel of Luke, ..................................................... 8vo. 73 2,000 146,000
Maharatta Hymns, .................................................. 14 500 7,000
Good Tidings, ......................................................... 32mo. 32 2,000 64,000
Maharatta Primer, ................................................... 18mo. 52 2,000 104,000
Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, ................................. 16mo. 58 2,000 116,000
The School Boy, ..................................................... 16mo. 30 2,000 60,000
Summary of Scripture Doctrines, ............................. 12mo. 70 2,000 140,000
First Book for Children, .......................................... 18mo. 60 2,500 150,000
Good Tidings, ......................................................... 32mo. 32 1,000 32,000

" " in Modh, .............................................................. 18mo. 24 2,000 48,000
History of British India, for Board of
Education, ............................................................. 8vo. 274 2,000 548,000
Memoir of Columbus, .............................................. 178 1,000 178,000
Work on Railways, ................................................... 8vo. 49 600 29,400
Importance of Cleanliness to Health and
Character, ............................................................. 12mo. 24 1,000 24,000
Works for Bombay Tract and Bible Soc.,
Works completed for Bombay Bible Soc.,
to the cost of 513 rupees.
The Dnyanadaya, a semi-monthly, mostly
in Mahrratta.

II. GOOJRETE.

Youth's Book of Natural Theology,
(Gallaudet's,) for Board of Education, 12mo. 254 750 190,500
Memoir of Columbus, .............................................. 144 1,000 144,000
Essay against Female Infanticide, for
Bombay Government, ............................................. 55 1,500 82,500
Idiomatical Exercises, in English and
Goojratee, ............................................................. 370 1,000 370,000

III. SCINDEE.

Scindee and English Dictionary, for
Bombay Government, ............................................. 8vo. 241 600 120,500
Scindee Grammar, for do. ................................. 8vo. 178 500 89,000

When the great activity of the native press in Bombay is
considered, the importance of bestowing time and effort on the
operations of our own press, will be clearly seen.
It is a matter of interest, affecting equally all our missions
on the continent of India, that the government has at length
passed a law, giving equal rights to all its subjects,—the Chris-
Christian convert, as well as the Hindoo and Mohammedan. Hith­erto, in Western and in Southern India, (and in Bengal also up to 1832,) there was no special law for Christian converts. Hindoo law being applied to Hindus, and Mohammedan law to Mohammedans, converts from those two different classes were still considered as liable to be tried by the same laws, to which they had been amenable before conversion; and according to those laws, they were outcasts, and in fact deprived of all right to their property. Many converts, consequently, were subjected to great losses. No court in India would put them in possession of any property, to which any other heir laid claim. This state of things was extremely trying, and various efforts were made by Christians in India to get a new law, which would allow them equal rights. At length, in April last, the following Act was passed by the Governor General in council.

"So much of any law or usage now in force, within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from, the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be forced as law, in the courts of the East India Company, and in the courts established by royal charter within the said territories."

This enactment will be hailed with gratitude by all the missionaries in India, and by all everywhere, who are interested in securing the extension of the gospel of Christ, and anxious to see every obstacle removed which stands in the way of its progress.

No report of the schools has been received from this mission. A late letter from Mr. Hume, states the number of pupils in the female boarding-school at Bombay to be twenty-four, and that there are eighty in the four free schools for girls, all taught by females educated by the mission. The attendance at the six boys' schools was stated in the last Report to be about three hundred.

**AHMEDNUGGUR MISSION.**

**AHMEDNUGGUR.** Ebenezer Burgess, Samuel B. Fairbank, Royal G. Wilder, Missionaries; Mrs. Abigail M. Burgess, Mrs. Abby W. Fairbank, Mrs. Eliza J. Wilder, Miss Cynthia Farrar.—Four native helpers.

**SHEROR.** Allen Hazen, Missionary; Mrs. Martha R. Hazen.—Three native helpers.

**BHINAR.** Sendol B. Munger, Missionary.—Two native helpers.

**OUT-STATIONS.** Wudaly; Harripunt, native preacher, and one native helper. Newase; Ramkashtra, native preacher. Wadugaum; Dajeeba, native helper.

**In this country.** Ozro French, Henry Ballantine, Missionaries; Mrs. Jane H. French, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Ballantine.

(3 stations and 3 out-stations; 5 missionaries, 7 female assistant missionaries, 2 native preachers, and 10 native helpers;—total, 26.)
The mission has suffered, the past year, more than usual from illness. Of those now in the field, Mrs. Fairbank and Mrs. Wilder have been the chief sufferers. Mr. Ballantine has been constrained to visit his native land, and having the assent of the Committee, embarked at Bombay at the close of the year, and reached New York on the 18th of May. His health was much improved by the voyage. As a residence at Bombay has proved beneficial to Mrs. Fairbank, Mr. Fairbank is laboring temporarily in connection with the Bombay mission.

EDUCATION—THE PRESS.

In Seroor the four common schools for boys have been generally well attended, and as it has not been possible to keep up a girls' school, the girls have begun to attend the boys' schools, a circumstance which is very unusual. In Ahmednuggur and the neighboring villages there are twelve schools for boys, eight of which are attended by boys of the higher castes, and four by boys of the mahar caste. These four schools for mahars, of which only one is in Ahmednuggur itself, are taught by Christian teachers; and being less expensive than the others, as well as likely to exert a more decided influence on the class of people for which they are designed, the brethren think that they shall probably increase their number, especially as the mahar population in various directions around are begging loudly for schools. The teachers will be found among the children of native Christians from that caste, who have been educated at the boarding-schools in Ahmednuggur, and are well fitted to teach and to read the Scriptures to the ignorant. The whole number of scholars in these twelve schools is 516; those for mahars numbering 80, and those for higher caste boys 436. The four common girls' schools at Ahmednuggur contain 80 pupils, all under the charge of Miss Farrar. Miss Farrar deserves much commendation for her zeal and perseverance in this difficult department of missionary labor.

The seminary for boys, in Ahmednuggur, contains fifty-four pupils, and is under the care of Mr. Wilder. The pupils have made good progress, and some have manifested considerable religious interest. In September, a boy belonging to one of the higher castes was baptized. Immediately all the caste boys left the seminary-premises, where they had been living until that time, and those who had appeared much interested on the subject of religion, became more wary and reserved. Some of these, however, still manifest some anxiety respecting their salvation. The expenses of this and the other boarding-schools have been very much reduced. The boys' boarding-school in Seroor, numbers eighteen boys, and is doing well. The teacher of this school has often requested baptism.
The girls' boarding-school in Ahmednuggur, which was under the care of Mrs. Ballantine till October, then came under the care of Mrs. Burgess. At the close of the year, it numbered thirty-six pupils. During the year 1849, quite a number of the larger girls left to be married, and their places were supplied by smaller ones. The number of girls of high caste has been much reduced. As the school fills up with Christian children, and these for the most part from the mahar caste, heathen girls from the higher castes become more reluctant to attend, and consequently the school is fast becoming a Christian school. Several of the largest girls have for some months been desiring baptism, and some of them, it is hoped, will ere long be thought worthy of admission to the church. The Christian school, numbering about twenty-eight pupils, has been under the care of Mrs. Wilder. The boys, with one or two exceptions, are children of Christian parents. The teacher of this school is a member of the church.

The female members of the mission have expended no small amount of strength in teaching adult females, who are members of the church or connected with the Christian families around them. As a result of these labors, many of this class of persons who reside near the missionaries, are able to read the Word of God.

Three or four gospel tracts and school-books have been prepared and printed, during the year under review. The revised New Testament, lately completed, is thought to be much more idiomatic and intelligible, than the version which was before in use, and the native assistants in Ahmednuggur are very desirous to obtain portions as fast as issued from the press.

**PREACHING—OUT-STATIONS.**

"Indifference, prejudice, and hatred to the truth," say the brethren, "operate most effectually to deter the population of the city of Ahmednuggur from listening to the gospel. If we would communicate to them the glad tidings of salvation, we must seek them in the streets, in the shop, in the market, and in the idol temple, and this we have endeavored to do as strength and opportunity permitted." Most of the brethren at this station have gone more or less into the city, on the Sabbath and during the week, to preach the gospel. Often good and attentive audiences are obtained. Yet the missionary seldom fails to have painful encounters with some who cavil and blaspheme. A person of delicate sensibilities cannot but shrink from such encounters. They are trying, harassing, and often discouraging. Yet a considerable amount of *street preaching* has been performed during the year, and as a result, there is
increasing evidence that the truth is becoming more and more known in the city. But while the preaching of the gospel among the large masses of heathen in the city, is so discouraging and attended with so many trials, the case is different in the villages. There the people hear the missionary gladly. He usually finds large and attentive audiences, whom he can address as long as he thinks proper. These labors are always pleasant and inspiriting. The brethren at Ahmednuggur, Bhingar, and Seroor were all much engaged in these labors during the last cold season. Mr. Burgess made a tour of about twenty days, with his family, besides other tours alone. Mr. Wilder performed six tours, which kept him out more than three months. Mr. Munger was engaged in the same interesting labor. Mr. Hazen spent all the time he could spare from other duties in visiting the numerous villages embraced in his field, either alone, or in company with his family. These tours are not performed indiscriminately, but over those portions of the country which have often been visited before, and which promise the greatest amount of fruit upon cultivation. An account of some of these tours will be found in the pages of the Missionary Herald. Of others no account has been sent, except a mere general statement. Mr. Hazen says, "I have visited in all rather more than seventy villages this season, and hope to be out one or two weeks longer. I have been in nearly every part of the field belonging to the Seroor station, and find ten or fifteen villages which seem to give prospect of fruit, if well cultivated. I am intending to keep the assistants in the field during part of the season, when I am necessarily at the station in consequence of the heat."—The native assistants at Ahmednuggur are employed the greater part of the time in traveling among the villages in that vicinity, giving religious instruction, and distributing tracts among the people. They have visited a large portion of the villages within fifteen or twenty miles of Ahmednuggur, some of them a number of times, and are doing a good work.

Mr. Burgess, in giving an account of a tour to Kolhan, a famous place of pilgrimage, makes these interesting remarks. "During this short tour, I had abundant evidence that the knowledge of the leading truths of Christianity is spreading among this people. The name of Jesus Christ is becoming familiar. Many of the boys, after paying a price for a book, would ask if Jesus Christ was in it. Many inquired after Mr. Abbott and Mr. Ballantine, who had often preached in the villages of this region. Our native assistants were often named, and I saw and heard much to convince me that the labor we have bestowed on this part of our field, has not been lost. I was impressed with the importance of frequent tours in this region."
When we compare this state of things with what it was less than ten years ago, when the whole country around Ahmednuggur was slumbering in utter ignorance of the truth, and in the most deplorable apathy, the Committee see much cause for encouragement, and feel that their brethren who are privileged to labor there, may well rejoice in prospect of the rich harvest before them. Both Mr. Burgess and Mr. Wilder speak of numerous inquirers in that northern field, some of whom promise to be hopeful candidates for admission to the church.

In reference to the out-station at Wadagaum, near Seroor, Mr. Hazen reports, that Djeeba, the native assistant, continues there, and although he does not see much fruit of his labors, he is evidently regarded with more favor than he was in former days, and the people are generally ready to listen to the truth. The out-station at Wudaly, forty miles north of Ahmednuggur, has suffered much from the illness of Harripunt, who has not been able to reside there on account of continued ill health, and Mr. Fairbank, in consequence of sickness in his family, has been unable to devote as much attention to that field as its circumstances require. There is a small school at Wudaly, and another at Khokur, two miles distant. The brethren remark that, in their tours in that region, they see evidence that the Christians there are exerting a good influence in their villages, and that the knowledge of the truth is extending through their instrumentality. Mr. Wilder writes in regard to Wudaly as follows:

I reached this place some three days since, and have been closely occupied in giving instruction to the Christians and the heathen who have come to see me, some of the latter from a distance of ten and twelve miles. The little church here is evidently manifesting more life and courage. Four individuals, connected with Christian families, are anxious for admission into the church. Of all of them I think favorably, and in regard to three of them see no cause for delay except for a better acquaintance and examination, by the church in Ahmednuggur. This whole field, for the last two years, has been sadly neglected. Brother Fairbank's time and strength were engrossed with a sick family, and he could not labor here. The little increased attention we have given it the past cold season, is developing precious results. I only regret that we cannot follow up our efforts more vigorously.

For two or three years past, efforts have been made to procure a house for the residence of a native assistant at Newase. All these efforts have been rendered unsuccessful until recently, by decided opposition on the part of many of the people, headed by some influential brahmins. A house has finally been purchased, and Ramkrishna, the native assistant, has gone to reside there, with his family. The difficulties encountered in obtaining and getting possession of the house, the excitement of the brahmins, and their various plots and efforts, while Mr. Wilder was carrying the matter to a successful issue, may be
seen in the Missionary Herald for August. Mr. Wilder subsequently remarks, that he found the state of feeling evidently changing very rapidly, and that the school had increased to twenty-two in number.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

At Seroor, one adult was baptized in 1849, and one at Ahmednuggur; two members of the church at Ahmednuggur died, and one was excommunicated; leaving the number of members at Ahmednuggur and Bhingar ninety-five, and at Seroor seventeen. In March and April of the present year, five persons were admitted into the Ahmednuggur church by profession of their faith, all from the mahar caste. Two of the men who were received, live in villages twenty-four miles north-east of Ahmednuggur. One of them is a man of unusual energy of character, and of considerable property. He has been for many years engaged in buying and selling cattle, and from this trade he has made very great profits. The cattle-market in the vicinity of Ahmednuggur is held only on the Sabbath; and for a long time, although convinced of the truth of Christianity and desirous of embracing it, he was not prepared to give up the practice of selling his cattle on the Sabbath. He finally concluded that he would give up every thing, rather than remain out of the Christian church. He was accordingly baptized by Mr. Wilder at his own village, in the presence of a large company of his friends and acquaintances, many of whom had come together to dissuade him from his purpose. It is pleasing to see the triumphs of the gospel in such cases as these, inasmuch as we know that the knowledge of the gospel, and right impressions of its requirements, and of its power, have been extensively diffused. Another is a gate-keeper in Ahmednuggur, having charge, with one or two associates, of one of the city gates. From his situation and intelligence, he promises to be a useful man in the church. This man had two wives, whom he had married while in a state of heathenism. But on being admitted to the church, he very willingly gave a written promise to restrict himself to one, and maintain the other if necessary. The second wife, however, has been absent for some years, and it is hardly probable that she will ever return to him again.

This is the first instance when a man, who had been legally married to two wives, has been received into the Ahmednuggur mission church.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the various letters received from our brethren in the Mahratta country, it would appear, that the mind of a large por-
tion of the native population is waking up to new life. They are throwing off the incubus of ages, and beginning to look around them. This appears more particularly in two distinct classes of the native population. In the vicinity of Ahmednuggur, the mahars and the lower castes generally seem to be principally affected; although it extends from them upwards to some individuals among the higher castes. This movement is entirely owing to the labors of missionaries and the native assistants, and to the lives and conversation of native Christians residing among them.

But another class of mind has been aroused,—that of the young men of the higher castes, principally young men of education, who have attended the government schools, and have had much intercourse with Englishmen and missionaries. Many of these young men are infidels, having become convinced of the falsehood of Hindooism, and yet not willing to allow the truth of Christianity. Quite a large class of such young men are now coming on the stage, who are anxious to see the character of their countrymen improved, and who are establishing schools for girls, as well as boys, and supporting the teachers at their own expense. Some believing that all the distinctions of caste are unauthorized by their own shasters, collect children of the lowest castes into their own houses, and instruct them themselves. They are of course not satisfied with Hindooism as it is, they despise its absurd stories, and abhor its impurity, and yet do not wish to break away entirely from the foundations of the Hindoo faith. They think of going to work with the Hindoo Scriptures in some such way as the rationalists of Germany do with the Christian Scriptures, throwing out what they deem absurd and unreasonable, and holding fast only that which appears to them to be good. They would regard only one God, and pay him sincere worship, and consider all idolatry as wrong. The interests of neighbors are to be regarded as their own; and good moral conduct is to be esteemed above religious ceremonies. The use of the Sanscrit language in divine worship is to be done away, and the language of the people adopted. At the same time, all are to be free, as regards the externals of religion, to act, speak, and write as they will.

Any one who examines the ideas here presented will see, that some of them at least have been derived from Christianity. Some of them are directly opposed to the principles of Hindoo law, particularly that relating to liberty of conscience,—an idea entirely foreign to all ancient Hindoo legislation. In connection with these movements, the character and influence of the brahmins, the priests of the country, are receiving very severe shocks, and so far from being looked upon as sacred, by this
portion of the population, they are regarded with the utmost contempt, as an indolent, sensual, brutish class. Many of the ideas prevalent among these educated young men have doubtless come from missionaries and missionary publications, and many more from English books and periodicals, which they have been accustomed to read. In speaking of the low state of the Hindoos, these writers mourn over it, attributing it in part to the English government, though with great injustice, and they urge their countrymen to rouse up and exert themselves to educate their children, and become active and intelligent citizens, pointing them to the government of the United States, as one which they may well copy after, when prepared by education and by general advancement in the useful arts to become a prosperous, self-governed people. Now this class of mind is increasing rapidly; and in the great cities, such as Poona and Bombay, it is coming into conflict with the old stagnant ideas and feelings of Hindooism. Mobs have already occurred, which show somewhat whither the new spirit tends, and every thing points to a rapid progress in the extension of light and knowledge. This state of things calls for more missionaries, men of the right stamp, to engage in the work of directing the native mind in its search for truth, and pointing the Hindoo infidel to the Bible, the only source of divine knowledge, the only revelation of God's will to man.

The Prudential Committee are anxious to send more missionaries into this great field, and to occupy several new posts in the Deccan, to be made centres of light and influence. The language is comparatively easy of acquisition; the climate, at certain seasons, is favorable for itinerating; and the population, regarded as a whole, is one of the most accessible and hopeful in India.

**MADRAS MISSION.**

ROYAPOORUM.—John W. Dulles, Missionary; Mrs. Harriet L. Dulles—Four native helpers.

CHINTADREPETTAK.—Miron Winslow, Missionary; Mrs. Mary B. Winslow.—Three native helpers.

BLACK TOWN.—John Scudder, M. D., Henry M. Scudder, Missionaries; Phineas R. Hunt, Printer; Mrs. Fauny L. Scudder, Mrs. Abigail N. Hunt.

(3 stations; 4 missionaries—one a physician, 1 printer, 4 female assistant missionaries and 7 native helpers;—total, 16.)

This mission has been severely afflicted by the death of Mrs. Harriet M. Scudder, wife of Dr. Scudder, which occurred on the 19th of November. Mrs. Scudder commenced her missionary labors, in connection with the Ceylon mission, in 1819. When the Madras mission was commenced, in the year 1836, Dr. and Mrs. Scudder removed
with Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, to that city; where, with a temporary absence in this country, and another at Madura, they have since made their home. Mrs. Scudder possessed eminent qualifications for the missionary work; and her health being uniformly good, she was seldom interrupted in her missionary labors for the space of thirty years. Her illness was brief and severe, but she died triumphing in that Savior whom she had so long and faithfully served. The ill health of Mrs. Hunt has made it necessary for her to spend a large portion of the year in the cooler and more salubrious uplands of Bangalore. Mr. and Mrs. Ward, not having the prospect of being able to resume their mission, have received, at their own request, a release from their connection with the Board.

THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Dr. Scudder and his son removed to Black Town, the fortified and most populous portion of the city, in May, 1849, where they rented houses well adapted to preaching and medical purposes. A dispensary was immediately opened, to which large numbers have resorted to be healed of whatsoever disease they had. The morning of each day was spent in administering to the bodily and spiritual wants of those who call for medical aid. In this department of labor Mr. H. M. Scudder has rendered important aid to his father, having qualified himself for it by attending a course of lectures at the Government Medical Institution. In the afternoon of each day, the gospel is preached by one of the brethren to large congregations assembled in the front yard of the house, while the other resorts to the public street, or some other place of concourse in the town, and addresses such as can be induced to stop and listen. It is estimated that, at this station alone, the gospel has been proclaimed, in the Tamil and Telugu languages, to not less than fifty thousand souls, during the last twelve months.

Books and tracts to the number of thirty thousand have been distributed, many of which, being given to persons visiting the city on business, have been carried several hundred miles into the country.

Mr. Dulles has taken Mr. Scudder's place at Royapoorum, and has commenced preaching in Tamil to a congregation averaging about one hundred and twenty, including eighty children from the schools. His labors have been somewhat interrupted by ill health. Mr. Winslow has continued his labors at Chintadrepettah, preaching on the Sabbath once and sometimes twice in Tamil, and once in English. He has also preached, when circumstances have allowed, once or twice a week at some one of the schools. His Tamil congregations
on Sabbath mornings are usually large, nearly or quite filling the house. A small building has been erected as a place for preaching to those, who cannot be persuaded to enter the church. It was dedicated with appropriate services on the 5th of June, the anniversary of the embarkation of Messrs. Spaulding and Winslow from America in the year 1819. The dedication services were attended by a congregation of about three hundred, several of whom were brahmins.

NEW VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES—CHURCH—SCHOOLS.

Mr. Winslow has spent four months of the year in daily meetings, five hours each day, with a committee of revision on the historical and prophetic parts of the Tamil Scriptures, and the greater part of the remaining time, twice a week, with one of the members of the committee on the poetical books. When not thus engaged, he was occupied three hours daily with a moonshee on the Tamil and English Dictionary, mentioned in former Reports. Mr. Winslow thus speaks of the revised translation of the Tamil Scriptures, under date of January 14th.

The Old Testament is finished, and in the press. The printing, which is done at the American mission press, is in royal octavo, with headings and references, and has advanced through the Pentateuch, and is expected to be finished about the first of October. It is a remarkably neat edition; and having been compressed by a more concise idiom, which often corresponds well with the conciseness of the Hebrew, and by an improved form of the type, (which is yet sufficiently large,) it runs page by page with a similar sized edition of the Bible, in English, I believe, the small pica royal octavo. This is a great gain, as, in order to bring the Tamil Bible into one thick volume of fifteen hundred pages octavo, we have been obliged to use so small a type as to strain the eye more than was desirable in reading. At the same time, and which is of unspeakably greater importance, the translation is faithful to the original, and vastly in advance of any thing before, in style and idiom. It will, I am sure, be a great boon to all using the Tamil language. The other new version of the New Testament, by the Madras Auxiliary, is only about half completed.

Five individuals have been admitted to the church. Eleven have removed to other parts of the country, and two have joined another communion. The number of church members now residing at Madras, is about thirty.

Two schools for boys and one for girls are now in operation at Royapoorum. At Chintadreputlah, are four schools for boys and five for girls. The English high-school contains about two hundred pupils, of whom one hundred and fifty-one were present at the public examination in January. Nearly one thousand dollars were contributed for the support of these schools by friends of the mission in Madras, so that their whole expense to the Board has scarcely exceeded three hundred dol-
The schools have been instrumental in leading several of the pupils to a saving knowledge of Christ, during the past year, as there is reason to believe.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—NEW STATION—REINFORCEMENT.

The presses, owing to causes which were mentioned in the last Report, were not fully employed till October, when the printing of the new version of the Tamil Scriptures commenced. The printing during the year, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>4,002,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1,742,988</td>
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Total, 7,637,888

The printing in the native languages, in 1849, amounted to 5,894,900 pages; and from the beginning, to 170,007,390.

The printing establishment connected with this mission is very valuable in presses, type, and the means of casting type and binding books.

The type foundry has been worked during the whole year. About twenty-six hundred pounds of small pica Tamil type have been furnished for the presses at Madras and Jaffna, besides a font of long primer in English. A font of "English" size in Tamil has been completed, and half a font of Telugu punches has been cut, which is to be completed the present year.

The mission has repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Committee the importance of occupying a station in the country, where they may try more fully the effect of preaching the gospel constantly among a rural population. The Committee accord with the views of the mission, and have authorized the commencement of such a station. But it is the unanimous opinion of the brethren in the field, that at least two ordained missionaries should be added to their number, before such a step can be safely taken, and they earnestly request that such a reinforcement may be sent as early as possible.

MADURA MISSION.

MADURA FORT.—Clarendon F. Muzzy, Missionary; Mrs. Mary Ann Muzzy—One native helper.

MADURA EAST.—John Rendall, Missionary; Charles S. Shelton, M. D., Physician; Mrs. Jane B. Rendall, Mrs. Henrietta M. Shelton—Two native helpers.

