REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR

Foreign Missions,

COMPILED FROM

DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE BOARD

AT THE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

Which was held in the City of Albany, Oct. 7, 8, and 9, 1829.

BOSTON:

PRINTED FOR THE BOARD BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,
No. 47, Washington Street.

1829.
LIST OF PERSONS
WHO ARE, OR HAVE BEEN,
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,
UNDER THE
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

MAINE.—Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D. President of Bowdoin College,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Hon. John Langdon, LL. D. Governor of the State,
Rev. Seth Payson, D. D. Rindge,
Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, Senator in Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D. Hatfield, second
President of the Board,
Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D. Newburyport,
Hon. William Phillips, Boston, Lieut. Governor of the State,
Hon. John Hooker, Springfield,
Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D. President of Amherst
College,
Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D. Salem, Corresponding Secretary of the Board,

RHODE ISLAND.—Hon. William Jones, Governor of the State.

CONNECTICUT.—Gen. Jedidiah Huntington, New London,
Hon. John Treadwell, LL. D. Governor of the State, and first
President of the Board,
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

NEW YORK.—Hon. John Jay, LL. D. formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and second President of the American Bible Society,
Col. Henry Lincklaen, Cazenovia,

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL. D. President of the American Congress, and first President of the American Bible Society.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Elias Boudinot Caldwell, Esq. Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following gentlemen are at present members of the Board.*

MAINE.
Gen. Henry Sewall, Augusta,
Rev. William Allen, D. D. President of Bowdoin College,
Rev. Benet Tyler, D. D. late President of Dartmouth College, now of Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

VERMONT.
Hon. Charles Marsh, Woodstock,

MASSACHUSETTS.
William Bartlet, Esq. Newburyport,
Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D. Worcester,
Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. President of Williams College,
Hon. William Reed, Marblehead,
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover,
Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. Boston,
S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. Bolton,
Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester,
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Boston,
Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D. Boston,

*Edward A. Newton, Esq., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, resigned Oct. 1828.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College,
John Tappan, Esq. Boston,
Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton,
Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. Charlestown,
Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Andover,
Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D. Boston,
Henry Hill, Esq. Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D. lately Governor of the State, Sharon,
Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Wethersfield,

NEW YORK.

Hon. Egbert Benson, LL. D. formerly presiding Judge of the Circuit
Court of the United States, city of New-York,
Col. Richard Varick, city of New-York, President of the American Bible
Society,
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D. Albany,
Rev. David Porter, D. D. Catskill,
Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, Canandsigua,
Hon. Jonas Platt, LL. D. late Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of
the State, city of New York,
Rev. James Richards, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at
Auburn,
Rev. Eliphalet Noy, D. D. President of Union College,
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. President of Hamilton College,
Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D.
Rev. Thomas H. McAuley, D. D. LL. D.
Rev. William McGurray, D. D.
John Nitchie, Esq.
Eleazar Lord, Esq.
Col. Henry Rutgers,
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.
Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, Troy,

NEW JERSEY.

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at
New Brunswick,
Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D. Professors in the Theological Semi-
Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D. nary at Princeton,
CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. President of Nassau Hall,
Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyzen, Newark.

Pennsylvania.
Rev. Asahel Green, D. D. late President of Nassau Hall, now of Philadelphia,
Thomas Bradford, Esq. Philadelphia,
Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia,
Dr. Samuel Agnew, Harrisburg,

District of Columbia.
Joseph Nourse, Esq. late Register of the Treasury, Washington.

Virginia.
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary of Virginia,
Gen. John H. Cocke, Fluvanna County,
William Maxwell, Esq. Norfolk.

South Carolina.

Georgia.
Dr. John Cumming, Savannah,
Rev. Moses Waddell, D. D. late President of the University of Georgia.

Tennessee.

Kentucky.
Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D. President of the College at Danville.

Ohio.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

At a Meeting of the Board, Sept. 15, 1819, the following Resolution was adopted:
"That individuals, clergymen, and laymen, residing in different, and especially in distant parts of the United States, and in other lands, be now, and, as shall be deemed advisable, hereafter, elected by ballot, to be con-
CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Connected with this Board as Corresponding Members; who, though it be no part of their official duty to attend its meetings, or to take part in its votes or resolutions, yet, when occasionally present, may assist in its deliberations, and by communicating information, and in various other ways, enlighten its course, facilitate its operations, and promote its objects."

The following gentlemen have been elected.

IN THE UNITED STATES.


TENNESSEE.—Dr. Joseph C. Strong, Knoxville.

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

ALABAMA.—Col. John M' Kee, late Agent of the U. S. for the Choctaw nation.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. Natchez.

LOUISIANA.—*Rev. Sylvester Larned, New Orleans.


SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Dr. Edward D. Smith, late Professor in the College.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Gen. Calvin Jones, Raleigh.


IN FOREIGN PARTS.


CEYLON.—*Rev. Archdeacon Twistleton.


HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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

"That any Clergyman, on paying $50, and any Layman, on paying $100, at any one time, shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board, and of assisting in its deliberations, as an Honorary Member, but without the privilege of voting; this latter privilege being restricted, by the Act of Incorporation, to members elected by ballot."

The following gentlemen were constituted Honorary Members of the Board, before the last report was printed.

Aiken, Rev. Samuel, New York city.
Alexander, Joseph, Albany, N. Y.
Allen, Rev. Jacob, Glastenbury, Ct.
Allen, Moses, New York city.
Allen, Peter, South Hadley, Ms.
Allen, Tilly, Albany, N. Y.
Ambler, Rev. James B., Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Andrews, Rev. Eliza B., Putney, Vt.
Armstrong, Samuel T., Boston, Ms.
Atkins, Rev. Eliza, North Killingly, Ct.
Atwater, Caleb, Wallingford, Ct.
Atwood, Rev. Anson S., Mansfield, Ct.
Averill, Heman, New York city.
Backus, E. F., New Haven, Ct.
Bacon, Rev. Leonard, New Haven, Ct.
Bacon, John F., Albany, N. Y.
Badger, Rev. Milton, Andover, Ms.
Bailey, Rev. Rufus W., Columbia, S. C.
Batten, Rev. Isaac, Newbury, Ms.
Bartlett, Rev. Jonathan, Reading, Ct.
Batchelder, Galen, Albany, N. Y.
Bates, Rev. James, New Haven, Ct.
Battell, Joseph, Norfolk, Ct.
Beecher, Rev. John, New Utrecht, N. Y.
Beecher, Rev. Edward, Boston, Ms.
Benedict, Rev. Henry, Norwalk, Ct.
Bent, Rev. Joseph, Weymouth, Ms.
Bergen, Rev. John G., Bottle Hill, N. Y.
Bethune, Rev. George W., New York city.
Bigelow, Richard, Hartford, Ct.
Bingham, Rev. Isaac R., Newbury, Ms.
Bishop, Rev. E. H. G., Oxford, O.
Bissell, Rev. Albert, Morristown, N. J.
Bissell, Rev. Matthias, New York city.
Boaks, Rev. Darius, Blandford, Ms.
Black, Gardiner S., Wrentham, Ms.
Bleecker, John, Albany, N. Y.
Braddock, Rev. Elderkin J., Danville, Vt.
Brant, Rev. Charles A., New Preston, Ct.
Boies, Rev. Artemas, South Hadley, Ms.
Booth, Rev. Chauncey, South Coventry, Ct.
Bourne, Rev. William, New Canaan, Ct.
Boston, Rev. Nathaniel, Concord, N. H.
Boyd, John T., Albany, N. Y.
Boyd, James, Albany, N. Y.
Brace, Rev. Joel, Wethersfield, Ct.
Brace, Rev. S. W., Utica, N. Y.
Bray, Rev. John E., Prospect, Ct.
Bromfield, Rev. W. N., Hartford, Ct.
Broome, Rev. Jacob, D. D., New York city.
Brown, James, Albany, N. Y.
Brown, Rev. Matthias, New York city.
Buell, Rev. Edward, Lebanon, Ct.
Bussey, Josiah, Boston, Ms.
Burleigh, Rinaldo, Plainfield, Ct.
Burnap, Rev. Ezekiah C., Chester, Vt.
*Burr, Joseph, Manchester, Vt.
Burr, David J., Richmond, Va.
Burt, Rev. Enoch, Manchester, Ct.
Burt, Rev. Jairus, Canton, Ct.
Bushnell, Rev. Jedediah, Cornwall, Vt.
Coulson, Rev. George A., N. Coventry, Ct.
Campion, Rev. John G., Bottle Hill, N. J.
Carrington, Henry Beebee, Wallingford, Ct.
Carroll, Rev. Daniel Lynn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Chamberlain, Richard, Boston, Ms.
*Chapin, Rev. Walter, Woodstock, Vt.
*Chester, Rev. Alfred, Bath, N. Y.
*Chester, Rev. John, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
Chesley, Rev. William, Hudson, Ms.
Christie, Rev. John L., Warwick, N. Y.
Church, Rev. Nathan, Bridgewater, Ms.
Clark, Rev. Benjamin F., Buckland, Ms.
Clark, Rev. Darius, Blandford, Ms.
Clark, Isaac, Boston, Ms.
Clark, Rev. Textus S., Deerfield, Ms.
Clark, Rev. Eber L., Winchendon, Ms.
Cleveland, Rev. John P., Salem, Ms.
Cobb, Rev. Oliver, Rochester, Ms.
Cobb, Richard, Boston, Ms.
*Coggeshall, Rev. E. H., Oxford, O.
Colton, Rev. Lydia, Belchertown, Ms.
Colton, Rev. Calvin, Baltimore, Md.
*Conditt, Rev. Aaron, Hanover, N. J.
Converse, Rev. James, Westfield, Vt.
Cook, Rev. Parsons, Ware, Ms.
Cook, Thomas R., Catskill, N. Y.
Cornellius, Rev. Elia, D. D., Boston, Ms.
Corning, Rev. Richard S., Otisco, N. Y.
Cowen, Rev. Alex., Skaneateles, N. Y.
Cowles, Rev. George, Danvers, Ms.
Cromwell, Rev. Ralph, Woodstock, Ct.
Crosby, Rev. Daniel, Conway, Ms.
Cummings, Rev. A., Portland, Ms.
Honorary Members of the Board.

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Cushman, Rev. Ralph, Manlius, N. Y.
Cutler, Rev. Benjamin, C. Quincy, Mass.
Cutler, Pliny, Boston, Mass.
Dana, Rev. Samuel, Marblehead, Mass.
Danforth, Rev. Joshua N., Washington, D. C.
Bay, Orin, Catskill, N. Y.
Delavan, Edward C., Albany, N. Y.
Dickinson, Rev. Baxter, Newark, N. J.
Dickinson, Rev. Austin, New York city.
Dannay, Rev. Luther, Newburyport, Mass.
Dodge, Rev. Nath. B., Harmony, Geage Nat.
Donhoff, Count, Holenhof, S. Prussia.
Dore, Rev. Francis, Norwich, N. Y.
Douglas, James B., Albany, N. Y.
Douglass, James B., Albany, N. Y.
Dow, Rev. Daniel, Thompson, Ct.
Dwight, Rev. Sereno E., New Haven, Conn.
Eddy, Rev. Asa, Parsonage, N. Y.
Eddy, Rev. Chauncey, Penan, N. Y.
Edson, Rev. Ambrose, Brooklyn, Ct.
Ellingwood, Rev. John W., N. Y.
Ellis, Rev. William, Missionary, now in Eng.
Ely, Rev. Sydney, Rochester, N. Y.
Emerson, Rev. Brown, Salem, Mass.
Emerson, Joseph, Westfield, Mass.
Ewars, Ellia, Manlius, N. Y.
Evec, Timothy, Albany, N. Y.
Fenn, Rev. Benjamin, Nelson, O.
Ferry, Rev. Adolphus, Hardpompton, Mass.
Fessenden, Rev. J. P. Kennibankport, Me.
Field, Rev. David, Stockbridge, Mass.
Fisk, Alvare, Natchez, Miss.
Finke, Rev. Eliza, Wrentham, Mass.
Fitch, Rev. Daniel, N. H.
Fitch, Rev. Edward, Amherst College, Mass.
Fitch, Rev. William, Middlebury, Vt.
Freeman, Rev. Frederick, Plymouth, Mass.
Frost, Rev. John, Whistlebury, N. Y.
Gale, Rev. George, Whistlebury, N. Y.
Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas H., Hartford, Conn.
Gillett, Rev. Timothy P., Branford, Conn.
Goodall, Rev. David, Littleton, N. H.
Goodall, Ira, Bath, N. H.
Goodall, Rev. William, Missionary, Asia.
Goodman, Rev. Ephraim, Torrington, Conn.
Goodrich, Rev. Samuel, Worthington, Conn.
Goodwin, Robert, Upper Brook, N. Y.
Green, Rev. Samuel, Boston, Mass.
Green, Rev. Samuel, New York city.
Griswold, Rev. A. V., D. D., Bristol, R. I.
Griswold, Rev. Samuel, Glastonbury, Conn.
Haines, E. T., New York city.
Hale, Rev. Robert, West Hampton, Mass.
Hale, Rev. Jonathan, L., Compton, N. H.
Hale, John W., Baltimore, Md.
Hall, Rev. L., Leicester, Eng.
Hallock, Gerard, New York city.
Hallock, Hampton, Malta.
Hallock, Rev. Moses, Plainfield, N. Y.
Harrie, Rev. Walter, D. D., Danbury, Conn.
Harriman, Rev. Roger, Tolland, Conn.
*Hurt, Rev. Ira, Stonington, Ct.
Harvey, Rev. Joseph, East Hadam, Conn.
Hawes, Rev. Joel, Hartford, Conn.
Hawley, Rev. William A., Hinsdale, Mass.
Hay, Rev. Philip C., Newmarket, N. H.
Hayes, Rev. Joel, South Hadley, Mass.
Hayes, Rev. Austin, Hartford, Conn.
Hemenway, Rev. Daniel, Norwich, Ct.
Heyer, Rev. David, North L., N. Y.
Hitchcock, Rev. Edward, Amherst, Mass.
Hitchcock, Jacob, Dwight, Arkansas Ter.
Hilliard, Rev. Joseph, Orange, N. J.
Hobart, Rev. Caleb, North Yarmouth, Me.
*Hoff, Rev. E. S., Now in Eng.
Hopkins, Samuel, South Orange, N. J.
Homer, Henry, Boston, Mass.
Hooker, Rev. Horace, Hartford, Conn.
Holbrook, L., New York city.
Hotchkiss, Rev. Frederick W., Saybrook, Conn.
Hough, Rev. John, Middleton, Ct.
Hovey, Rev. James, Peppercill, Mass.
How, Rev. James B., Sophon, N. Y.
Hovey, Rev. Aaron, Saybrook, Conn.
*Hubbard, David G., New York city.
Hudson, Barzillai, Hartford, Conn.
Hudson, Henry, Hartford, Conn.
Hudson, Ward Woodbridge, Hartford, Conn.
Hyde, Rev. Lavish, Boston, Mass.
Ingraham, Rev. Sherwood, New York city.
James, J. S., New York city.
James, William, Albany, N. Y.
Jarvis, Rev. Samuel F., D. D., now in Europe.
Jenkins, Joseph W., Boston, Mass.
Jewett, Rev. David, Gloucester, Mass.
Jones, Rev. Euan, Canandagua, N. Y.
Kent, John, Suffield, Conn.
Kerens, Rev. John, Tallmadge, O.
Kilbronin, Jonathan, Sandifield, Mass.
Kimball, Rev. David T., Ipswich, Mass.
Kimball, Rev. James, Townshend, Vt.
Kirkpatrick, William, Grafton, Pa.
La Fayette, Gen. La Grange, France.
Lansing, Rev. Dirck C., D. D., Utica, N. Y.
Laurie, Rev. James, D. D., Washington city.
Leach, Shepherd, Easton, Mass.
Lewis, Rev. Isaac, D. D., Greenwich, Conn.
Lewis, Rev. Isaac, N. Y.
Linsley, Rev. Joel H., Hartford, Conn.
Lockwood, Rev. Austin, Glastonbury, Conn.
Lombard, Rev. Amos, Owego, N. Y.
Loomis, Rev. Hubbell, Willington, Conn.
McFee, Rev. Jonathan, Pittsfield, Vt.
*McLeod, Norman, Boston, Mass.
McMillan, Rev. Win., New Athens, O.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Scales, Rev. Jacob, Henniker, N. H.
Sanderson, Thomas, Ashfield, Mass.
Ropes, William, Boston, Mass.
Meecham, Horace, Albany, N. Y.
Meach, Rev. Ass. Hull, L. G.
Merrill, Rev. T. A., Middlebury, Vt.
Merrill, Rev. Nath., Lyndeboro, N. H.
Merrill, Rev. Stephen, Kittery Point, Me.
Mepha, Rev. Lewis, Grafton, Mass.
Paige, Rev. Robert, Danbury, N. H.
Patterson, Rev. Nicholas,
Payson, Rev. Phillips, Lebanon, Me.
Peck, E. E., Rochester, N. Y.
Penny, Rev. Joseph, Rochester, N. Y.
Perkins, Rev. George, Ashburnham, Mass.
Perkins, Rev. Nathan, D. D., Newport, Me.
Perry, Rev. Asa, New York City.
Pheps, Anson G., New York City.
Pheps, Rev. Dudley, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Pheps, Rev. Eliakim, Pittsfield, Mass.
Phipps, Rev. Bezaleel, Milford, Ia.
Poncy, Rev., Thaddeus, Cohoes, N. Y.
Porter, Rev. James, Pomfret, Ct.
Potter, Rev. Lorenzo, Boston, Mass.
Prentice, Rev. Joseph, Northwood, N. H.
Prout, Rev. Charles, Boston, Mass.
Punderdon, Rev. Thomas, Huntington, Ct.
Rankin, John, New York City.
Reed, Rev. Augustus, Ware, Mass.
Reed, Elizakim, Greenville, N. Y.
Rensm, Peter, New York City.
Biddell, Rev. Samuel H., Glastonbury, Ct.
Robinson, Charles, Southington, Ct.
Robinson, Edw., Andover, Mass. now in Eu.
Robinson, George, New Haven, Ct.
Robinson, Rev. William, Southington, Ct.
Robbins, Rev. Francis D., Enfield, Ct.
Ropes, William, Boston, Mass.
Rowell, Rev. Joseph, Cornish, N. H.
Scalise, Rev. Jacob, Henniker, N. H.
Scantlon, Rev. Erastus, North Milford, Ct.
Scoovel, Hezekiah, Albany, N. Y.
Searle, Rev. Moses C., Grafton, Mass.
Searle, Rev. Jeremiah, Cohassie, N. Y.
Sears, Rev. Reuben, Chelmsford, Mass.
Sewall, William, Boston, Mass.
Sheldrake, Rev. Luther, Boston, Mass.
Shepard, Rev. Samuel N., Madison, Ct.
Shepard, Rev. Thomas, Ashfield, Mass.
Sherrin, Josiah, Albany, N. Y.
Smith, Erastus, New Haven, Ct.
Smith, Rev. Elihu, Poultrie, Vt.
Smith, Rev. Worthington, St. Albans, Vt.
Smith, Rev. Thomas M., Fall River, Mass.
Smith, Rev., Horsey, East Stafford, Ct.
Smith, William Mather, Sharon, Ct.
Smith, Rev. Peter, Warren, Vt.
Steele, Rev. Julius L., Bloomfield, N. Y.
Stone, Rev. John S., Litchfield, Ct.
Stow, Rev. C. O., Ely, Bombay, India.
Strong, Rev. William L., Somers, Ct.
Strong, Rev. Lyman, Hebron, Ct.
Swift, Rev. Zephaniah, Derby, Ct.
Talman, Benjamin, Litchfield, Ct.
Tappan, Rev. Arthur, New York City.
Tappan, Rev. Benjamin, Augusta, Me.
Taylor, Rev. D. W., Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Taylor, Rev. James, Sunderland, Me.
Taylor, Rev. Knowles, New York City.
Tenney, Rev. Caleb, Fall River, Ct.
Thompson, Rev. Latrop, Cornwall, N. H.
Train, Samuel, Boston, Mass.
Trask, Israel E., Springfield, Mass.
Treat, Rev. Joseph, Windham, O.
Tucker, Rev. Mark, Troy, N. Y.
Turner, Ralph, North Ferriby, Eng.
Turner, Rev. Wm. W., Hartford, Ct.
Van Reusel, Phillip S., Albany, N. Y.
Van Reusel, Stephen, Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Van Sandford, Rev. Scott, Beloitville, N. J.
Van Dyck, Rev. Leonard B., Coxsackie, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Wm. Patterson, Albany, N. Y.
Van Buren, Rev. J. C., Bucks, Hudson River, N. J.
Van, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Walden, Ebenezer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wallace, William, Newark, N. J.
Wardlaw, Rev. Ralph, D. D., Glasgow, Scotland.
Ware, Rev. Samuel, Ware, Mass.
Warner, Rev. Aaron, Medford, Mass.
Waterbury, Rev. Jared B., Portsmouth, N. H.
Waterbury, Rev. Joseph B., Southbridge, N. H.
Wells, Rev. Ely, D. D., Oxford, N. Y.
Weston, Rev. Jesse, Canaan, Mass.
Wheelock, Rev. Benjamin, New York City.
Whipple, Charles, Newburyport, Mass.
White, Rev. Seth, Bath, Me.
White, Rev. Charles, Canaan, N. Y.
Whitmore, Rev. Roswell, Westfield, Ct.
Wickham, Rev. J. D., Rochelle, N. Y.
Williams, Rev. S., Northampton, Mass.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Williams, William, Utica, N. Y.
Williams, Rev. Joshua, Newville, Pa.
Williams, Rev. Abiel, Dudley, Ms.
Williamson, Rev. Seth, Durham, N. Y.
Williamson, Rev. David H., Tunbridge, Vt.
Wilkes, Rev. Mark, Paris, France.
Wilson, Rev. Daniel, London.
Withington, Rev. Leonard, Newbury, Ms.
Willard, John, Albany, N. Y.

Woodbridge, Jahleel, South Hadley, Ms.
Woodbridge, Rev. John, D. B. Hadley, Ms.
Woodbury, Rev. Benjamin, Palmonth, Ms.
Woodworth, John, Albany, N. Y.
Wooley, William W., New York city.
Wooester, Rev. Benjamin, Fairfield, Vt.
Yale, Rev. Calvin, Charlotte, Vt.

The following gentlemen have been constituted Honorary Members since the last Annual Report was printed. Where it is not otherwise specified, they have been constituted such by their own donation.

Andrews, Rev. William, Cornwall, Ct.
Bailey, Rev. Luther, Medway, Ms.
Baldwin, Rev. Benson, C. Franklin, Ct.
Baldwin, Rev. E. W., New York city.
Barrett, Rev. Joshua, Plymouth, Ms.
Beekwith, Rev. Geo. C. Lowell, Ms.
Beekman, Gerard, New York city.
Bird, Rev. Isaac, Miss'y. to Wes. Asia, Henry Hill.
Bosworth, Benjamin, Eastford, Ct.
Bradley, Rev. Caleb, Westbrook, Me. Memb. of 1st chh.
Brown, Rev. S. C., West Bloomfield, N. Y. Mon. con.
Burroughs, B., Savannah, Ga.
Campbell, Rev. A. E., Palmyra, N. Y. Mon. con.
Case, Elihu, Simsbury, Ct.
Chamberlain, Levi, Miss'y. at Sand. Isl.
Chapin, Aaron, Hartford, Ct. La. asso.
Clapp, Rev. Sumaer G., Enfield, Ms. Mon. con.
Colton, Aaron, Hartford, Ct. La. asso.
Cooke, Rev. Phineas, Lebanon, N. H. Gent. and la.
Cooley, Rev. Eli F., Trenton, N. J. La. of 1st chh.
Cooley, Rev. Timothy M., Granville, Ms. La. asso. Brookfield W. par.
Corning, Gurdon, Troy, N. Y.
Corning, Jasper, Charleston, S. C.
Crane, Rev. John R., Middletown, Ct. Fem. miss. so.
Crosby, A., White Creek, N. Y.
Cummings, Rev. Charles, Florida, N. Y.
Cushman, I. P., Troy, N. Y.
Doubledeco Ammi, New Hartford, N. Y. Asso.
Douglass, Benjamin, New York city, G. Douglass.
Douglass, David B., New York city, G. Douglass.
Douglass, George, New York city.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Douglass, Jno. A. F.
Douglass, Richard H.
Duffy, Rev. Calvin,
Dwright, Henry,
Eastman, Rev. Orman,
Emerson, Rev. Ralph,
Ferry, Rev. William M.
Finney, Rev. C. G.
Fiske, Rev. Ezra, D. D.
Flemming, Thomas,
Fowler, Rev. Bancroft,
Gilbert, Rev. E. W.
Gosman, Jonathan, B.
Griswold, Rev. Darius O.
Hamner, Rev. J. G.
Henry, Alexander,
Hickock, Rev. Laurinus P.
Hills, Eleazar,
Hills, Horace,
Hinsdale, Rev. Chs. James,
Hudson, Jona. Trumbull,
Hunt, Rev. William W.
Hunter, Rev. John,
Jackson, Rev. Samuel C.
James, Fleming,
Jones, Rev. J. H.
Johnson, Rev. Samuel,
Kellogg, Rev. Hiram H.
King, Rev. Jonas,
Lancaster, Rev. Daniel,
Lathrop, Rev. Leonard E.
McDowell, Rev. John, D.D.
McIntire, Charles,
McLean, Rev. Allen,
Magoften, Rev. John,
Maltby, Rev. Erastus,
Mason, Rev. E. B.
Mills, Drake,
Mills, Rev. Joseph L.
Miller, Rev. Moses,
Murray, John R. Jr.
Napier, Thomas,
Nash, Rev. Sylvester,
Newton, Edward A.
Norton, Rev. Herman,
Nott, Rev. Samuel, D. D.
Ogden, Rev. David L.
O'Neale, C.
Packard, Rev. Levi,

New York city,
New York city,
Hunter, N. Y.
Genowa, N. Y.
Cincinnati, O.
Andover, Ms.
Mackinaw,
Whitesboro,' N. Y.
Charleston, S. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Danby, N. Y.
Watertown, Ct.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Litchfield, Ct.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, N. Y.
Meriden, Ct.
Hartford, Ct.
Amherst, Ms.
Fairfield, Ct.
Andover, Ms.
Richmond, Va.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Saco, Ms.
Salina, N. Y.
Missionary in Greece.
Gilmanton, 1st so. N. H.
Salisbury, Ct.
Elizabethtown, N. J.
Charleston, S. C.
Simsbury, Ct.
Bucks co. Pa.
Taunton, Ms.
Scheneectady, N. Y.
New York city,
Becket, Ms.
Heath, Ms.
New York city,
St. Albans, Vt.
Pittsfield, Ms.
Reading, Pa.
Franklin, Ct.
S Southington, Ct.
Charleston, S. C.
Spencer, Ms.

G. Douglass.
G. Douglass.
D. Case.
Gent. & la. asso. Dunbarton, N. H.
Hon. B. Tallmadge, Litchfield, Ct.
A friend.
Fem. miss. so.
For. miss. asso.
Hon. B. Tallmadge, Litchfield, Ct.
H. Hudson,
Gent. asso. la. asso. mon. con. in cong. union so.
La. of 1st chh. and so.
Gent. asso. la. asso. W. par.
La. benev. so.
La. asso.
La. asso.
Gent. asso. in brick chh.
La. asso.
Gent. of Norwich Falls.
Gent. asso.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Payson, Rev. Joshua P., Martha's Vineyard, Ms. Gent. and la. asso. Plainfield, Ct.
Perry, Rev. Baxter, Lime, N. H. Gent. asso. la. asso.
Pomroy, Rev. Swan L., Bangor, Me. Indiv.
Robbins, Analus, Troy, N. Y.
Rockwood, Rev. Eliza, Westboro', Ms. La. asso.
Russell, Joseph, Troy, N. Y.
Sanford, Rev. B., E. Bridgewater, Ms. Gent. asso. and la. asso.
Shelden, Rev. Noah, Stockbridge, Ms. Gent. asso. la. asso. Lanesbor.' Ms.
Shipman, Rev. Thomas L., Southbury, Ct. Coll.
Sluyter, Rev. Richard, Claverack, N. Y. Indiv.
Smith, Gerrit, Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, James A., Andover, Ms. Norman Smith, Jr.
Smith, Thomas, Hartford, 1st so.
Snell, Rev. Thomas, North Brookfield, Ms. La. asso.
Spofford, Jeremiah, Bradford, Ms. Legacy of late Dea. E. Spofford.
Stewart, Rev. Charles S., United States Navy. Henry Hill.
Stone, Rev. Micah, Brookfield, S. par. La. asso. of 1st par.
Streag, Rev. Henry P., Phelps, N. Y. Mon. con. in Canandaigua, N. Y.
Tracy, Jedidiah, Troy, N. Y.
Vail, George, Troy, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Philip S., Albany, N. Y. Hon. S. Van Rensselaer.
Van Vechten, Rev. Jacob, Scheneectady, N. Y. So. in Ref. Dutch chh.
Whelpley, Rev. Samuel W., East Windsor, Ct. La. asso.
Wickes, Rev. Thomas S., Greenbush, N. Y. E. Wickes.
Williams, Rev. William, Salem, Ms. Gent. asso. in Howard st. chh.
Wright, Rev. E. B., Ludlow, Ms. Gent. and la. asso.
TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR
Foreign Missions.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in the City of Albany, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October, 1829. Of the Members there were present:

Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D. Hon. William Reed,
President,
Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer,
LL. D. Vice President,
Rev. William M'Murray, D. D.
Joseph Nourse, Esq.
Rev. Samuel Agnew, M. D.
Rev. David Porter, D. D.
Rev. John Codman, D. D.
Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.
Rev. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.
Rev. William Neil, D. D.
Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D.
Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.
Rev. Alexander Proodfit, D. D.
Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D.
Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.
Rev. William Fay, D. D.
Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.
Rev. John Ludlow, D. D.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.
Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D.
Eleazar Lord, Esq.
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.
Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D.
Henry Hill, Esq.

Of the Honorary Members there were present:


The meeting on the first day was opened with prayer, by Dr. Neill, and on the succeeding days by Drs. Spring and Porter.

Dr. M'Murray was elected Assistant Recording Secretary for the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

Annual Reports.

The Treasurer read his report as certified by the Auditor, which was accepted and approved. The following is a summary view of the pecuniary accounts as there presented.

**RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>$94,870.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>9,671.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of Permanent Fund</td>
<td>2,375.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received for Missionary Register</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts of the Board</strong></td>
<td><strong>$106,928.26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bal. for which the Board is in debt: carried to new act., Sept. 1, 1829, 7,784.38

**$114,712.64**

**EXPENDITURES.**

The payments from the Treasury to meet the current charges of the various missions and operations of the Board were 92,533.13

Balance for which the Board was in debt, Sept. 1, 1823, 22,179.71

**$114,712.84**
The following additions to various permanent funds, of which the interest only can be expended, have been made within the year past, viz.

To the Permanent Fund, $200 00
To the Permanent Fund for the Corresponding Secretary, viz.
From an individual, $101 00
For profits of the Missionary Herald, received during the year, $2,325 00
Interest, in part, on this fund, 63 99 - 2,489 99
To the Permanent Fund for Treasurer, viz.
From an individual, 101 00
Interest on this fund, 116 75 - 217 75

$2,907 74

For interest on the Fund for the printing establishment for Western Asia, 255 00
The payments on account of the expenses for the printing establishment for Western Asia, within the year past, have amounted to 3,114 83

The balance of this fund which remains unexpended is $3,328 81, and is in a productive state.

Portions of the Report of the Prudential Committee were read on the first day of this meeting, and the reading was finished on the morning of the second.

Appointment of Committees.

General VAN RENSSELAER, and Dr. NOTT and Dr. LUBLOW were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the public religious meetings and exercises to be held in connection with the present meeting of the Board.

Mr. EVARTS, Dr. GRIFFIN, DAY, and MILLER, and Mr. LORD, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of electing additional members of the Board; and, in case the election of new members, in their opinion, be expedient, to report a list of candidates.

According to a standing rule of the Board, the several portions of the Report of the Prudential Committee were referred to different committees, to be examined and reported on to the Board; viz. That part which related to the missions in Bombay and Ceylon was referred to Dr. BATES, Dr. NEL, and Rev. Mr. WEED—the part relating to the mission at the Sandwich Islands to Dr. BEECHER, Mr. LORD, and Dr. HILTON;—the part relating to the mission to Western Asia to Dr. DEWITT, Doct. AGNEW, and Dr. COTMAN;—and the part relating to the North American Indians to Dr. MILLER, Dr. DAY, and Mr. HOPKINS.

Dr. DAY, Mr. EVARTS, Dr. PROUDFIT, Dr. ALEXANDER, and Dr. PORTER were appointed a committee to confer and report relative to the time and place of holding the next annual meeting of the Board, and to nominate a preacher and his substitute for that meeting.
Reports of Committees and Resolutions.

The committee, appointed to make arrangements for the public meetings to be held during the sitting of the Board, reported in favor of a meeting to be held on the second day of the session. The report was approved, and the meeting was appointed. An account of it is given under the appropriate head.

The Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Report of the Prudential Committee relating to the mission to Western Asia, reported, and recommended that the said part be accepted, which was done.

The committee, to whom was referred that part of the Report of the Prudential Committee, relating to the missions in Bombay and Ceylon, reported, and recommended the acceptance of said part, with certain modifications, which they proposed; and, with these modifications, that part of the report was accepted.

The committee, to whom was referred that part of the Report of the Prudential Committee relating to the North American Indians, reported, and recommended the acceptance and adoption of the same: whereupon, after much discussion,

Resolved, That the said portion of the report be recommitted to the said committee, with the addition of the President of the Board, Mr. Beman, Orrin Day, Esq., and Dr. Alexander.

The committee thus enlarged reported the same as above, with a few amendments, which were adopted.

A new discussion then arose in regard to certain paragraphs in this part of the report, and it was recommitted to the Prudential Committee.

The committee, to whom was referred the part of the Report of the Prudential Committee relating to the mission at the Sandwich Islands, reported, and recommended the acceptance and adoption of said part of the report; which was done.

The same committee reported a resolution, calling for a statement of what was proved before the Court of Inquiry concerning the conduct of Lieut. Percival; which resolution was adopted: Whereupon,

Documents were read relating to the outrages of Lieut. Percival and the crew of the United States Schooner Dolphin, against the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, and relative to the Court of Inquiry on complaint of the Prudential Committee against the said national officer, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy: Whereupon,

Dr. Woods, General Van Rensselaer, and Dr. Beecher, were appointed a committee to inquire, consider, and report what further measures the Board ought to adopt on this subject.

This committee subsequently reported: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested to communicate to this Board the decision of the Court of Inquiry relative to the complaints of this Board against Lieut. Percival, and the proceedings
of the government thereupon; and that the President and Vice President of this Board communicate this resolution to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Prudential Committee, to whom was recommitted that part of the Annual Report relating to the missions among the North American Indians, reported several variations and amendments; which report was unanimously accepted and adopted.

The Annual Report of the Prudential Committee was then adopted and ordered to be printed.

The committee appointed to consider the expediency of adding to members of the Board, reported that it is inexpedient to elect new members at the present time; which report was approved.