TIRUMANGALUM.—James Herrick, Charles Little, Missionaries; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Herrick.—Two native helpers.

TIRUPUVANAM.—Horace S. Taylor, Missionary; Mrs. Martha E. Taylor.—Two native helpers.
PASUMALIE.—William Tracy, Missionary; Mrs. Emily F. Tracy.

SIYAGUNGA.—John E. Chandler, Missionary; Mrs. Charlotte H. Chandler.—Three native helpers.

DINDIGUL EAST.—Edward Webb, Missionary; Mrs. Nancy A. Webb.—Two native helpers.

DINDIGUL WEST.—George W. McMillan, Missionary; Mrs. Rebecca N. McMillan.—One native helper.

PERIACOLUM.—George Ford, Missionary; Mrs. Ann Jennett Ford.—One native helper.

OUT-STATIONS.—Maloor, Maracolum.

In this country.—Henry Cherry, Missionary; Mrs. Henrietta E. Cherry, Mrs. Mary H. Lawrence.

(9 stations and 2 out-stations; 11 missionaries, 1 physician, 12 female assistant missionaries, and 14 native assistants.—not including 39 catechists and readers connected with village congregations;—total, 38)

Some changes, resulting from experience, are now in progress in this mission, in the mode of its operation, designed to give a greater relative importance and prominence to the formal preaching of the gospel. The value of a station is determined more by the access it gives to hearers, and the opportunity for exerting a direct personal influence, by means of preaching, on heads of families and adults. Some changes in existing stations may probably be found expedient, that the preacher may dwell more in the midst of those who are willing to hear him. The system of free schools is being specially arranged for the benefit of the families, which are induced to attend statedly on the preaching, and to become in a sense nominal Christians. The instruction in the higher and more expensive schools, if not reserved exclusively for those whose character and talents make it worth while to educate them directly as helpers in the mission, is imparted more than formerly through the medium of the vernacular language. The education is made to follow, as far as possible, in the train of the preaching. At least, such appears to be the general aim of the mission. And it seems to the Committee more and more probable, that whatever difference of opinion may now exist among missionaries and their patrons on the subject of schools and the press, all will come at last to this result, that the grand thing in missions is to preach "Christ crucified," and that, in pagan nations, the main vocation of schools and the press lies within those constantly extending circles, where the preacher has in some measure succeeded in arousing the attention of the people to the concerns of their souls. Converts from heathenism, and those who statedly worship with them, are of course to be saved from the necessity of sending their children to pagan schools. Their children must receive a Christian education, if we would secure for our enterprise the associated power of Christian communities, and the parents will need aid for a time in this thing. Here is certainly an appropriate sphere for missionary schools;
but all which lies beyond, in pagan lands, appears yet to be experimental and unsettled. In the progress of missions, we seem likely to have ample use for all our funds, after supporting missionaries and their native preaching helpers, in direct efforts for developing and training the little Christian communities that are springing up around the several missions.

GENERAL VIEWS ON THE MODE OF OPERATING.

The Prudential Committee have repeatedly given expression to their views, in former Reports, as to the place which Education should hold in the system of missions, and as their views have been modified in some degree by experience, it is proper that they briefly state them as they now are on two or three points.

1. The Prudential Committee doubt if the higher missionary schools, called "Seminaries," should be formed at the outset of missions, as they have often been. They should be of the nature of theological schools, and should be the result of a progress that has created a demand for the religious education of converts who are obviously deserving of a special training. It would seem that there ought to be pious and promising young men to be educated, before such an institution is formed; and that there should also be at least a reasonable prospect of such a demand among the people for educated native laborers, as will secure for the several members of that class a proper estimation and a full and appropriate employment. Regarding only the results of experience as they have come to the knowledge of the Committee, it seems doubtful whether helpers educated in seminaries have generally been the best and most reliable in the early stages of missions among the heathen; though there can be no doubt, that such helpers become indispensable, as the native churches grow in religious knowledge. The Committee speak not of what might seem probable beforehand, but of the actual results of experience. It does seem that at first, at least in many parts of the heathen world, pious adult converts, with little more than the simple, fundamental truths of the gospel, are more serviceable, as a class of helpers, than youth from the seminary with their minds steeped in the Western sciences.

There is a natural order of things, which cannot be safely reversed. New wine must not be put into old bottles. The very commencement of a mission among a heathen people, seems not to be the time for attempting to make converts learned, like missionaries, in arts and sciences. There are not then the right materials to be operated upon, nor can they be worked to advantage if there are. For a time, the best native
helpers will be pious, uneducated adults, who depend constantly for instruction on the missionary. These may be succeeded by a second grade of helpers, who have been brought under more preparatory instruction and discipline. To prepare for a still more advanced state of things, when the native churches will demand pastors of considerable intelligence, pious youth might be taken, at an early age, and carried through a course of special training in the vernacular language. And finally, to meet the demand which will at length arise for what may be called a Christian literature, a select class might be formed from the more promising pious natives, and be instructed in the English language and literature, as well as their own. These several stages would be progressive in the order of time, and the result of an obvious demand, and of having the suitable materials at hand for preparing a supply. But if the learned class is brought forward before the mission has made such progress in its influence upon the native community, as to secure for the several members of that class a proper estimation and full and appropriate employment, it does not work kindly and well, and proves an occasion of annoyance and discouragement.

2. The Committee make no remarks at present, on common boarding-schools; nor upon the primary or free schools, except to express a doubt as to the propriety of the frequent employment of professedly heathen masters. They would also declare their belief, that schools are nowhere necessary precursors of the preaching of the gospel, nor necessary attendants upon its merely aggressive operations in pagan communities. The preacher can make himself understood in the vernacular tongue without the schoolmaster's aid. He can as well express to his congregation the ideas of God, sin, repentance, and faith, as the schoolmaster can to his school; while the adult generation can be reached by none except the preacher. Schools are not a necessary means of securing congregations. Stated hearers can, with the divine blessing, be obtained in India, and every where else, just as they are in the waste places and large cities of our own country,—by the preacher's frequently preaching in the same place, becoming acquainted with the people, treating them with unvarying kindness, and making on them the impression that he is their friend and seeking their eternal interest; thus creating a personal interest in himself and a desire to hear him.

3. A somewhat difficult problem in the department of missionary education, respects the use to be made of the English language as a medium of instruction in missionary schools. It is a problem, that has demanded a solution, not only in India, but in China, Africa, Western Asia, the Islands of the sea, all
over our western wilds, wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has
pushed its settlements and prosecutes its commerce. The dis-
cussion of it has enlisted feeling among missionaries, and di-
vided their opinions.

And when a vast American and English commerce is seen
penetrating every inhabited portion of the earth, and making it
the interest of millions of men to learn what may be called
the language of Protestant Christianity; when the influence of
the Anglo-Saxon nations is seen extending itself with gigantic
strides, and the more intelligent among the heathen willing to
study Christian books, and even the Bible, if we will teach
them the English language; when we perceive, over the broad
earth, a mighty tide of providential events tending towards the
universal diffusion of Christian institutions, through the agency
and influence of nations speaking the English language,—one
is carried away by what he sees, and is led unduly to magnify
the importance of that language, as an instrument to be used
by missionaries in propagating the gospel. We come under
the influence of an excited imagination, and are ready to believe,
that could we but teach the heathen to read the books which
are contained in the English language, we have taken a great
step towards making them acquainted with the gospel; and
that among the most powerful means of strengthening, expand-
ing, and elevating their groveling minds, is the setting open
before them of the doors of this great storehouse of truth.

The question for missionaries and missionary societies is not,
how far the use of the English language is likely to extend,
or how far this is desirable; but how far it is wise, on the
whole, for missions to employ that language as a means of
educating native helpers. It has been so extensively employed
for this purpose, and for so long a time, that a large stock of
experience has been gained on the subject. As this has come
to the knowledge of the Committee, it has had the effect to
awaken doubt in their minds as to the wisdom of making use
of it in the missionary schools among the heathen, except in
the case already specified. They incline to the cross as the
grand theme, oral instruction as the grand agency, and the
spoken language as the medium of communication;—speaking
to every one of our hearers "the wonderful works of God," as
the Apostles always did to theirs, in the tongue in which he
was born.

SCHOOLS IN THE MISSION—BOOKS DISTRIBUTED.

The following table, sent home in the report made by the
mission for the year 1849, gives the number of pupils in the
several schools; but, for some reason, it does not include the
schools in the village congregations. The children reported as under instruction in those congregations were 870, taught by 26 masters, who are at least nominally Christian. As these schools have increased, the schools taught by heathen masters have diminished; from being sixty-eight in number, as they were two or three years since, they are now but twelve. The sum total of pupils, including the village congregation schools, is 1,540.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madura Fort,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura East,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 11</td>
<td>4 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumungalum,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupuvanum,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasumalie,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivagunga,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 2</td>
<td>2 23</td>
<td>4 20</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul East,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul West,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periacoolum,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 94</td>
<td>11 29</td>
<td>4 40</td>
<td>4 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "preparandi" are select classes of young men under the personal instruction of the missionaries. The girls' day-schools are under the special daily superintendence of the female members of the mission. The English school is composed chiefly of the sons of brahmins and rich natives, who would not be otherwise readily accessible. The English language has been excluded from the female boarding-schools. Special efforts are made for the intellectual, as well as moral, improvement of the native helpers at the stations; and the same may doubtless be said of the thirty-nine catechists and readers in connection with the village congregations, which are a distinct class from the twenty-six teachers above mentioned. Speaking of the educational department, the mission says:—"We know that much good has already been accomplished by schools, in opening the way for the preaching of the gospel. We believe that preaching and teaching, the pulpit and the school, the missionary and the schoolmaster, acting conjointly, are an effectual method of propagating the gospel."

Many books have been distributed, and the supply has been inadequate. The extent of the distribution is indicated in the
first of the following tables. The number of copies distributed was 39,128.

**PREACHING—VILLAGE CONGREGATIONS—CHURCHES—REVIVAL.**

The following table will show the *preaching services* at each station, and at out-stations, during the week. It also gives an idea of the itinerant preaching labors in the mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Services during the week</th>
<th>Preaching places beside the chh.</th>
<th>Miles traveled by missionaries</th>
<th>Helpers</th>
<th>Testaments distributed</th>
<th>Portions of Scripture distributed</th>
<th>Bibles distributed</th>
<th>Tracts distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madura Fort</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>7,346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura East</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasumalie</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>3,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul East</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul West</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>6,612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumangaalum</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupuvanam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivagunga</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>3,423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periacoolum</td>
<td></td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,484</strong></td>
<td><strong>142</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,398</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,676</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Returns not given.

The next table is designed to embody the number of the *village congregations* in connection with each of the stations, the number of families embraced in them, the adults, male and female, the children, the whole number of persons, old and young, the congregations added last year, the congregations abandoned, the catechists and readers, and the teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Village Congregations</th>
<th>Male Adult.</th>
<th>Female Adult.</th>
<th>Children.</th>
<th>Whole Number.</th>
<th>Congregations added in the yr.</th>
<th>Congregations abandoned</th>
<th>Catechists &amp; Readers</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madura East</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura Fort</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul West</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupuvanam</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumangaalum</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivagunga</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periacoolum</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>672</strong></td>
<td><strong>654</strong></td>
<td><strong>649</strong></td>
<td><strong>870</strong></td>
<td><strong>1983</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>539</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not reported.*
It will be seen, that the average size of these nominally Christian congregations is small. Only the children in the schools are numbered. The nature of these congregations is described in former Reports.

The subjoined table will show the number belonging to the different churches at the close of 1849, and also the changes which took place during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Members in good standing</th>
<th>Added by profession</th>
<th>Received during the year</th>
<th>Communicated during the year</th>
<th>Children baptized during the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madura East</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura Fort</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasumalie</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul East</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul West</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumungalam</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupuvanum,</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivagunga,</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periacoolum</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The seminary, at Pasumalie, under the care of Mr. Tracy, was blessed with an outpouring of the Spirit, in the summer of last year. An account of the revival of religion in the seminaries among the Nestorians, excited in teachers and scholars a desire for a similar blessing among themselves. "Several of the church members," says Mr. Tracy, "seemed to have received a new spirit of earnest, importunate prayer, and a day was subsequently set apart for special prayer and fasting. The meetings were deeply solemn, and I never witnessed more earnest prayers than were offered by some of the native members of the church. The general feeling of solemnity was increased, and several of the most hopeless of the students were brought under conviction, and I trust were led to the foot of the cross. Nine or ten are now indulging the hope that they have been born again, and several others, with a greater or less degree of interest, are inquiring what they must do to be saved."

Nine of these converts were admitted to the church at the close of the year. Several others were regarded as candidates for admission, and there were still indications of the divine presence. The native church had been much quickened. Its members had become more humble, more watchful against sin, and more diligent in laboring for the good of others.
The statement made in the Report for 1848, that seventy-two had been suspended from the church on account of caste, was not strictly correct. They were merely debarred from the privilege of coming to the Lord's table at a time when the assembled mission commemorated his death.

MEDICAL PRACTICE—JESUIT OPPOSITION—NEED OF MORE LABORERS.

Dr. Shelton reports the number of persons, who came to him for medical treatment during eight months, at 1,800; "to all of whom the truth has been declared, as well as to those who accompany the sick, and who compose about one-third of the number present. Many tracts and books have been distributed among them; and to all who can read a card is given, with the name and date on one side, and on the other the cardinal doctrines of the Scriptures summed up in twelve questions and answers. The greatest distance the patients have come, is sixty miles. The seed of the Word has been sown on various kinds of soil, to human appearance mostly stony."

Dr. Shelton thus speaks of the advantages afforded by the Pulneys.

The members of this mission, in seasons of debility and partial loss of health, have resources for recruiting, which those in other missions have not. When fears begin to arise as to their health, they can turn their eyes to the blue Pulneys, which, but a day's journey distant, tower among the clouds, and take courage. I have not yet had the pleasure of visiting them; but from the accounts of those who have, I think they are properly called the "life-preserver of the mission." Affections of the liver and jungle fever, are the only two diseases in which missionaries may not hope to receive benefit from a visit to them. General debility is one of the first precursors of disease, which can generally be removed by a short residence among the Pulneys, as well as in New England.

The field occupied by this mission was once a favorite mission ground for the Jesuits. They are still there, though with far diminished zeal and power. Mr. McMillan thus speaks of French Jesuits in his part of the field.

They still manifest all the spirit of persecuting Rome; and all that is wanting, is civil power to carry it out. Some time ago the priest assembled his people at Silliquireputty, where we have a small village congregation, and made them promise not to give to our people, water, fire, wood, or any of the necessaries of life. This shows what they would do, had they the power. Such things may do for a time; they may keep the people from us for a season; but they use weapons which will be turned to their ruin. The people will see and know that such things are contrary to the precepts and example of Christ. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

13
CEYLON.

The mission pleads earnestly for an addition to the number of laborers.

We are ten missionaries and one physician for a population of one million two hundred thousand souls. How little can one missionary do for one hundred thousand or more immortal beings! We need at least thirteen more missionaries. If so many were added to our present number, each one would have a parish of fifty thousand persons to whom he might minister in spiritual things. Our efforts are now scattered among a large population, and on this account we labor at a disadvantage. Persons visit us from all parts of this extensive district. When villagers come to us from the extreme parts of our field, we have no heart to say to them, “Because your place is remote from us, we cannot receive you.” Besides, we consider this mission field as almost exclusively under the care of the American Board. But if we wish to occupy the whole district, we ought to have at least twenty-four men to carry on the work effectually. If this number is thought to be too large for one mission, the question would arise as to the expediency of dividing it into two. We close this report with the expression of our earnest desire that the Lord would send forth into this harvest many more laborers.

CEYLON MISSION.

TILLIPALLY.—Benjamin C. Meigs, Missionary.—Four native helpers.

BAGGICOTTA.—William W. Howland, Cyrus T. Mills, Missionaries; Eastman Strong Minor, Assistant Missionary; Mrs. Susan K. Howland, Mrs. Susan L. Mills, Mrs. Judith M. Minor.—Five native helpers.

ODOOVILLE.—Levi Spaulding, Missionary; Mrs. Mary C. Spaulding, Miss Eliza Agnew.—Nathanial Niles, Native Preacher, and three native helpers.

MANITY.—William W. Scudder, Eurotas P. Hastings, Missionaries; Samuel F. Green, M. D., Physician; Thomas S. Burnell, Printer; Mrs. Martha Burnell.—Two native helpers.

PANDITERIPO.—John C. Smith, Missionary; Mrs. Mary S. Smith.—Seth Payson, Native Preacher, and two native helpers.

CHATAGACHEERRY.—Joseph T. Noyes, Missionary; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Noyes.—Two native helpers.

VARINDY.

ODOOVERTY.—Under the care of Mr. Meigs, assisted by two native helpers.

OUT-STATIONS.—Carradive, Valany, Pouorderive, Kaites, Atchooraley.

In this country.—Daniel Poor, Henry R. Hoisington, Adin H. Fletcher, Missionaries; Mrs. Ann K. Poor, Mrs. Nancy L. Hoisington, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Fletcher, Mrs. Sarah M. Meigs, Mrs. Aune C. Whittlesey.

(8 stations and 5 out-stations; 11 missionaries, 1 male assistant missionary, 1 physician, 1 printer, 13 female assistant missionaries, 2 native preachers, and 20 native helpers;—total, 49.)

Mrs. Apthorp finished her earthly course on the 3d of September, 1849, and her remains rest with those of her husband in the mission burial ground at Oodooville. Though much of the time a sufferer from bodily infirmities, she was an active and faithful laborer, spoke the language of the people with ease and correctness, and made the gospel known to not a few of her own sex. It was her deliberate purpose, if such were the will of God, to die among the heathen. Mr. Hoisington’s health having entirely failed, and Mr. Fletcher’s constitution
not being adapted to the climate, these brethren and their wives have come to the United States, with the approbation of the Prudential Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Cope, having no prospect of health to resume their labors as missionaries, have received, at their own request, a release from their connection with the Board. They retain the respect and confidence of the Committee.

EDUCATION—PRESS.

In May of last year Mr. Hoisington was compelled by ill health to resign his situation as principal of the seminary. It was then placed under the care of Mr. Mills, who had recently arrived in the country. The interest of the pupils in study, and their manifest progress in knowledge, have been encouraging. At times there has appeared to be some degree of religious feeling, and rather more than ordinary attention to the truth. The meeting for inquirers was generally well attended,
and at the close of the term, in January last, some twelve or fifteen expressed a hope that they had been born of God. Of this number, it is thought that a few may ere long be admitted to the church. During the year 1849, six pupils of the seminary made a profession of their faith in Christ, besides one formerly educated at the seminary, who is now employed as a school teacher. At the close of the year 1849, there were one hundred and eight pupils in the seminary, of whom twenty were church members.

A meeting of graduates of the seminary occurred on May 24th of last year, that being the queen's birth day, and consequently a holiday to all engaged in the employment of government. The object of this meeting was twofold;—to afford Mr. Hoisington the opportunity of seeing his former pupils once more before leaving for America; and to endeavor to reunite and strengthen individual efforts for the education of the people. About one hundred were present, and letters were received from several others, expressing their hearty approval of the object of the meeting, and their regret that they were unable to be present. From one of these letters, published in the Missionary Herald for November, 1849, it will be seen, how deeply some of these graduates, now engaged in government service or in other employment, feel their own obligations, and those of their countrymen generally, to the labors of the American missionaries. Both in regard to natural science, and to the knowledge of true religion, they remark, "Whereas we were blind, now we see. Were it not for this institution, some of the young men who are now shining among our countrymen as so many lights, might have been left to remain in utter ignorance and absolute insignificance. And some of our countrymen, as we rejoice to believe, are now in glory at the right hand of God. We give you our heartfelt thanks for the results of your blessed enterprise. Your record is on high, and your reward will be there." The day was an interesting one to all present. To the missionaries who had more recently come into the field, it was very gratifying to see the fruits of thirty years' labor performed by the elder brethren. "There was something in the intelligent countenances and manly bearing of the young men who were present, and more in the expression of their thoughts and feelings, exhibiting the refining and elevating power of Christianity, which gave cheering evidence that missionary toil had not been expended in vain."

At the beginning of the present year, there were 91 girls in the female seminary at Oodooville, of whom 28 were members of the church. Eight of the pupils were received to the church last year, on profession of their faith, besides one who was formerly educated there and is now the wife of a workman.
in the printing office. Some few of the girls exhibited more seriousness than common, and seven or eight regard themselves as candidates for church membership.

Fourteen English schools are in connection with this mission, attended by 500 boys; and 86 free schools, containing 2,561 boys and 1,013 girls. Nine of the English schools and seven of the free schools are supported by the Ceylon government. Mr. Meigs and Mr. Smith examined nearly all the Tamil free schools last year in July, and were much interested in the progress which the children had made in Christian knowledge.

The appearance of some of the schools did credit to the teachers, and more especially to the native superintendents. Mr. Howland thus writes:

I feel more and more encouraged in respect to my native free schools scattered among the villages, principally from what I see of the influence of the educated Christian teachers, who are gradually taking the place of the old heathen teachers, that missionaries were formerly compelled to employ. I need not dwell upon the difference between the probable results of the Bible and Scripture catechism, taught by regular heathen, and the same instruction communicated by such as love the truth in the heart, and exhibit it in the life. There is a great difference also in the progress made by the pupils in their studies, as we might of course expect. In one of my schools I am at a loss what to give them to study, as they have finished the Scripture catechism, Scripture history, church history, geography, arithmetic, &c., which we have in Tamil, and want other books. The teacher is very enterprising and faithful, and evidently labors and prays for the salvation of his pupils.

It is a remarkable fact, evincing the progress of Christian sentiment, that when an opposition school was established by heathen near the town of Jaffna, the managers were under the necessity of introducing the study of the Bible, in order to sustain the school.

The testimony given by the Governor of Ceylon to the system of education pursued by the American missionaries in Jaffna, and to its results, is interesting. When on a tour to that province, in the early part of this year, he visited several of the stations, and expressed himself highly gratified with what he saw, as also with the appearance of the province generally. On his return to Colombo, he published the following notice of his visit:

His Excellency cannot omit to dwell, with peculiar satisfaction, on the pleasure afforded him by his personal inspection of the great educational establishments which are the distinguishing characteristic of the northern province. To those noble volunteers in the cause of Christianity and education, the gentleman of the American mission, who by their generous self-devotion in a foreign, and distant land, have produced so marked an improvement in the scene of their labors, His Excellency feels that he should pay a special tribute of grateful acknowledgment. He is glad to hail, in this dedication of American enterprise and American charity to the work of civilizing and enlightening a distant dependency of the British crown, one more
tie of kindred with the great nation that sends them forth—one more pledge that between the Old and the New England, there can henceforth be only a generous rivalry in the cause of knowledge and truth.

The printing for 1849, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole number of pages</td>
<td>6,627,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages of Scripture</td>
<td>168,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages of Tracts</td>
<td>4,090,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole number from the beginning</td>
<td>152,104,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In regard to a new version of the whole Bible into Tamil, upon which some of our brethren have been laboring, in connection with others, the following remarks of Mr. Meigs will be interesting.

I cannot omit to mention the fair prospect we now have of soon possessing the new version of the whole Tamil Scriptures beautifully printed at Madras in one royal octavo volume. The whole Bible is expected to be finished in October next. The edition has been prepared with great labor and care, by committees both in Jaffna and Madras. I have read more than one hundred and fifty chapters in it. I find it very exactly conformed to the Hebrew as well as to our English translation, while it is also pure and idiomatic Tamil. I greatly rejoice in the prospect of living to see the day, when I may have for myself and those around me the whole Bible in Tamil, thus correctly translated and beautifully printed. I shall take great pleasure in reading it, both in public and in private, and also in quoting it in my sermons. Not that I think it a perfect translation. But it is very far in advance of any we have hitherto possessed; and if the next edition is revised with the assistance of all the missionaries in the Tamil field, it will be a standard version for many years to come. In many respects I prefer it to our English translation, as more clear and precise in its meaning. It will, I have no doubt, prove a great blessing to the whole Tamil people; and many thousands will bless God for the labors of those who have prepared it. Our friends both in England and America, who have so liberally assisted us in preparing the work, and in carrying it through the press, will greatly rejoice in the prospect of its being so speedily published.

CHURCHES—NATIVE HELPERS—PREACHING.

The statistics of the mission church are given thus:—admitted on profession, 18; excommunicated, 5; suspended, 3; died, 6; removed to other churches, 6; infant baptisms, 27; present number of church members, 345. Five received from the two seminaries are the children of Christian parents, and were baptized in infancy. The increased number of baptized children, growing up under an influence so different from the children of heathen parents, and inheriting the blessings of the covenant, forms an interesting feature in this field. Two members of the mission declare, that they see a progress in the church members, in respect to a proper understanding of their duties as members of the church of Christ, in distinction from mere dependents upon foreign aid. They farther add,—

We think we see, also, some more inclination to consecrate their property
and talents to the work of the Lord. There has been, apparently, an increasing interest in the condition of the heathen around, as well as of other parts of the world. They have contributed of their substance with considerable readiness and liberality, and have shown, in some cases, a gratifying earnestness in laboring and praying for the salvation of others. They have contributed, during the year, fifteen pounds to the Native Evangelical Society and ten pounds towards the debt of the Board, besides the quarterly contribution for the poor of the church.

The Batticotta church, besides giving about fifty dollars towards removing the debt of the Board, contribute about seventy dollars annually to a native missionary society. This church has but seventy resident members, of whom twenty are students. The interest of the native Christians in the progress of the gospel is manifested, not only in giving, but in personal labors for the conversion of the heathen around them. Several have gone of their own accord to preach the gospel of Christ in those villages where the greatest ignorance of the truth prevailed, and some individuals have even taken up their residence in places far distant from their friends, and where they were exposed to numberless trials and annoyances from the heathen, in order that they might make known the precious truths of salvation to those who knew them not. The spirit manifested by the native preachers, and by many of the native Christians, in regard to this subject, is very gratifying, and appears to be considerably in advance of any thing before exhibited in this field. The Native Evangelical Society, the establishment of which was mentioned in the last Report, has gone on prosperously, and has sustained several schools, and one or two native evangelists. Besides this, “much interest has been manifested by the seminary church members in the distribution of tracts among the heathen. An association has been formed, and they go out every Sabbath afternoon, selecting for their particular field of labor some villages hitherto comparatively neglected. They bring interesting reports of their reception by the people, and succeed beyond expectation. On Monday evening, at the close of their studies, the church members have a meeting of three-quarters of an hour to pray for this object, and once in a month they have a meeting to hear the reports of the laborers.” Among the mighty movements in this world, this may be a small matter, but it is interesting, as it shows a little progress in a region where changes are effected with difficulty. It exhibits the pious students of the seminary at Batticota, as engaging in the same labors as many of the students of our theological seminaries and colleges, going forth as colporteurs to those who are deprived of the ordinary means of grace, and thus not only doing good, but preparing to be more active and efficient laborers in the work of the Lord. As might be expected under these circumstances,
the native helpers are spoken of by the brethren as more engaged in their work, and more ready to make sacrifices for their Master. One of the brethren says, "I have spoken in previous letters of my assistants, and of their value to me. My estimation of them does not in the least diminish, but it increases, and I feel called upon to praise the Lord for raising up such men from among this degraded people." A highly interesting account of the development of a missionary spirit among native preachers, is given by Mr. Howland in the Missionary Herald for the present month.

The brethren of the mission have occupied themselves more or less in preaching from house to house. Mr. Meigs writes as follows:

Since I came to Tillipally, I have been enabled to pursue the work of village preaching with much pleasure and success, so far as numbers and attention are concerned. I have been invited to hold evening meetings, not only at the school bungalows, but at the houses of several respectable men, when they would take pains to collect their friends and neighbors, so that the audiences were large and attentive. I now very seldom meet with cavilers and revilers, even though I preach against their system of idolatry. Formerly I was often interrupted by opposers; now this seldom happens. I have had occasion to notice this in two of the most heathenish villages in Tillipally.

In Mavirttapooram, one of the villages referred to, about six months ago the people erected a large circular bungalow, in a central place, as a playhouse or theatre, where they might act their comedies. I went to see it, and told the people that I should like to use it as a preaching bungalow, not supposing they would consent to its being used for that purpose. But to my surprise they made no objections to my proposal, and I have repeatedly been there, with my native assistants, and held evening meetings. Some of the people bring mats and lights to render it pleasant and comfortable. Besides a large school, there have been upwards of fifty adults at the meetings. This seems like wounding the adversary with his own weapons.

In conclusion the brethren say:

It will be seen, that nothing very marked has characterized the year that has passed. The churches have enjoyed no special season of revival, and there has been no great turning to the Lord among the heathen. One individual only, from among the heathen community unconnected with us, is reported as having united himself with the people of God. Yet we are full of hope for the salvation of this people.

We cannot but feel, more and more, that the present is an important period in the history of this people. Salvation through Jesus Christ has been proclaimed to them. Probably there are but very few who have not heard the "sound thereof," while a great multitude have come so much in contact with the truth that their confidence in the idolatrous system of their fathers is weakened. As a consequence, while all maintain the outward forms of idolatry, and nearly all are careless of eternal interests, some seek a refuge for their consciences in infidelity; others form a new sect, whose principal characteristic and charm is mysticism; while still others attempt to shield themselves behind that form of heathenism which rejects the popular idolatry of the country, declares that there is but one God, the creator and preserver
of all, and pretends to a deeper and more spiritual understanding of the
great errors of Hindooism.
Moreover, as the truth presses more and more, opposition begins to show
itself in a more organized and determined form, and more direct attempts are
made to sustain a religion so agreeable to the depraved desires of the people.
This opposition has been manifested in establishing heathen schools, and
delivering lectures in defence of heathenism in some of the principal tem­
ples; and now they are attempting to establish a printing press, expressly
for the purpose of opposing Christianity and upholding heathenism. While
we look upon this opposition as real cause for encouragement, we yet feel
a necessity thrown upon us of greater vigor in our work of holding up God's
truth, and especially of a more simple and entire reliance upon almighty
strength.

Accounts of the death of several of the church members, in­
cluding one of the native assistants, one member of the senior
class in the seminary, and an aged man who had long been
employed by the missionaries as teacher of the Tamil language,
are published in different numbers of the Missionary Herald,
and will show, that the native Christians of Ceylon are sus­
tained in the trying hour, and that whether they live, they
live unto the Lord, or whether they die, they die unto the
Lord, glorifying God before their heathen countrymen both in
life and in death.

GENERAL SUMMARY VIEW.

This is extracted from a brief sketch of the mission, which
was prepared and printed by the mission, during the last year,
for circulation among their friends and patrons in Ceylon and
India, but has not been reprinted in this country.

The whole number of natives who have been received to the communion
of the Christian churches connected with the American mission, on the pro­
fession of their faith in Christ, is 680; 200 of them females, 480 males.
Over 300 of these were educated in the Batticotta seminary, and about 180
in the Oodooville female boarding-school. About 100 members have been
excommunicated from the church for practising heathenism and immorality.
How many of the remainder were real Christians can be known only to God.
More than 100 have died; many have left and gone to other parts of the
island and to the continent.

Some of these church members have manifested a liberality of feeling,
deserving of particular commendation. Persons with little other income than
their monthly wages, have given to objects of Christian benevolence, some
one-twentieth, some one-fifteenth, some one-twelfth, and some one-tenth of
what they receive. A native missionary society has been formed by the
church members which supports on one of the islands near Jaffna, a catechist
and a schoolmaster. The receipts of the society the past year, collected en­
tirely among themselves, amount to about £75. The church members at
one station, besides their ordinary gifts, contributed the past year over £10
to the American Board of Missions. The workmen in the printing office
have contributed during the past six years upwards of £150 for a tower and
new roof for the church at Manepy. Some individuals, who have received
their education in the mission seminary, and thereby obtained profitable
situations, have contributed liberally according to their means for objects
connected with the progress of the missionary work. Two among them gave each £7 10s. towards a fund for building village churches. These contributions are pleasing indications of their confidence in the stability of the missionary work, and of their disposition to support it; and may be regarded as evidence of the sincerity of their professions of Christianity.

About 400 pupils have enjoyed the advantages of the Batticotta seminary, and left the institution regularly. Of these about seventy are in the employment of the American mission; from twenty to thirty in the employment of other missions on the island and on the continent; and not far from fifty in Government service. From fifty to sixty, it is supposed, have died. Of the remainder, some are settled on their homesteads, looking after their farms, and others are dispersed, seeking their fortunes. One has been heard of as being in Burmah—another is in business at the Mauritius. Upwards of 200 have professed the Christian faith, and it is believed that the large majority of all who have left the seminary, have decided convictions in favor of Christianity. They are among the most eligible candidates for offices in the gift of Government, and are beginning, as a class, to exercise a very important influence in the community.

About 120 pupils from the female boarding-school have been married to Christian husbands, and are assisting to train their families in the fear of God, and the love of virtue and religion. It is pleasing to witness their cleanliness and modesty of dress, compared with the same class of females in the country, and the care they manifest in their domestic affairs, as well as their anxiety to keep their children from the bad morals and the conversation of the heathen. Some of those who have left the school, and are favorably situated for such a purpose, are employed in teaching, with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

This is one of the most interesting and hopeful results of our educational labors, the full value of which cannot be estimated without giving it a distinct contemplation. Scattered here and there in the heathen villages of Jaffna are more than one hundred Christian families, of respectable standing, whose heads have received the best advantages for Christian education which the institutions of the mission supply, and who are aiming, according to their knowledge and circumstances, to train their children in the fear of God. The number of children belonging to such families may be from 130 to 150. These families are looked upon as the germs of an organized Christian community, that will yet fill and bless the land.

The eagerness for admission to Batticotta seminary is characterized by all the earnestness men exhibit when in pursuit of the dearest objects of life. As has been stated, every expense was at first gratuitous. The mission began some years ago to require payment for books. Soon after a small sum was required for board, which, however, was not to be paid till they had left the seminary, and consequently it was found to be difficult of collection. In 1848, notice was given, before the reception of a new class, that payment for board would thenceforth be required in advance, and the sum was also raised to nearly double the former amount. It was thought doubtful by many whether there would be found enough candidates to complete a class, ready to meet these new and advanced terms—but there was never a greater number of candidates than appeared at the appointed time for examination, and never did they manifest so much earnestness in seeking admission. When the selection had been made, and the remainder were told to leave, many were unwilling to go, and continued interceding for places as if they could take no denial. Some offered to pay for the whole course in advance if they might be admitted. One little fellow, having obtained permission, took his seat at recitation hours with the class,—pursuing his studies at home, or with some friend. In this way he kept up with the class for one term, when, a vacancy occurring, he was admitted to regular membership. A native teacher, observing the earnestness of these lads and of their parents, re-
marked, "I seem as one born blind, and now just made to see. Every thing is so changed! These men, when young, would not receive even a plantain from the missionary; and if they came to his house, they would purify themselves by bathing before going to their own houses. I used to do so. When I first taught the missionaries, I always stopped at the tank on my way home and bathed, else my friends would not have received me. But now how changed!"

Another interesting fact evincing the progress of Christian sentiment, is seen in the case of an opposition school established by heathen near the town of Jaffna. The managers were under the necessity of introducing the study of the Bible in order to sustain the school.

EASTERN ASIA.

SIAM.

In this country.—Asa Hemenway, Missionary; Mrs. Lucia H. Hemenway.

A number of documents were received from Mr. Hemenway, subsequently to the completion of the last Report, and before his arrival in this country, with his family, on the 2d of July. His report of labors during the year 1848, mentioned as not received a year ago, speaks of six tours performed in that year, two by Mr. Caswell and four by himself; and of ten works issued from the press, five of which were new. The printing amounted to 922,600 pages and there was a demand for more of this work, than could be performed with only the number of laborers then in the country. The book of Genesis, and the Gospel of Luke were out of print; and the Gospels of Matthew and Mark were nearly so. Mr. Caswell had translated the first ten chapters in John, before his death, and the translation was completed by Mr. Hemenway.

The two native members of the church, remaining in Siam, were in good standing. The third was with the brethren at Amoy.

In October, 1849, Mr. Hemenway performed a tour on the Bampakong, or East River, accompanied by Dr. House of the Presbyterian mission, and followed up its left or western branch, which was never before explored, except by a member of the Baptist mission, some six years before. In November, he made an excursion into the western part of Siam, going southwest as far as Pechaburi, and northwest to Poteram. Three other tours were made during the year. The printing, during nine months of the year, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Copies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mark, translated by Mr. Robinson</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts, do. do.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John, translated by Messrs. Caswell and Hemenway</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six tracts,</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It was on the evening of December 28, 1849, that Mr. Hemenway bade adieu to his brethren of the other missions, to whom he was much attached, and embarked, with his family, on board a Siamese brigantine, on his way to Singapore and the United States. At Singapore he took passage in an English vessel for St. Helena. His passage from thence was in an American vessel, which brought him to a port in Massachusetts.

Mr. Hemenway cherishes the hope, that God in his providence will yet allow him to devote the remainder of his days to planting the gospel in Siam, but his visit to this country was an evident matter of duty.

On leaving the field, he wrote as follows:

With the close of this year, terminates the once flourishing mission of the American Board in Siam, which has engaged the prayers of a portion of the church for series of years, and in connection with which, at different times, there have been not less than twenty-three missionaries and assistant missionaries. The lamented Abeel was the first of this number, who came to Siam as a pioneer, in the year 1831. After him, in regular succession, came Messrs. Robinson and Johnson and their wives, Dr. and Mrs. Bradley, Dr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Messrs. Benham, Caswell, French, Hemenway, Peet and their wives, with Miss Mary E. Pierce, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Of these, some still live to labor in other fields, or under the patronage of other societies, or have returned to their native land. Others, like good soldiers, have fallen in the field, have made their graves among that idolatrous people, as a witness of their attachment to the enterprise in which they had embarked; while others, with equal love for the work, have found their grave in the ocean, or on their native land.

The intercourse of the Committee with Mr. and Mrs. Hemenway, since their return, has confirmed the favorable opinion entertained of their devotedness to the missionary work, and increased the regret and sorrow the Committee have felt, that their missionary labors should have been interrupted.

BORNEO MISSION.


(1 station; 2 missionaries, and 1 female assistant missionary;—total, 3.)

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Youngblood and the expected visit of Mr. Steele, were mentioned in the last Report. Mr. Steele reached this country soon after the last annual meeting, but in such impaired health that he has not yet been able to present the claims of his mission to any considerable extent within the bounds of the Reformed Dutch church. The same is true with respect to Mr. Youngblood.

Both of these brethren have the resuming and continuance of their mission much at heart, and the Committee have seen
nothing to change the opinion in favor of continuing the mission, which was expressed in the last Report, provided missionaries can be obtained. The only new fact brought to their knowledge the past year, tends to the removal of one of the principal objections to the farther prosecution of our labors in Borneo. The Dutch colonial government now allow the Rhenish Society's missionaries to proceed to their mission, on that Island, without being detained at Batavia; and the probability is thus increased, that they would extend the same favor to missionaries sent out by this Board.

Whether either of the returned missionaries will be able to resume his mission, is not so certain as the Committee could desire. The resuming of the mission must depend on the fact of missionaries being ready to cultivate that field.

**CANTON MISSION.**

CANTON.—Elijah C. Bridgman, D. D., Dyer Ball, M. D., James G. Bridgman, Missionaries; Samuel W. Bonney, Licensed Preacher; S. Wells Williams, Printer; Mrs. Eliza J. Bridgman, Mrs. Isabella Ball, Mrs. Sarah W. Williams.—Two native helpers.

(1 station; 3 missionaries—one a physician, 2 male and 3 female assistant missionaries, and 2 native helpers;—total, 10.)

No important change has occurred in this mission since the last Report. Dr. Bridgman has spent the year at Shang-hai, engaged upon the revision of the New Testament. In a letter dated March 16, 1850, he says:

*In revision we have reached the third chapter of John's Revelation, progressing about twenty verses daily. It will probably be about the middle of April before we reach the end of the book. We shall then have to turn back to the commencement of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and carefully reconsider the whole of this last half of the New Testament; which probably will occupy all our time till midsummer, say July 15th. Then, after all this, the whole, from Matthew to Revelation, must be subjected to a final reading, carefully correcting our respective copies, as we compare them one with the other, and these with the Greek text. This last work will be the most critical and the most important part of our whole labors, a part in which I feel an intense interest.*

In the early part of the year, Dr. Ball held regular services at his house, in the Canton and Fléchiü dialects, at which there was an average attendance of fifty. In March he was compelled, in consequence of the exorbitant demands of his landlord, to abandon his dwelling, and these public services were suspended. A preaching service for his pupils, and another for emigrants and seamen, was soon commenced in another house. But owing to the excitement in view of the expected entrance of the English into the city, it was not thought advisable to attract crowds by public preaching. More recently, however,
a service has been held in the Canton dialect, without causing disturbance.

In June, Mr. Bridgman rented part of a hong for a preaching station, and after using it two Sabbaths without interruption, a remonstrance was made to the landlord for allowing his premises to be occupied for such a purpose, and he refused to allow notices of the meeting to be put upon the door. The place was consequently relinquished, and Mr. Bridgman has since occupied a house belonging to the Baptist mission. Mr. Williams has conducted another service on the Sabbath, during part of the year, at Dr. Parker's hospital.

Owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable accommodations in the city, Mr. Bonney has rented a small house in a village near Whampoa, and about two hours sail from the city. From this point he has easy access to the surrounding villages, which together contain a population of about 67,000. He has visited twenty-three of these villages, conversing with the people in their houses, and distributing tracts and portions of the Scriptures. He encounters less prejudice there against foreigners, than in the city, and regards this position as favorable for the permanent residence of a missionary.

The school under the care of Dr. Ball consists of fourteen boys, who, in addition to the study of their own classics, are instructed in geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, and the truths of the Bible. Experiments have been made to test the expediency of establishing out-station schools, under the supervision of the missionaries, but the result has not been favorable. The relations of education to the missionary work in China, are in many respects peculiar. The Committee are in correspondence with the mission in regard to this subject. In the present state of their knowledge, they are not prepared to authorize large expenditures in this department. Books and tracts have been distributed more widely than in any former year. Several excursions have been made into the surrounding villages, where publications are readily received, and the missionaries treated with kindness and apparent cordiality. Mr. Bonney has spent a large portion of his time among the shipping, distributing tracts, and conversing with seamen, by whom he has been well received. He has put in circulation about 34,000 books and tracts, many of which have been carried to distant and inaccessible places.

From July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, there were printed at the mission press 138,200 tracts, containing 1,969,300 pages; and 9,600 copies of Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, containing 520,100 pages. The Chinese Repository, which has been printed at the mission press, but not at the expense of the Board, will be suspended at the close of the
present year. This periodical, which has now reached its 19th volume, has been an important agent in awakening among western nations an interest in behalf of China. But the circumstances which led to its establishment, are so far changed, and its work is so far accomplished, that its continuance is now rendered inexpedient. An Index will accompany the present volume, and the whole series form a valuable depository of authentic information respecting China.

The prejudice against the missionaries as foreigners, which is much stronger at Canton than elsewhere, yields perceptibly, though very slowly. The causes, which tend to keep it alive, are, 1st. The impression, which has always existed, that foreigners are barbarians, unable to master the Chinese language, and excelling only in brute force;—2d. Their own fancied success in the war with Great Britain; and again in 1847 and 1849, when the English attempted, as they suppose in vain, to gain an entrance into the city;—3d. The opium trade, which is carried on to an increasing extent, in defiance of law, and against the known interests and wishes of the people. The mission speak as follows, in their annual letter, of the effect of this traffic upon the people, and of its influence in hindering their work.

It is draining the country of specie, at the rate of about twelve millions of dollars annually, and that too from a land where no national bank, or system of credit, enables the government or people to get along with a substitute for the precious metals. The contraband trade in opium induces a disregard of all law, and leads to smuggling in other articles; while it raises up and encourages a set of miscreants and pirates along the coast, who are too ready to act against their own authorities in connection with the foreign vessels bringing the article on the coast. It places a temptation to indulgence before the people, who have confessedly but little principle to resist even what they know to be wrong, and thus does much to destroy all moral restraints and strengthen habits of vice. Its use, as well as its abuse, destroys property, health, intellect and life, either partially or wholly, and has done so already in a great degree. And, lastly, its introduction constantly sets against us the best portion of the Chinese people, who associate foreigners of every name and occupation with this pernicious traffic.

Notwithstanding the obstacles arising from these causes, there are many signs of progress and grounds of encouragement. Dr. Bridgman, in allusion to the changes which he has witnessed during his residence in China, speaks as follows:

More than twenty years have now passed since the first messengers from the churches in America reached the land of Sinim. When "the beloved Abeel" and myself arrived here, there was, in all this wide field, only one Protestant missionary, and only limited access to the people at one port. To propagate Christianity, on the part of the foreigner, and to embrace and practice it, on the part of the native, was then alike, in either case, a capital crime. In these twenty years what changes have we seen! Morrison and Abeel have gone to their rest; and many others, who came subsequently to
China, are also gone; yet nearly a hundred laborers, men and women, preachers and teachers of Jehovah's blessed gospel, are now in the field; and we have free access to millions of the people. The first fruits of a great and glorious harvest begin to appear. All this is a token for good. He who has done so much will do still more. All the inhabitants of Sinim shall come to the Lord, even to Jesus our Savior.

The Emperor Táukwäng, died in the early part of the present year, in the seventieth year of his age, and the twenty-ninth of his reign. He has been succeeded by his fourth son, a youth of nineteen. This event, it is thought, will tend to facilitate missionary efforts, and open wider the door of faith to this empire.

AMOY MISSION.

AMOY.—Elihu Doty, John Van Nest Talmage, Missionaries; Mrs. Eleonor S. Doty, Mrs. Abby F. Talmage.—One native helper.

(1 station, 2 missionaries, 2 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native helper;—total, 5.)

Mr. Talmage, whose visit to this country was mentioned in the last Report, has returned to his post. He sailed, with Mrs. Talmage, from New York on the 19th of March, in the ship Tartar bound to Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, who had been designated to this mission, and were prepared to embark in the same vessel with Mr. and Mrs. Talmage, were detained on the eve of their sailing, by the sudden illness of Mrs. Schenck. Her health continuing in such a state as not to warrant them in proceeding at present, Mr. Schenck has taken a release from his connection with the Board, and the pastoral charge of a church, but does not relinquish the hope of being able yet to enter the missionary field.

In the summer of 1849, the health of Mr. Doty suffered in consequence of the excessive weight of his cares and labors. Since October, he has enjoyed his usual health, but has found it necessary to be relieved from some portion of his duties. The usual services in the chapel on the Sabbath, were held during his illness, his place being supplied by the missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

HEALTHFULNESS—PREACHING—THE CHURCH.

Mr. Talmage gives it as the unanimous opinion of the missionaries, that the climate of Amoy is "by no means unhealthy." The city is delightfully situated on the south-western side of the Island of Amoy, and is washed on three sides by the sea. The winters are pleasant, and free from storms. The mercury rarely falls below 40° Fahrenheit. The summers are long, but the heat is greatly mitigated by the sea breeze, which uniformly
prevails during the day. The highest range of the thermometer is 93° in the shade. One of the most common diseases among the natives is fever and ague, which is caused by the dampness of the atmosphere in the spring and early part of the summer, and by the fact that the inhabitants usually occupy the ground floor of their houses. The first foreigners who resided there, suffered from this disease like the natives, and from the same cause. But now all foreigners occupy the second floor of their dwellings, and are exempt from the disease.

On the Sabbath, three services have been held in the chapel, two of them for preaching, the other conducted by the native evangelist. On every alternate Sabbath, Mr. Doty has been assisted in one of his preaching services by Mr. Young, of the London Missionary Society. The ordinary attendance at the morning service, was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. In the afternoon, it was considerably larger.

Meetings more or less public have been held on almost every other day of the week, at which the Scriptures were explained, and religious topics discussed, accompanied with devotional exercises. A few individuals met also every morning, at the house of Mr. Doty, for religious conversation and prayer.

It is mentioned, as evidence of the increasing influence of the mission, and of the decreasing prejudices of the people, that there has been, during the year, a more frequent attendance of men of respectable standing in society, and that an increasing proportion is composed of females.

The three individuals mentioned in the last Report as having applied for baptism, were publicly admitted to church fellowship in July. They had been under the constant supervision and instruction of the missionaries for nearly two years, and though their progress in religious knowledge was necessarily slow, as but one of them was able to read, yet the evidence of their genuine conversion was so unquestionable, as to leave no ground for farther delay. Mr. Doty gives the following account of the exercises connected with their baptism.