The committee on the next annual meeting of the Board reported:

Resolved,

That the next annual meeting of the Board be holden in Boston, on the first Wednesday of October, 1830, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and that the REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., of the City of New York, be the preacher; and that the REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., of Andover, be his substitute; and that the members of the Board residing in Boston, be requested to make provision for the accommodation of the Board at that meeting.

In addition to the resolutions occasioned by the reports of the several committees, the following were brought before the Board and adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to transfer to the current fund account, from the permanent fund account, four thousand dollars, which was taken from the current fund account, to supply the loss of permanent funds sustained by the failure of the Eagle Bank at New Haven.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be instructed to take immediate measures for rendering the plan already adopted by them for the purpose of raising funds more effectual, and its adoption more extensive.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested, if they shall judge the measure expedient, to prepare a circular to be sent to ministers and others of the several denominations connected with this Board, stating briefly the objects, wants, and present circumstances of the Board and its various operations.

The thanks of the Board were voted to the REV. DR. ALEXANDER for his sermon delivered on Wednesday evening, and a copy of it was requested for publication.

The thanks of the Board were also voted to the Trustees and Session of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany, for the use of their place of worship on Wednesday evening;—also to the Trustees and Session of the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church for the use of their place of worship in the public services of Thursday evening;—also to the Trustees and Session of the first Presbyterian Church for the use of their Lecture Room during the session of the Board.
The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.

**John Cotton Smith, LL. D. President;**  
**Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D. Vice President;**  
**Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Recording Secretary;**  
**Hon. William Reed,**  
**Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.**  
**Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.**  
**Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.**  
**Rev. Warren Fay, D. D.**  
**Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D.**  
**Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Secretary;**  
**Rev. Rufus Anderson, Assistant Secretaries;**  
**Mr. David Greene,**  
**Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer;**  
**John Tappan, Esq. Auditors.**  

William Ropes, Esq., the former Auditor, requested not to be re-elected.

**Public Religious Meetings.**

On the evening of the first day of the meeting, (Wednesday, Oct. 7th,) the annual sermon was preached in the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, from Acts ii. 18. When they heard these things, they held their peace and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. After the sermon a collection for promoting the objects of the Board was taken, amounting to $203.06.

On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; at which prayers were offered by Drs. Woods and Bates, portions of the Annual Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, and addresses were made by Drs. Beecher, DeWitt, Nell, and Griffin. A collection was taken at the close, amounting to $123.86.

The annual meeting was closed at noon on Friday. The concluding prayer was offered by Dr. Griffin.
To an attentive observer of what is passing, in the religious world, no reflection is more obvious, than that there is a continual advance, in all the great operations of Christian benevolence. Such an advance is suited, above all other things, to sustain an interest in the anniversaries of missionary institutions. There must be circumstantial variations, in the public exercises of these meetings. Sometimes there will be less of eloquence, or of feeling, than of striking narrative. Sometimes facts may be presented in a very plain manner, and with little life and spirit. Yet if, on looking abroad upon the world, there is observable the silent march of truth in all her power and majesty;—if the ignorant are brought within the reach of knowledge, and the depraved are made to feel the restraining and transforming influences of religion;—if schools invade the hereditary domains of superstition and idolatry;—if the Bible is distributed, received, and studied;—if the Gospel is preached, and its divine light penetrates one region of darkness after another;—if sinners are converted, and a multitude is preparing for heavenly glory, the earnest of greater multitudes to follow in all succeeding generations;—and if the friends of Christ stand in a waiting posture, ready to engage in self-denying labors at the bidding of their Lord;—it can hardly be otherwise, than that every new meeting, held for the purpose of recounting the great things which the Lord has done, and contemplating the still greater things which he is about to do, will
be attended with additional interest, and present more powerful motives for gratitude and praise and persevering zeal.

This state of feeling, especially in the minds of the members now assembled, will be accompanied by the recollection, that the period of our acting together here below, in promoting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, is quite limited. As to the past, our deficiencies must be the cause of sorrow and regret; for the future, we are stimulated to activity by the consideration, that probably there never was a time, when beneficent labors told on the destinies of men, with such affecting solemnity, and such cheering success, as at present. These thoughts are urged upon us with peculiar force, when our minds are directed to the memory of those venerated friends, who have lately been removed from our number by death.

The Hon. John Hooker became a member of the Board, when the act of incorporation was obtained, in the year 1812. Since that time, we have profited by his wisdom at fourteen annual meetings, including the last nine without exception. He was always acquainted with the business of the Board, most sincerely devoted to its objects, and ready to offer judicious counsels, fervent prayers, and willing contributions. At the recurrence of the monthly concert in March, two days before the close of life, he did not forget the collection at the place of prayer, but sent money thither by the hands of a relative; and, though extremely weak in body, he remembered the occasion with great fervor and propriety, as he led the devotions of the family. These were among the very last acts, which he had strength to perform. Happy is that servant, who, when his Lord cometh, shall be found so doing.

Judge Hooker was regarded at the bar, and on the bench, and in the halls of legislation, as a man of talent, sagacity, and the strictest integrity; but it is as a Christian, that he should be spoken of here. In the sabbath school, where, at the age of sixty-seven, he regularly taught a class of pious young men;—in the prayer-meeting;—in the deliberations of the church and of missionary societies;—in consultations and services, which had for their object the reformation of morals, the diffusion of knowledge, and the salvation of men:—it was in these employments, that his best energies were displayed, and his soul prepared, as we trust, to associate with the spirits of just men made perfect.
NOTICE OF MR. JAY. BOMBAY MISSION.

We are called to lament the removal of another patron, in the death of the venerable John Jay. This distinguished man was elected a member, at the annual meeting in 1812. He accepted the appointment, and made repeated donations, though feeble health did not permit him to be present at public meetings. A friend of every good institution, and of all good men, and illustrious for the discharge of high and responsible services, it is probable that he has left no survivor in our land, who has received more liberally than he did of that homage, which is paid by upright and discerning minds to superior talents and exalted virtue. But it was not the honor, which cometh from man, that he coveted. For a quarter of a century, after having been long engaged in national affairs, he lived in studious retirement; applying his mind to the contemplation of those great things, which God has revealed to us by his Spirit, and looking unto Jesus, as the Author and Finisher of his faith. From this pious seclusion he was prevailed upon to come forth, so far as to accept the presidency of the American Bible Society. His thoughts were greatly detached from this world, and he was long anticipating his departure, which took place about the time of the last anniversary of that great national institution, of which he had been a friend and patron from its commencement, and, for several years, its venerated head.

In pursuance of the plan, stated and explained in previous Reports, it will be the design of the Committee to avoid prolixity in this annual review of the missions, and other diversified operations under the care of the Board.

I. BOMBAY.

Rev. Allen Graves, Missionary; Mrs. Graves.
Mr. James Garrett, Printer; Mrs. Garrett.
Rev. Cyrus Stone, Missionary; Mrs. Stone.
Rev. David Oliver Allen, Missionary; Mrs. Allen.
Miss Cynthia Farrar, Superintendent of Female Schools.

The time embraced by the present Report extends, from the beginning of January 1828, to February 9th, of the present year. No change had taken place in the mission families. The health of the different members, though it had experienced occasional interruptions,
appears to have been better, on the whole, than during any preceding year.

The newly arrived missionaries were principally engaged in the acquisition of the Mahratta language. To this employment they seem to have devoted themselves with great sedulity. Aided by the experience of their seniors in the mission, and by the helps which the publications of the mission afford, it may be presumed, that the period of their direct usefulness among the heathen has already commenced.

Mr. Graves continues to preach the Gospel to the natives, in the chapel, in the house, and by the way side. He is confident that he has made known the Gospel, which bringeth salvation, though he laments the deficiencies of his labors, and the want of visible success. Notwithstanding the various discouragements, which must attend evangelical labors among an idolatrous people, when they remain unaffected, he declares that the publication of the Gospel is his delight. He is much occupied, also, in revising translations, and correcting proof-sheets, which is a laborious process in that language. The importance of accuracy, both in translating and printing, is more and more felt.

The preaching of the Gospel to the natives, on the forenoon of the Sabbath, is attended by an increasing number of individuals, and with more order and solemnity than heretofore. Regular psalmody has been introduced, and the general appearance is that of a worshiping Christian assembly. The people are extremely afraid, however, of doing any thing, which may be interpreted as a desertion of their old religion, or which may bring upon them the reproaches of their friends and relatives.

On the afternoon of the Sabbath, there is a service, which is designed especially for the boys in the mission schools of the city, and for the teachers. This meeting is conducted much upon the plan of Bible classes in our own country. It is closed with an address and prayer. In the evening, there is a regular English service in the chapel.

Several missionaries, Mr. Chater and his wife from Ceylon, Messrs. Fyvie from Surat, and others from different parts of western India, visited Bombay in the course of last year. Their intercourse with the American missionaries appears to have been mutually beneficial. A correspondence is maintained between all the missionaries in the Bombay presidency.
The fourth annual meeting of the Missionary Union was held last October. It was very interesting; and the reports from the various stations made it evident, that the cause of truth was advancing. The meeting continued for several days; during which, sermons were delivered, on subjects connected with the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom; various important subjects, relating to missionary operations, were discussed; a general examination of the schools for females was held; a day of fasting and prayer for the cause of Christ was observed; and the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered.

Hopeful Conversions. The missionaries had the satisfaction to receive to their communion, a few months before the date of their last letter, a Portuguese man, who had for some months previously been a serious inquirer after truth, and had given good evidence of godly sincerity. He continued to adorn the Gospel. He is rather an intelligent man; and, as he understands both Portuguese and English, and has felt a deep concern for those, who are buried in the ignorance and errors of the Romish church, hopes are entertained that he may be particularly useful.

There are supposed to be sixteen or eighteen thousand Catholics in Bombay. A few of them are descended from the Portuguese; but most of them are of Hindoo origin, whose ancestors were made converts to the Romish church, about two centuries ago. At that time, Bombay was a Portuguese colony; and great efforts were made by the Jesuits to multiply proselytes. In this they were aided by the whole power and patronage of the government. The converts, however, were left in very nearly the same state of superstition and idolatry, in which they were found. Protestant missionaries have considered the Hindoo Catholics, as being in the same need of the Gospel, as the other inhabitants of India; and not unfrequently they are more inaccessible to truth than those, who are universally called heathens.

The mission church at Bombay has also admitted to communion a man from Massachusetts, who had been engaged in the whale fishery, and who became hopefully pious, after having visited the Sandwich Island. He is mentioned here as one instance of the diffusive nature of Christian effort. The extent and variety of the good conferred on the human family by the single mission at the Sandwhich
Islands can never be known, nor even imagined, until the history of this world shall be disclosed at the general judgment.

A young lady, who came into one of the mission families as an inmate, had, for two or three months previous to the last intelligence, given pleasing evidence, that she had experienced a change of heart.

The Report of last year mentioned the case of a female teacher at Bombay, whose death was a loss to the mission, and who appeared to be a true believer in Christ. The conduct of this young woman, in the prospect of death, excited the attention of her friends. Her mother became a constant attendant, at the Mahratta exercises in the chapel; and she uniformly appeared to listen with deep interest to the truths of the Gospel. This she continued to do, till her declining health rendered her unable any longer to attend. During her sickness, she expressed her conviction of the truth of Christianity, and her faith in Christ as the Saviour of the world. She said her prayers were addressed to Him as her Saviour, and that her hope of salvation was placed on him alone. This state of her mind and her feelings continued till the close of life.

The Hindoo, who was baptized in the fall of 1826, was violently opposed by his relatives and friends. They were inclined to overlook what had been done, however, if he would not go to the communion table. A participation of the sacrament of the Lord’s supper would cause him to lose cast, and bring permanent disgrace upon his family. His courage was not equal to such a sacrifice, though he acknowledged it to be his duty. The missionaries felt it to be necessary to separate him from the church, though they had not given up all hope that he is a converted man. They have reason to think he does not perform any idolatrous ceremonies. He declares that he worships the true God; and his neighbors say he does not work on the Sabbath.

The Press. The second edition of the New Testament has proceeded as far as the epistles to the Corinthians. The preceding portions have been widely disseminated, as they were successively printed. Facilities for distributing the Scriptures among the native population are annually becoming greater; and all who value the Bible acknowledge the importance and the duty of communicating its sacred contents to the heathen. Enlightened statesmen, in this country, in Europe, and in India, avow the deliberate opinion, that the Bible is about to change the condition of mankind;—to introduce equal laws, and just systems of government;—to make
wars less frequent and less bloody, and finally to extinguish them;—
and thus to establish the universal reign of peace and righteousness.
If such are to be the consequences of distributing the Bible, and
sending missionaries to explain it, how imperious is the duty of hasten­ing forward the work, by every practicable exertion and sacrifice.

The present edition of the New Testament is printed at the ex­pense of the British and Foreign Bible Society and of the Bombay Auxiliary. It consists of 5,000 copies, and will cost $6,000. The characters, in which the eastern languages are printed, are so large, that the size of a Mahratta book is much greater than that of a book containing the same matter in the languages of Europe.

Since the last Report, the press has struck off, beside portions of the Scriptures, the following tracts; viz. 2,000 copies of a letter of 22 pages, addressed by Bengalee converts to their countrymen; the Heavenly Way, third edition, 72 pages, 3,000 copies; the Ten Commandments, with other passages of Scripture, second edition, 12 pages, 2,000 copies; and various small pieces in English, for government and individuals. For this last service about $1,000 were received as a compensation. Part of the Mahratta printing was for the Belgaum Benevolent Association, and part for the Bombay Tract Society. This latter institution promises to do much for the promotion of religious knowledge.

An edition of Mahratta hymns was in the press.

The missionaries relate the following facts, which are here inserted as an encouragement to the distribution of books among the heathen. In October last, a Hindoo was baptized, in the American mission chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson of the Scottish mission. The man belonged to a village, at a considerable distance in the interior. His mind was excited to inquiry, on the subject of religion, by reading some tracts that fell into his possession. Hearing of the Scottish missionaries at Bankote, he went to them for instruction, and gave so much evidence of piety, that they admitted him to the ordinance of baptism. He is a young man; and it is hoped he will be a preacher to his countrymen. He was baptized at Bombay, because Mr. Stevenson had removed thither.

Education. At the commencement of the year 1828, there were 16 charity schools, containing 1,126 pupils on the lists, (of whom 77 were girls,) and 10 schools for girls exclusively, containing
about 500 pupils;—all under the care of the American mission, and supported at its expense. During the year, there was a temporary suspension of a part of the schools in the city, and some of the teachers left the employment of the mission in consequence of the offence which they took on being required to stand, in time of public prayer in the chapel. Their places were soon supplied by others, who submitted to the new regulation; and the result of the whole was deemed auspicious.

At the commencement of the present year, the number of schools for boys was increased to 19; containing about 1,100 pupils. Eight of these were in Bombay, and eleven on the continent. The ten schools for girls are all in the city. At the last intelligence, a report was preparing, on the present state and prospects of the female schools; and to this report, which the missionaries expected to transmit soon, the Committee are referred for a view of this interesting and encouraging part of evangelical operations.

The missionaries express their high gratification that Miss Farrar had been sent to their aid, with special regard to the great work of female education. They anticipate much benefit from her labors, when she shall have acquired a competent knowledge of the Mahratta language. She entered upon the business of preparing herself for usefulness with interest and alacrity; and, so far as she could judge of her future labors, by the present appearance of things, she looked forward with great pleasure to the time, when she could superintend the efforts for elevating the character of the female children and their mothers. No circumstance in the condition of the natives struck her more painfully, than the manifest degradation of her own sex.

The missionaries have established a school, for the instruction of Jewish children in the Hebrew language, at Allebag, on the coast, about thirty miles south of Bombay. It is taught by Samuel, a Jew, who has been for eight years in the service of the mission. From the first introduction of the school system, under the care of this mission, Jewish children have formed a part of the pupils; and, for a time, they were a majority in a particular school. For several years, the Society of Ladies in Boston, for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews, has patronized this branch of instruction, by an annual donation. It is peculiarly pleasing, that a school is now in operation, which will tend toward bringing Jewish families acquainted with the Hebrew New Testament.
MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES. The Brahmins are said to be evidently losing their hold on that portion of the people, which has been taught, and is beginning to read, to reason, and to reflect. Their system will not bear examination, and can be maintained only by flagrant deceit and imposture. Those Europeans, who have resided longest at Bombay, declare that they can clearly see a change working among the people. There is a general expectation among intelligent men of the east, as well as in Europe, and the United States, that when the idolatry and superstition of the brahminical system begins to fall, in any such visible manner as shall attract the attention of the natives extensively, there will be a sudden overthrow of the enormous fabrick. This catastrophe is expected by the mere politician, with almost as much confidence, as by the warmest friend of missions.

The newly arrived missionaries make frequent mention of the evidence, which strikes them from every quarter, that the heathen are exceedingly corrupt and depraved in principle, and incredibly vile and polluted in practice. The various influences, which oppose the progress of the Gospel, are great, and would occasion despondency, if reliance were not placed on the power and promises of God.

The missionaries reiterate their appeal to the Christian public for an additional number of laborers. The Committee hope to send two ordained missionaries to their aid, in the course of the ensuing year, though but one is now engaged for that service.

The account of this mission may be closed by saying, that the progress of true knowledge is very perceptible; that new serious inquirers are frequently seen and heard of; that the attention of those, who begin to inquire, is more deep and thoughtful than heretofore; that the schools are more and more interesting; and that this Board may expect to reap a great harvest in India, if we faint not. It should be remembered, that many causes are now in operation, all tending to the same result. Not only are missionaries from different societies, with their printing, preaching, and schools, holding forth the torch of salvation; but the government, with the schools under its direction, and the seculiar press, with its general intelligence, and the elements of useful knowledge, and the increasing familiarity with Europeans;—all these things are, in a thousand ways, making war upon the consecrated ignorance and folly of thirty centuries. The progress of this change is irresistible, and must be as-
tonishingly great hereafter. How evidently then is it the duty of Christians to increase the impulse already given; and, while they cultivate, in their hearts, feelings of entire reliance upon God, and universal good will to men, how desirable is it, that their hands should be employed in every benevolent agency.