On Sabbath afternoon, July 29th, the ordinance of baptism was administered to Hong-sin-si, the aged mother, and to her two sons, Ong-chien-ch'6an, and Ong-chien-hong, of whose interesting cases you have been at various times informed. The occasion was one of deep interest to every one here, who takes pleasure in the prosperity of the Lord's work among this people. It was also the first celebration of any Christian ordinance in our new church. The brethren of the London Society kindly suspended their own services and united with us. The introductory exercises were conducted by brother Young, and the sermon was preached by brother Stronach. Afterwards I presented the design of the ordinance of baptism, with the duties and obligations of those receiving it, and asked various questions, calculated to elicit the motives of the candidates in asking baptism, their belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and their faith in Christ. These were answered by each individual, in an audible, unhesitating, and fearless man-
ner; evidently with the design, that as the assembled congregation had heard the questions, so they should hear their answer, and know, and witness to, their firm purpose to cleave to one God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and to love, serve, and obey him, with their positive and unalterable determination to have no more fellowship and connection with their former idolatry and superstitions. The church was filled with an attentive and apparently interested congregation. All the services passed off in a most pleasant and orderly manner; scarcely less so than in any well-instructed and Christian congregation.

The sacrament of the Lord’s supper was administered in the new chapel, for the first time, on the following Sabbath. Hitherto the missionaries of the different societies had united in the celebration of this ordinance in a private dwelling. The occasion now referred to, is spoken of as one of peculiar solemnity and interest.

Never before in Amoy, nor probably in any other place in China, had so many Chinese assembled at one time and in one place, to witness this simple and solemn ordinance. Many of those present had doubtless never previously witnessed it. Among numbers of my frequent or constant hearers, there seemed a solemnity of feeling that indicated much thoughtfulness. It seemed a pleasant, and I trust it was a profitable day to the little band of disciples, whose hearts appear truly knit together, as members of one family, and partakers of like hopes and interests.

Much caution appears to have been exercised in admitting native converts to church fellowship, and thus far all, so far as appears, have adorned their profession. The following paragraph, in regard to the character of the members of the church and particularly of the three received in July, will be read with interest.

The members of our church give me much comfort. They appear to be praying, growing Christians, walking in the ways of the Lord, and experiencing the joy of the Holy Spirit’s presence and influence. Christ has made them free, and they seem truly to enjoy their freedom. Such, especially, is the case with the family admitted to church membership in July. Their thirst for instruction, and their delight in attending on the means of grace and the ordinances of the house of God, are extraordinary. As regards externals, moreover, their whole aspect has undergone a pleasing change, the sole result of their individual efforts. When they were greatly tried by sickness and affliction, as I have heretofore informed you, they were also in a state, not of mere poverty, but of destitution approaching to starvation; still there was no complaining. Providentially I ascertained their condition, and afforded them temporary relief. When they had thus learned that I knew their circumstances, they applied for further assistance. This was granted from a small fund, left with us by our departed brother Abeel, to relieve the poor. The aid granted them was received as a loan; and all has been faithfully repaid. As they are now blessed with tolerable health, the pleasing effects are most marked in every member of the family.

Six individuals—two males and four females—were reported in May, as hopeful inquirers, and as being even anxious to make
a public profession of their faith in Christ. Three of the females are wives of church members.

SCHOOL—ENCOURAGEMENTS—WANTS.

The day-school for boys has been continued during the year, with an average attendance of twenty-five. It is under the care of an intelligent native, who is diligent and faithful in his duties as a teacher, and appears to be convinced of the truth and importance of Christianity. Mr. Doty has paid almost daily visits to the school, but the manifold labors of the year have prevented his giving the attention to this department of effort which he desired.

Though the additions to the church during the year have been few, the tokens of divine favor towards this mission have been many. The increased attendance upon public religious services, the fixed and earnest attention uniformly paid to the preaching of the word, and the manifest progress in knowledge and piety of those who have already assumed the Christian name, are indications of the Holy Spirit's presence, and sources of encouragement.

The demand for a new reinforcement to this mission, is very urgent. During the past year, the entire care and responsibility of the mission have fallen upon Mr. Doty, to the imminent peril of his life. The return of Mr. Talmage will afford partial relief; but to enable these brethren to prosecute the plans of enlargement, to which Providence so clearly invites them, and to reap the harvest which seems to be ripening around, there should be a speedy reinforcement of at least four missionaries. The Prudential Committee and the mission look to the young men of the Reformed Dutch church, to respond to this call, and hasten into this inviting field.

FUH-CHAU MISSION.

FUH-CHAU.—Stephen Johnson, Lyman B. Peet, Seneca Cummings, Caleb C. Baldwin, William L. Richards, Justus Doolittle, Missionaries; Mrs. Caroline M. Johnson, Mrs. Rebecca C. Peet, Mrs. Abigail M. Cummings, Mrs. Harriet F. Baldwin, Mrs. Sophia A. Doolittle.

(1 station; 6 missionaries and 5 female assistant missionaries;—total, 11.)

This mission was established in 1847. Messrs. Johnson and Peet, who had been laboring several years among the Chinese population of Siam, being authorized to remove to China, Mr. Johnson reached Fuh-chau January 2, 1847. He was the first Protestant missionary to that city. Mr. and Mrs. Peet arrived on the 6th of September; and on the 7th of May, 1848, the mission was strengthened by the arrival of
Messrs. Baldwin, Cummings, and Richards. The Rev. Justus Doolittle and wife sailed from Boston on the 23d of November last, and completed their voyage on the 31st of May.

In the spring of 1849, the health of Mr. Johnson required him to make a voyage to the northern free ports. At Ningpo, on the 17th of September, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Selmar, from Stockholm in Sweden, who had been for two years a teacher in the female seminary at Ningpo, under the care of the "London Ladies' Association for the Education of Females in the East." After a brief visit to Shang-hai, Mr. Johnson returned, with Mrs. Johnson, to Fuh-chau, where they arrived on the 8th of December. Mr. Johnson's health was much improved by the voyage.

FIRST LABORS OF THE MISSIONARIES—LOCATION.

Messrs. Cummings, Baldwin and Richards commenced religious services with their domestics and teachers, one year from the time of their arrival at their field; but at the date of their last communication, they had not attempted to preach publicly in the native language. They accord with the opinion expressed by the brethren at Amoy, that an acquaintance with the tones of the language is of indispensable importance; and they believe that by too early an attempt to preach in Chinese, they would not only be liable to be misunderstood, but, by exposing themselves to the ridicule of the natives, would hinder their ultimate usefulness. At the close of the last year, the mission was making inquiries for houses to be occupied as chapels. It has not yet been possible to procure houses in the city proper, for residences or other purposes, though the missionaries are allowed free ingress for tract distribution and conversation with the people. The policy of the authorities seems to be, to prevent foreigners of all classes from gaining a residence within the walls. But in the suburbs, containing perhaps a population of 300,000 souls, facilities for procuring suitable accommodations are constantly increasing.

CONGREGATIONS—TRACT DISTRIBUTION—SCHOOLS.

The congregations on the Sabbath have gradually increased, and now vary from forty to fifty. A respectful attention is usually given, and at times a degree of seriousness has been apparent. Messrs. Johnson and Peet have visited their chapels daily, for religious conversation and distribution of tracts. These tracts are sought with unabated avidity, though not, it is feared, from love for the truths they contain.

The mission have printed an edition of tracts entitled, "Na-
tive's Catechism," "The Ten Commandments," "The Three-Character Classic," and a portion of the "Celestial Mirror." A large portion of these editions have been distributed.

The day-school for boys, under the superintendence of Mr. Peet, has had an average attendance of eighteen, who are connected with families of respectable standing. The other school was interrupted by the ill health and absence of Mr. Johnson.

CHINESE GEOGRAPHY—THE FIELD.

While the brethren find much to try their faith in the obstinate prejudice, pride, and moral blindness, which characterize the people, and in the peculiar tenacity with which they cling to their ancient systems of superstition, they notice some cheering proofs that truth is gradually penetrating the mass of error, in which the Chinese intellect has been for so many ages enveloped. A work on geography, recently published at Fuh-chau by a native of high rank, is worthy of notice, as an index of the progress of knowledge, and as an instrument in diffusing the light of the gospel.

The work is written by the present Lieut. Governor of the province of Fuh-keen, and is introduced and recommended by the Governor-General. The author, while holding the office of Imperial Commissioner at Amoy, in 1844, had frequent interviews with Dr. Abeel, of whom he made very particular inquiries in regard to the geography, history, and present condition of other countries. He also borrowed of Dr. Abeel an atlas, from which he constructed a large number of maps. He thus refers to Dr. Abeel as his authority for statements, which contradict the established opinions of his countrymen.

We knew in respect to a northern frozen ocean, but in respect to a southern frozen ocean we had not heard. So that when western men produced maps having a frozen ocean at the extreme south, we supposed that they had made a mistake in not understanding the Chinese language, and had placed that in the south, which should have been placed only in the north. But on inquiring of an American, one Abeel, he said that this doctrine was verily true and should not be doubted.

It is not a little remarkable, that a man in his position, and writing on a subject of so much importance, should set aside the unanimous testimony of standard Chinese authors, for that of a foreigner and a missionary.

A particular account of this work, from the pen of Mr. Peet, may be found in the Missionary Herald for July. Its most important features may thus be indicated.

1. It gives a correct account of the figure of the earth, the distribution of land and water, the varieties of climate, and
From Fuh-keen and Kwang-tung, men going south five or six thousand le, come to the island of Borneo, a part of which lies directly under the chih-taou, [equator,] and where the winter is like our summer. Again going south and west to the southern extremity of Africa, hail and snow are to be seen. So proceeding west and south to Patagonia, of South America, near the southern hih-taou, [polar circle,] there we meet with constant ice. Thus, heat and cold; and therefore they speak of the region of the south pole as being a frozen ocean. Why should Chinamen doubt, since their vessels have not gone a great distance, and since the Fuh-keen and Kwang-tung provinces are the extremity of their country? It is a mistake to suppose the chih-taou to be the south pole. Truly we ought to hear this explanation and believe it.

2. It concedes the superiority of European nations in science and skill.

The people are mild and wary in disposition, good in planning and skillful in executing. They construct implements from wood and metal of the most exquisite formation, without a single fault. They are surprisingly dexterous in using fire and water. In making rigging and in supplying every thing about a ship, the whole is without a single mistake. They measure every part of the sea without mistaking a foot or an inch, and reach China, a distance of more than seventy thousand le, in a very short time.

In speaking of the people of the United States, the author says:

Their merchants and mechanics are all white men. They are mild and kind in disposition, but considerate and skillful in trade. They navigate the "four seas." They all receive Ya-soo kao, [i. e., are all Protestants.] They are fond of making their religion a matter of conversation and of instruction. Their schools are everywhere. Without a king, without hereditary titles, and without following the customs of former ages, they established a government subject to the will of the people. Among the productions of ancient or of modern times, so strange a thing has not before appeared. In the ancient and modern histories of the great West, is not Washington to be ranked first?

3. It receives as authentic the Scripture history of the early ages, and the commonly received chronology of European writers. A single specimen is all that can be quoted.

Abraham is represented as the founder of the Jewish nation. The sojourn of his posterity in the land of Egypt, the oppression they endured, the divine commission of Moses, his leading the Israelites out of Egypt, crossing the Red Sea, the destruction of the Egyptian army in the same, the ten commandments divinely communicated to Moses at Mount Sinai, the settlement of the Israelites in the land of Canaan and their subsequent history, are all briefly mentioned in this work.

4. It furnishes an account, substantially correct, of the prevailing religions of the world, and admits that where Buddhism has come in conflict with Christianity, "the latter is gradually
overcoming the former, whose light is becoming more and more dim."

Of the value of this work as a medium through which the light of the gospel may be diffused among the millions of China, Mr. Peet speaks as follows:—

Any production that promises to dissipate this intellectual and moral darkness, and to pour light upon so large a portion of the human family, cannot fail to secure the approbation and support of every lover of the race. That the present work is calculated to aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an end, must be apparent to every one who will consider the statements respecting it already made.

The faults of the work are to be attributed mainly to its conciseness. The author leaves out some things which we should be happy to find inserted. He, however, no where disputes, or treats with disrespect, any well attested historical fact.

He mentions the miraculous incarnation of Jesus, “his Father being called Heaven, and himself the only Son, of high Heaven.” He also mentions “his miracles and blameless life, the deception and wickedness of his enemies in plotting and securing his death, his frequently appearing to his disciples afterwards, their going forth to different kingdoms to publish his gospel, the martyrdom of Stephen, the conversion of Paul, the doctrines of Jesus the same as those of Moses, and that his people worship him as the Lord Jesus, the Savior of the world.”

The work contains a more correct and a more extensive account of the history and institutions of Christian nations, than has ever before been published by any heathen writer in any age of the world. On this account, as well as for several other reasons, it is a very remarkable production. To see the names of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Daniel, Paul, Luther, Washington, and above all, that of the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Savior of the world, thus introduced, with so much correctness and so much respect, into the language and to the notice of so many millions of bigoted heathen, is matter of astonishment, and cannot fail to call forth earnest prayer to God, from every Christian heart, that the fountain thus opened may continue to pour forth its enlightening streams, till this whole nation shall be savingly benefited by its influence.

This mission is surrounded, in the valley of the Min, by a population of two millions of souls, speaking the Fuh-chau dialect, and easily accessible to the missionary. To cultivate this wide and inviting field, additional laborers are needed. The brethren express a strong desire, that two or three missionary families, including a missionary physician, may be sent as soon as practicable.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Districts on Oahu
1. Keeaumoku
2. Palikakau
3. Kona
4. Ewa
5. Wai'anae
6. Wai'alu

Districts on Maui
1. Kaanapali
2. Kula
3. Honolua
4. Kahikinui
5. Kaupo
6. Kipahulu
7. Hana
8. Koolau

158° Lat. W. from Greenwich
SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWAII.

KAILUA.—Asa Thurston, Missionary; Mrs. Lucy G. Thurston.

KEALALIKI.—John F. Pogue, Mark Ives, Missionaries; Mrs. Maria K. Pogue, Mrs. Mary A. Ives.

KAU.—Henry Kinney, Missionary; Mrs. Maria L. Kinney.

HILO.—Titus Cobb, David B. Lyman, Missionaries; Charles H. Wetmore, M. D., Physician; Mrs. Fidelia C. Coan, Mrs. Sarah J. Lyman, Mrs. Lucy S. Wetmore.

KOHALA.—Elias Bond, Missionary; Mrs. Ellen M. Bond.

WAIMEA.—Lorenzo Lyons, Missionary; Mrs. Lucretia G. Lyons.

MAUI.

LAHAINA.—Dwight Baldwin, M. D., Missionary; Mrs. Charlotte F. Baldwin.—One native preacher.

LAHAINALU.—William P. Alexander, Missionary and Teacher in the Seminary; Mrs. Mary Ann Alexander.

WAILEA.—Daniel T. Conde, Missionary; Mrs. Andelusia L. Conde.—One native helper.

HANA.—Eliphalet Whittlesey, Missionary; Mrs. Eliza H. Whittlesey.

MOLOKAI.

KALUAHAI.—Harvey R. Hitchcock, Samuel G. Dwight, Missionaries; Mrs. Rebecca H. Hitchcock, Miss Lydia Brown.—One native preacher.

OAHU.

HONOLULU.—Lowell Smith, Missionary; Samuel N. Castle, Amos S. Cooke, Secular Superintendents; Edmund H. Rogers, Printer; Mrs. Abba W. Smith, Mrs. Maria P. Chamberlain, Mrs. Mary T. Castle, Mrs. Juliette M. Cooke, Mrs. Mary W. Rogers.

Puahou.—Daniel Dole, Missionary and Principal of the Seminary for Missionaries' Children; William H. Rice, Teacher; Mrs. Charlotte C. Dole, Mrs. Mary S. Rice, Miss Maria M. Smith.

WAILEA.—John S. Emerson, Missionary; Mrs. Ursula S. Emerson.—James Kekela, native pastor at Kalaiku, and one native preacher at Waialua.

KEALOA.—Benjamin W. Parker, Missionary; Mrs. Mary E. Parker.

WAIMEA.—George B. Rowell, Missionary; Mrs. Mercy P. Whitney, Mrs. Malvina J. Rowell.

KOLOA.—James W. Smith, M. D., Physician; Mrs. Millicent K. Smith.

WAIOLEI.—Edward Johnson, Missionary; Abner Wilcox, Teacher; Mrs. Lois S. Johnson, Mrs. Lucy E. Wilcox.

In this country.—John D. Paris, Claudius B. Andrews, Missionaries; Seth L. Andrews, M. D., Physician.

Corresponding Members of the Mission.

HONOLULU, on Oahu.—Rev. Ephraim W. Clark and Mrs. Mary K. Clark.

EWA, on Oahu.—Rev. Artemas Bishop and Mrs Delia S. Bishop.—One native preacher.

WAIALOA, on Oahu.—Rev. Peter J. Gulick and Mrs. Fanny H. Gulick.

WAILEA, on Maui.—Mr. Edward Bailey and Mrs. Caroline H. Bailey, and Miss Maria C. Ogden.

(19 stations; 25 missionaries—one a physician, 3 physicians, 6 male and 35 female assistant missionaries, 1 native pastor, and 5 native preachers;—total, 78.)
The death of Mr. Chamberlain,—so long expected, and so long mercifully delayed,—occurred on the 29th of July, 1849. An obituary notice of him may be found in the Missionary Herald for December, copied from a Sandwich Islands paper, and written doubtless by one of his surviving brethren. Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the mission twenty-six years; and as the senior of the secular superintendents, which have been required by the peculiar situation of this mission, his laborious industry, his piety, his singleness of purpose, his rare judgment, and the entire confidence reposed in him by his brethren, rendered him one of the most useful members of the mission. He began life as a prosperous merchant in Boston, and relinquished his business to become a missionary while in the almost certain prospect of becoming rich in worldly possessions. Nor did he ever regret the change. Mr. Hall has retired from his connection with the mission, that he might take charge of the government press, and edit the newspaper, published under the auspices of the government, called “The Polynesian.” Mr. Dimond has also obtained a release from his connection with the Board, and intends devoting himself mainly to secular pursuits at Honolulu, but will probably continue to employ some portion of his time in superintending the bindery belonging to the mission. Mr. Paris and Mr. C. B. Andrews arrived in this country early in the present year, on a visit which they make with the approval of the Committee. The arrival of Dr. S. L. Andrews was mentioned in the last Report. These brethren all expect to return to the Islands.

The reasons for the change made in the above list of missionaries, will appear in the sequel of this Report.—A desolating gale swept over Kohala in December, destroying the church, schoolhouses, and much other property. It will cost no small effort to repair the damages. Mr. Bond writes, that the natives were diving in the sea for coral, and were intent on bringing wood from the mountains, and nothing seemed to be wanting but a revival of religious feeling in the church to render their efforts equal to the exigency. The U. S. ship of war Ohio, Captain Stribling, spent more than a month at Hilo in the summer of 1849. About the same time, an English frigate, commanded by Captain Eden, was at Hilo a fortnight. The officers of both ships were kind and courteous, and no disturbance was made by the crews of either vessel. The Ohio’s officers and crew, on leaving the Islands, made a donation of $119 to the seamen’s chapel. The visit of the French frigate Poursuivante, at Hilo, soon after, will be mentioned in another place.

It is necessary, in the first place, for the Committee to resume and continue the description, which was begun in the last Report, of the
Various problems, some of difficult solution, have presented themselves to the Committee, during the past year. One of the series of Resolutions sent to the Islands, in the summer of 1848, and given in the last Report, was as follows; viz.

That when a missionary is residing at a station, where his mission, by a formal act, has placed him, and where they wish him to reside, and in the house which they wish him to occupy, the house and its appurtenances, and his proportional part of the mission-herd connected with the station, and his proportional part of whatever disposable right the Board may have in lands at the station, shall be freely given to him by the Board, and made his private property, on condition of his sending a written request to the Prudential Committee for a full release from his connection with the Board, and becoming a pastor at the Islands, with the full expectation of remaining there. And that a similar offer be made to each of the assistant missionaries, whether teachers, secular agents, or connected with the printing establishment and bindery, in case they shall, with the approval of the existing clerical association of the mission, become pastors at the Islands, with the intention of remaining there; or in case they devote themselves to the business of teaching as a permanent occupation at the Islands; or of multiplying useful books as printers and book-binders in the Hawaiian and English languages; (in which case the Committee will be willing to enter into some proper arrangements with them for the printing and binding establishments;) or of furnishing necessary goods from this country for the families of the brethren, on any plan not involving pecuniary risk on the part of the Board, which shall be approved by the mission. It being understood, that should any one afterwards, for any cause, deem it his duty to change the relations which this regulation contemplates being assumed by him to the people of the Islands, he shall make restitution to the Board, as his brethren then residing on the same island with him, and then or at the present time connected with the Board, shall deem just and reasonable.

It has since been decided, that all missionaries and assistant missionaries released from their connection with the Board on the basis of this Resolution, are to be regarded as "corresponding members" of the mission. They are to have the privilege of attending the meetings of the mission, and assisting in the deliberations of the same as corresponding members, but without voting, except in cases to be hereafter mentioned. They are to enjoy the privileges of the depository in common with the members of the mission. They are expected to continue their correspondence with the Prudential Committee, as when in full connection with the Board; it being understood that the same use will continue to be made of their letters, at the meetings of the Committee, and in the publications of the Board, as in former times.

It will be seen, that this is an effort to introduce the usages of the Home Missionary Society into the support and employment of the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands;—to incorporate the now existing gospel ministry into the Hawaiian
body politic, engrafting it into the national stock, and connecting it with the soil; to anticipate the evident progress of things, and secure evangelical institutions and ministrations for whatever civilized Christian community, native, mixed, or Saxon, is to exist at the Islands, as the result of the present immense, unprecedented tide of emigration to the regions of the farthest West. For a time there will be, as the effect of the new arrangement, two classes of pastors at the Islands, (not including the native pastors,)—one class members of the mission, who, for various reasons, have not taken a release from their connection with the Board; the other class "corresponding members," who have been released on the basis of the Resolution above quoted. This latter class will be sustained according to the practice of the Home Missionary Society; except that its members will retain their corresponding relation to the mission and to the Board, whether they need and receive any thing from the treasury of the Board, or not; and what they will receive from the Board, will depend upon what they are able to obtain from their people, from the parish lands, (if there be such,) and from private resources;—it being understood, as it is in respect to all home missionaries, "that there is to be no such entanglement with secular business, directly or indirectly, as may interfere with the best effect of the ministry." Every pastor thus aided, in fact any one sustaining any sort of relation to the Board, is expected to make a full report annually to the Prudential Committee; and the Committee does not expect to cease caring for the feeble churches at the Islands, until it clearly appears that they no longer need aid from abroad.

In the nomination, by the mission, of the committee at the Islands, to which the Prudential Committee is to look for information concerning the pecuniary necessities of pastors sustaining the relation of corresponding members, those members, as being personally interested, are to have a vote; and so they are in the filling of vacant clerical posts.

Only Mr. Clark, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Gulick, Mr. Bailey, and their wives, and Miss Ogden, have yet received a release on the proposed basis. Others have intimated their intention to seek one; and it is doubtless desirable that the change in the mission be gradual, and especially that no one take this important step without due consideration. The Committee have been much gratified by the manner in which the mission, as a whole, has received the proposed plan. Evils,—injurious, perhaps greatly so, to individual character and happiness,—will be not unlikely to happen in some instances, considering the imperfection and weakness of human nature even in its best estate; and nothing short of the certainty of evils far greater, induced the Commit-
tee to incur such a risk. Thus far the working of the new arrangement has been better than the Committee dared to anticipate, and they bless the Head of the Church for his kind interposition. Where past experience failed to cast a strong light on the path, an obvious Providence has led the way step by step, preventing painful misgivings, and strengthening the confidence of the Committee, as they have proceeded, that they were in the right way. The cloud, which was settling upon the mission and over the entire group of Islands, looks less dark, and the rainbow is upon it. The missionaries, as a body, will stay at the Islands with their families, and with them will stay the gospel and its blessings, so essential to the speedy establishment of protestant, puritan institutions in the North Pacific. It is worth while to risk many and great evils to secure so great a good. Especially is it well, when such a withdrawal from the Islands as was threatened, would have been terribly disastrous to the foreign missionary spirit throughout this country, if not through the Christian world.

The aim of the Committee is to do what is right towards the missionaries individually, towards their children, towards the infant churches at the Islands, towards the young nation which has there come into being chiefly as the result of God’s great blessing on the mission, and towards the tens of thousands at home who contributed the funds. This transition state of the mission, however, must be a time of peculiar trial to the devotedness and faith of our brethren at the Islands. It is really the tug of the war, the crisis of the battle, the period when real enterprise and self-denial are specially demanded. But if the institutions of the gospel are ever to cease being exotics, and made indigenous to the soil, it is time this important change were effected.

As for the children of the missionaries, the great field of enterprise for the rising generation is certainly in that part of the world. To say nothing of California and Oregon, the Sandwich Islands are most salubrious and safe as residences, and many parts of them are highly fertile. They are annually visited by a commerce amounting to twenty millions of dollars; are situated on the grand route of commercial enterprise; are destined to be a vast entrepôt of trade; and are more eligible for settlement, in a great variety of respects, than most parts of our own great West. The moral influence, too, is scarcely more dangerous at the Islands, than thousands of ministers’ sons are inevitably subjected to in our own country. But while these are truths which should be considered by our brethren, and doubtless will be, they should not be urged as of course decisive in all the cases that may arise.

The missionaries have been supported by salaries for years
past, and a depository of goods has been kept by the Board at Honolulu, to make these salaries adequate by enabling the missionary to purchase his goods almost at cost. The depository must be continued for the present, but, as another necessary step towards the great end in view, an additional charge of ten per cent. is to be made on the goods, towards defraying the expense of the secular agency. As a farther means of diminishing this expense, the secular agents will charge a reasonable commission on the proceeds of native manufacture and produce, which are sent to them for sale, or as payment for goods, by those who are entitled to purchase at the depository. The recent great rise in the price of native produce at the Islands, in consequence of the emigration into California, has been somewhat inopportune; but, in the end and on the whole, it may be beneficial, by increasing the motives to native industry and enterprise, and the consequent ability of the native population to support their own institutions.

Mr. Clark is pastor of the first church in Honolulu. He hopes to obtain his support from his people. Mr. Bishop's main reliance is on private resources. So, also, is Mr. Gulick's. Mr. Bailey and Miss Ogden will probably gain a support from their schools at Wailuku,—the one from a school for boys, whose mothers only were native, the other from a corresponding school for girls. To facilitate the arrangements of Mr. Bailey and Miss Ogden for this purpose, (the foreign and half-blood population on the Islands being now about two thousand,) they have not only what the Resolution already quoted conditionally gives them, but the Committee have conditionally made over to them the school-buildings and school-apparatus at Wailuku. All the pupils, male and female, will pay their board (if boarding scholars) and their tuition, and the schools will be equally open to all full and half-blooded native youth.

It is obvious that a collegiate institution will be needed at the Islands for the children of missionaries, and also for the children of foreigners settled at the Islands; and such an institution might receive scholars, for a time, from Oregon and California. The Board can evidently do little more than secure the commencement of such an institution, if such be the will of God, and give it the right direction. With this object in view, the Committee have proposed certain modifications in the school for missionaries' children at Punahou, for the consideration of the brethren at the Islands. There has not been time for a response from the mission.

The appropriations by the Committee to meet the expenses of the mission in the year 1850, were only twenty-seven thousand dollars, instead of being $35,000, as of late years; and it is probable that they will be still farther diminished in the year
1851. The reduction of the expenditure, however, should by no means be our leading object, at present, but rather, through the blessing of God, to secure the speedy and effectual accomplishment of our work. Scarcely any of the native churches are yet able to give a full support to foreign pastors.

STATE OF THE CHURCHES—FIRST ORDINATION—SCHOOLS—PRINTING.

It so happened, that the last Report contained the statistical account respecting the churches, for three years previous to May, 1849, and the latest that has yet been received; the mission not having had a meeting the present year. A brief recapitulation for the year ending in May, 1849, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole number received into the churches from the beginning</td>
<td>36,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received during the year</td>
<td>1,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceased the past year</td>
<td>2,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole number deceased</td>
<td>9,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluded during the year</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number remaining excluded</td>
<td>2,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number now in regular standing</td>
<td>23,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remarks of the mission on the general state of the churches, and on the singular mortality noted in the above table, were quoted in the last Report. The following remarkable illustration of the piety and firmness of certain members of the church at Lahaina, while in the gold regions of California, communicated by Dr. Baldwin in January last, is too valuable not to be quoted.

Fifteen of our church have been, the last year, to California, to dig gold. Most of them have given a share of what they obtained to the Lord. One, who found he had cleared four hundred dollars, gave fifty dollars to the American Board, which I reported to our secular agents, to constitute me a life member of the Board. Not one who went to California, is known to have dishonored his profession there. It was a kind of first experiment of our church members in a foreign land; and we were not a little gratified at numerous testimonials, that they had stood aloof from gambling, drinking, Sabbath-breaking, and other evil practices that would meet them in every part of California.

On the 21st of December last, James Kekela, who had been educated at the seminary of Lahainaluna at the expense of James Hunnewell, Esq. of Charlestown, Mass., was ordained pastor of the church at Kahuku, on the island of Oahu. All the native churches in Oahu, were invited to take part in the ordaining council. This is the first instance, in which a
Hawaiian has received ordination, though several have been licensed to preach.

An evangelical church, composed of foreign residents, has been organized, the present year, at Honolulu.

The common schools, though now supported by the government, are reported by the mission in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>Scholars</th>
<th>Readers</th>
<th>Writers</th>
<th>Arithmetic</th>
<th>Geography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilo and Puna</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2,091</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailua</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailua</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaunakapili</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo and Puna,</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2,091</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailua</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailua</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
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<td>355</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaunakapili</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, 1st</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, 2d</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa, and Wailua</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailua</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanehoe</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waioli</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The higher schools are reported thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seminaries, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Men in school</th>
<th>Received the past year</th>
<th>Graduated &amp; left past year</th>
<th>Expelled the past year</th>
<th>Died the past year</th>
<th>Sent forth as teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal School</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahainaluna</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walluku</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waioli</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By comparing these tables with those made up in May, 1848, and published in the last Report, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of scholars in the common schools, in the royal school, in the seminary at Lahainaluna, (all supported by the government,) and also in the seminary at Walluku; and an increase in the schools at Hilo and Waioli.
The *printing* during the year 1849, has not yet been reported. That for 1848, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>PP.</th>
<th>Copies</th>
<th>Total PP.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Messenger, six numbers, in book form.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>192,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Messenger, twelve numbers, in news form.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>192,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechism, (Ui no ke Akua) 1st edit.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. do. 2d edit.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Lyre, (Lira Hawaii) completed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic, (Helunau) part first.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. do. part second.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology, (He Olelo no ko ke Akua ano) comp.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Laws, (printed for Government,)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>25,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 copies of an Elementary Card.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minutes of General Meeting.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Letters,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs, in Hawaiian and English,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

600 61,020 3,072,040

The printing for the year, was 61,020 copies, and 3,072,040 pages. The grand total of pages printed during the operations of the mission press, is 180,810,040 pages. The number of volumes bound during the year, was 48,800; the number distributed, 45,654; and the number on hand, at the close of the year, 95,250.

**PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT — ANOTHER FRENCH OUTRAGE — TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

Mr. Coan thus describes the progress of improvement in respect to roads, in one of the roughest sections to be found in the habitable portions of this volcanic group of Islands.

On my late tours, I was delighted to see the improvements recently made in the roads. In Hilo steep, rugged and almost impassable precipices have been cut into zigzag roads, that may be safely traveled on horseback. The sides of nearly all the ravines in the district are thus wrought, and the comfort of traveling is thus greatly increased. But bridges are yet wanting. In times of great rain, the rivers still rush madly on, defying the passage of horses, and challenging man to attempt it at his peril. Roads have also been constructed through some parts of Puna. When completed as is contemplated, the whole line of villages on the shore may be visited on horseback, a thing which we have never yet attempted to do. Other roads are being opened in different parts of the Island. Besides these local labors, a grand road is contemplated, and has actually been commenced, leading directly from Kona to Hilo, that is, from the west to the east side of the Island, and passing over the high regions between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, a distance of about one hundred miles. When these public improvements will be completed, we cannot predict; but we rejoice to see them commenced with a good degree of zeal and energy.

According to the testimony of all competent judges, there has been a marked improvement in the physical and social
condition of the Islanders. Let their former state be remembered, while the following quotations are read from a letter of Mr. Bishop, written near the close of the last year.

There is, however, a gradual diminution of their poverty and destitution; and there is also an increase of the comfortable means of living. Since the discovery of gold in California, the price of labor and of all native produce has doubled, and articles of foreign fabric, at the same time, have fallen in value. Every man who is industrious, can and does accumulate property. It is not uncommon to find men with one or two hundred dollars in their possession. But the native who gets money, instead of improving his habitation, and increasing his domestic comforts, usually spends it in buying expensive clothing and gay trappings for his horse. To see him on horseback, decked out in his expensive equipments, one might suppose him in easy circumstances. But what you see on him and about him, is nearly all that he is worth. His house is a mere thatched hovel, with one room, containing a few mats and calabashes, and perhaps a chair or two and a table, with a chest for clothing. The whole establishment is without cleanliness or comfort, and it indicates but an incipient state of civilization. Still he is as well off as his neighbors; and he is, therefore, respectable in his own eyes and also in theirs. He feels no sense of degradation, because he compares himself only with his own people. He feels, too, that his present condition is much elevated above that of his fathers, or of himself, as he was a few years ago. He has a seat of his own in the chapel, and comes to church with his family on the Sabbath well dressed and clean. He has a horse to ride to and from the service, and he carries his Bible and hymn book at his side. This is the bright side of the picture. But his old habits of aversion to labor, his want of forethought, his proneness to deceive and take undue advantage of his neighbor, and his facility to fall into temptation, cling to him still, and are often contending for the mastery.

Again, speaking of the native Christian,—though of course not of all, for there are among them bright examples of piety and holy living:—

In truth, he is made up of two natures; one being that of the Christian, lately assumed; the other that of the old heathen, with all his prejudices and superstitions. It cannot be expected that his walk and conversation will be as if he had been born and nurtured in the bosom of a Christian family. He may be better compared to some Washingtonian, once the wretched victim of vice, and the inhabitant of the gutter, but now washed and clean, and admitted into decent society, still struggling, however, against his former appetites and habits, perhaps manfully, and anon overtaken in an unguarded moment, and falling into the snare. He still struggles, and on the whole he is able to hold on his way. There is much to lament in his course; but he holds on to the end, dies in peace, and in the hope of immortality. Compare a Hawaiian Christian to this brand plucked from the burning, and you have his character. From the world he gains the name of a hypocrite, because of the frequent mastery of his former habits over him. His pastor and his more established brethren stand in fear of him, exhort him, and pray for him, because his light does not shine as it ought, and his faith is too feeble, and Satan’s temptations are strong. But the Lord is gracious unto him, while he lingers like Lot on the plain; and he is finally carried through in safety, a ransomed heathen, a sinner saved by grace. Bless the Lord, and give him all the glory!

Again;—

The ground of hope that a remnant of this people will be left to perpetuate the race, rests on the fact that there are many virtuous men and women
among them. God is hearing their prayers, and blessing their endeavors to promote the welfare of the nation. He has already interposed his kind providence, by delivering them in repeated instances, when their enemies were ready to swallow them up. The severe ordeal through which the government and people have just passed, during the embraces of French "liberty, equality, and fraternity," is an instance in point. During the late visit of the French Admiral, prayer was offered up in every Christian family, and in social and public meetings, for the government and nation. And God turned the heart of the Admiral from his first design to burn, plunder and massacre, and sent him away in chagrin at what he had so wantonly and unsuavailing done. Why should the Lord thus interpose, if it be not that he has purposes of good in store for the Hawaiians, even for the remnant, the chosen vessels of his mercy?

The French outrage, referred to in the above extract, was committed in the month of August, 1849, by Admiral Tromelin, misled, as is supposed, by the French Consul, M. Dillon, who had resided at Honolulu in that capacity since February, 1848. The Admiral, when on his way to Honolulu, spent several days at Hilo, the king, his minister of finance, and the governor of Hawaii, being then at that place. Mr. Coan wrote of his visit, at the time, as follows:

The Admiral is a kind, courteous and affable old gentleman, and seems well disposed towards the king and his government. There was a little fear, that this ship [the frigate Poursuivant] might make disturbance with the government, as the French Consul has been on unhappy terms, for a long time, with some of the king's ministers, and has made demands in respect to French brandy and French influence, which the government could not grant. But the Admiral seems to look upon the subject in the correct light, and we apprehend that all will go well. He has just called on us, and made a very kind and unceremonious visit.

This was on the 7th of August. On the 25th of the same month, the king and his ministers having returned to Honolulu, an armed force from the frigate took military possession of the fort at that place, and of the government offices, the custom house, and the king's yacht, and other vessels sailing under the Hawaiian flag, to punish the Hawaiian nation for not complying with demands, which all unprejudiced persons must regard as utterly unreasonable and unjust. The fort was dismantled, the arms, powder, &c. destroyed, and the yacht was sent off as a prize to Tahiti. The government wisely abstained from all show of forcible resistance; but the representatives of the United States and of Great Britain made a formal protest against the ungenerous proceedings. The Committee would refer to the Appendix, for an accurate and more extended statement, taken from the New York Journal of Commerce. It is impossible not to think, that divine Providence has overruled these proceedings for the good of the Islands. They have quickened the prayers of Christians. They have drawn

* See Appendix.
the attention of the great powers of the earth to the importance of preserving the independence of the Islands, as well as to the remarkable influence of Christian missions upon their inhabitants. President Taylor inserted the following paragraph in his Message to the Congress of the United States, no doubt in consequence of these proceedings.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter, in Christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whale ships of the harbors of the Islands, as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those Islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the Islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial states have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the Islands.

The United States government has, also, formed a new treaty with the Islands, on a more liberal basis than any which the Hawaiian government had before been able to negotiate with the leading nations of Christendom. The stand taken by our government on the subject of spirituous liquors, is worthy of all commendation. The right of the Hawaiian government to regulate its own schools, is fully conceded, and it never should have been questioned. Provision is made for steam vessels crossing the Pacific, and for the establishment of one of the great distributing post offices, at the port of Honolulu, for the world's correspondence!

INTERESTING VISIT—PROPOSED NEW MISSION IN THE PACIFIC.

The two Hawaiian princes,—Rihoiho and Kamehameha,—who accompanied Dr. Judd on his late embassy to this country and Europe, made a strong impression, wherever they went, by their intelligence, the grace of their manners, and the propriety of their deportment. Both are grandsons of Kamehameha I., and the former is the adopted son of the present king, and his presumptive successor in office. These representatives of the Hawaiian nation had a formal interview with the Prudential Committee at the Missionary House, when the Chairman addressed them, and presented an elegant pocket Bible to each of the princes. A reply was made to the address by Dr. Judd, and written acknowledgments were afterwards received from the interesting strangers.
Religious efforts that are purely domestic, are not enough to keep the graces of a strong church in vigorous exercise, much less to raise up infant and feeble churches. This is strikingly seen at the Sandwich Islands, where experience has shown the impossibility of developing the graces of the native churches as they need to be, without constantly directing their attention to foreign objects. So evidently is a foreign missionary spirit indispensable in those churches, that members of the Sandwich Islands mission have proposed the forming of a new mission in one of the numerous groups of coral islands lying some two thousand miles farther west,—either in the Caroline or in the Kingsmill group,—to be sustained, in part, by contributions and laborers from the native churches at the Sandwich Islands, which now contribute about fifteen hundred dollars a year at their monthly concerts. And the Prudential Committee, entering fully into these views, have recommended to the Sandwich Islands mission to take the subject into immediate consideration, and, if the thing be as practicable as it appears to be, to propose such a mission to the native churches. If an exploring mission is needful, it can be performed; but if not, then one or two members of the mission, accompanied by married native Christians, might at once remove to the ‘Great West’ of the Pacific.

The Islands deemed most eligible for the commencement of a new mission, are Ualau, or Strong’s Island, one of the Caroline group, and Makin, or Pitt’s Island, one of the Kingsmill group. The latter was surveyed by the United States Exploring Expedition, and the former has been often visited by mariners.

It is presumed that the churches at the Sandwich Islands will be able to support the Hawaiian members of the proposed mission; and that they will, at the same time, do more than they otherwise would for establishing gospel institutions among themselves. Such a mission will also be useful in its influence on the spirit of the missionaries at those Islands, and on their children.
OREGON INDIANS.

OREGON MISSION.

Elkanah Walker, Cushing Eells, Henry H. Spalding, Missionaries; Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Eells, Mrs. Spalding.

The state of this mission is much as it was a year ago. The missionaries are still in Oregon, endeavoring to do good among the white inhabitants. The way does not seem to be open for them to reoccupy their former stations among the Indians, and the future, in this respect, is dark.

Measures have been taken by the Committee to secure, so far as practicable, the property of the Board at the several stations which have been abandoned; and a schedule of the property destroyed by the Indians, with the necessary proofs, has been laid before the Indian department at Washington. It is hoped, that, in the event of a treaty, or of annuities being allowed, the Board will be able to recover, through the government, a just compensation for the property which was destroyed at the time of the massacre.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Wheelock.—Alfred Wright, Missionary; Henry K. Copeland, Assistant Missionary; Mrs. Harriet B. Wright, Mrs. Abigail Copeland, Mrs. Anna B. Dana, Misses Sarah Ker and Caroline Dickinson, Teachers and Assistants.

Stockbridge.—Cyrus Byington, Missionary; David H. Winship, Steward of the Boarding-School; Mrs. Sophia N. Byington, Mrs. Winship, Mrs. Laura T. Lathrop and Miss Elizabeth J. Hough, Teachers and Assistants.

Pine Ridge.—Cyrus Kingsbury, Missionary; Elijah S. Town, Steward of the Boarding-School; Mrs. Eletra M. Kingsbury, Mrs. Emily C. Town, Misses Harriet Goulding, and Hannah Bennett, Teachers and Assistants.

Good Water.—Ebenezer Hotchkin, Missionary; Mrs. Philena T. Hotchkin, Misses Catharine A. Fay and Angeline Hosmer, Teachers and Assistants.

Norwalk.—Horace W. Pitkin, Teacher; Misses Maria Colton and Eunice Starr, Assistants.

Mount Pleasant.—Charles C. Copeland, Missionary; Mrs. Cornelia L. Copeland.

Out-Stations.—Mount Zion.—Pliny Fisk, Native Preacher.

Good Land.—Oliver P. Stark, Licensed Preacher; Mrs. Margaret W. Stark.

Absent.—Edwin Lathrop, Assistant Missionary; Mrs. Caroline C. F. Lathrop.

(6 stations and 2 out-stations; 5 missionaries, 1 licensed preacher, 6 male and 21 female assistant missionaries, 1 native preacher;—total, 34.)

In the last Annual Report, it was said, “No other tribe of Indians has shared so largely in the favor of Zion’s King, as the Choctaws; and few Christians, in any part of the world, have beheld such displays of the converting and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, for the last nine years, as have the Choctaw churches.” The same gracious influences have continued to be enjoyed the past year. Mr. Hotchkin says, “Our first duty is to acknowledge with devout gratitude, the goodness and mercy of God, which has so manifestly attended all our
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efforts to promote his glory. His Spirit has been poured out, and we have lived in a continued revival of religion." Mr. Wright says, "In one neighborhood, from six to ten miles from Wheelock, there has been, for more than a year, a very interesting state of religious feeling, accompanied with a more than usual spirit of prayer."

In the western part of the nation, there is great need of more laborers to preach the gospel. In addition to the labors of Mr. C. C. Copeland, Mr. Kingsbury, as heretofore, has usually spent two Sabbaths in each month, with the churches in that part of the nation. But so extensive is the field, and so numerous are the calls for religious instruction, that Mr. Copeland says, "Two additional laborers would find ample employment west of the Boggy; and even then, the gospel would not be preached at the different places, oftener than one Sabbath in three or four."

Mr. Byington, who occupies the eastern part of the nation, writes, "My field of labor extends over a region of 1,800 square miles, within which are about 3,000 Choctaws, and seven places where the gospel is preached."

Mr. Wright says, "From eight to ten miles around Wheelock, are four places where religious exercises are held every Sabbath; and two others where they are occasionally held. At five of these places, are Saturday and Sabbath schools, and more than two hundred pupils, from small children up to adult age." Generally there are meetings every Sabbath, at all the preaching places in the nation, conducted by an elder or some member of the church, when no minister is present.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

The present state of the Choctaw churches, as also the additions made to them since the last Report, together with the sums contributed by them respectively, will appear from the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Received on Payment</th>
<th>Received by Letter</th>
<th>Present Number</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheelock,</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>$83 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockbridge,</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>70 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Ridge,</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>141 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Water,</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>140 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pleasant,</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>173 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Town,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayhew,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Zion,</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>$763 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The preceding contributions have been to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; to the Bible and Tract cause; and for Saturday and Sunday schools.

At the meeting of the Indian Presbytery, at Spencer Academy, in September last, a Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and a Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, were organized. The contributions to the former have amounted to about $200, and to the latter $140. There has also been contributed to the Colonization Society $152 50; making the total of contributions, the past year, $1,256 12.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

The boarding-schools have been prosperous. Discipline has been maintained with very little punishment. Generally there has been a seriousness and propriety of conduct, on the part of the pupils, which has been highly gratifying. In the four female seminaries, about fifty are professors of religion. The teachers and others, who have shared in the labors of these schools, have been devoted to their work, and the improvement they have witnessed in their pupils, has been a rich reward for their diligence and fidelity.

Much attention has been given to the forming of industrious habits, and a correct moral deportment. Few can be aware of the amount of labor necessary to accomplish these objects, with children who have had little or no early training.

The following table will show the number of scholars in these schools, including the school at Good Land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Boarded at cost of Nation</th>
<th>Other Boarders, Scholars</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheelock</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockbridge</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Ridge</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Water</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Land</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In each of the four female seminaries, and at Norwalk, there is a Benevolent Society, comprising the teachers and pupils, who labor half a day in each week, the avails of which are devoted to objects of Christian benevolence.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There is a Sunday school at each of the stations, embracing the pupils of the seminaries, and other children of the neigh-
borhood. There are also about twenty-five other Sunday schools, connected with the mission, most of them taught by natives, some in English and some in Choctaw. Most of these schools are also taught on Saturday, as well as on the Sabbath; and the aggregate number of scholars has been about 668. Much good is being accomplished by these schools. They prepare the way for the preaching of the gospel in many neighborhoods, where before it had not been heard.

TRANSLATIONS.

Mr. Byington has revised the Choctaw Hymn Book, and added twenty-seven new hymns. He has also made some progress in translating the Psalms, and in revising the Choctaw Grammar.

Mr. Wright has been engaged in the translation of the historical parts of the Old Testament. Commencing with the Book of Joshua, he has proceeded as far as the 2d Book of Chronicles. The Books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, have been revised, and Joshua and Ruth copied and made ready for the press, and it is intended to send the manuscripts, in a few weeks, to the Bible House in New York.

Gallaudet's Sacred Biography, as far as the life of Moses, has been abridged, and translated into Choctaw—is copied, and ready to be sent to the Tract House in New York.

CHANGES.

Miss Harriet N. Keyes, teacher in the seminary at Stockbridge, had permission, on account of impaired health, to leave the service of the Board in October last. Her place has been supplied by Mrs. Laura T. Lathrop, who had before been a member of this mission.

Miss Juliet Slate, one of the teachers at Good Water, was married in November last, and had permission to leave the service of the Board. Her place as teacher, has been supplied by Mrs. Hotchkin.

Mr. Elijah S. Town and his wife, who labored five and one half years as assistant missionaries in the old nation, left their home in Illinois, in October last, and came once more to aid, for a time, their former associates in missionary labors among the Choctaws. They are located at Pine Ridge, where their services were much needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, who were stationed at Norwalk, had permission in April last, to retire from the service of the Board. They wished to assist an aged and infirm mother and feeble sister, who resided in Massachusetts, and who seemed to need
their help. In the mysterious ordering of an all-wise and holy Providence, Mrs. Bissell was not permitted to reach those dear, afflicted friends, from whom she had been absent more than six years. She died of cholera, on the 30th of April, while ascending the Mississippi, and was buried about fifty miles below St. Louis. Her end was peaceful and happy.

Mr. Horace D. Smith, who was stationed at Good Water, had, at his own request, permission to leave the service of the Board, in April last.

Mr. O. P. Stark, who with his wife assisted, for a time, at Pine Ridge and at Good Water, now occupies the out-station at Good Land. Mr. Stark has charge of an interesting school, which is in part supported by the nation. He also preaches at different places in the neighborhood.