II. CEYLON.

The period embraced by the present Report extends from March 5, 1828, to Jan. 26, 1829.

TILLIPALLY.

Rev. Henry Woodward, Missionary; Mrs. Woodward.

Timothy Dwight, Native Teacher in the Preparatory School, and Preacher among the People; Moottoo, Teacher of the Higher Tamul Classes; Valupodean, Tamul Writer; Jordan Lodge, Principal Superintendent of the Free Schools; Cyrus Mann and Devasagayam, Assistant Superintendents and Examiners; Seth Payson, Assistant Teacher in Tamul and English Writing; Michael B. Latimer, Assistant Teacher; Charles Hodge, Azel Backus, Cyrus Kingsbury, and Paramantee, Catechists, Distributors of Tracts and Exhorters.

There are doubtless other assistant teachers in the preparatory school; but their names have not been communicated.

As the health of Mr. Woodward failed in the early part of last year, it was thought expedient, that he and Mrs. Woodward should reside some time on the high grounds of the neighboring continent. They left the station, therefore, about the last of April, 1828, and had not returned, though they were expected, at the latest dates. Mr. Winslow accompanied them to the continent, and nearly to the place, whither Mr. Woodward went for a temporary residence. The party landed at Negapatam, where they were treated with great kindness and attention by Mr. Mowatt, a Wesleyan missionary, who has the care of six schools, into which he has introduced Christian lessons. At this place and several others on the continent, Mr. Winslow found openings for the distribution of an immense number of books and tracts, were they only furnished by the liberality of the Christian public.
At Tanjore, the missionaries became acquainted with the venerable Mr. Kohloff, and visited the native Christians under his care. They proceeded to Trichinopoly, whence Mr. Woodward went to the Nielgherry hills, and Mr. Winslow returned to Ceylon.

The Preparatory School at this station contained 100 boys, at the commencement of the present year, beside 20 day scholars; that is, as the Committee understand the term, scholars who live with their parents, but attend school with the boarding pupils. At the return of the day for admitting boys, in October last, no less than 200 candidates for admission appeared, and were clamorously urged upon the missionaries by their respective parents and friends. Less than a quarter of that number could be accommodated for trial; and not more than 30 could be taken as permanent boarders, at the expense of the mission. Some would be supported in part by their parents. The eagerness of parents to obtain, for their children, admission into this school, compared with the former apathy on the subject of education, and the former aversion of the people to intercourse with the missionaries, shows a great change in the state of public feeling on that subject.

The free schools appear to be in a flourishing state. In September, 1828, there were 705 boys, and 150 girls belonging to these schools; and, in December, 876 boys, and 175 girls. Increase during three months, 171 boys and 25 girls. Of these 1,051 children, 840 attended the monthly examination. There were about 170 readers, and 89 had finished the larger catechism.

Thirty-seven natives have been admitted to the church, from the inhabitants near the station, since its establishment. Of these, two have died, and two have been excluded.

A few schoolmasters and other adults appear to be seriously inquiring what they shall do to be saved; and of three or four Mr. Spaulding, (who had the care of this station, during Mr. Woodward’s absence,) entertained hopes. Light is evidently diffused among the people; but, as Mr. Spaulding justly observes, the descent of the Holy Spirit is the thing principally needed.
Gabriel Tissera, Native Preacher.

Samuel Worcester, Assistant Teacher; Justin Edwards, Teacher of Geography, &c.; John Codman, Teacher of Arithmetic; John Griswold, Israel W. Putnam, S. Church, and J. Matthew, Teachers of various Branches; George Dashiel, Teacher of Arithmetic and of Tamul Grammar to select youths in the Free Schools.

Some of these assistant teachers are studying theology; and others are expected to occupy permanently the stations, which they now hold. Melancthon Whelpley, who was mentioned as a teacher, in the last Report, is settled as a physician and surgeon, having been instructed by Dr. Scudder for several years. Nathaniel Niles is studying theology in a class with others. He spends part of his time in teaching the children of the missionaries.

The annual examination of the Mission Seminary, which was held in September of last year, was attended by Chief Justice Ottley, and other gentlemen of distinction, as previous examinations had been. The Chief Justice addressed the school with the same kindness, and manifested the same confidence in its utility, as heretofore.

A class of 15 left the Seminary after the examination, and a class of 29 had entered from the Preparatory School. Thus the number of students in the regular classes had experienced a considerable increase. Three had taken dismissions from other classes, leaving the whole number in the Seminary 78.

Mr. Meigs, in his last letter, says, in reference to this institution: "The Seminary is rising, and we believe it is fast gaining the notice and the regard of the natives, and of those Europeans in the country, who are favorable to the missionary cause."

The expense of the buildings for the Seminary, down to the commencement of the present year, is about $6,000; and the additional expense, necessary to finish Ottley Hall, was estimated at $1,250. There would then be decent accommodations for 100 students. Should the number be increased beyond that limit, additional rooms for study would be needed.

The Committee have reason to believe, that good judgment and economy have been exhibited in the erection of buildings, and in the general management of the institution.

The philosophical apparatus, which was obtained from England at some expense, enables the teachers to show many things to the pupils and other natives, which please and instruct them, by the
evidence of their own eyes, that various propositions in the sciences, concerning which they were ready to doubt, are still true. The curiosity of the more learned natives in the district begins to be excited, and the effect of the different kinds of teaching now in operation cannot be otherwise than great.

OODOOVILLE.

Rev. Miron Winslow, Missionary; Mrs. Winslow.
Asa McFarland, Native Catechist; R. W. Bailey, Teacher of Arithmetic and Geography; Charles A. Goodrich, John B. Frazier, and John B. Lawrence, Teachers in various Departments.

The boarding school for girls, which had been under the care of Mrs. Spaulding at Manepy for several years, was removed back to Oodooville, on account of Mr. Spaulding's taking Mr. Woodward's place at Tillipally. The number of pupils, in December last, was 37. Five of the girls were members of the church, and two others were hopefully pious.

Two free schools had been transferred to other stations. Sixteen remained, in which were about 700 boys and 120 girls, at the beginning of last year.

Once a week Mr. Winslow spends four or five hours in hearing the recitations of a theological class, consisting of 18 or 20 young men, who assemble for this purpose from different stations. A select school of boys from the free schools, is formed, and taught by Bailey. The number of pupils is 35.

PANDITERIPO.

Rev. John Scudder, M. D. Missionary; Mrs. Scudder.
Martin Tullar, Native Medical Assistant; Samuel Willis, T. W. Coe, and Sinnatampe, Native Assistants.

Dr. Scudder has distributed many tracts, and about 300 portions of Scripture, among the people to whom he has access. Many opportunities are afforded to him and his assistants of communicating religious truth to Catholics. They generally receive portions of the Scriptures with eagerness. They are ready, also, to read tracts. On this account, Dr. Scudder prepares short pieces, on the more obvious errors of the Romish Church, and gets them printed. He thinks that much good has already been done in that way.
Several persons are mentioned, (one a man of 64,) as having been baptized within the year; and one of the young church members has been excluded.

Much evangelical labor has been bestowed, by Dr. Scudder and his assistants, upon a village called Santillipay, which is eight miles from the station. Divine truth seems to have made an impression upon the minds of a considerable number. A little Christian congregation has been formed, the basis of which, as contained in a written compact, is as follows:

1. "We renounce all trust in Paramaservun and other false gods and idols. We believe in Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons in one God.

2. "We promise that we will not go to heathen temples, nor conform to the other vain ceremonies common among the heathen. We believe in Christ only, as the Saviour of sinners.

3. "We promise, that we will abstain from work on the Sabbath; that we will attend the house of God on that day to hear his word."

To these articles, eight natives, who are in no ways connected with the mission, have subscribed their names. Four of them are heads of families.

With those who sign the articles, the members of the church enter into reciprocal engagements.

The finest school, under the care of this station, is the New York Spring school, which contains 50 girls, and is taught by a pious native of great promise. It is in the village above-mentioned. The free schools are kept up, as usual, though somewhat reduced in number for want of funds.

MANEPY.

Rev. Levi Spaulding, Missionary; Mrs. Spaulding.

The names of the native assistants at this station have not been mentioned in the correspondence. R. W. Bailey teaches arithmetic and geography here, as well as at Oodooville.

Although Mr. Spaulding changed his residence to Tillipally, in consequence of Mr. Woodward's absence, it is thought proper to retain his name in connection with this station, till permanent arrangements shall be made.
Mr. Spaulding went to Manepy as his station, Aug. 25, 1821, and left it Aug. 25, 1828, having resided there just seven years. Mr. Winslow had previously organized the station, and established two or three free schools, in addition to one or two previously established in connection with other stations, but transferred to this. There are now fourteen free schools; seven for boys and seven for girls. Number of pupils, 342 boys, 269 girls.

Almost two years passed away before any native gave evidence of conversion. Since that time, twenty-one have been admitted to the church; and one old man died while a candidate for admission.

After the removal of Mr. Spaulding, a weekly visitation was made by Mr. Winslow, at which the pupils of the schools, who could read well, were accustomed to assemble in one place, and recite what they had learned, particularly their religious lessons.

**GENERAL STATE OF THE MISSION.**

The exact number of admissions to the church, during the period now under review, the Committee are not able to state. It was small, however, and the apparent conversions have not been numerous. Still there have been encouragements of this sort; and the preaching in villages is not without its effect.

The members of the church generally continue to give good evidence of their sincerity. Indeed, the friends of missions would be much animated in their benevolent exertions, could they behold the great change, which Christianity is capable of effecting in the character and conduct of individuals, who had lived under the besetting influence of idolatry.

The preparation and distribution of books is now become an important object of the mission; and there seems to be no limit to the prosecution of this work, on the neighboring continent; and none in Jaffna, till the whole population shall have been actually supplied. Thus a boundless field is opened for the operations of Christian enterprise.

The whole number of schools and pupils cannot be given exactly. This part of the stated operations was somewhat diminished for the want of funds. The missionaries were limited, as to the amount for which they might draw upon the agents of the Board in Calcutta; and the necessary expenses of other parts of missionary service made it requisite to retrench somewhere. A part of the free
schools could be suspended with less permanent injury, than would follow a retrenchment in any other quarter. Several of these schools were transferred to the care of the station of Nellore, which is under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society. The diminution of pupils in free schools, under the care of the American mission, (judging from the returns from three stations out of five,) is about one sixth of the whole, leaving in schools of this kind about 3,600 children, beside 210 in the boarding schools.

A very happy union subsists among the missionaries, of different denominations, who are brought into the vicinity of each other in Ceylon, as well as among those, who labor upon the continent. Mutual consultations, in regard to books, tracts, schools, preaching, and missionary labor generally, are held between the American, the Wesleyan, and the Episcopal missionaries, in Jaffna; and all are encouraged in their work, by these habits of kind and friendly intercourse.

III. WESTERN ASIA.

The countries around the Mediterranean, and accessible from its shores, will ultimately present most important and promising fields of missionary labor. Some delay must be experienced from the war, in which the Turkish empire is now engaged; and there may be temporary disappointments from other causes. But there can be no doubt that Protestant Christendom should stand ready to enter at every proper avenue, and to engage, so far as may be practicable, in every kind of evangelical exertion.

MALTA.

Rev. Isaac Bird, Missionary; Mrs. Bird.
Rev. William Goodell, Missionary; Mrs. Goodell.
Rev. Eli Smith, Missionary.
Mr. Homan Hallock, Printer; Mrs. Hallock.

It was mentioned in the last Report, that Mr. Temple had just returned to this country. He has been employed, the year past, principally in pleading the cause of missions in our cities and towns, and in attending the meetings of Auxiliary Societies as an agent of the Board. In this character, and as an advocate for the relief of nations, suffering under the effects of deplorable ignorance, super-
stition and wickedness, which he had himself witnessed, he was everywhere received with Christian affection, and heard with attention and respect. It is not too much to say, that the impression left by his personal character, and by the statements which he is enabled to make, is in a high degree favorable to the missionary cause.

Beside laboring in behalf of the Board, Mr. Temple has rendered very acceptable aid to some of his brethren in the ministry, by preaching the Gospel to their congregations. There is reason to believe, that he has, in this way, gathered some fruit unto eternal life.

The Committee have long been of opinion, that the visits of missionaries to their native country, when made for good and substantial reasons, are productive of permanent benefit; not only by increasing the amount of effort for the heathen, but by the salutary influence brought to bear upon the state of religion at home.

Messrs. Bird, Goodell, and Smith, having been obliged to leave Syria, as was stated in the last Report, in consequence of the confusion and alarm occasioned by the present war, employed themselves principally, during the latter half of the year 1828, in making further acquisition of eastern languages, and in preparing for the press, and carrying through it, a variety of useful publications. For this purpose, and for the repose to be enjoyed under a regular government, they found Malta a very seasonable retreat. On comparing the state of things there with what was the state of things five years before, they saw that the Romish priesthood had been deprived of much power, and was reduced, in civil matters, to the level of other men. The priests were made amenable to the ordinary tribunals of justice; and the churches were no longer permitted to be the sanctuaries for the most horrid and abominable crimes. It is to be regretted, however, that spiritual religion seems to be making very little progress in Malta. There is some accession to the number of devout soldiers, but the number of pious officers is less than it was a few years ago.

The communications received from the missionaries during the past year, giving an account of the latter part of their residence in Syria, is replete with proofs of most appalling depravity, as pervading all classes of society, and every sect of professed Christians. Enough is known of religion to leave some impression upon the minds
of the people, that lying, theft, lewdness, and murder are not exactly right; but there is no such thing to be found as an enlightened conscience, or a sense of sin as odious in the sight of God. There is no principle, acting as a moral restraint, and preventing the commission of crimes. The blessed Gospel is so perverted and abused, as to have become an oppressive mass of forms and ceremonies, not even professing to reach the heart, or amend the life. Considering what Palestine and Asia Minor once were, at some periods of their history respectively, there is not, perhaps, a more afflicting and melancholy spectacle upon earth, than their present condition affords. The amazing sinfulness of sin—the enormous wickedness of which men are capable—is here exhibited in a thousand disgusting modes, by professors of Christianity, on the very spot where Christianity first arose. This fact alone would prove the utter hopelessness of the awful ruin into which sin has plunged mankind, unless a plan of deliverance existed, by which divine influence is to subdue the lawless passions, and turn the heart from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God. Enough has been seen already to show, that the force of truth will be sufficient, with the promised blessing of heaven, to accomplish that glorious change, which is so infinitely desirable, and for the want of which, the ancient land of promise mourns bitterly. Whenever the despotic institutions of these countries shall be so shaken, as to permit the publication of the Gospel by preaching and the press, it cannot be doubted, that a mighty revolution will soon be experienced.

From letters received at Malta it would seem, that the few hopeful converts, who were left at Beyroot, remained steadfast; and it may be inferred, that a considerable impression in favor of real religion was made upon the minds of others, who observed the character and conduct of the missionaries, during a residence there of five years.

It has been reported, that Asaad Esh Shidiak died in the cruel confinement to which he had been subjected. The report had been contradicted, and the fact was not known. From all the accounts, however, it might be concluded, that the terrible sufferings, which a profession of the truth brought upon him, had not compelled him to renounce it. His brother Pharez, being in imminent danger of a consumption, left Malta for Alexandria, where he has since been taken into the service of the Pasha, in connection with translations and the press. It is known, that this ruler has many persons in
his employment, Europeans and Asiatics, Christians and Mahommedans, (or, at least, descendants of nominally Christian and Mahommedan families,) engaged in various literary pursuits, which he thinks will confer a lustre on his government. It is not improbable, that his liberal measures on this subject may be ultimately conducive to the extension of the Gospel.

The attainments of the missionaries in the languages, to which they have paid particular attention, have become such as to afford them great promise of future usefulness. Mr. Bird now preaches and writes in Arabic, which is far the most difficult language spoken in that part of Asia, where his labors are specially needed. Mr. Smith has made very respectable proficiency in the same language. During his residence in Egypt and Syria, he found much better helps for acquiring the language, than could be procured in Europe. Mr. Goodell has been devoted to the Turkish, with a special view to furnishing books and tracts for the Armenians, by whose agency it is hoped that light may be extensively diffused in the western and central parts of Asia.

As soon as public affairs will admit, Mr. Bird is desirous of returning to Beyroot, with an associate from among new missionaries to be sent abroad. Mr. Abbot, the British consul, is about going thither by the way of Constantinople, and it is possible that Mr. Bird may think it expedient to go also, and expect an associate to join him afterwards.

It is contemplated, also, that Mr. Goodell, with a new associate, will take up his residence either at Smyrna, or at some other place in the vast region, where the Turkish language is the great medium of communication. Before such a measure shall be adopted, however, it is not improbable that Mr. Goodell and Mr. Smith may take a journey into Armenia, or as far in that direction as may be practicable, with a view to ascertain what can be done immediately to promote the influence of the Gospel among the natives of the country extending northeast from Palestine to the Caspian sea. In all these prospective arrangements, it becomes the missionaries and the Christian public to remember, that the affairs of this part of the world are in a very uncertain state, and that great events may soon be expected to develope themselves, on a theatre more distinguished in the history of mankind, than any other spot upon the globe.
The Press. By an exact account of the operations of the American Mission Press at Malta, from their commencement in July 1822 to Dec. 31, 1828, it appears that 124 books and tracts were printed; viz. 72 in Modern Greek, 47 in Italian, and five in Armenian Turkish. The number of copies was 217,850, and of pages 7,852,200. The average number of pages in a copy was 36. Some of the books, however contained 200 and 300 pages; and several works of great value are found in the list. It is most delightful to behold such books as the Pilgrim's Progress, the Saint's Rest, the Touchstone of Sincerity, Littleton's Conversion of St. Paul, issuing in Modern Greek, from an American press, established at the most favorable place for operations of this kind; and such works as Scott's Force of Truth, Porteous's Evidences, the Life of God in the Soul of Man, and Horne's Authenticity of the Old and New Testament, issuing in two languages, Modern Greek, and Italian, and circulating in countries around the Mediterranean. Nor is it less interesting to see the best elementary school-books, fraught with lessons of heavenly wisdom, and such tracts as the Dairyman's Daughter, the Bible above all Price, Payson's Address to Seamen, the Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, and many more, relating to the nature of true religion, the worth of the soul, the danger of delay, and the value of the Sabbath, all going forth, in many directions, to enlighten and bless mankind.

Since the date last mentioned, viz. during the first half of the present year, the printing and distribution seem to have been carried on with increasing vigor. It may be presumed, that a vast field for the circulation of books will be opened among the Greeks, in every place where they are to be found; but especially upon the continent, and among the islands, of liberated Greece. Incalculable good may result to the rising generation from the distribution of school books of a proper kind. A sanctified impulse may thus be given to the whole process of education. The Committee have felt it an imperious duty, therefore, to direct that a very liberal use should be made of the press in this particular branch of its operations.

Carabet, the Armenian, has revised the translations, corrected the proof-sheets, and given Mr. Smith instructions in Turkish. He is an exceedingly careful, and, so far as his knowledge of the language extends, an exceedingly accurate corrector of the press.

Wortabet has spent his time in translating, except for six weeks, while he was suffering with the ophthalmia.
Nicholas Petrokokino, a Greek youth, who spent four years in America, under the patronage of the Board, assists in the Modern Greek department. He is a very respectable young man, and takes a pleasing interest in his business.

These three individuals are employed in the work of translating and correcting the press, have regular stipends, and are supported from the printing fund.

The appearance of the books, issuing from the Malta press, is far superior to any printing, which the Committee have seen, executed at other presses in and around the Mediterranean. The tracts in Armeno-Turkish, especially, are examples of neat workmanship, which are rarely equalled in any part of the world. The fount of types, with which this printing is accomplished, was procured at Paris, by the avails of donations, which were solicited in France by Mr. King, before his return to America. The fount of Arabic types, for which he was enabled by the generosity of Englishmen to make provision in London, was completed early in February last, and we may hope it is in use, at the present moment, in striking off Arabic translations of the same excellent tracts, which have already been mentioned.

On looking back to the day, when the mission press at Malta was established by the enlarged liberality of a few individuals, the most pleasing and encouraging reflections fill the mind. Already, in consequence of this effort, multitudes of the best and most interesting compositions, which the sanctified literature of Christendom can furnish, have been put into the hands of shrewd and intelligent and inquisitive persons, speaking various languages, and descended from the celebrated nations of antiquity. It is impossible, according to what may be called the laws of Providence, but that great consequences should result from this commencing series of exertions. During the year to come, however, this fund, so generously raised, and so auspiciously expended, will have accomplished its immediate work; that is, will have become exhausted. It will be incumbent, therefore, on the Christian community at large to provide such ample means, for the general expenditures of the Board, as shall permit a large appropriation, if necessary, to be made for the diffusion of knowledge in this most easy and practicable method.

English missionary societies have printing establishments at Malta and in the Ionian islands. They are all applied to the same classes of objects, and will all conduce to the same end—the instruc-
tion and salvation of the ignorant and perishing. There has uniformly been a kind co-operation between Protestant missionaries, of different denominations, and the missionaries sent forth by this Board; and this co-operation has been felt especially, in the business of translations and printing. Of the 72 publications in Modern Greek, fourteen, including some of the largest and most important, were furnished by Mr. Wilson, of the London Missionary Society, who bore half the expense of the editions, and took half the copies. It may be expected, that a similar union of knowledge, skill, and pecuniary resources will be common, as the missionary work proceeds.

AGENCY OF MR. ANDERSON.

For several years past, there has been a growing conviction in the minds of American Christians, that they have a special duty to perform, in regard to the moral cultivation of Greece, and of those countries to which the Greeks have access. It has been hoped and believed, that, with the co-operation of our trans-atlantic brethren, aided by the inquisitive and enterprising spirit of the inhabitants, we might, in some good measure, supply the necessary materials for a great national improvement in knowledge and religion. Among the sources of opposition to such improvement would be found, as was supposed, ignorance, superstition, and a prejudice in favor of ancient abuses. How far the expected opposition would be controlled by the civil government, or what protection and facilities would be afforded, could not be known without a far more thorough investigation than had yet taken place. It seemed very desirable, therefore, that accurate information, on several important points, should be obtained, before plans were formed involving great expense, and missionaries were sent forth to a particular field, of great promise indeed, but as yet covered with obscurity in several most essential respects.

It was considered important, also, that a full communication should be had with the missionaries at Malta, on subjects relating to evangelical exertions in that part of the world generally; including the management of the press, the number and qualifications of missionaries needed, and the general economy of missions.

A special agency to the Mediterranean was, for these and various other reasons, thought expedient. The advantages to be derived from having one of the individuals employed at the Missionary
Rooms perform this agency, were so obvious and unquestionable, that the Committee appointed the Rev. Rufus Anderson, Assistant Secretary, to the service.

Having received the necessary instructions, Mr. Anderson embarked from Boston, about the close of November. The principal topics of instruction related to his intercourse with the missionaries, the assurances to be given them, the inquiries to be made of them, consultations to be held with them, and the results of their experience to be obtained;—to his intercourse with the government of Greece, in the whole of which the utmost frankness was enjoined, and in the progress of which it was expected that the views of the President in regard to education, freedom of religion, and the agency of foreigners in these things, would be fully ascertained;—to his intercourse with missionaries from other societies and with Greek ecclesiastics;—and to his investigations respecting the state of morals, education, the rank and influence of the clergy, the female character, the employments of the people, and the manner in which the unadorned truth of the Gospel would be received. These various topics were ramified into a great number of specific inquiries, to which, it is hoped, particular answers may be obtained.

Mr. Anderson arrived at Malta on the first of January;—was obliged to spend several days in quarantine;—had much agreeable intercourse with the American missionaries;—frequently saw, and conversed with, missionaries from the great English societies; came to conclusions, so far as was then practicable, as to the best manner of disposing of the resources within our reach, for the benefit of the people around the Mediterranean;—left Malta for the Ionian islands, about the last of February;—visited Corfu, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante, in company with Mr. Smith, (who left the American mission press to the charge of Mr. Goodell,) and with Mr. Robertson, the missionary from the Episcopal church in the United States;—had the pleasure of meeting Professor Bambas at Corfu, and Mr. Lowndes, of the London Missionary Society;—made the necessary inquiries, in regard to the state of things at these islands;—and left them for the Morea, about the middle of April, the uncommonly tempestuous weather not permitting an earlier journey by land.

Messrs. Anderson and Smith crossed the Morea to Egina, keeping along the south shore of the gulf of Lepanto. Mr. Robertson took a different route, but arrived at the same place, nearly at the same time. Mr. King was at Egina, waiting the arrival of his
American brother, with whom he took sweet counsel. The missionaries were kindly received by the government, and obtained facilities for visiting such other places, as were judged important to be seen. The last letter from Mr. Anderson, which has reached this country, was dated near Argos, in the Morea, May 28th. He was then in good health; but had not time to make full communications. He then hoped to be in Boston about the first of November. He expected to visit Smyrna; and, if circumstances favored, to take a short voyage to Salonica.

Soon after Mr. Anderson left Malta for Greece, Mr. Bird commenced an exploring visit to the coast of Africa. For this service, his knowledge of Arabic was a great qualification. He will be able, after seeing Tripoli and some other important places, to judge whether the time has arrived for direct missionary effort in that quarter.

It is the design of the Committee, that Mr. Smith should have the permanent superintendence of the press in the Mediterranean; except so far as he may be necessarily called away on important travelling agencies, and on a visit to the United States, which the interests of the Board will require that he should make, in the course of a few years.

Mr. Brewer resigned his connection with the Board in November last, and his resignation was accepted by the Committee.

IV. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The period embraced by the present Report is twelve months and a half, from Dec. 19th, 1827, to Jan. 2nd, 1829.

The reinforcement, which sailed from Boston Nov. 3, 1817, landed at Honolulu on the last day of March following. The voyage was, on many accounts, favorable; but the missionaries suffered severely, as a consequence of the captain of the ship failing to comply with the contract of the owners. By this contract, according to its true intent and proper meaning, the cook and steward of the ship were to perform those services, which are usually done for passengers on board ship, and the necessary table furniture was to be furnished. But no sooner was the ship at sea, than the missionaries were required to perform all the duties of steward for themselves,
and to furnish their own table with necessary utensils, for neither of which exigencies were they at all prepared.

On learning these facts, the Committee felt it to be their duty to expose the conduct of the captain, by publishing an account of it in the Missionary Herald. The accuracy of this account was denied by him, on his return to this country in May last. The Committee have no reason to think, on re-examining the matter, that any injustice was done to the captain by their publication; on the contrary, they believe, that if all the circumstances of the case were known to the Christian public, there would be but one opinion on the subject among men of decency and honor; and that opinion would be, that a gross imposition had been practised upon the missionaries. The committee are more and more convinced, that we must rely very much upon the press for the vindication of missionaries and the recently converted heathen from calumny, abuse, and oppression. Indeed, had it not been for the press, it is far from certain, that direct violence would not have been offered to the missionaries at Honoruru, by abandoned men from England and America, who have, in numerous instances, and with indications of the most malignant feelings, threatened death to Mr. Bingham and Mr. Richards, if not to the missionaries generally. The two great restraints, in such cases, have been the attachment of the natives to the missionaries, and the fear of exposure in this country and Great Britain. But there can be no adequate exposure without the press. For even if a missionary should be murdered in the most atrocious manner, it would be impossible, if there were no press to investigate the matter, for the public to know the real state of the case. It would be the interest of so many to cover up the crime, and it would be so easy to obtain mendacious letter-writers and perjured witnesses, that no public investigation would ever accomplish any thing, without the aid of the press. Notwithstanding the monstrous abuses, to which this engine is liable, when directed by men of corrupt minds, yet the history of the world, since the invention of printing, and especially the experience of the present day, warrant the conclusion, that the press, under the influence of Christian principle, is to exert a most beneficent agency in disenchanting mankind from superstition, and banishing first from society, and ultimately from the world, those vices and crimes, which are so forcibly described in the Scriptures, as the works of darkness. But, in order to accomplish all this, it must speak boldly, plainly, and perseveringly,
though considerately and temperately, against wickedness in high places and low places; and those presses which are particularly connected with the religious charities of the day, must not shrink from exposing the nature, design, and mischievous tendency of open opposition of the Gospel. Nothing should be said, or written, however, which is inconsistent with compassion for the guilty, nor with the sincere desire that they may be brought to repentance.

The missionaries of the reinforcement found the circumstances of the mission more encouraging, than they had anticipated. They were cordially received by their brethren in the field, and by the chiefs and people of the islands. The king and other chiefs wrote them letters of congratulation on their arrival; and many thanks have been expressed, by the principal persons in authority, for the kindness of the Christian people of this country, as evinced by sending them new teachers. Nor do they fail to mention, on every suitable occasion, their wish to have a further increase of their number.

HONORORU.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Missionary; Mrs. Bingham.
Rev. Ephraim W. Clark, Missionary; Mrs. Clark.
Mr. Levi Chamberlain, Superintendent of Secular Concerns; Mrs. Chamberlain.
Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, Physician; Mrs. Judd.
Mr. Stephen Shepard, Printer; Mrs. Shepard.
Miss Mary Ward.

The four natives, who accompanied the reinforcement, were advised to engage in the following employments, the missionaries having considered their respective cases; viz. Phelps to get medical knowledge, under the direction of Dr. Judd, and thus to become able to relieve the temporal sufferings of his countrymen; Tahiti to work in the printing department; Mills to remove to Maui, with a view to be employed in teaching; and Tyler to work at the trade of a shoemaker, which he had learned in America. On this plan, they may be industrious and useful; and three of them may be considered as helpers, in the great design of evangelizing their countrymen.

Mr. Clark, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee, and with the advice of his brethren, directs a part of his labors to
the instruction of American seamen in religion, so far as they can be induced to attend his preaching on the Sabbath, and so far as they afford him an opportunity, in other ways. The great majority of the seamen, who visit these islands, are not inclined to come within the reach of the Gospel; but some of them are willing to hear public preaching, and a few give evidence of piety. Three ship-masters were in port together, who took the part of most decided friends of the mission. One of them had become experimentally acquainted with religion, as he hoped, on his passage from America. Instances of this sort are greatly cheering to the heart of a missionary, in any part of the world.

The attention of the natives, who reside at or near this station, to preaching and to schools, is less general than at other stations in the Sandwich islands; though it is probably greater even here, than at any other missionary station in the world, except in the islands of the Pacific, and on the western coast of Africa. The reason why the schools at Honoruru, and the public preaching, are less attended than at the other stations, is, the baleful influence of foreigners, which received so calamitous an impulse from the visit of the Dolphin.

Some progress is making by the chiefs, in the administration of justice on Christian principles. A case of homicide occurred last autumn, which was followed by a more formal trial, than had ever before taken place. Kaahumanu appointed a jury of twelve men to sit upon the case, at the head of which she placed Laanui, a very respectable chief. Malice prepense was clearly proved; but the jury doubted whether the culprit intended to kill, or only to wound and maim the object of his vengeance. Judgment had not been pronounced, when the account was written. Under the influence of the Gospel, several tribes of men, recently heathen, are rising into civilization, and establishing a system of regular jurisprudence. The spectacle is an interesting one to all accurate observers of human affairs; but especially to those, who look to the Gospel, as the great source of civil liberty, and the only adequate guaranty of well regulated society.

Mr. Shepard entered with zeal and spirit into the business of the printing department. Two presses were in operation a great part of the time. In nine months before September of last year, 51,900 copies of hymn-books, portions of Scripture, and tracts were printed, containing 46 pages, on an average, or 2,417,900 pages in
the whole. The multiplication of books was still greater afterwards. Four natives were employed in the printing office, and were able to perform the ordinary work very well. It was estimated that 600 reams of paper could be printed there in a year, which would afford 22,000 volumes of 300 pages each, or 800,000 tracts of eight pages. The Committee are happy to add, that they have shipped for the islands more than 600 reams of paper within the year past; and they have the gratification of saying also, that the American Bible Society has, at their request, printed 15,000 copies of the Gospel of Matthew, in a translation, which was prepared by the missionaries, and sent to this country. The Committee have also printed, at the expense of the Board, the Gospels of Mark and John, which were prepared and transmitted in the same manner. These portions of Scripture were carried through the press by Mr. Loomis, who is familiarly acquainted with the language, having been the printer of this mission. They were sent from the islands, with the particular view of having them printed under his direction. Thus, by keeping the press at work on the spot, and getting a part of the translations printed in America, the hope is entertained, that these islanders, may be speedily supplied with as many books, as their necessities require. They are now extremely eager to supply themselves with every thing which is published in their language. They read every new page with great interest, and give as much proof of understanding what they read, as is given by the mass of the people in any country. The word of God, whether read or preached, produces the same effects upon them, as upon other men. Some of these effects are, a conviction that the Scriptures are the word of God, a deep sense of the evil of sin, a desire to be delivered from the guilt and condemnation of sin, joy and peace in believing, and hope of final salvation.

The Gospel of Luke was printed at the islands. The edition was commenced with 10,000 copies, and afterwards enlarged to 20,000. The hymn-book, containing 35 new hymns, had been published, in a fourth edition. This is greatly desired by the people, so that no person, who has learned to read, or is even beginning to learn, is willing to be without a copy.

The Acts and the Epistles, and some parts of Genesis and of the Psalms, had been assigned for translation to different members of the mission, and much progress was made in the work; which, as the
Committee hope and believe, will not be suspended, till the Bible complete is in the hands of the natives.

WAIMEA.

Rev. Samuel Whitney, Missionary; Mrs. Whitney.
Rev. Peter J. Gulick, Missionary; Mrs. Gulick.
Miss Maria C. Ogden.

This station is in the island of Tauai, and had been necessarily relinquished for a year or more previously to the arrival of the reinforcement. Arrangements were made for Mr. Whitney's return, as speedily as possible after the accession of the new missionaries; and he was soon joined by Mr. Gulick and his wife and Miss Ogden. The old governor Kaikioeva was delighted with the renewal of direct missionary labor and with the arrival of additional teachers. It is surprising that he and his wife had been able to do so much, as they had actually done, in the absence of Mr. Whitney, to preserve good order among the people, and to give them a favorable inclination toward the instructions, which they were hoping to receive.

This island has not yet been brought so thoroughly under the influence of the school-system as some others; but the cause of education, and of civilization generally, is rapidly advancing.

LAHAINA.

Rev. William Richards, Missionary; Mrs. Richards.
Rev. Lorrin Andrews, Missionary; Mrs. Andrews.
Rev. Jonathan S. Green, Missionary; Mrs. Green.
Stephen Pupuhi and Tana, Native Assistants.

In the Report of last year, Robert Hawaii was mentioned as a native assistant. He was one of the young men, who sailed with the reinforcement of 1822, and who was then a professor of religion. On his return to his native land, he was faithful and useful, and became increasingly so till his death, which took place in the summer of 1828. He had been married for some years to a very amiable young native, whose manners had received much cultivation in a mission family. She died about the same time with her husband. Both left an excellent character.

Mr. Green is placed under the station of Lahaina, because he had resided there several months previous to the last intelligence.
He is not, however, definitely fixed at any place; but will employ himself, with the advice of his brethren, in such a manner as will promise most for the cause, till it shall have been ascertained whether he can advantageously visit the N. W. Coast. This question appeared quite doubtful.