The prospects of the schools, and of the mission generally, so far as appropriate missionary work is concerned, are as favorable as could be expected. But there are circumstances, affecting the present welfare and future prospects of the nation, which look dark and discouraging. As faithful reporters, the brethren mention two or three of the prominent ones.

There is a great want of energy and decision, on the part of the authorities of the nation, as respects the execution of the laws. Murders and other outrages are frequent, and there are few or no punishments. This is a temptation to both old and young desperadoes, to see what exploits they can perform; thinking that whatever they may do, they will escape with impunity.

Another evil is, that boys, on leaving school, seem to have no definite object in view, neither do parents generally calculate for them. There is a great lack of a disposition to engage vigorously in active labors. Some few engage as clerks in stores, but even this is generally a temporary employment. There is, in Choctaw land, a mine as valuable as the gold of California; but the soil must be worked to obtain the precious metal. Agricultural and mechanical education do not keep pace with literary education. There is danger of a serious disappointment, as to the final results. If an improvement is not speedily realized, the industry and the mechanic arts of the nation will be far behind its advancement in some other respects. There will be wanting the essential means to sustain and carry forward the progress that is being made in the schools.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

Dwight.—Daniel S. Buttrick, Worcester Willey, Missionaries; Jacob Hitchcock, Kellogg Day, Assistant Missionaries; Mrs. Mary Ann Willey, Mrs. Nancy B. Hitchcock, Mrs. Mary L. Day; Misses Eliza Giddings and Julia S. Hitchcock, Teachers.—One native assistant.

Fairfield.—Elizur Butler, M. D., Missionary; Mrs. Lucy A. Butler; Miss Esther Smith, Teacher.—One native assistant.

Park Hill.—Samuel A. Worcester, Missionary; Mrs. Erminia N. Worcester.

Lee’s Creek.—Timothy E. Ranney, Missionary; Mrs. Charlotte T. Ranney; Miss Esther Hoyt, Native Teacher.

Honey Creek—John Huss, Native Preacher.

(5 stations; 6 missionaries—one a physician, 2 native preachers, 2 male and 9 female assistant missionaries, 3 native assistants;—total, 21.)
Mr. Buttrick is still feeble, but yet able to preach a portion of the time, often supplying Mr. Willey's place at Dwight on the Sabbath, and thus enabling him to preach at other places, where there is much need of evangelical labor.

Miss Worcester, having been married to Mr. Wm. S. Robertson, missionary teacher in the Creek nation, has been released from the service of the Board, and is now laboring in the Creek nation, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Edwin Archer, a citizen of the nation by marriage, is employed the greater part of the time in printing at Park Hill.

STATE OF THE CHURCHES AND CONGREGATIONS.

The following table, based on reports made in April last, presents a general view of the state of the churches for the year ending at that time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Professions</th>
<th>Under Discipline</th>
<th>Deposited</th>
<th>Dismissed</th>
<th>Farewell</th>
<th>Present number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwight</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Hill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey Creek</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No church has yet been formed at the new station on Lee's Creek, and it is somewhat uncertain how soon the missionary will be enabled to accomplish an object so desirable. The congregation varies from eight or ten persons to sixty or seventy, or perhaps a somewhat greater number. This variation is owing partly to meetings held by other denominations in the immediate vicinity of the station, partly to efforts made to divert the attention of the people by games and frolics on the Sabbath, and partly to ignorance and indifference, but few of the people having yet learned so to prize the means of grace, as to be at all constant in attendance upon them. Among the very few who are pretty regular in their attendance there has been a good and apparently increasing degree of interest in listening to the word.

At the other stations generally there was no very marked change in the aspect of the congregations within the year included in the above statistical report. More recently there has been a greater degree of seriousness at Dwight, and one person, a member of the school, has been admitted to the privileges of
the church, and four others stand propounded, two of them members of the boarding-school; and some others are in an interesting state of mind. Mr. Willey has performed a good deal of evangelical labor in a region of considerable extent around Dwight, and met with some circumstances of encouragement in that labor.

Mr. Foreman has discontinued his appointments at Caney Creek, on account of the occupancy of the field by other preachers. At White Oak Spring, he preaches ordinarily every other Sabbath, and his meetings are well attended, and a good degree of interest manifested.

SCHOOLS—THE PRESS.

The number of boarding-scholars at Dwight has been small, during the past year, for want of physical ability on the part of the missionaries to take care of a greater number. The number, however, has been almost uniform, never less than seventeen, nor more than nineteen. Besides the boarding-scholars, fourteen have attended more or less as day-scholars, the average number of such having been nine. From the report of the teacher, it appears that the scholars have made very good progress in their studies. And what is more important and encouraging, there has been, particularly during the latter part of the year, a considerable degree of interest in regard to the "one thing needful." Of seven individuals the hope is indulged, that they have passed from death unto life. One of these, as already stated, has been admitted to the privileges of the church, and two stand propounded as candidates for that privilege.

Two young ladies have left the school, within the year, to be employed as teachers; one by the mission at Lee's Creek, and the other by the people of a neighborhood not far from Dwight.

The day-school at Fairfield has had an average attendance of about twenty pupils, and the Sabbath school of about thirty. At Park Hill the day-school increased in numbers and interest, until interrupted by the ill health and subsequent removal of the teacher. For a time the whole number was about forty, and the average daily attendance thirty. At Lee's Creek a day-school has been recently opened, a pious young woman, a native of the nation, being employed as teacher. The whole number of scholars has been twenty-seven, the average number for seven weeks a fraction less than fifteen, being small at first. The teacher thinks the interest in the school has been constantly increasing, and a greater number of pupils is expected.

Sabbath schools are taught at all the stations.
The amount of printing executed at the press at Park Hill, during the year, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN THE CHEROKEE LANGUAGE.</th>
<th>Sizes</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Copies</th>
<th>Total Pages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epistles to Timothy, 2d edition,</td>
<td>24to</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle of James, 2d</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of the Prophecy of Isaiah</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Psalms and Proverbs</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN CHEROKEE AND ENGLISH.</th>
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<th>Pages</th>
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<th>Total Pages.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Almanac for 1850</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confession of Faith of Dwight Church</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>1,354,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Books in the Cherokee language continue to be much needed, and especially is there an eager demand for such as have never been printed before.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Cherokee nation is obviously making progress in knowledge and civilization. There are now, scattered over the nation, twenty-two free public schools, the boarding-school at Dwight, and three day-schools, supported by this Board; two schools connected with the United Brethren’s mission; and at least two, probably more than two, supported by citizens of the nation; making at least thirty schools in all. Besides this, a portion of the more wealthy send some of their children abroad, to schools of a higher order, in the United States. Two seminaries, designed to hold the rank of high schools, are in process of erection at the expense of the Cherokee school fund. But while it is evident that education and civilization are making steady advances, the present progress of religion, the missionaries regard, as less evident. Many things tend to encourage hope; yet there is so much of indifference, so much immorality, so much infidelity, so many remains of heathenism, and so many instances in which the form of religion exists but too manifestly without its power, that the missionaries say they feel constrained to call most earnestly on the friends of missions, to be incessant and fervent in their supplications to God, for the outpouring of his Holy Spirit upon the Cherokee people.

DAKOTA MISSION.

Lac-qui-parle.—Stephen R. Riggs; Moses N. Adams, Missionaries; Jonas Petijohn, Farmer; Mrs. M. A. C. Riggs, Mrs. Mary A. M. Adams, Mrs. F. H. Petijohn; Miss Sarah Rankin, Teacher.

Traverse-des-Sioux.—Robert Hopkins, Missionary; A. G. Huggins, Farmer and Teacher; Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, Mrs. L. F. Huggins.
DAKOTAS.

Prairieville.—S. W. Pond, Missionary; Mrs. C. E. Pond.

Oak Grove.—G. H. Pond, Missionary; Mrs. S. P. Pond, Miss Sarah A. Willson, Teacher.

Kaposia.—Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., Missionary and Physician; Mrs. M. P. Williamson; Miss J. S. Williamson, Teacher.

Red Wing.—Joseph W. Hancock, Teacher; Mrs. M. M. Hancock.

(6 stations; 6 missionaries, 3 male and 11 female assistant missionaries;—total, 20.)

Mr. Hopkins and family, with the approbation of the mission and of the Prudential Committee, were absent from the mission from October till about the first of May. His family spent the winter with their relatives in Ohio. A part of his time was spent in superintending the printing of two elementary books in the Dakota language, of forty-eight pages each, and a part in visiting churches for the purpose of advancing the missionary cause. On their return, they were accompanied by Miss Sarah A. Willson, of Greenfield, Ohio, who resides at Oak Grove as teacher, and Miss Sarah Rankin of Quincy, Illinois, a sister of Mrs. Adams, with whom she is expected to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter, and Miss Edwards have been transferred from the Dakota mission to labor among the Indians in the State of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hancock spent the winter in the Winnebago school at Long Prairie. There was a necessity for teachers at that place which, it appeared, could not be otherwise supplied. Their course was approved by the mission, at its meeting in June, since which time they have returned to the station at Red Wing.

PREACHING AND CHURCHES.

Preaching in the Dakota language has been continued as usual at Lac-qui-Parle, Prairieville, Oak Grove and Kaposia, and for a part of the time at Traverse-des-Sioux. The average attendance on public worship has been rather greater than was reported last year.

The church at Fort Snelling, with which the members of the mission residing in that vicinity had been connected, having become extinct by removals, last winter the church of Oak Grove was organized, consisting of five white and three native members. Two white men, connected with the Dakotas by marriage and laboring for them as farmers, have since been added to this church on examination.

About the same time a church was organized at Kaposia, consisting of seven native and seven white members; to which one Dakota man has since been added on examination. In both cases, the white members have been or are at present
laboring for the Dakotas, and the members of the mission are included.

At Lac-qui-Parle two native women have been received to the communion of the church on examination, and one suspended member has been restored. The whole number of native members now in regular standing in the churches of this mission is thirty-one, and the number of white communicants including the members of the mission families is thirty-two. Within the year the church and congregation at Lac-qui-Parle have contributed $16 and twelve pairs of moccasins to the American Bible Society, and the church at Kaposia have given $12 to the same object.

SCHOOLS.

For Dakota children, schools have been sustained at Lac-qui-Parle, Kaposia, and Red Wing stations during the greater part of the year. The whole number of scholars is 144, not including those taught by Mr. Cook who is supported by government as teacher at Kaposia. At Lac-qui-Parle a Sabbath school was taught about four months, with an average attendance of sixteen. The average attendance in the day-school has not been as great as in former years, but it is thought the progress of the scholars has been better. Native teachers have been employed at Lac-qui-Parle, to a limited extent. The unfortunate provision of the treaty made at Washington in 1837 which provides for the expending of $5,000 per year for the benefit of the Dakotas, in such manner as the President shall direct, still greatly impedes the progress of this mission. As it no year has more than one half of this sum been expended, and many years no part of it, the arrears have accumulated till they now exceed $50,000. As the sum has increased, so have the difficulties from this source increased. Nevertheless there has at all times been a number of individuals among these Indians desirous of educating their children. In consequence of an application of chiefs thus disposed, in the year 1848 two teachers, one of them connected with the Board, were appointed by government, whose salaries are paid out of this fund. It was hoped, that as this would show in what manner government desired to expend this sum, it would diminish the opposition. But, as soon as it was known that teachers had been thus appointed, those who had applied for them were charged with preventing the money from being paid over, and to the present time have been deterred from availing themselves of the benefits of the schools established at their request, and for their benefit. It is still thought by our missionaries, that if the government would, by the establishment of a boarding-
school, expend the money, and so convince the Dakotas, that in a pecuniary way, nothing can be gained by opposing schools, the opposition to missionary operations would soon begin to subside. In the mean time, the officers of the United States government think it inexpedient to attempt any thing of the kind, till after a new treaty shall have been made with these Indians, for a cession of their lands west of the Mississippi, which they hope will be effected before the close of the current year. They profess an earnest desire, when such a treaty shall have been made, to do all that can be done, to promote the education and civilization of these Indians. We hope, therefore, that ere long this great obstacle, which has so long impeded our brethren in this mission, will be removed.

There are at present in the families of the missionaries, six Dakota children, and if provision were made for boarding and clothing them, it is thought a sufficient number of promising children for a large boarding-school might be speedily collected.

The following table will show the number of months a school for the Dakotas has been taught at the several stations. The average daily attendance, the whole number of scholars, of readers, and of writers, so far as reported; also the number of Dakota children in the mission families, also the number of organized churches, of communicants native and white, of additions on examination, of baptisms, and the average attendance on public worship.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATIONS</th>
<th>Months of School</th>
<th>Total Attendance</th>
<th>Whole Number of Scholars</th>
<th>Writers in School</th>
<th>Readers out of School</th>
<th>Native Children in mission families</th>
<th>Native Communicants</th>
<th>White Communicants</th>
<th>Adulthood Baptisms</th>
<th>Christian se rec. of examination</th>
<th>Avg. Attendance on public worship</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lac-qui-Parle,</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Red Wing,</td>
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<td>304</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>32</td>
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During part of the year, probably six months or more, a school was taught at Oak Grove, and there are some readers there, but no account of either has been furnished.
MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

La Pointe.—Sherman Hall, Missionary; Charles Pulsifer, Teacher; Mrs. Betsey P. Hall, Mrs. Hannah Pulsifer; Henry Blatchford, Native Catechist.

Bad River.—Leonard H. Wheeler, Missionary; Mrs. Harriet W. Wheeler.

(2 stations; 2 missionaries, 1 male and 3 female assistant missionaries, 1 native catechist; total, 7.)

No material change has occurred in the labors or general method of conducting the mission during the past year. The missionaries have endeavored to keep constantly before their minds, that their primary object should be, to preach the gospel to all who are willing to hear it, since this is the appointed means of salvation for sinful men. After this, to do what else can be done for the moral, intellectual, and social improvement of the people. In this work they have met with about the same encouragement and success as in former years. Small congregations have been regularly convened on the Sabbath, and occasionally at other times for religious instruction and worship. It is true that the number of those who have attended these exercises has been comparatively small. The number, however, who have heard the gospel in the sanctuary and in other ways, has been as great, the past year, as at any other period of the mission of equal length. But a small portion of the Ojibwas are disposed to listen to religious instruction, or to allow the claims of the gospel. This remark is true of them universally. At the stations of other missionary societies, as well as those of our own, the number of regular hearers is small. Few take interest enough in the things which the gospel reveals, to be at the trouble to learn what they are, and fewer still are willing to yield their hearts to the claims of Christ. The majority hate the light and shun it, because it reproves their evil deeds. To all appearance, however, the truth is gaining some foothold even here. It has evidently shed some rays of light on many minds. The missionaries among them are gaining on the confidence and affections of the people. During the past year, two public religious services have been held regularly on the Sabbath at La Pointe, in the English language, and two others also in the Ojibwa language. Besides these, occasional meetings have been held during the week. One Indian family, during the year, have professedly renounced heathenism, and, for several months past, have regularly attended the religious meetings at the stations. One young man connected with this family was, some years ago, baptized by a Catholic priest, and for a considerable time attached himself to the Catholic church. Some two years ago he began to be dissatisfied with his religion, as a ground of hope for the future world, and occasionally came to the meet-
ings of our missionaries. By listening to the plain truths of the gospel, he became convinced that the members of his communion do not generally conform in practice to these truths, and that something more is necessary to fit the soul for heaven, than to observe the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic church. For some months past he has appeared to give evidence of having yielded his heart to God, and it is now expected that he will soon be admitted to the fellowship of the church. The church at La Pointe now numbers sixteen members, besides those members connected with mission families,—in all twenty-five.

It was stated in the last Report, that Mr. Ely had been released from his connection with the Board, and that Mr. Charles Pulsifer had been appointed to take charge of the school at La Pointe. Mr. Ely left the school at the end of February of last year, and Mr. Pulsifer did not arrive here till November, having been detained two months waiting for a passage through the lake. In consequence of this change, the school was suspended eight months. The mission, not having received information that a teacher was appointed for the school, decided that, in their opinion, it was expedient that Mr. Wheeler remove to La Pointe, for the winter, and take charge of the school at that station. Accordingly, about the first of November, he removed his family, and immediately recommenced the school. In a few days after it was organized, Mr. Pulsifer arrived and soon took charge of it. But in consequence of Mrs. Wheeler's state of health, and the difficulty of removing back to Bad River, at that season, it was thought best for Mr. Wheeler to remain at La Pointe for a time. Accordingly he did not return till March.

The whole number of scholars who have attended the school since it was reorganized is thirty-seven, and the average attendance has been twenty-three. The progress of the scholars has been commendable. Their attention has chiefly been given to English studies.

At Bad River, religious meetings have been held on the Sabbath for such of the Indians as were willing to attend, and religious instruction has been imparted by visiting them at their lodges, and in other ways, as access could be gained to them. Many have listened with respectful attention to such instructions. A school has been taught there but a small portion of the time during the past year. A person has been procured to aid Mr. Wheeler, particularly in teaching school, who arrived in June last. But such is the present unsettled state of the Indians, arising from causes soon to be mentioned, that it was thought inexpedient at present to attempt to open a school at that station.
For the last two years, reports have frequently reached the Ojibwas residing on the lands which they have ceded to the United States government, that they would soon be required to vacate these lands and remove farther west and north. This subject has, for some time past, caused some agitation in the public mind, though nothing official has been communicated to them on the subject till the past winter. In 1837, the Indians residing in the country contiguous to the Mississippi, on the east side of it, sold their lands to the government as high up as the mouth of the Crow Wing river. They had the privilege of remaining on these lands, and occupying them for the purpose of hunting, and collecting the wild rice, till the President should notify them that they must remove. In the fall of 1842, the Indians occupying the country bordering on the south shore of Lake Superior, likewise sold their portion of the country, stipulating also to remove at the demand of the government. They then thought that not much of this land would be wanted for actual settlement, for a long series of years, and that the Indians might be allowed to remain on it, as long as they were quiet and peaceable. But the last twelve or fifteen years have wrought a great change. Wisconsin, within whose chartered limits a part of these lands lie, has become a State, and Minnesota is rapidly becoming a populous territory. Considerable portions of these lands are wanted by settlers, some for their valuable timber, others for the minerals they contain, and more for actual cultivation. As settlers press forward on the lands where the Indians reside, difficulties often occur. Petitions have been forwarded, by the legislatures having jurisdiction over these lands, to the general government, for the removal of the Indians. Consequently the President has revoked the privilege granted the Indians, and has ordered their removal the present season. This order reached them early in the spring, and they were directed to be in readiness to remove early in the summer. Nothing has yet effectually been done to accomplish their removal the present season. An effort will doubtless be made this fall to effect it. The country to which they are required to remove, is that still owned by them and other portions of the tribe, farther to the west and north.

What influence their removal will have upon their future condition, or the prospects of the mission, it is impossible to foresee. The mission is waiting to learn what steps the government will take, and where different bands will be located, before they can intelligently decide as to their duty. They do not think of abandoning them in the present crisis of their
affairs; though this measure will subject them to many new trials and difficulties. The removal of the Indians will cause considerable excitement among them, but it is to be hoped that they will come peaceably into the measure, and that no compulsory means will be necessary to induce a compliance with their treaty stipulations. The probability is, that if their removal is effected, and they are disposed to improve, and comply with the wishes and plans of the government, the latter will aid them more than heretofore, by giving them more farmers and mechanics, and in other ways. Where they now are, it is impossible for the government to protect them, by enforcing the intercourse laws. Ardent spirits are everywhere within their reach, and they can obtain any amount they please, with little difficulty. The consequence is, that many of them are poor and wretched in the extreme. Deaths, by accident from the same cause, are frequent; and murderous affrays among themselves, and between them and the whites, are common. If they are removed, they can be better protected against this dreadful evil. Their removal will concentrate them more, and render them more accessible to the means of instruction and improvement.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

Tuscarora.—Gilbert Rockwood, Missionary; Mrs. Avis II. Rockwood; Miss Mary Jane Thayer, Teacher.

Upper Cattaraugus.—Asher Wright, Missionary; Mrs. Laura M. Wright; two female teachers.

Lower Cattaraugus.—Asher Bliss, Missionary; Mrs. Cassandra H. Bliss; two female teachers.

Alleghany.—William Hall, Joshua Potter, Missionaries; Mrs. Emeline G. Hall, Mrs. Potter; Miss Margaret N. Hall, Miss Jerusha Edwards, Teachers; James Pierce, Native Helper.

Out-Station.—Old Town.—Miss Sophia Mudgett, Teacher.

(4 stations and 1 out-station; 5 missionaries, 13 female assistant missionaries, 1 native helper;—total, 19.)

Since the last Report, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, and Miss Edwards, have been transferred from their temporary location at the Traverse-des-Sioux to this mission. They arrived in Western New York in the latter part of June, and have commenced their labors on the Alleghany Reservation, with encouraging prospects of usefulness. For the present, Mr. Potter's efforts will be principally directed to the acquisition of the Indian language. The arrangements for his location, and for the division of labor with Mr. Hall, are not yet completed; but the transfer has been made to meet the wants of the upper portion of the Reservation, and to provide the old station in the Sunfish neighborhood with permanent religious instruction. Mr. Potter
met with a very cordial reception from the Indians of that vicinity, who have long been soliciting the Committee to furnish them a missionary.

STATE OF THE MISSION.

The general condition of the field remains much the same as stated in the last Report. At Tuscarora a good degree of quiet has been enjoyed, and "there is visible progress in the outward signs of civilization;" but Mr. Rockwood complains that this worldly prosperity is accompanied by "too little manifestation of spiritual or moral improvement." The political strife among the Senecas has been prolonged throughout the year, with little if any abatement, and has furnished many with a pretext for neglecting the word and ordinances of the gospel; and some, of whom better things might have been hoped, have arrayed themselves in opposition to measures designed to secure permanent and efficient instruction to the mass of the Indian children on the Reservations, while the more unprincipled have made the disordered state of society an occasion for throwing off restraint, and indulging in intemperance and other vices.

Still, notwithstanding all this evil, there appears to have been a steady advance in general improvement; and as a whole, the condition of the people in respect to temporal things was never better than at present. The brethren of the mission are sustained, also, under their trials, by the belief that, notwithstanding the dark cloud which has hung over them, the spiritual interests of the people are in no worse condition, than at the close of the year embraced in the last Report. At two of the stations, the progress made in the work of discipline, leaves the churches, it may be hoped, in a favorable state of preparation for the discharge of Christian duty. At the others, the initial steps have been taken, in the confidence that, with the Divine blessing, peace and harmony will be ultimately restored, although it may be necessary to sever from the spiritual body some of the more diseased members. A few backsliders have been reclaimed, and furnish encouraging evidence of the sincerity of their repentance; and one of the brethren at Cattaraugus reports an interesting case of hopeful conversion. All the brethren have, for the most part, found their intercourse with the professedly pagan portion of the people of a more encouraging character than formerly; and regard them as gradually relinquishing their prejudices, imbibing the conviction that the gospel is the true and only way of salvation, and becoming better informed respecting the spiritual nature of Christianity.
The following table exhibits the statistics of the churches and schools at the several stations for the year ending on the 30th of June. The blanks indicate deficiencies in the returns. No new members have been received by the churches; but one, reported last year as dismissed from the Upper Cattaraugus church, has returned, making the number one greater than by that report; and two dismissed in good standing from the Alleghany church were not received at Cattaraugus till after the close of the year, and are therefore not included in the list. Connected with the churches are eighteen or twenty persons not Indians, and therefore not reported in the table. Eight of these were included in the last report from Alleghany, which accounts for the discrepancy between the two reports.

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<tr>
<th>STATIONS</th>
<th>Church Members</th>
<th>Excommunicated</th>
<th>Dismissed</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Present Members</th>
<th>Infant Baptisms</th>
<th>Baptist Church Members</th>
<th>Parents Female Pupils</th>
<th>Male Pupils</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>No. of Sub. Scholars</th>
<th>Avg. Attendances</th>
<th>No. of Sub. Schools</th>
<th>Male Pupils</th>
<th>Female Pupils</th>
<th>Male Pupils</th>
<th>Female Pupils</th>
<th>Avg. Attendances</th>
<th>Sub-scholar Attendance</th>
<th>Average aggregate Attendance</th>
<th>Occasional Pupils</th>
<th>Occasional Attendance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarora,</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
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On the Alleghany Reservation, Miss Hall has gathered a family of ten female children, whom she boards and instructs, and Miss Mudgett has taken charge of two in a similar manner. Thus far the results of the experiment appear encouraging. The schools on the Cattaraugus Reservation have been seriously interrupted by the prevalence of the measles and whooping-cough; and one of those at the upper station was suspended nearly three months, in consequence of the protracted illness of the teacher. With these exceptions, the cause of education has been attended by about the ordinary degree of prosperity. Besides the schools included in the above table, two have been sustained by the Society of Friends, and one by the State on the Alleghany Reservation; and a female boarding-school a part of the year by the Friends, and one day-school through the year, and another about five months by the State, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. A bill providing liberally for the establishment of a boarding-school at Cattaraugus at the expense of the State, failed in consequence of not being reached in the order of business before the adjournment of the Legislature; but the humane and generous policy of the State towards the
Indians within her borders encourages the hope, that a seasonable introduction will secure its passage at the next session.