The time of the newly arrived missionaries was of course much devoted to the acquisition of the language; and there was a fair prospect, that they would soon be able to render important assistance, both in preaching and in the translations. For this latter purpose some of them, perhaps all, were paying special attention to the languages, in which the Scriptures were originally written.

During the summer of last year, a tour of inspection and preaching was made by the missionaries, and some of the principal chiefs, around Maui, and the smaller islands Ranai, Morokai, and Kahulawe, in its immediate vicinity. Messrs. Richards, Andrews, and Green, accompanied by the princess, made the circuit of Maui, in the month of August. The account, which they have transmitted, speaks of the natural aspect of the country, the soil, the productions, the number and behavior of the people in the villages, and their general readiness to hear the Gospel. Schools were found and examined in almost every place. In one small district, more than 800 scholars were examined; and at another place nearly a thousand. The missionaries saw much of the misery and degradation of the people, and much of their desire to improve, and of their capacity for improvement.

The next month Messrs. Andrews and Green, accompanied by two native chiefs, traversed the island of Morokai, which they supposed to contain about 5,000 inhabitants. Of these they found a thousand to be learners in schools, nearly all of whom could read. This island was never before visited by a missionary, except that Mr. Chamberlain once landed, but made no stay, and gave no instruction. Yet here the wonderful spectacle is presented of one fifth of the people being actual attendants at school, and under the instruction of individuals of their countrymen, who knew not a letter in the alphabet, only a few years ago, but who had themselves recently learned from the missionaries in another island, and had thus become able to teach such as knew less than they. In this manner, the whole population of an island will be prepared to read the word of God, as soon as it can be put into their hands, which we may expect will very speedily be the case. Such speci-
mens of improvement, it is believed, were never witnessed, except in the islands of the Pacific.

The above-mentioned tour of inspection enabled the missionaries to give a more accurate statement of pupils in the schools, and the progress of instruction, than had been practicable, at any former period. They numbered 225 schools, in which were actually present, at the examinations, 5,039 males and 5,204 females, which is 10,243 in the whole. Of this number more than 6,000 could read, and more than 1,000 could write. There were absent 2,715 learners, who were reported as belonging to the schools. Thus 12,956 were found belonging to the schools, out of a population of about 37,000. This was the state of the schools before the effect of the visitation was felt; but immediately afterwards, so great an impulse was manifest, that 5,000 copies of the elementary sheet, or first book for learners, were demanded for new scholars; and the missionaries thought, at the date of their letter, that 18,000 was less than the full number of enrolled pupils.

Many of the learners, of course, must be adults. Some of them are far advanced in life. There probably is not another community in the world where one half of the population, are enrolled as actual attendants at school, either just learning to read, or having made that valuable acquisition. In the state of New York, about one fourth of the population are found in school, at some periods of the year; and in a few other states the proportion is perhaps a little larger; but nowhere in our own country, and certainly nowhere in Europe, does the number of learners in school approximate very nearly to one third.

It should be understood, that the natives of the Sandwich Islands have as yet acquired only the first elements of knowledge; but, aided by these alone, the mass of the people would soon be able to peruse and understand the Bible. It may be safely said, that any community, in which the Scriptures are habitually read by the people generally, must soon take a respectable standing among civilized nations; and the individual, who has been raised from the depth of heathenism, to such a rank as to read, appreciate and cordially approve the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount, is, as to all practical purposes of living, elevated more than half way to a Bacon or a Newton; and, as to the great event of dying, he is on a level with the wisest and most learned man on earth.
The progress of religion at this place is very encouraging. When Mr. Richards was compelled to visit Honolulu, in the fall of 1827, as a consequence of the outrage of Capt. Clark, which was described in the last Report, the people were very anxious respecting him. His life had been so often and so violently threatened, that many were apprehensive they should never see his face again. On this account they held a special meeting for prayer in his behalf; and little circles were continued for the same purpose till his return. The first morning after his arrival, it was estimated that a thousand natives called to express their friendly salutations, and their joy that he had come back in safety. So strong an attachment to a missionary speaks much in regard to the impression, which religion had made upon the minds of many.

In April of last year, about a thousand individuals, at and near the village, attended regular prayer-meetings and professed to be seeking the salvation of their souls. The missionary could not but hope that many were truly pious; but it was thought best to exercise great caution in admitting to the church. In the preceding month eleven persons, including some high chiefs, were received to the communion.

The regular solemnization of marriages is a pleasing token of the improvement of morals, already consequent upon the introduction of Christianity. Mr. Richards had married 751 couple previously to April 14, 1828. The nature of the marriage vow is fully understood by the people, and the chiefs have made strict laws against its violation. Only two cases of this kind had been discovered; which, considering the former profligacy of the people, is very remarkable. The punishment, inflicted upon delinquents in these cases, would serve to terrify others, and to make the law and the crime generally known. One of them was sentenced to labor on the highways, till a certain amount of work had been performed; and the other, whose delinquency was attended with peculiar aggravations, received judgment to be confined a year in irons.

Strict laws were in existence against the sale of ardent spirits, and were rigidly enforced. A man was tried by the governor, in presence of the king and other chiefs, for having sold a bottle of rum, which must of course have been smuggled. Being found guilty, he was fined $200.

Hoapiri, the governor of Maui, is a very faithful and conscientious ruler; and, according to his means of knowledge, a very wise one.
At the last intelligence, his health was impaired, and his life precarious. His death would be considered a great loss to the mission. The young princess, now in her fifteenth year, retains the same hopeful traits of character, which she so early manifested. Her conduct is consistent with her profession of religion, and she exhibits the most tender concern for the welfare of the people, and especially for those of her own age.

KAIRUA.

Rev. Asa Thurston, Missionary; Mrs. Thurston.
Rev. Artemas Bishop, Missionary.
Miss Delia Stone.

This station suffered a great bereavement by the death of Mrs. Bishop, which took place on the 21st of February 1828, after a distressing illness of six months. She was a woman of many excellent qualities, all of which were consecrated to the service of her Lord. The circumstances of her sickness were such, as called forth much sympathy from the natives. They were greatly affected by her death, which was evidently the occasion of much seriousness and religious inquiry among them. A revival of religion followed. The thought that her dying prayers were offered that they might meet her in heaven was more impressive to their minds, than any argument, or persuasion. In the month after this event took place, the houses of the missionaries were thronged with inquirers, from morning till late at night; and, on every successive day, several presented themselves for the first time as having resolved that they would seek the Lord, and make the salvation of their souls the chief concern.

In April, the number of serious inquirers amounted to not less than two hundred, and the work was still advancing. A striking trait in this revival was the deep sense of sin, which appeared to be general. The people were not backward to confess the enormity of their conduct, in the days of their ignorance. As the light increased, they saw that many things were grossly wicked, on the moral nature of which they formerly never spent a thought.

During the whole summer and autumn, new additions were made to the number of inquirers; but these accessions had nearly ceased in December. A large proportion of those, who were at any time serious, continued to hold on their way, and to give pleasing evidence that a deep and most solemn impression had been made on
their hearts. How many would ultimately give proof of piety the missionaries do not allow themselves to estimate. There seems to be no good reason, why a charitable hope should not be entertained for many. Though the people are in Egyptian darkness on religious subjects, till they begin to listen attentively to the voice of the missionary, yet they then learn the plain truths of Christianity with great rapidity. This is the case of the ignorant and uninstructed, in all parts of the world; and it strikingly shows how well the Bible is adapted to the actual condition of mankind.

The change effected in the morals and manners of those, who have fairly come in contact with the Gospel, is wonderful as well as delightful. In the words of Messrs. Thurston and Bishop: "The furious savage has become the humble follower of the Lamb. The dishonest, the brutalized, the licentious son of earth, has now become the peaceful citizen, and the zealous promoter of order, sobriety, and Christian morality."

In March of last year, six persons from among the natives were admitted to the communion of the church. Their character had long been tried, as this was the first admission of converts at the station. In November, twenty others were admitted to the church, including several individuals of distinction and influence, among whom was Keoua, the wife of the governor, and one of the highest chiefs in the islands. All these twenty-six members have given satisfactory evidence of piety for a full year, and a large proportion of them much longer.

A moral society has been formed for the religious training of the more serious of the people, and as a preservative against their falling away. It meets weekly, on Friday afternoon. The members engage to lead sober and moral lives;—to attend diligently upon the means of grace;—to observe the duty of secret and family prayer;—and to pursue the course of moral and religious improvement. At these meetings, practical subjects are discussed. This association has a powerful effect upon public sentiment, and is fast raising a standard of Christian morals. The number of members, male and female, is between four and five hundred. It is not to be understood, that a majority of these give unequivocal evidence of piety. From the whole number sixty are formed into a select society for more intimate personal examination on the subject of religious experience. The members of the church are included in this number, which is augmented, at the discretion of the missionaries, by small
weekly additions. Associations nearly resembling these are formed at the other stations.

Among the hopeful converts, and the very first fruits of the mission, is Kekupuohi, an aged chief woman, who was one of the wives of the king, that reigned when Capt. Cook first visited the islands. She has learned to read the Scriptures in her native language, though supposed to be nearly 80 years old, and though her natural faculties are much blunted. Her perseverance in learning to read, even after being dissuaded from the attempt by the missionaries, was admirable.

The congregation, very large at the opening of the spacious house of worship, has increased down to the latest date. Many people come regularly seven or eight miles to worship on the Sabbath; and some, from remote parts of the island, have spent several months at this place for the sole purpose of getting religious instruction. During nearly the whole of last year, the great business of the missionaries, after discharging the duties which they owed to their own families, was the communication of oral instruction to individuals, who were inquiring what they should do to be saved.

The schools are increasing in number and interest; but a particular report of them has not been received. The teachers are gaining higher qualifications, and the cause of education is rapidly advancing.

In closing the account of this station, the Committee cannot refrain from saying, that any serious Christian who reads the simple narrative of Messrs. Thurston and Bishop, published in the Missionary Herald of the present month, will be astonished at the power and grace there displayed, and encouraged to more liberal and more faithful efforts for the deliverance of the suffering natives.

Rev. Joseph Goodrich, Missionary; Mrs. Goodrich.
John Honorii, Native Assistant.

As soon as convenient after the arrival of the reinforcement, Mr. Goodrich returned to this place. There was an interval, however, between the departure of Mr. Ruggles, and the arrival of Mr. Goodrich. This interval taught the natives, according to their own account of the matter, the value of missionary labor. When it was known that a mission family was on board a vessel in the bay, she
was surrounded by the canoes of the natives. On landing, the family was thronged and escorted to the mission house by hundreds, many of whom wept for joy. The house was crowded with congratulating visitors for about three weeks, from morning till ten at night.

The house for public worship will admit a thousand persons; but, as it was not sufficiently large, and hundreds were necessarily excluded, the people set about erecting another of more ample dimensions. The amount of labor must evidently be very great, when it is considered, that the sticks of timber used for posts are numerous; that the largest are 70 feet long; that they are dragged five miles from the high grounds, by manual labor; and that 80 men are sometimes put in requisition to transport a single tree. Yet in these labors do the people engage with great alacrity, that they may have a convenient place in which they may worship God.

Within six months previously to August 1828, there had been an increase of more than a thousand pupils in the schools. Many had requested baptism and admission to the church, whose lives had been blameless for more than a year. None had been admitted at the last intelligence.

Mrs. Goodrich attends a Sabbath school of about 300 or 400 scholars.

KAAVAROA.

Rev. Samuel Ruggles, Missionary; Mrs. Ruggles.
Thomas Hopu, Native Assistant.

Mr. Ely, who commenced this station in February 1824, and who labored there for nearly five years with commendable diligence and great success, was compelled last autumn to embark for America, by the severe and threatening illness of himself and his wife. He and his family, with a child of Mr. Bingham, left the islands on the 15th of October, and arrived at Edgarton March 7th. He was treated with great kindness by Capt. Swain, of the Enterprise whaling-ship; and the owner, Gilbert Coffin, Esq. of Nantucket, generously declined receiving any compensation for the passage. The favors, which missionaries receive from merchants, ship-owners, sea-captains, and sailors, are acknowledged with peculiar satisfaction, as these classes of men often have it in their power to render most essential service to the great cause of enlightening and renovating the
world. Since his arrival in this country, as well as during his voyage, the health of Mr. Ely has been slowly improving. He has been employed, under the direction of the Committee, so far as his strength has permitted, in visiting auxiliary societies, and making public statements, in regard to the mission in which he has borne a part. At present, he is engaged in one of these agencies. What he may be able to do hereafter cannot now be foreseen; but it is the earnest desire of his heart to labor again among those interesting natives, whom he has been made the instrument of rescuing from the grossest pollution and the lowest debasement and raising to the enjoyment of Christian society.

Mr. Ruggles takes the place of Mr. Ely, and will be occasionally assisted by the missionaries at Kairua.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The aspect of the mission, in its various operations, is in a high degree encouraging, and should call forth the warmest ascriptions of praise to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. His hand has been visible during every year since the Gospel was planted here. A people, not one of whom knew a single letter of any alphabet, have been taught to read the word of God;—45,000 pupils were last year in school from a population not more than four times that number, all the inhabitants of the islands not probably exceeding 180,000;—at six missionary stations, immense congregations, as they would be esteemed in any country, regularly assembling on the Sabbath to hear the message of salvation; the natives being almost universally desirous of gaining some knowledge, on moral and religious subjects;—the Sabbath being very extensively observed, and a vast majority of the people impressed with the sanctity of the day;—a government of law succeeding to the arbitrary and capricious sentences of a haughty aristocracy;—the voice of prayer and praise ascending from a thousand dwellings, and from hearts which were formerly strangers to every high and holy emotion;—the chiefs and common people coming under the influence of divine truth, and publicly consecrating themselves to the service of Jehovah, and committing their souls to him, as their Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; and churches of Christ, having been formed of conscientious and pious men and women, who had lived for many years the slaves of brutal appetite, in total ignorance of God, and
without any moral restraint whatever. All this has been accomplished, by the favor of heaven, in less than nine years from the landing of the missionaries, and amidst the most furious resistance of earth and hell. Truly the Redeemer is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him.

The opposition to the work of the Lord in these islands, though it may bring inexpressible misery upon the guilty authors of it, and must therefore be lamented by every compassionate man; and though it doubtless has corrupted some of the natives, and withheld many from the influence of the Gospel; may yet have been so overruled, as to have prevented other evils of great magnitude, and thus indirectly have aided the progress of truth. It made the missionaries feel more strongly than they otherwise might have done, the necessity of union. It taught them to look to God as their powerful deliverer. It impressed upon their minds the urgency of the case, in which the heathen stood, as it respected the immediate reception of the Gospel; for if there was any delay, the enemy might get fatal possession of their souls. By exhibiting the true nature of sin, with very little disguise, it afforded the natives the means of judging between the character of the missionaries and that of their opposers.

The Committee would by no means undertake to predict what will take place in these islands, during the remainder of the struggle, which is going on. As to the final issue there can be no doubt. But how far the god of this world may be permitted to rally his forces, and gain a partial victory; and how many of the lambs of the newly gathered flock may be terrified, or even torn in pieces, by the wolves which surround them; it is impossible for man to foresee. One thing is clear, however, and that is, that the friends and supporters of the mission should not suffer these souls, for whom Christ died, to perish for want of any aid, that our Christian community can supply. And there probably never was a case, in which care, vigilance and evangelical teaching, could do more for a people in a few years, than the same things seem likely to do for the inhabitants of the Sandwich islands, if the merciful visitations of our Heavenly Father should be continued.

In the year 1826, a Catholic mission, consisting of three ecclesiastics and six seculars, sailed from Bourdeaux for the Pacific, having the Sandwich islands particularly in view. It may be presum-
ed, that this enterprise was undertaken with the knowledge and approbation of the French authorities, ecclesiastical and civil. The general fact of the embarkation was known to the Committee of this Board soon after it took place; and no small solicitude was felt, lest the introduction of an imposing superstition, under the garb of Christianity, should be followed by serious and permanent mischief. It did not seem advisable to take any notice of the matter, in either of the two last annual Reports; but now the design is so far developed, and so extensively known, that a brief account of what has transpired concerning it may be proper.

It is probable that the attention of the Catholic church was attracted to the Sandwich islands, by what was published concerning them in France, as having been derived from the missionaries. Just at this time, it happened that John Rives, a Frenchman of base character, was on a visit to his native country, after having resided many years at the islands. He gave glowing descriptions of the climate and soil, and pretended that he had large possessions received from the chiefs; and it was by his advice, as the missionaries declare, that their mission was commenced. He appears to have deserted them, and his farms they have not been able to find.

They arrived at Honoruru in the summer of 1827, having touched at other places, probably in South America. They appeared to be poor, and not to know very well what they were to do. The government was very unwilling that they should stay; but the captain of the vessel in which they came, pleaded that he was short of provisions, and could not give them a passage back.

The chief ecclesiastic had died on the passage; two seculars have left the islands; and two ecclesiastics, a farmer, and two mechanics remain. Rives having failed in his promises altogether, and the government being averse to their settlement, the company landed in circumstances very unfavorable to the acquisition of influence. For some time they kept themselves much secluded, from an apprehension that they should be ordered away by the government. The farmer and mechanics are now engaged in their several employments; and, like other foreigners, have received some favors from the governor of the island. The ecclesiastics are devoting themselves to the acquisition of the language. They declare their object to have been, in coming to the islands, the teaching of their religion. They hold a meeting of some kind on the Sabbath, which is attend by a few foreigners, and occasionally by natives. The
natives appear to take little interest in the services, as it is unintel-
ligible to them. It does not appear that these Catholics have any
service in the native language. On their proposing to teach their
religion to some attendants of the king, a native replied, that it was
just like the old worship in the islands. They have no countenance
from the government, or from any of the chiefs. They have offered
to administer baptism, and have buried two children of foreigners,
according to the rites of their church. There is evidence enough,
that the profligate part of the foreigners most cordially wish them
success, and will do what they can to ensure it. Indeed, it is mor-
ally impossible it should be otherwise.

The friends of our brethren at the islands, and of human happi-
ness, cannot be sufficiently thankful, that so much light has been
diffused among the people, before the occurrence of this unexpected
visitation. There must be an abundance of materials, however,
from which it might be expected that a Catholic priesthood would
make proselytes. In regard to this danger, and any other, there
seems to be no adequate consolation, except in commending our
brethren, and their ‘precious charge, to God and the word of his
grace, which is able to build them up, and to give them an inherit-
ance among the sanctified.’

CASE OF LIEUT. PERCIVAL.

The Board are well aware, that more than two years ago com-
plaints were preferred to the Secretary of the Navy, against Lieut.
John Percival, for alleged misconduct, while he was in command of
the United States schooner Dolphin, at the Sandwich islands, in the
winter and spring of 1826. These complaints were subsequently
enlarged, on the discovery of new evidence. In the last Report it
was stated, that a Court of Inquiry had been held, at which the
Committee were allowed to appear by their agent, and to propose
interrogatories to witnesses. It was added, that the decision of the
Court was not known to the Committee; nor was it known, whether
the proceedings of the Court were approved by the government, or
not.

The Committee still remain in the same ignorance on the subject;
though it is now more than a year and a quarter, since the decision
of the Court, and the evidence in the case, were in the hands of
the Secretary of the Navy.
It was deemed respectful and proper to wait some time, before a direct application should be made to the head of the navy department for information. Towards the end of March, however, the Corresponding Secretary, being then at Washington, made a written request to be allowed the privilege of perusing the documents, which were presumed to contain the doings of the Court and of the government. Private curiosity was disclaimed; and the request was grounded upon the facts, that the inquiry had been instituted, in part at least, in consequence of the complaints of the Committee; that the inquiry had been pursued at their instance, in their presence, and, in a sense, under their direction; and that a large portion of the community felt a deep interest in the matter.

The Secretary of the Navy, who had but just entered upon the duties of the office, replied, that when he should have examined the papers of the case, he would decide as to the propriety of granting the request.

Early in July, having occasion to address the Secretary of the Navy on another subject, the Corresponding Secretary called his attention to the case of Lieut. Percival, and renewed the former request. About the middle of August, a letter was received from the Secretary alluding to the request, but not answering it, nor giving any intimations, as to his intentions respecting it.

In these circumstances, the Committee submit to the Board, what further measures shall be taken, in reference to this important and unpleasant subject.

V. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

The plan of the missions among the Indians of this continent, so far as they are under the superintendence of the Board, is now so generally understood, that there seems to be less necessity than formerly of entering into particular details concerning them. It will be sufficient, in many cases, if a list of the missionary laborers is given, with a brief account of the schools, and of any changes, which may have taken place within the year past.

BRAINERD.

Mr. John C. Elsworth, Teacher and Superintendent of Sec­ular Concerns; Mrs. Elsworth
Mr. John Vail, *Farmer*; Mrs. Vail.
Mr. Ainsworth E. Blunt, *Farmer and Mechanic*; Mrs. Blunt.
Mr. Henry Parker, *Miller*; Mrs. Parker.
Miss Lucy Ames, *Teacher*.

No change has taken place among the residents at this station, since the last Report, except that Miss Sargent removed to Creek-path, at a time when the family peculiarly needed her services. It is uncertain whether she may not return to Brainerd.

Not many natives reside in the immediate vicinity of this place. But a moderate number, therefore, are in the habit of meeting with the family and school for worship, on the Sabbath. Mr. Worcester preaches here once in three months, and then administers the sacrament. The progress of religion has been more evident during the year past, than for several years previous. On the first of July, the mission church consisted of 19 natives, two blacks, and a white man, beside the members of the mission family. Several of the natives had been received in the course of the last winter and spring; and some of them are persons of weight of character in the general estimation.

About ten other individuals are serious and entertain hope of themselves that they have become truly pious. There is an increasing attention to preaching, both as to numbers present and the interest manifested.

The school consists of 52 Cherokee children, 27 girls and 25 boys. The proficiency of the children was never greater than at present. The examination was attended, on the 5th of August, by some of the most respectable persons in the nation; persons who were able to judge of the attainments of the scholars. The feelings of the people are more and more favorably inclined toward education and improvement generally.

The state of morals is certainly improving. The movement in favor of temperance is felt in the wilderness; and associations are formed, as among the whites, to guard against the introduction and use of ardent spirits.

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Mr. Isaac Proctor, *Teacher and Catechist*; Mrs. Proctor.
Mr. Josiah Hemmingway, Farmer.
Miss Hannah Kelly.

No additions have been made to the church, during the year past, from among the natives; and two natives have been dismissed, and recommended to another mission church. Two stand proposed for admission; and two others are thought to give evidence of piety. The general deportment of members of the church is in a good degree worthy of their profession. Some of them walk six or seven miles to attend public worship.

The cause of temperance is rapidly advancing, as may be seen by any one, who has been long acquainted with the habits of the people. A society has been formed here, on the plan of total abstinence.

Mrs. Thompson taught the school during a part of last winter, but was compelled, by the state of her health, to relinquish it; and it then came again under the care of Mr. Proctor. Its numbers have been fluctuating; but the average is much as in former years. The temper of the pupils is kind and affectionate.

Rev. William Potter, Missionary; Mrs. Potter.
Miss Erminia Nash, Assistant.
Miss Delight Sargent, Teacher.

The health of Miss Nash having almost entirely failed, she has been absent a great part of the year, in places whither she had been kindly invited. Her constitution has suffered, from her great zeal for the cause having often carried her beyond her strength. Indeed, this is one of the most common occurrences, in the history of almost every missionary station.

Mrs. Potter has had the charge of the school, during a great part of the time since the last Report was made. A teacher has been hired for some months past, who supplies the place of the instructor, hitherto a permanent member of the mission.

Some changes have taken place in the school, as a consequence of the emigration from this neighborhood to the country on the Arkansas. Vacancies thus occasioned have been more recently filled, though after a considerable interval.
No remarkable attention to religion has been witnessed; but the influence of religion is gradually more and more felt. Some of its professors are very exemplary. Their worldly circumstances are improved with their spiritual condition; and no candid observer can avoid seeing the happy result.

**HIGHTOWER.**


The school at this place contained nineteen pupils during a part of the year; of whom ten were boarded in the mission family at the expense of their parents. The church is in a somewhat more flourishing state than for two years past. On the whole, the usefulness of the station is increasing.

**WILLSTOWN.**


Mr. Sylvester Ellis, *Farmer*; Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. Hoyt, *widow of the Rev. Ard Hoyt*.

John Huss, *Native Assistant*.

Mr. Chamberlain finds encouragement in his evangelical labors. Some souls have been hopefully converted the last year, and the church is in a state of improvement. Ten or twelve children of natives are in the school. The females in the church are formed into a benevolent society. The blacks in the neighborhood, who have come under the influence of Christian instruction, have established a little Auxiliary Colonization Society, and made a remittance to the parent institution.

**Haweis.**

Dr. Elizur Butler, *Physician and Catechist*; Mrs. Butler.

Miss Nancy Thompson, *Assistant*.

The church has been increased by eleven native members and one white man. Seven more are proposed for admission, and hopes are entertained of seven others still. Among the new members of the church is a woman ninety years old, and heretofore a great conjurer. She at last gave up her arts of divination cheerfully.
The Cherokees in this part of the nation, as well as in other parts, are rapidly advancing in civilization.

The school, which was flourishing through the winter, was necessarily suspended in the summer, on account of the ill health of members of the mission family.

**Candy's Creek.**

Mr. William Holland, *Teacher;* Mrs. Holland.

Miss Catharine Fuller, *Assistant.*

Seven native members have been added to the church within the year past. No material changes have taken place in the school, or the station. The young man, who was mentioned in the last Report, as likely to preach the Gospel to his countrymen, will probably be deprived of that honor and happiness by ill health, which seems to threaten his life. He has been an eminently consistent Christian from the time of his hopeful conversion.

**New Echota.**


Miss Sophia Sawyer, *Assistant.*

The principal labor of Mr. Worcester is devoted to translations. A hymn-book, and the Gospel of Matthew have been printed. The editions consisted of 1,000 copies. The hymn-books are nearly all distributed. The Gospel is but just completed. To translate the Scriptures into Cherokee, or any other language indeed, requires great care, caution, and diligence. The next work in this department, to which Mr. Worcester will apply himself, is the litany of the United Brethren, which the missionaries of that denomination have solicited him to translate. He will then probably take up some religious tracts, which will be printed at the charge of the American Tract Society.

At Candy's Creek, as well as at Brainerd, Mr. Worcester preaches once in three months, and administers the sacrament. He has other places, at which he preaches occasionally. The number of hearers at New Echota is small, except during the sitting of the national council.
The mission among the Cherokees has attracted much attention from its commencement; partly because it was the first mission of this Board to American Indians, and partly because it was blessed with early success. In the course of intervening years, the attention has become fixed, in consequence of the natives having organized a civil government, and adopted a form of alphabetical writing, which is unlike any other that ever existed, and by the use of which adults can learn to read their native tongue in three, five, or ten days, as they may be more or less quick at learning. What adds to the singularity of this alphabet is, that it was invented by an un instructed Cherokee.

At the present time, the eyes of America, and of not a few individuals in Europe, are directed to this tribe, on account of the measures, which are in contemplation for their removal. The Cherokees are in a state of great anxiety in regard to the question, whether they are to reside on the lands which they received from their fathers, or to be constrained to migrate to a country for which they have no attachments, and which, in their view, will be an inconvenient resting place of a few years, whence, as they apprehend, they shall be driven away, dispersed, and destroyed.

This is undoubtedly the general, if not the universal, state of feeling among them; and it is certain that such a state of feeling must, so long as it exists, be a great hindrance to those improvements, which have been for some years in progress, and which it is the special object of this Board to promote.

It has been a subject of serious deliberation with the Committee, how far it became them to express any opinion, with respect to the removal of the Indians, which is now so much agitated. It has always been a maxim with them, that it is not expedient for religious societies to take part in any questions merely political; and the missionaries under their direction have been uniformly instructed not to interfere with the political, commercial, or municipal affairs of the natives, for whose benefit they were sent forth. It has not been thought a violation of these principles, however, for the missionaries among the Cherokees to assure them, that they might rely upon the justice of the United States, and that all the treaty-stipulations with them would be honorably fulfilled. By giving such assurances, the missionaries supposed, that they were doing what was
right and proper in itself, and what would meet with the decided approbation of the general government. The agents of the United States among the Indians have, it is believed, been in the constant habit of giving similar assurances, in pursuance of instructions, received by them from the government. As to any decisions of the Cherokees, in regard to their secular interests, the missionaries have scrupulously refrained from giving advice.

The Committee feel bound, on this occasion, to declare, that, in their judgment, no Indians should be compelled to leave the lands, which they derived from their ancestors, of which they are in peaceable possession, and which have been repeatedly guaranteed to them, by solemn treaties.

In all negotiations with them, on the subject of removal, it must be obvious, that the terms proposed should be just and reasonable in themselves; that the acceptance or rejection of these terms should be left to the free and unbiased determination of the Indians; and that any proceeding, in opposition to these principles, would be altogether unjustifiable, and such as should never be expected from a Christian people.

Deeply impressed with these views, the Committee would affectionately recommend it to the members of this Board, and to the Christian community, to offer up fervent and unceasing prayers to the God of Heaven, that all the measures, which may be adopted, in relation to the Indians, may be dictated by justice and benevolence; and that the efforts, which are made for their temporal and spiritual welfare, may be crowned with entire success.

VI. CHICKASAW MISSION:

The Board has great reason to be gratified with the arrangements, in accordance with which the superintendence of this mission was transferred, as stated in the Report of last year.

MONROE.

Mr. Samuel C. Pearson, Farmer; Mrs. Pearson.

Toward the close of last winter, Mr. Stuart, whose health had long been sinking, was compelled to leave the station, with a view to his recovery. The approbation of the Committee having been given, he removed his family to Abbeville district, S. C. It is quite doubt-
ful, whether he will be able to resume the office of superintendent, or even to enter again upon missionary service. For about eight years, Mr. Stuart has been engaged in the great work, to which he devoted himself. During the whole of that time, he has felt a weighty responsibility, under which he was sustained, not only by a conscientious desire to do his duty, but by the entire confidence of his employers, and the confidence of the Indians to as great an extent as could have been reasonably expected.

A schoolmaster, by the name of Emerson, was hired during the latter part of 1828. The school, though not large, was in a good state, till it was necessarily suspended, in consequence of the illness and removal of Mr. Stuart. Whether it will be renewed again, or not, is quite uncertain. If not, the pupils will be transferred to other schools.

**TOKSHISH.**

Mr. James Holmes, *Licensed Preacher*; Mrs. Holmes.

Miss Emeline H. Richmond, *Teacher*.

The largest number of pupils in the school here, at any one time, was 25; viz. sixteen boarding in the family, and nine attending from the neighborhood. One died, and three were taken away by dissatisfied parents. Other parents were entirely satisfied, and the children from the neighborhood were present with great punctuality.

Mr. Holmes has been much occupied as a preacher. The people have been extremely desirous of hearing the Gospel, and there has been great encouragement to labor, in season and out of season, in the public assembly and from house to house.

Among the hopeful converts, a young man, who formerly belonged to the school, has not only given evidence of piety himself, but has exerted much influence in exciting the attention of others to religion. Though he reads English fluently, he has never been in the habit of speaking any language but his own. In that language he appears to possess great power. The elderly people hear him with admiration, when he exhorts them to accept the Gospel.

A large meeting for religious purposes was held about the first of July, at which were present several of the principal chiefs. It had been appointed for some weeks previously, and was attended by several missionaries from the Choctaw nation. A deep impression was made, and happy results followed.
MARTYN.

Rev. William C. Blair, Missionary; Mrs. Blair.

The labors of this station have consisted of preaching, teaching school, and the care of the small farm and of the station. As nearly all this burden has fallen upon Mr. Blair, it has proved too much for his slender constitution. He has been seized more than once by bleeding at the lungs; from which, however, he has been happily restored. For a part of the year, a teacher has been employed in the school. Among the pupils is a pious native, who may probably become a teacher himself.

CANEY CREEK.

Rev. Hugh Wilson, Missionary; Mrs. Wilson.
Miss Prudence Wilson.

The school at this station has been taught, for the greater part of the year past, by a young man from Tennessee, hired for that purpose. His name is McKnight. The pupils in attendance have been twenty one boys, and ten girls. These children have been punctual, docile, and attentive. Fourteen read and write; of whom three are well acquainted with geography, and were recently studying ancient history.

Ten boys and three girls have been sent into different places in Tennessee for their education, where they have been placed by Mr. Wilson in good families. A great advantage derived from this experiment is, that the pupils acquire the English language;—a thing almost impossible while they associate with native children only. Very honorable testimony is borne to the proficiency and good conduct of these pupils. The teacher of one of them stated, that he was the most attentive boy in the school, consisting of thirty; and that his progress in study was not inferior to that of any other boy.

Mr. Wilson mentions with great interest the uncommon attention to religion among the Chickasaws, particularly within 30 or 40 miles of Monroe. He observes, that one week's evangelical labor will accomplish more now, than could have been accomplished by the labor of months, at an earlier period of the mission.

Mr. Stuart's absence, which has been mentioned, and the proposed absence of Mr. Holmes, (to which he has been advised by two physicians, as the only probable means of saving the life of Mrs. Holmes,)
have made it necessary that Mr. Wilson should remove for a season, with a part of his school, to Tokshish. This removal will render it proper to send a larger number of pupils into Tennessee, than is mentioned as having been sent thither last year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been a very general reformation of the natives, within a year or two past, in regard to the abuse of spirituous liquors. The leading men have disdained, and nearly prevented the introduction of whiskey. One of the missionaries states, that he has not seen an intoxicated Indian for a year and a half. Quite lately, however, the vigilance of the chiefs has been relaxed, on the alleged ground that, as the Chickasaws are soon to be removed by the government of the United States, all attempts to enforce the moral regulations of the tribe will be useless.

The people feel very unhappy, in the prospect of removal; but it is not known that they have made any protest against that measure. Twelve chosen men of the tribe explored and examined the country west of the Mississippi, during the autumn of last year; and they reported, that they were unanimously and strongly dissatisfied with all that region, which was pointed out as the residence of the Indians yet to emigrate.

VII. CHOCTAW MISSION.

The year past has been memorable, on account of the remarkable progress, which religion has made among the natives.

ELLIOET.

Mr. John Smith, Farmer and Superintendent of Secular Concerns; Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Joel Wood, Teacher; Mrs. Wood.

Mr. Zechariah Howes, Farmer; Mrs. Howes.

Mrs. Eliza Hooper, widow of Mr. William Hooper.

The mission experienced a great loss in the death of Mr. Hooper, which took place on the 3rd of September last year, after a fever of three or four weeks continuance. Mr. Hooper had been on mission ground nearly eight years, and had given his youthful vigor to
the service. For nearly the whole time, he had been employed as a teacher of Choctaw children, to many of whom he communicated the rudiments of useful learning. Lately, he had spent several months with the adult natives, as a teacher of religion in the capacity of a catechist, and exhorter.

In the prospect of death, he was calm, collected, and happy.

Last autumn the number of pupils in school was 23 boys and 17 girls. This has been about the average number since. Mrs. Hooper has had the charge of the girls. The health of Mr. Wood having entirely failed, he recently asked, and has obtained, the permission of the Committee to retire from the mission. In complying with this request, the Committee feel bound to say, that Mr. Wood and his wife have manifested an excellent spirit, during the nine years of their residence among the Choctaws; and that they persevered through many seasons of languishing, till their bodily strength had become so much exhausted, as to preclude the hope of their resuming efficient labor.