PRINTING.

With the view of accomplishing more than has been hitherto attempted in this department of labor, a new printing press was furnished last winter to this mission; 350 copies of a Scripture tract of thirty-two 16mo pages have been printed; and another of a similar character has been prepared, and is partly in type. A little printing has also been done on the mission press for the Indians at the expense of the nation, the most important item of which is a pamphlet of twelve small octavo pages of municipal laws and regulations, in Seneca and English, of which 300 copies were printed. The tract above mentioned has been introduced as a text-book in some of the Sabbath schools, and at a recent meeting of the mission, arrangements were made to secure its use in all the Sabbath and day-schools on the Seneca Reservations. At the same meeting the brethren resolved to relieve one of their number from other labors, in order that, as soon as the synopsis of the grammar on which he is now engaged shall be completed, he may finish the translation of the New Testament, and carry it through the press as speedily as may be practicable. The translation is already somewhat advanced, and they hope that, with the Divine blessing upon the effort, the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles will be completed during the current year.

ABENAQUIS.

ST. FRANCIS.—P. P. Osunkerhine, Native Preacher.

(1 station; 1 native preacher.)

The condition and prospects of this mission are much the same that they have been for several years past. The migratory habits of the Indians and their unsettled mode of life, present a very serious obstacle to their progress in Christian knowledge and civilization. The church of which Mr. Osunkerhine has charge, numbers fifty-six members. In a recent letter, he says, "None have gone back to popery; some few stand suspended for not having walked with the church as they should; and others, who were suspended some time ago, have returned and been received again." Many of the Indians at St. Francis are Catholics. And, says Mr. Osunkerhine, "When I speak to them they do not oppose me, but say, we believe what you tell us, but it is hard for us to leave the religion in which we were brought up. We cannot examine the
Bible ourselves in order to be certain which is the true religion."

With the hope of doing good to the five different tribes who speak the same, or nearly the same, language, Mr. Osunkerhine is endeavoring to translate the Scriptures of the New Testament into the Indian tongue. The Abenaquis language is spoken by the Indians of St. Francis; of Beccancour; of St. John's in New Brunswick; and by the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians in the State of Maine. This language has never been reduced to writing. The work of translation, therefore, must be a very slow and difficult work. Mr. Osunkerhine seems to feel the importance of the undertaking, and is proceeding with great care, translating "only two or three, five or ten verses in a day." He has translated the first twelve chapters of Matthew's Gospel, and hopes to complete the whole of the New Testament "in the course of two or three years."

SUMMARY.

The Board has twenty-four missions under its care, embracing one hundred and six stations and twenty-eight out-stations. In these missions are one hundred and fifty-seven ordained missionaries, and two licensed preachers. Nine of the ordained missionaries have also been educated in the healing art, and there are seven physicians who are not preachers. Of teachers, printers, etc. there are twenty-five; and of female assistant missionaries, two hundred and four. The whole number of the laborers, male and female, sent from this country and now living, is three hundred and ninety-five. The number is only thirty more, than it was ten years ago. The number sent out from the beginning, is nine hundred and sixty. Six native pastors, and twenty-two other native preachers, and ninety-four native helpers, make the whole number of native assistants, not including schoolmasters and comparatively uneducated helpers, one hundred and twenty-two. The whole number of laborers now connected with the missions, foreign and native, who depend for their means of living and usefulness on the treasury of the Board, is five hundred and seventeen.

The number of churches formed in the missions is eighty-five. These contain twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five members in regular standing. The admissions to the churches, by a profession of faith, during the year, were one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven; which is seven hundred and eighty-two more than are reported to have been
received into the Congregational churches of the State of Massachusetts, in the same space of time. In this connection it should be stated, that the contributions received by the Board from foreign lands, the amount of which is steadily increasing from year to year, was $8,249.04; and a considerable portion of this came from these native mission churches.

The seminaries for training native preachers and teachers, are seven in number, and contain three hundred and thirty-nine pupils; and there are seven hundred and fifty-five pupils, male and female, in other boarding-schools. The number of children in free schools, is twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and thirty, about half of whom are at the Sandwich Islands, and supported by the Hawaiian government.

Twelve printing establishments are in operation in as many of the missions, with seven type and stereotype founderies, and type for printing in nearly thirty languages. During the past year, 37,644,828 pages are reported to have been printed. This swells the amount of printing from the beginning, in all the missions, to 819,706,481 pages.
## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

### Expenditures of the Board during the year ending July 31, 1850.

**Mission to South Africa.**

- Remittances and purchases, .......................................................... $39,422.47
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, ............. 404.06
- Passage of do. from Boston to Cape Town, .................. 300.00
- Expenses of Mr. Mellen, ......................................................... 50.00—10,276.53

**Mission to West Africa.**

- Drafts and purchases, ............................................................... 5,521.68
- Outfit of Mr. Best, ............................................................... 95.00
- Passage of do. from New York to West Africa, ............. 200.00
- Outfit and expenses of Dr. Ford, .......................... 245.29
- Passage of do. to the Gaboon, ............. 200.00
- Expenses of Mr. Wheeler, ....................................................... 66.92
- Do. of Mr. Porter, ............................................................... 60.00—6,378.89

**Mission to Greece.**

- Remittances, purchases, &c., .................................................. 1,761.90

**Mission to the Armenians.**

- Remittances, drafts and purchases, ..................... 42,394.23
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Van Lennep, ....... 807.84
- Passage of do. from Boston to Smyrna, .................. 200.00
- Expenses of Mr. Bliss and family, ............. 300.00
- Passage of do. from Boston to Smyrna, .................. 200.00
- Expenses of Mr. Dwight and family, ...................... 634.86
- Passage of do. to Constantinople, ..................... 689.94—45,226.87

**Mission to the Jews.**

- Remittances and purchases, .................................................. 2,855.82
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, ............. 440.81
- Passage of do. from Boston to Smyrna, .................. 200.00—2,906.63

**Mission to Syria.**

- Remittances, drafts and purchases, ..................... 17,485.38
- Outfit and expenses of Mr. Marsh, ...................... 471.87
- Passage of do. from Boston to Smyrna, .................. 100.00
- Expenses of Mr. Thomson, .................................................. 562.28
- Passage of do. and his son from Boston to Smyrna, .... 200.00—18,830.53

**Mission to the Nestorians.**

- Remittances, purchases, &c., .................................................. 8,880.58

**Bombay Mission.**

- Drafts, purchases, &c., ....................................................... 2,164.82
- Grant to Mrs. Garrett, ....................................................... 50.00—2,214.82
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Remittances, drafts and purchases,</th>
<th>Expenses of Mr. French and family in this country,</th>
<th>Do. of Mr. Ballantine and family,</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmednuggur Mission</td>
<td>9,554 76</td>
<td>440 00</td>
<td>79 98</td>
<td>10,074 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras Mission</td>
<td>6,123 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madura Mission</td>
<td>22,654 39</td>
<td>551 75</td>
<td>23,216 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon Mission</td>
<td>6,123 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceylon Mission</td>
<td>18,146 56</td>
<td>761 55</td>
<td>20,477 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoy Mission</td>
<td>3,358 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton Mission</td>
<td>3,729 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amoy Mission</td>
<td>28,261 31</td>
<td>873 50</td>
<td>29,134 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to the Sandwich Islands</td>
<td>28,924 81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon Mission</td>
<td>2,143 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission to the Choctaws</td>
<td>4,753 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission to the Cherokees</td>
<td>5,931 97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to the Dakotas</td>
<td>2,545 73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to the Ojibwas</td>
<td>1,516 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission to the Indians in New York</td>
<td>4,434 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1850.] PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS. 203
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Mission to the Abenaquis.

Expenses of the station of St. Francis, ........................................... 297 73

Indian Missions Generally.

Transportation, &c., for various stations, ........................................... 123 84

Agencies.

Salary of Rev. H. Coe, one year, .................................................. 850 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 27 77
Salary of Rev. A. S. Wells, one year, .............................................. 600 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 236 54
Salary of Rev. A. Gleason, one year, ............................................... 600 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 308 22
Salary of Rev. W. Clark, one year, .................................................. 700 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 302 09
Salary of Rev. O. Cowles, one year, ............................................... 750 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 315 35
Salary of Rev. J. P. Fisher, one year, ............................................. 730 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 188 78
Salary of Rev. I. M. Weed, one year, ............................................... 750 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 146 39
Salary of Rev. L. Hall, fourteen months, .......................................... 783 33
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 234 55
Salary of Rev. F. E. Cannon, one year, ............................................ 900 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 201 79
Salary of Rev. I. R. Worcester, one year, ........................................ 966 66
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 214 44
Salary of Rev. F. Bartlett, one year and nine months, .......................... 1,030 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 308 16
Salary of Rev. D. Malin, one year, ................................................. 1,350 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 229 49
Salary of Rev. D. B. Coe, one year, ............................................... 1,700 00
Traveling expenses, &c. of do. ....................................................... 225 50

Do. do. of returned missionaries, while on agencies, and of deputations to attend anniversaries, &c., ......................................................... 1,111 42

Traveling expenses of Dr. Powny to the Western States, ........................ 161 89—15,703 37

Agency in New York.

Salary of agent and clerk, ............................................................... 1,600 00
Office rent, ......................................................................................... 650 00
Stationery, &c., ................................................................................... 28 00—2,278 00

Publications.

Cost of the Missionary Herald, including the salaries of the editor and general agent, from August, 1849, to July, 1850, inclusive, 17,500 copies, $4,429 04
Deduct amount received of subscribers, ............................................. 4,225 58—2,273 46
(There having been distributed to individuals, auxiliary societies, &c., entitled to it by the rules of the Board, 10,730 copies, which cost 3,970 10.)

Cost of Journal of Missions, 34,600 copies, ....................................... 4,660 18
Deduct amount received of subscribers, ............................................. 2,231 71—2,428 47
(There having been distributed gratuitously to pastors, 3,000 copies.)

Cost of Youth's Dayspring from August, 1849, to July, 1850, inclusive, 43,540 copies, 5,516 28
Deduct amount received of subscribers, ............................................. 3,262 66—2,253 62
Fortieth Annual Report, 5,000 copies, ............................................... 932 79
Abstract of do. ..................................................................................... 14 87
Missionary Tract, No. 2, 2,000 do. ..................................................... 52 08
Do. No. 6, 3,000 do. ............................................................................. 33 79
Do. No. 7, 2,000 do. ............................................................................. 32 89
Do. No. 8, 2,000 do. ............................................................................. 32 89
Dr. Cox's Sermon, 3,000 do. .............................................................. 125 00
Maps of Missions, 2,000 do. ............................................................... 31 60
Special Report on Control of Missionaries, &c., 500 copies, ................. 19 78
Statement, &c. relating to Siam Mission, 1,000 copies, ......................... 22 15
Circulars, receipts, &c., .................................................................... 27 25—8,284 93
### Secretaries' Department

Salary of Dr. Anderson, $1,700; less $1,100 received from the fund for officers, $600 00
Do. of Dr. Pomroy, $1,700; less $1,100 as above, $600 00
Clerk hire, $600 00——1,800 00

### Treasurer's Department

Salary of the Treasurer, $1,650; less $1,100 received from the fund for officers, $550 00
Clerk hire, $1,250 00——1,800 00

### Miscellaneous Charges

Postage of letters and pamphlets, $917 82
Fuel, oil, gas, &c., $169 04
Blank books, receipts, certificates, stationery, &c., $93 54
Books for Library, periodicals, binding of books and pamphlets, &c., $286 29
Care of Missionary House, making fires, lighting, attendance and labor, $300 00
Freight, cartage, wharfage, &c., $42 77
Gas fixtures, ventilators, window blinds, maps, &c., for Missionary House, $280 29
Insurance on property in do., $31 25
Copying of letters and documents, $166 42
Expenses of annual and other meetings in behalf of the Board in Pittsfield, Boston and New York, held in September and May, $128 00
Discount on bank notes and drafts, counterfeit notes, and interest on borrowed money, $453 16
Traveling expenses of missionary candidates, $22 26——2,896 90

Balance for which the Board was in debt, August 1, 1849, $254,329 35

### Receipts of the Board during the year ending July 31, 1850.

Donations, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, $217,839 26
Legacies, do. do do. $31,474 84
Interest on General Permanent Fund, ($23,000 being invested in the Missionary House,) $2,073 64
Avails of Maumee land, $44 54
Do. of land of Stockbridge mission, $430 00

Balance for which the Board is in debt, carried to new account, August 1, 1850, $251,862 28

### GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

This fund amounted last year to $56,454 60
Received within the year, $5 40

### PERMANENT FUND FOR OFFICERS.

This fund amounted last year to $39,833 87
Received within the year, $4 13

### FUND FOR OFFICERS.

Balance on hand last year, $72 23
Received within the year, for interest on the Permanent Fund for Officers, $3,280 75

Paid balance of salaries of Secretaries and Treasurer, $3,333 58
Balance on hand, $53 58
SUMMARY OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

MAINE.

Cumberland County, Daniel Evans, Tr. Portland, $2,507 04
Kennebec Conf. of chs. H. Nason, Tr. Hallowell, 778 24
Lincoln County, Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr. Bath, 1,010 73
Penobscot County, J. S. Wheelwright, Tr. Bangor, 778 24
Somerset County, Calvin Sedgman, Tr. Norridgewock, 57 86
York Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Crossay, Tr. Kennedsunk, 773 45—5,501 73
Towns not associated, 1,099 09
Legacies, 253 35

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chester County, W. Lamson, Tr. Keene, 1,074 38
Grafton County, W. W. Russell, Tr. Plymouth, 636 07
Hillsboro' County, J. A. Wiest, Tr. Nashua, 2,044 47
Merrimack County, G. Hutchins, Tr. Concord, 1,019 91
Rockingham Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr. Exeter, 1,413 45
Strafford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr. Dover, 501 94
Sullivan County, E. L. Goddard, Tr. Claremont, 582 11—7,591 73
Towns not associated, 185 62
Legacies, 975 00

VERMONT.

Addison County, Amon Wilcox, Tr. Middlebury, 584 44
Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr. St. Johnsbury, 1,502 07
Chittenden County, M. A. Seymour, Tr. Burlington, 603 24
Franklin County, C. F. Safford, Tr. St. Albans, 162 00
Orange County, H. Houghton, Tr. Royalton, 514 85
Orleans County, H. Hastings, Tr. Irasburgh, 175 75
Rutland County, J. Barrett, Jr., Tr. Rutland, 1,685 35
Washington County, J. W. Howes, Tr. Montpelier, 569 19
Windham County, F. Tyler, Tr. Brattleboro', 873 80
Windsor County, E. F. Nevin, Tr. Royalton, 619 46—7,175 25
J. Steele, Tr. Windsor, 405 29
Legacies, 1,010 41

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable County, Walter Crocker, Tr. W. Barnstable, 629 48
Berkshire County, Rev. J. J. Dana, Tr. S. Adams, 9,590 15
Bristol, S. A. Danforth, Agent, Boston, 17,577 79
Brookfield Association, William Hyde, Tr. Wrentham, 4,505 28
Essex County, North, James Caldwell, Tr. Newburyport, 1,979 83
Essex County, South, C. M. Richardson, Tr. Salem, 3,577 93
Franklin County, Lewis Merriam, Tr. Greenfield, 1,965 29
Hampden County, C. O. Chapin, Tr. Springfield, 3,436 43
Hampshire County, J. D. Whitney, Tr. Northampton, 7,565 71
Harmony Conf. of chs. W. C. Capen, Tr. Uxbridge, 1,484 59
Middlesex North and vic. J. S. Adams, Tr. Groton, 1,167 71
Middlesex South Conf. of chs. 894 56
Norfolk County, Rev. S. Harding, Tr. E. Medway, 3,980 44
Old Colony, H. Coggeshall, Tr. New Bedford, 872 33
Palestine Missionary Society, Ebenezer Alden, Tr. Randolph, 1,381 21
Pilgrim Association, Josiah Robbins, Tr. Plymouth, 238 71
Taunton and vicinity, Benjamin Hawkes, Tr. Templeton, 1,529 33
Worcester County, North, A. D. Foster, Tr. Worcester, 764 63
Worcester Central, 5,337 45—61,686 92
Towns not associated, 5,906 06
Legacies, 8,175 09

76,069 77
### 1850.]

#### 207

#### CONNECTICUT.

**DONATIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary Societies</th>
<th>Fairfield County, East</th>
<th>Rev. J. S. Whittlesey, Tr.</th>
<th>Trumbull</th>
<th>1,316 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fairfield County, West</td>
<td>Charles Marvin, Tr.</td>
<td>Wilton</td>
<td>9,181 30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hartford County</td>
<td>A. W. Butler, Tr.</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>6,534 35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hartford County, South</td>
<td>H. S. Ward, Tr.</td>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>2,799 05</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Litchfield County</td>
<td>C. L. Webb, Tr.</td>
<td>Litchfield</td>
<td>3,618 79</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Middlesex Association</td>
<td>S. Stillman, Tr.</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>601 31</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New Haven City</td>
<td>A. H. Maltby, Agent,</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>4,492 40</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Haven County, East</td>
<td>A. H. Maltby, Agent,</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>551 40</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>New Haven Co., W. Conn.</td>
<td>A. Townsend, Jr., Tr.</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>1,634 75</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New London and vicinity</td>
<td>C. Chew, Tr.</td>
<td>New London</td>
<td>724 24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norwich and vicinity</td>
<td>F. A. Perkins, Tr.</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>2,194 63</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tolland County</td>
<td>Jonathan R. Flynt, Tr.</td>
<td>Tolland</td>
<td>1,658 67</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windham County, North</td>
<td>J. B. Gay, Tr.</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
<td>1,257 67</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windham County, South</td>
<td>Zalmon Storrs, Tr.</td>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>768 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Towns not associated,**

| Towns not associated | 136 60 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 8,544 50 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 39,630 83 |

#### RHODE ISLAND.

**DONATIONS.**

| Towns not associated | 11,051 48 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 4,033 10 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 50,567 84 |

#### NEW YORK.

**DONATIONS.**

| Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch Church | C. S. Little, Tr. | New York City | 7,774 16 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 1,095 21 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 8,869 37 |

#### NEW JERSEY.

**DONATIONS.**

| Board of Foreign Missions in Reformed Dutch Church | C. S. Little, Tr. | 1,227 64 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 391 50 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 1,618 14 |

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

**DONATIONS.**

| Board of Foreign Missions in Germ. Ref. Church, Rev. Elias Heiner, Tr. | 860 00 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 1,055 21 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 16,436 62 |

#### DELAWARE.

**DONATIONS.**

| Board of Foreign Missions in Germ. Ref. Church, Rev. Elias Heiner, Tr. | 350 16 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 350 16 |

#### MARYLAND.

**DONATIONS.**

| Board of Foreign Missions in Germ. Ref. Church, Rev. Elias Heiner, Tr. | 829 00 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 457 50 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 2,226 37 |

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**DONATIONS.**

| Board of Foreign Missions in Germ. Ref. Church, Rev. Elias Heiner, Tr. | 574 55 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 180 00 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 674 55 |

#### VIRGINIA.

**DONATIONS.**

| Richmond and vicinity, S. Reeve, Tr. | 686 62 |

**Legacies,**

| Legacies | 429 00 |

**TOTAL,**

| TOTAL | 1,115 82 |
## DONATIONS

### OHIO
- Western For. Missionary Society, G. L. Weed, Tr., Cincinnati, $5,242.51
- Western Reserve, Rev. H. Coe, Agent, Hudson, $3,705.60
- Towns not associated, $1,066.00
- Legacies, $1,359.44
- **Total, $11,393.64**

### INDIANA
- Donations, $1,494.49

### ILLINOIS
- Donations, $2,767.65

### MICHIGAN
- Michigan Auxiliary Society, E. Bingham, Tr., Detroit, $1,514.43
- Towns not associated, $1,086.49
- **Total, $2,300.92**

### WISCONSIN
- Donations, $703.75

### IOWA
- Donations, $217.18

### MISSOURI
- Donations, $846.42

### LOUISIANA
- Donations, $193.00

### MISSISSIPPI
- Donations, $291.43
- Legacy, $50.00
- **Total, $341.43**

### ALABAMA
- Donations, $294.00

### GEORGIA
- Donations, $901.06
- Legacies, $2,345.29
- **Total, $3,246.34**

### SOUTH CAROLINA
- Donations, $231.20

### NORTH CAROLINA
- Donations, $122.50

### TENNESSEE
- Donations, $1,035.04

### KENTUCKY
- Donations, $124.25

### TEXAS
- Donations, $35.00

### MINNESOTA TERRITORY
- Donations, $180.00

### OREGON TERRITORY
- Donations, $126.91

### IN FOREIGN LANDS, &c.
- Donations, $6,724.76
- Legacies, $2,000.00
- **Total, $8,724.76**

**Total, $249,314.10**
The following table exhibits the receipts of the Board from its organization to the present time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For the year ending</td>
<td></td>
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<td>September, 1811</td>
<td>$999.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 31, 1812</td>
<td>13,611.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>11,301.18</td>
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<td>1814</td>
<td>12,265.56</td>
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<td>1815</td>
<td>9,493.89</td>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>12,501.03</td>
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<td>1817</td>
<td>22,948.63</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>34,727.72</td>
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<td>1819</td>
<td>37,620.63</td>
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<td>1820</td>
<td>39,949.45</td>
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<td>60,087.87</td>
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<td>1823</td>
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<td>1824</td>
<td>47,482.58</td>
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<td>1825</td>
<td>55,716.18</td>
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ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Given in Foreign Lands,  $6,724.76
Legacies,  81,474.34
Contributions and Donations;—
   By children,  5,229.34
   By others,   206,985.16—211,114.50
Interest on General Permanent Fund, &c.  2,648.18

$251,862.28
APPENDIX.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce of January 19, 1850.]

Though nearly all the leading facts in relation to the late capture of Honolulu by a French squadron have been laid before the public, yet it seems proper, from the very grave importance of that transaction, to place all the turning points of the controversy in one connected view. For this purpose, the following statement has been carefully prepared, from about 560 octavo pages of official correspondence between officers of the Hawaiian government and the French Consul and Admiral and others.

The account must go back to March 26, 1846, when the last treaty, annul­ling every former treaty or conventional agreement between the Hawaiian government and France, was negotiated at Honolulu. At the same time and place, a treaty was negotiated with the British government. The negotiators were, the Hon. R. C. Wyllie, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Relations; M. Perrin, Consul of France, charged with a special mission to the Sandwich Islands; and William Miller, British Consul-General for the Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The two treaties were to be mutually trans­lations of each other; and as very few at the Islands, and none of the na­tives, understand the French language, it was agreed by the three negotia­tors, that the English copy should be received in the Hawaiian Courts as an authentic translation of the French.

Before signing the treaties, a conference was holden by the negotiators, on the meaning of some of their articles. The third article, in English, reads thus:—

"ARTICLE III. No British subjects, accused of any crime whatever, shall be judged otherwise than by a jury, composed of native or foreign residents, proposed by the British Consul and accepted by the government of the Sandwich Islands."

Instead of the words "any crime whatever," the French treaty has the words "un crime ou délit quelconque." Mr. Wyllie objected to these words, as liable to be so construed, as to include other cases besides criminal prosecutions; but both M. Perrin, and Mr. Miller, agreed that the words in the French treaty, meant no more than the corresponding words in the English.

Objections were made by Mr. Wyllie to several other articles, which were discussed and disposed of by explanation, or finally waived by him. "Mr. Wyllie then said, that in the faith of the written and verbal explanations rendered, he was ready to sign the drafts on behalf of the King, subject to his approval." The drafts were then signed by the negotiators, and the treaties were afterwards duly ratified by the Hawaiian, French and British governments; by France, Nov. 18, 1846.

Minutes of this conversation were then made out by Mr. Wyllie, and examined by M. Perrin, who acknowledged them to be correct, and received a copy of them. It was his duty to lay these explanations before the French
government, with the treaty; and there is no reason to suppose that he neglected it. It was the duty of the French government to ratify the treaty in the sense thus agreed upon, or give notice to the contrary. They gave no such notice. The Hawaiian government, therefore, had a right to consider the treaty as ratified in the sense agreed upon.

The sixth article of the treaty provides that no higher duty than five per cent. ad valorem shall be levied on French merchandize, with the exception of wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors, which "shall be liable to such reasonable duties as the Hawaiian government may think fit to lay upon them; provided always, that the amount of duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of the said articles."

The Hawaiian government laid a duty of five dollars a gallon on wines, brandies, and spirituous liquors; and as the exception in relation to these articles was intended to enable the government to restrain intemperance, and as ale, porter, and cider, contain alcohol, and were used as a means of intoxication, they were considered as "spirituous liquors," and subject to that duty. Against this, the British Consul-General remonstrated. The question was referred to the British government, who decided that the term "spirituous liquors," in its common acceptation, does not include ale, porter, and cider, and that, as they are not mentioned in the treaty, they must be admitted at a duty not higher than five per cent. ad valorem. On learning this decision, the Hawaiian government receded from its claim in respect to these articles.

April 26, 1846, only eleven days after the signing of the treaty, M. Dudoit then French Consul, protested against the duty of $5 per gallon, as too high. His protest, as Mr. Wyllie says, must have reached the French government before the ratification of the treaty. It doubtless went to France by the same conveyance. If it was the intention of the French government to sustain M. Dudoit's protest, it was their duty to notify the Hawaiian government of their intention; but they gave no such notice.

That the duty of five dollars per gallon is not "so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of the said articles," is evident, from the amount actually imported under it. During the year ending March 31, 1847, the duties on liquors paying five dollars per gallon amounted to $55,282 50; the drawback on spirits exported was $39,807 39; leaving for liquors consumed on the Islands, $15,375 11. For the next year, the total duties were $49,444 25; drawback, $24,530 11; leaving, for spirit there consumed, $24,905 14. It also appears, not from the official papers, but from a perfectly authentic source, that from January to August inclusive, 1849, the duty of five dollars per gallon was paid at the custom house, on more than four thousand gallons.

June 15, 1847, an act was passed, "to encourage the visits of whalers." It released whale ships from the payment of anchorage fees and tonnage dues in the ports of the kingdom, so long as said vessels shall not exceed, in their trade or barter in foreign goods, the amount of $200 ad valorem allowed by the law to be landed from them free of duty; "provided, brandy, wine, and other liquors, which have an intoxicating effect, be entirely excluded from that trade or barter."

It had for some time been a practice at the custom house at Honolulu, to require the use of the Hawaiian, or English language, in all official intercourse with foreigners; as very few persons there understood French. An act passed June 6th, and published June 17, 1848, established this usage as law at the custom house.

Early in February, 1848, M. Dudoit was superseded as French Consul by M. Dillon, who had been appointed by the king of the French, on the recommendation of M. Guizot. His instructions were dated June 10th, 1847. He soon began to urge, that the third article of the treaty of 1846 must be taken in the most extensive sense of the words of the French copy. It
APPENDIX.

Report,
do not appear that any occasion for acting under that article had then oc-
curred, or has occurred since. The government, however, avoided acknowl-
edging the justice of his claim, as the rule insisted on, if adopted in respect
to Frenchmen, must also be applied to all other foreigners, and it would
exceedingly embarrass the administration of justice. M. Dillon, in conver-
sation, admitted the absurdity of the rule, and pledged himself that he
would never attempt to give it a practical effect, but would obtain a new
treaty, on better terms.

He also demanded that, as English malt liquors and cider were admitted
at a duty of five per cent., French wines, which were no more intoxicating,
should be admitted at the same duty. His right to make this demand was
denied, as wines were expressly mentioned in the sixth article of the treaty.
He urged that, without the concession which he demanded, French and
English could not enjoy that equality of privilege which the treaty promised.
The result was, an order in Council, admitting French wines, not containing
more than eighteen per cent. of alcohol, at five per cent. This was induced,
in part, by the hope held out by M. Dillon, of a new and more favorable
treaty. The same day, the Minister of Foreign Relations was ordered to
draw up a protest, informing the French and British governments, that after
these concessions, the treaty no longer answered their benevolent design in
forming it, and inviting them to form a new one. This was done the next
day.

May 14th, M. Dillon had a violent quarrel, in his own house, with Mr.
Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations; and from that time, at least, accused
him of partiality to Britain, his native country, and of plotting with the
British Consul-General, to overthrow the independence of the Hawaiian
kingdom.

August 11th, after news had been received of the overthrow of the French
monarchy, and the exile of the King and M. Guizot, M. Dillon wrote a private
letter to Dr. Judd, Minister of Finance, representing Mr. Wyllie as hostile
to American interests, and to Dr. Judd personally, and urging his removal
from the Department of Foreign Relations. He added: — "Take that de-
partment yourself, two, three, six months hence: appoint your brother-in-law
Under-Secretary or Law Adviser, and give the Finance Department to Mr.
Paty, and the Customs to some respectable party whom we shall select." Mr.
Paty was at that time Collector General of Customs. This was under-
stood to mean, that M. Dillon would be glad of that place for himself: and
this interpretation was confirmed by what he said in the same letter, about
the possibility of changes, about intrigues against himself in London and
Paris, and about the necessity of making provision for his family. This
attempt to create a vacancy in the Hawaiian custom house department was
a failure.

Sept 20 and 21, about six weeks after his letter to Dr. Judd, M. Dillon
wrote to Rear Admiral Tromelin, then commanding the French forces in the
Pacific, requesting a naval force, to enforce his demands on the Hawaiian
government. His letters are not among the published documents; but their
existence and dates were learned from the Admiral's reply, which M. Dillon
showed to Mr. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction, to be communicated
to his colleagues. His demands were still to be made; and he went about
it industriously.

His first complaint was dated Sept 26, 1848, five days after his letter to
the Admiral. It was against Mr. Paty, Collector General of Customs, for
returning " disdainfully " a letter from a French merchant. The letter was
in French, and was returned to be translated, according to law. This was
the more necessary, as the Collector did not understand French, and there
were not more than four or five persons in the place, capable of translating
it correctly.

Six days later, Oct. 2, M. Dillon, demanded such a change in the law of
June, 1847, "to encourage the visits of whalers," as should enable French whalers to trade in brandy and wine, without subjecting themselves to duties, anchorage fees, and tonnage dues; alleging that, as the greater part of French whalers, had nothing but intoxicating drinks to barter for fresh provisions, the restrictions on the sale of those articles tended to deprive them of that parity of treatment promised in the treaty.

This was followed, October 7th, by a demand for the repeal of the law requiring that all "entries, manifests, and other documents, presented at the custom house, shall be in the Hawaiian or English language," alleging that this was a "disparity of treatment" between Frenchmen and Englishmen, calculated to wound the feelings of the former. This letter contained such a gross attack on Mr. Armstrong "that Calvinist Missionary, to whom the Hawaiian government have thought proper to confide the Department of Public Instruction," and on the King's motives in appointing him, that the King in Council, Nov. 9, forbade Mr. Wyllie to answer the letter, till the offensive passage should be withdrawn. Before this decision, however, Mr. Wyllie had requested to be informed what other complaints, if any, M. Dillon had to prefer; and M. Dillon had refused to exchange any new communication with the government, before knowing the decision of the Privy Council on his demand. M. Dillon afterwards demanded that the demand for withdrawal should be withdrawn, and a request for an explanation substituted for it. This was not granted.

Nov. 14, M. Dillon demanded the repeal of the duty of five dollars per gallon on brandy, wine and other spirituous liquors. He insisted that the Hawaiian government had no right, under the treaty, to fix the duty "alone and without appeal;" nor to impose such a duty as would be a restraint upon the use of such liquors by the white residents, and crews of whale ships. He also demanded the repayment of all duties on such articles, above some rate which arbitrators, appointed by both parties, should agree upon.

The French whale ship, General Teste, having sailed from Honolulu, in March, without clearance, and thereby incurred a fine of $500, and the captain on his return, alleging that his offence was not intentional, but the result of a mistake, arising from his ignorance of the English language, his fine was reduced to $35. M. Dillon protested, Nov. 25th, against this fine, and demanded its re-payment, and $60 damage for two days' detention, with twelve per cent. interest on both, till paid.

So rapidly had his demands followed each other, since the failure of his attempt to create a vacancy in the Hawaiian custom house department.

December 13th, the Representatives of Great Britain, France, and the United States, complained to the King in person, of certain acts of the Minister of Finance. In a written address, read by him on that occasion, M. Dillon urged the dismissal of Dr. Judd and Mr. Wyllie, as necessary, in order to retain the good will of France. The investigation of the charges against Dr. Judd, brought to light M. Dillon's letter to Dr. Judd, of August 11, in which he proposed the dismissal of Mr. Wyllie and the creation of a vacancy in the custom house department. The next day the King in Council, instructed Mr. Wyllie "to represent all the unreasonable demands of M. Dillon" to the French government.

The exposure of the letter to Dr. Judd brought exasperation to its height. A long and acrimonious correspondence followed. At length, March 13th, 1849, Mr. Wyllie requested M. Dillon to send in within fourteen days, any fresh demands he might have to make against the government, and any fresh charges against himself, so that a full and complete representation might be made to the French government.

March 20, M. Dillon sent back the despatch of Mr. Wyllie of the previous day, stating that he should address himself to the King, through the Premier, or directly. The same was done again, March 28, and yet again April 6. He had already, March 13, addressed a long document to the Pre-
mier, Keoni Ana, who replied that if it related to foreign affairs, it should have been addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations; and if to internal affairs, the Consul had no right to address him. April 16, on returning from a voyage with the King, Keoni Ana sent the communication to Mr. Wyllie. The same day, April 16, M. Dillon laid before Mr. Wyllie the complaint of the Abbé Coulon, that two school boys, on the preceding Sabbath, entered the Catholic church in Honolulu, profaned the holy water, and mimicked the ceremonies of the Catholic worship; adding that they had been arrested and carried before the police court. Mr. Wyllie passed the complaint to the Minister of Public Instruction, as belonging to that department. Their offence is said to have been crossing themselves with holy water. It appears from subsequent documents that the charge was not proved against them.

April 23, at a session of the Privy Council, it was commanded, that, as M. Dillon had refused to correspond with the Minister of Foreign Relations, and had addressed his complaints to the King and Council through the Premier, Mr. Wyllie should cease all correspondence with him on matters discussed up to that date, and should immediately transfer the whole correspondence, on these matters, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The result was, that a Special Commissioner, [J. J. Jarves, Esq.,] was sent to France, to discuss all these subjects and settle all difficulties. M. Dillon was immediately notified of this decision, and also, that communications from him on matters arising after that date, would be received by the Minister of Foreign Relations, and by no one else.

August 15, the French Rear Admiral Tromelin, having arrived at Honolulu, with the frigate La Poursuivante, and steamer Gassendi, wrote to Mr. Wyllie, requesting to know when the King, then absent, would return, and whether the ministry could carry on certain negotiations in his absence. A correspondence ensued, which was terminated by the King's return on the 19th. The next day, the Admiral and Consul, "desiring to discuss, with the King in his Council, grave questions actually pending between France and the Hawaiian Islands," requested that a day and hour might be named when they would have an audience. Mr. Wyllie replied the next day, that the King and government were not aware that there were any matters pending between the two governments, which had not been referred to the consideration of the Department of Foreign Affairs in France. If, however, the Admiral and Consul thought there were other matters pending, they were requested to specify them. The intention was, on receiving the specification, to appoint a time for an audience, but to avoid a discussion with the King in Council, which the constitution of the kingdom forbids, and which would not be allowed in any court in Europe: but of this intention, the Admiral was not informed.

The next day, the Admiral and Consul replied, stating that, as an audience had been refused; as the time for deliberation had passed; as the interests of French commerce did not permit them to wait for a reply from France; they demanded, "without exposition of facts and discussions," categorical answers to the following demands:

"1. The complete and loyal adoption of the treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, as it reads in the French text.

"2. The reduction to fifty per cent. ad valorem of the duty upon brandies and spirituous liquors of French origin.

"3. The subjection of the Catholic schools to the direction of the Chief of the French mission, and to special inspectors, not Protestants, and a treatment rigorously equal granted to the two worships, and to their schools.

"4. The adoption of the French language in business intercourse between French citizens and the Hawaiian Departments.

"5. The withdrawal of the exception with which French whalers are affected, which import wines and spirits, and the abrogation of the regulation which obliges vessels laden with liquids to pay and support the custom house officer placed on board to superintend the landing and unloading.
“6. The return of all duties received in virtue of the regulations of which the withdrawal is demanded by the fifth paragraph, immediately preceding.

“All these conclusions ought to be the object of resolutions of His Majesty, passed in his Council, and of urgency.

“7. The return of the fine of twenty-five dollars, paid by the French ship ‘Gen. Teste,’ besides an indemnity of sixty dollars for the time during which she was unjustly detained here.

“8. The insertion in the official organ of the Hawaiian government, of the punishment inflicted upon the scholars of the high school, whose impious conduct gave occasion to the complaints of the Abbe Coulon.

“9. The removal of the Governor of Hawaii, who violated, or allowed to be violated, the domicile of the Abbe Marechal, or the order that the Governor make reparation to that missionary; the one decision or the other to be inserted in the official journal.

“10. The payment to the French citizen, proprietor of the Hotel of France, of the damages committed in his house by foreign sailors, against whom the Hawaiian administration has not taken any process.

“The undersigned give a delay of three days from this day, 22d August, 1849, to the Hawaiian government, to make a categorical reply to the demands above.”

They also declared that unless the demands numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10 were granted, they would “obtain complete reparation by force.”

The schools referred to in the third of these demands, were public schools, supported by government, from funds raised wholly from the natives. Between the two “worshipes” and the schools attached to them, the most rigid impartiality had been observed, and must be continued. To detach some of those schools from the Department of Public Instruction, and place them under the care of any missionary, Catholic or Protestant, would make it necessary to do the same with others attached to the other “worship,” and would overturn the whole school system of the kingdom. M. Dillon had repeatedly insinuated indefinite charges of partiality to Protestants, but without specifying facts. The remainder of the first seven demands had already been referred to the French government, and a special commissioner had been sent to attend to them. The school boys mentioned in the eighth had been brought to trial and acquitted, there being no proof of their guilt; and there had been no appeals to a higher court. The ninth related to an alleged grievance, of which the government had never before heard. There was not time, in the three days allowed, to send nearly 200 miles, to the most distant island in the group, and ascertain the facts. It was not pretended that redress had been sought and refused before the courts in Hawaii, before which, by the law of nations, it must be brought before it could be made a subject of international complaint. The grievance is said to have consisted in the arrest, in the Abbe’s house, by a public officer, of a native, who had been guilty of some petty offence, and had taken refuge there. As to the tenth demand, for damages done by foreign sailors, during a drunken frolic in the French hotel, it was not pretended that justice had been sought and denied in the courts to whose jurisdiction it belonged.

The government replied, August 25, informing the Admiral and Consul that an audience had not been refused, but would be granted, if desired; assenting to the first of the ten demands, and declining, for reasons assigned, to comply with the other nine. The government also stated, that all these demands, with full explanations, had been forwarded to the King’s special commissioner, to be settled at Paris. They offered, in case the reference to France is not satisfactory, to refer all matters in dispute to some neutral power, by whose award the King and government engaged to abide. The reply concludes—“With this answer and proposition, solemnly conveyed to you in the King’s name, it will be for the Admiral and Consul of France to answer to their own government, to their own consciences and to the world,
for the use they may make of the large force at their disposal. The King
has ordered that no resistance whatever shall be made to such force.

On the same day, Mr. Wyllie, by the King's command, informed the British
Consul-General and American Consul of these proceedings, and requested
the friendly mediation of their governments with that of France. The
British Consul-General replied, that he had been informed of the Admiral's
intentions on the 23d, by the Admiral himself; and that, in replying, he had
stated to the Admiral his view of the course usually pursued in case of the
infraction of a treaty, "namely, that the resident Consul, or Diplomatic
Agent, of the party aggrieved, first remonstrated; and if that was not enough,
he then protested against the evil complained of, referring the question to
his government for their determination." He also offered, as British Repre-
sentative, "to guarantee the execution of the decision which might be come
to in Paris." The American Consul had received the Admiral's notification
on the 24th. He answered the same day, expressing to the Admiral, "in
decided terms," his opinion, "that neither the letter nor the spirit of the treaty
had been violated by the Hawaiian government," and he "protested against
the enforcing of the demands in the manner indicated by the Admiral."

The reply of the Hawaiian government was received by the Admiral at
forty minutes past one, P. M., on the 25th, after these remonstrances from the British and American Consuls. At half past two, he wrote to Mr. Wyllie,
that as the reply was not satisfactory, he should use force, but if, in
twenty-four hours, the government would accede to his demands, "provision-
ally," or if the King would send Special Commissioners on board the Gassendi
to confer with him, he would, "in case of a probable good accord, give
the order to the French forces to re-embark, leaving it to the French Repub-
lic to pronounce upon the questions in the last resort."

On the afternoon of that day, Saturday, August 25, the armed forces of
France took military possession of the fort, the government offices, and the
custom house, and seized the royal yacht, and several Hawaiian vessels
then in port.

At nine that evening, Mr. Wyllie informed the Admiral, that Special
Commissioners would be sent on board the Gassendi; but, as no business
transacted on the Sabbath could have any legal validity, their instructions
could not be made out till Monday, and the negotiations could not commence
sooner than Tuesday. The Admiral agreed to that day, and expressed his
satisfaction with the selection of Dr. Judd, and Chief Justice Lee, as Com-
missioners.

Sunday morning, Aug. 26, the Admiral caused to be posted up in Honolulu
a proclamation, having his own signature, stating that the government had
not executed the treaty of 1846; that he had sought an audience with the
King, and been refused; that he had sent in his ultimatum, which had
been rejected; that therefore the fort had been disarmed by the French
forces; that he would withdraw his forces when his demands were attended
to; and that thenceforth, the La Place Convention of 1839 was in force,
fixing all duties at five per cent. Issuing any proclamation without the
King's consent, was a violation of sovereign rights.

On Monday, August 24, the British Consul-General protested against the
seizure of the fort and government offices, "as a violation of the mutual
agreement of the 28th of November, 1843, by which the British and French
governments, reciprocally pledged themselves never to take possession,
neither directly, or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form,
of any part of the territory of the Sandwich Islands." With this protest,
he forwarded a letter, giving the Admiral his "views" of his hostile proceed-
ings, and the nature of his demands, especially in relation to the duty on
brandy and the use of the French language; which letter, he hoped, would
conduce to "an amicable termination of existing difficulties."

The Commissioners went on board the Gassendi at 11, A. M., on Tues-
day, and had a conference of three hours; came on shore, received further
instructions, returned, and had another conference, of four hours. The Admiral said that he did not charge the government with violating the treaty, but only with misinterpreting its sixth article, relating to the duty on liquors. He proposed that the duty should be fixed at eighty per cent. The Commissioners offered to refer the question to the French government and the King's Special Commissioner, and to give security to abide by the result of such reference, and by the award of some neutral power on all questions on which France and the Commissioner cannot agree. The Admiral would not consent to the umpirage of a third power, but would recommend to his government to consent. He further stated that he could not discuss or arrange any of the other demands, unless the question of the duty on brandy was first settled. He demanded an answer at 13 the next day; but afterwards, to allow time for the translation of the documents into English and Hawaiian, extended the time to 3, P. M. Meanwhile, the destruction of property at the fort went on without interruption.

At 3 P. M. the reply was given, stating the determination of the King and government to adhere to the treaty of 1846, as interpreted by the parties to it [Great Britain, France and Hawaii], till superseded by a new treaty; and proposing to refer all pending difficulties to the French government and the King's Special Plenipotentiary, and in case of their non-agreement, to any friendly power to be named by France herself, and to give security to abide by the award.

At 8 A. M., the next day, Aug. 30, the Admiral replied, declaring the answer unsatisfactory, because it persisted in wishing to submit France to the arbitration of a third power, whereas the same had not been required of England in analogous circumstances. [The “circumstances,” however, were not “analogous.” The question with England related to a duty of five dollars per gallon on porter, ale and cider, which the treaty, literally taken, bound the Hawaiian government to admit at five per cent. The high duty was imposed, hoping that, as it was found necessary, in order to accomplish the object of the sixth article of the treaty, which was to restrain intemperance, the English government would assent to it. The English government refused its assent, and the high duty was withdrawn. The question with France related to the duty on brandy and wine, on which the sixth article of the treaty expressly authorized the Hawaiian government to impose whatever duty, not “absolutely” prohibitory, they might “think fit.”]

The Admiral, therefore, declared the treaty of 1846 to be thenceforth, from that day at noon, “null and void,” and the convention of 1839, with Capt. La Place, to be in force. [That convention had been formally annulled by the treaty, without any provision of its ever being revived.] He also informed the government that “by way of reprisals,” and as a guarantee for indemnity to France, he would “cause to be seized and captured all the properties of this [the Hawaiian] government which shall fall into his power, respecting, however, private property;” and that, out of respect to private property, “he confines himself, to-day, to disarm the fort of Honolulu, and to seize, definitively, the schooner Kamehameha, the only one of the vessels actually under detention which belongs to the Hawaiian government.” All this he professed to do, “agreeably to the orders of the French government.” There had not been time, however, for the knowledge of the existing difficulties to reach the French government, and orders given, in view of them, to reach the Admiral. The “orders” under which he acted, therefore, must have been given without any knowledge of the existing difficulties. In dating his nullification of the treaty at “mid-day,” Aug. 30, he seems to nullify his own proclamation, posted up on the morning of the 26th. This same day, Aug. 30, he posted up a second proclamation, to the same effect.

The French Consul had struck his flag on the 25th, and declared the government responsible for his property, of which, however, he offered no inventory, appraisal, or keys. On the 31st, the government learned that he
had resumed possession; but it does not appear whether he again hoisted his flag.

September 3. Mr. Wyllie, by command of the King in Council, formally protested against all the demands and proceedings of the Admiral, in detail, throwing upon him the responsibility for all damages that he had done, or might afterwards do in pursuance of his "unjust and unlawful demands." The protest concludes by asserting, that "the King does not consider himself at war with France," and that the persons and properties of French citizens should continue to be "as much respected and as carefully protected, as if the said Admiral had inflicted upon His Majesty and upon his subjects no injuries whatever."

Sept. 4. M. Dillon informed Mr. Wyllie that he intended to confide his consular business to Mr. Ten Eyck, U.S. Commissioner, and in his absence, to Mr. Reynolds, Consul of Bremen, and Mr. Wirt, a French citizen. He was informed, the same day, that Mr. Ten Eyck would not be recognized in that capacity, and that the other two, or either of them, would be acceptable.

The Admiral informed Mr. Wyllie that he should sail the next day, and offered to take despatches for America or Europe. The King's yacht was dispatched, but her destination was not announced. There is a report that it was to Tahiti.

Sept. 5. The Poursuivante, with the Admiral, M. Dillon and family, on board, sailed for San Francisco; and the Gassendi for Valparaiso and Europe.

When these documents were published, the appraisal of the damage done by the Admiral seems not to have been completed. Private information, believed to be authentic, rates the total, including the value of the King's yacht, as something over $98,000.

Beyond the possession of the yacht, and whatever pleasure there may be in the destruction of property, it does not appear that the French forces gained anything by these violent proceedings. The questions in debate remain just where they were before, to be settled by negotiation; nor has a single concession, of which France can take advantage in that negotiation, been extorted from the Hawaiian government; nor have the Hawaiians been provoked into a single act of resistance, or even of discourtesy, which can be used as an apology for exacting higher terms of them. The spirit of the government, and of the people, is in no degree broken or humbled. On the contrary, they feel that they have been victorious, that they have effectually maintained every point which they attempted to maintain, while the French have failed on every point which they attempted to carry. The Representatives of Great Britain and the United States have officially declared the proceedings of the French forces unjust, and protested against them as illegal; and their governments will doubtless sustain them. What course the French government will take, remains to be seen. That government is yet uncommitted on the subject: for, notwithstanding what the Admiral says about "instructions," the dates show that he could not possibly have received any such specific "instructions" as could bind that government to sanction what he has done. As matters now are, it would be uncourteous to anticipate from France any decision at variance with the demands of justice and humanity.
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