A young man by the name of Holley has been employed to aid Mr. Wood, in the school for boys. The Committee hope to send forth a new teacher soon.

There has been a constantly increasing attention to religion, in the neighborhood of this station, during the year past. The labors of an evangelist have been much needed here; but, for the want of these labors, and for other causes, the religious inquiry has not advanced as rapidly as in other parts of the nation. Two white residents were admitted to the church about the last of June.
prejudices of the adult population have given way; and more children are offered to all the boarding schools, than can be accommodated, consistently with a proper attention to other duties.

Considerable additions have been made to the church in this place, during the year past. An account of the remarkable attention to religion, which has prevailed throughout the Choctaw nation, will come more properly under a general head.

EMMAUS.

Mr. Moses Jewell, *Catechist*; Mrs. Jewell.
Mr. David Gage, *Teacher*; Mrs. Gage.
Miss Pamela Skinner.

The school at this place has evidently improved of late, and the station has more influence than formerly upon the surrounding population. The average number of native pupils boarded in the family is ten; the whole number thus boarded is sixteen: and four have attended, who board with their parents.

The boys have assisted in various domestic labors, under the direction of their teacher.

A school has been commenced near this station, for the sole purpose of teaching the natives, adults and children, to read and write their own language. About fifty have attended as learners; and they are taught, three times a week, by a young man of their own nation. No attempt for their improvement has taken so deeply hold of their feelings as this, with the exception of recent efforts for the direct promotion of religion.

SCHOOL AT MR. JUZON'S.

Mr. Adin C. Gibbs, *Teacher*.

This school has been continued as usual. Mr. Gibbs receives a monthly stipend; and a large part of the pupils are boarded at the expense of the mission.

GOSHEN.

Rev. Alfred Wright, *Missionary*; Mrs. Wright.
Mr. Elijah Bardwell, *Farmer*; Mrs. Bardwell.
Mr. Samuel Moulton, *Teacher*; Mrs. Moulton.
Mr. Ebenezer Hotchkin, *Catechist.*

Miss Eliza Buer.

The school has greatly improved within the past year. A number of adults and children, who were not regular pupils, have been taught to read their own language. Twenty captains of clans, in this district, have solicited teachers to instruct these clans to read Choctaw.

Mr. Hotchkin, who was sent forth to the mission, from Richmond, Mass. about a year since, has applied himself to the work of a catechist in the neighborhood.

Several great changes have taken place, within a little more than a year, promising a most auspicious influence on the condition of the people. The chief of the district resolved to suspend the laws, prohibiting the importation of whiskey, for two moons; and to drink himself, and to permit others to drink, without restraint, during that period. For this abuse of power, and for his general inefficiency, he was turned out of office, and a chief was appointed, who favors the cause of morality and religion.

The attention to the preaching of the Gospel, which commenced in the western district, and spread into the northeastern district, has been very remarkable in this southeastern district also. Till lately, the people in this neighborhood, notwithstanding the patient and persevering labors of Mr. Wright as an evangelist, have been extremely careless of their souls. But now they are almost universally desirous of being instructed in the things that belong to their peace.

It is some years since Mr. Wright commenced preaching in the Choctaw language. He is becoming more and more familiar with it, and has made some preparations for a lexicon. The elementary books, which have already been published by Messrs. Byington and Wright, have had an important effect already.

A1-IK-HUN-NA.

Mr. Loring S. Williams, *Catechist and Licensed Preacher;* Mrs. Williams.

Four small schools, at four different places, within six or seven miles of this station, are taught by a young man, of mixed origin, who was educated at Elliot. There are 36 pupils in all. The schools are taught at different days, in succession; but even in this way, the natives soon learn to read their native tongue.
Mr. Williams spends much of his time in preaching to the people in their own language. Several very remarkable conversions have taken place, among the people in his immediate neighborhood; and he and his brethren are greatly encouraged to persevere in the work of the Lord.

HEBRON.

Mr. Calvin Cushman, Farmer and Teacher; Mrs. Cushman. Miss Philena Thatcher, Teacher.

The whole number of Choctaw pupils in the school, in the course of the year past, is twenty; of whom seventeen are of unmixed origin. Within the last two years a very great change is manifested among the people of this neighborhood. Most of them are furnished with implements of husbandry, and are making improvements in their buildings, and in agriculture. The men are fast supplying themselves with clothing, according to the English costume. Drinking, gambling, and all demoralizing habits are laid aside. There is a universal desire to learn to read the native tongue.

YOK-NOKE-CHA-YA.

Rev. Cyrus Byington, Missionary; Mrs. Byington. Miss Anna Burnham, Teacher. Miss Nancy Foster.

This station is the same which was called Gibeon, in the last Report, p. 82. Mr. Byington, who removed hither in February last, preferred, it would seem, a Choctaw name. Mr. Gleason and his wife resided at Col. Folsom's, for some time previously to Mr. Byington's removing hither; and the school was taught by Mr. Gleason.

Miss Burnham, on her return from New England last fall, entered upon the missionary work with renewed spirit.

The pupils have made good improvement. Of late, the number of pupils has varied from 20 to 35. They are all boarded by their parents; and most of them are taught only in Choctaw.

GENERAL NOTICES.

By far the most remarkable thing in the present condition of the Choctaws, is the attention to religion, which has prevailed for sev-
eral months past, and which is altogether unlike any thing, that was
ever experienced by this people before.

The first indications of any considerable seriousness, or of a very
uncommon disposition to inquire on the subject of religion, were ob-
servable under the ministry of a Methodist missionary, in the lower
part of the western district, in July or August of last year. Soon
afterwards, a more than ordinary interest, in the public preaching of
the Gospel, was perceived by nearly all the missionaries of this
Board, in different parts of the nation. In December, January, and
February, the number of individuals, who were disposed to inquire
anxiously on the subject of their own salvation, was increasing.
Cases of hopeful conversion were not unfrequent; and many of them
were of a most encouraging description.

Two of the chiefs early took a very decided, and a very active
part, in the promotion of religious inquiry, frequently exhorting their
people to receive and obey the Gospel. The third chief showed
himself to be favorable to the work by convening large meetings of
the people, and affording every facility for the communication of di-
vine truth.

In several instances, meetings of three and four days continuance
were held, at a convenient place in the wilderness, where the at-
tention of the people was fixed, for many hours in each day, upon
subjects of the highest importance.

Fifty or sixty native converts have been added to the churches
connected with the mission of this Board, and many hundreds have
manifested great anxiety to be instructed in religion, and to become
experimentally acquainted with the Gospel. Among the converts
and the inquirers are a number of aged people, who never heard of
the plan of salvation revealed in the Bible, till within a few weeks
before they gave evidence of piety. The missionaries are instructed
and disposed to be cautious in the admission of church members;
but it is not improbable, that they may have formed too charitable
a judgment in some instances.

The labors of Methodist missionaries have been principally, if not
entirely, confined to one of the districts. The Committee have not
the means of stating the result of these labors. From incidental
notices, it would seem that a very great and beneficial change had
been experienced in that district.

On the whole, the present attention to religion among the Choctaws is regarded as a wonderful display of divine power and grace;
and the Christian community is loudly called upon to give a united and cordial expression of gratitude and praise. It should be mentioned with joy, that some of the youths, who had been educated at the mission schools, and who were not there impressed with a sense of the importance of religion, have now become hopefully pious, and are capable of taking a very active part in the work of evangelizing the people.

In the course of the year past, much progress has been made in teaching the people, especially the children, to read their own language. School-books and hymn-books have been printed in Boston, with a view to furnishing the elements of knowledge, as fast as readers can be multiplied to receive and use them. In this language, and other Indian languages generally, the alphabet of Mr. Pickering is adopted, with such additional characters, as the peculiar sounds of each language may require. The Cherokee language is an exception.

The civilization of this tribe is advancing very rapidly. Intemperance has received a great check, in each of the three districts. The laws against the introduction of whiskey are rigidly enforced. The people are better clothed, and their fields are better tilled, than even two years ago; and the general improvement in the course of eight years, is declared by the missionaries to be very striking.

Grateful mention should be made of the fact, that Mr. Adams, an agent of the Sunday School Union, and Mr. Caldwell, a missionary of the Assembly’s Board of Missions, providentially passing through the nation, consented to stop and assist the missionaries in their labors. It is hoped that Mr. Adams will be permanently attached to the Chickasaw mission.

In the course of the year, a Presbytery has been formed, composed principally of the missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The people of the four southwestern tribes; viz. the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws;—are greatly agitated and distressed, by the apprehension that they shall be compelled to remove beyond the Mississippi. They regard their claim to their own country as perfect in itself, and as having been many times recognized and guaranteed by the United States; and they consider any public measures, which tend to deprive them of the right of self-government, or of the possession of their country, as being in their nature cruel, unjust, and oppressive.
VIII. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.

The removal of the people, which was mentioned in the last Report, p. 88, has been going forward; and probably it is nearly completed. For aught that appears, the new country gives satisfaction to the emigrants.

The missionaries have been employed in removing to a new station, (to which they have transferred the name of Dwight,) and in the necessary labors of building and cultivating land, preparatory to the re-opening of the school. This removal, though for a short distance, and under more favorable auspices than could have been anticipated, will interrupt the benevolent operations of the mission for more than a year, and be attended with very considerable expense, above what the government is pledged to refund. None of the money, which was to be thus refunded, has been yet received; nor is any provision made by law for executing this part of the treaty.

The site of the new station is on the west bank of the Salisa, a small river, which falls into the Arkansas from the north. It is about twelve miles from the mouth of the Salisa, and thirty miles east of cantonment Gibson. The place is thought to be healthy, and is nearly in the centre of the population, as the settlements are now forming.

The school at Dwight, (the old station,) was continued during last winter, and hopes are entertained that it will be re-commenced at the new station next spring.

A severe bereavement was experienced in the death of the Rev. Alfred Finney, the senior member of this mission, which took place on the 13th of June, after a sickness of ten days. The disease was an inflammatory fever. After it assumed a dangerous character, Mr. Finney was generally deprived of his reason. He was favored with his mental powers, however, "for a sufficient time to take leave of his family, and of the mission, and to indicate a firm and peaceful hope in death." For about ten years he had been engaged in missionary service, nearly nine of which had been spent among the Cherokees west of the Mississippi. His associates bear a decided testimony to his piety and worth.

In August, Mrs. Wisner died. She had been nine years in missionary employment, in which she had rendered cheerful and valuable assistance.
Mr. Asa Hitchcock made a journey to New England in the spring; spent the greater part of the summer at Homer, N. Y., in preparing himself for greater usefulness as a teacher; and is now on his way to the field of labor. He formed a matrimonial connexion, and is accompanied by his wife. The names of the persons now attached to the Arkansas mission are as follows: viz.

Rev. Cephas Washburn, Missionary and Superintendent;
Mrs. Washburn.
Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, Steward; Mrs. Hitchcock.
Mr. James Orr, Farmer; Mrs. Orr.
Mr. Samuel Wisner, Mechanic.
Mr. Samuel Newton, Farmer; Mrs. Newton.
Mr. Asa Hitchcock, Teacher; Mrs. Hitchcock.
Miss Ellen Stetson, and
Miss Cynthia Thrall, Teachers and Assistants.
Dr. Marcus Palmer, Licensed Preacher, Physician and Teacher.
Mrs. Finney, widow of the Rev. Alfred Finney.

When the removal shall have been completed, two small stations will be commenced; one of which will be occupied by Dr. Palmer, and the other by Mr. Newton.

On leaving the place of their former labors, the missionaries were naturally led to make a comparison between the present state of the natives, as to knowledge, civilization, and the influence of moral considerations, and their state nine years before. Such a comparison left no doubt, in regard to the progress of improvement. It was accompanied by gratifying reflections, and by many encouragements to persevere.

IX. MISSION AMONG THE OSAGES OF THE NEOSHO.

In consequence of the exchange of Indian territory, and the removal of the Cherokees, the Osage tribe, or rather the southern part of it, will be obliged to make a new settlement. The exact location of these various tribes cannot now be ascertained.

UNION.

Rev. William F. Vaill, Missionary and Superintendent;
Mrs. Vaill.
Dr. George L. Weed, Physician; Mrs. Weed.
Mr. George Requa, Steward; Mrs. Requa.
Mr. Abraham Redfield, Mechanic and Teacher; Mrs. Redfield.

Though Union falls into the newly acquired Cherokee country, the station may still be useful as a mission boarding school. It is near the borders of the territory assigned to the emigrating Creeks. Already, children from three different tribes, are receiving an education at this place. Of the 45 pupils reported as being in school, 26 are Osages, 17 Creeks, and two Cherokees.

The buildings at this station, which were first erected, having become much decayed, it was found necessary to replace them. Though all practicable economy was enjoined, considerable expense was incurred.

The Presbytery, formed in 1827, by the missionaries west of the Mississippi, held its last meeting at Union. No previous meeting of the missionaries had been so interesting.

Mr. Redfield now has the charge of the school, of the boys when out of school, and of the farm. Among the pupils is an Osage youth, who received the name of Stephen Van Rensselaer, a few years since, when he went to the east for an education. He spent some time at the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, and afterwards in Ohio. He is now hopefully pious, a member of the church, and an excellent interpreter. One of his countrymen, a fellow student at Cornwall, who received the name of Robert Monroe, died about a year since, after giving evidence of piety.

Mr. Vaill has often preached to the Creeks, in the vicinity of Union, and for some time had a regular service among them. He found them very willing to hear the Gospel. Some of them have come from the settlement twenty miles or more, to attend public worship. It is probable that those, who feel most interested in preaching, have heard something of religion from the Methodist missionaries, who have labored for several years in the Creek nation.

On the whole, the missionaries have never been more encouraged than during the past year, though it is with them as yet the day of small things.

HOPEFIELD.

Rev. William B. Montgomery, Missionary; Mrs. Montgomery.
Mr. William C. Requa, *Farmer and Catechist;* Mrs. Requa.

In the course of last winter, Mr. Montgomery took a journey to the Atlantic states; and Mr. Requa, for a while, removed his family to Union. The settlers at Hopefield were very desirous that he should return. They had become strongly attached to him, and to the new mode of life, to which they had recently addicted themselves as cultivators of the earth. They acknowledged, that the comfort of their present condition is much greater than that of their former migratory and warlike occupations; so that the little experiment, which has been made by these few families, must be considered as of very great value.

An application was made to the Cherokees for permission to remain at this place for some time longer; but no encouragement was received, that the settlers could be allowed to stay more than through the present year. No formal permission, even to this extent, was obtained. This little band of Osages will be obliged to remove, before next spring, to their own lands, the nearest part of which is about thirty miles north of their present residence.

**NEOSHO.**

In the course of last autumn and winter, a difficulty arose between Mr. Pixley and the agent, which ultimately made it necessary that the station should be relinquished for the present. Mr. Pixley is not censured by the Committee. On the contrary, they deeply sympathize with him, on account of the injurious treatment, which he received; and especially on account of the trial, which he experienced, in being obliged to leave the poor natives without any teacher, after he had so far acquired the language of the people, as to make himself understood by means of it. In the circumstances of the case, the Committee could not take any other course than to advise him to retire from the opposition, which had been excited against him by the most profligate means. He therefore removed his family to the white settlements in Missouri, whence he is expected to return to the mission, whenever a suitable opening is found.

**X. MISSION AMONG THE OSAGES OF MISSOURI.**

The unsettled state of the Indians, for whose benefit this mission was instituted, still renders it extremely difficult to exert any considerable influence upon their condition.
Mr. Amasa Jones, Teacher and Licensed Preacher; Mrs. Jones.
Mr. Daniel H. Austin, Carpenter and Mill-wright; Mrs. Austin.
Mr. Samuel B. Bright, Farmer; Mrs. Bright.
Mr. Richard Colby, Blacksmith.
Miss Mary Etris.

Mr. Dodge is not now attached to this station, though he spent a large part of the last year in attending to its concerns. If a new station can be selected among the Osages, where a small establishment may be made, it is probable that Mr. Dodge may commence the operations; otherwise, he will probably preach the Gospel in the new settlements of Missouri.

Though the Osage Indians are very low and degraded in their character, and cannot readily perceive the excellence of any instructions which are given them; yet they are able to distinguish between the useful and benevolent examples of missionaries, and the vicious lives of such white men as they had known. This distinction is beginning, unless we are mistaken, to exert considerable influence upon the feelings of this needy and suffering people.

An Osage youth, connected with the settlement at White Hair's village, near Mr. Pixley's station, made a profession of religion, and joined a Presbyterian church at Vincennes, Indiana, while returning from the east, where he had resided for the purpose of acquiring an education. His name is Charles N. Mongrin. He attends the school at Harmony, and, it is hoped, may hereafter be useful as an interpreter.

The little band of Osages, who resided near this station for agricultural pursuits, or rather to commence habits of cultivating the earth, have been obliged to return to their former villages, as the land, which they have tilled for some years, falls within the limits of the state of Missouri. They made evident improvement during this experiment, and are quite desirous that a missionary should accompany them.

The school consists of 40 Indian children, of whom 8 are from the Delawares, who have emigrated to this region. As no Indians will hereafter live within forty or fifty miles of Harmony, it has been a question with the Committee, whether the station should not be re-
The advantages of retaining it for a boarding school appeared to be so great, that they prevailed. The missionaries will be directed to make every practicable improvement, consistently with their strength and circumstances, both in regard to the expense and the efficiency of the station.

XI. MISSION AT MACKINAW.

The central position of this establishment as an Indian boarding school, and the influence which it has exerted in the promotion of religion, give it a distinguished place among the operations of the Board.

Rev. William M. Ferry, Missionary and Superintendent; Mrs. Ferry.

Mr. John S. Hudson, Farmer and Agent; Mrs. Hudson.

Mr. Martin Heydenburk, Mechanic; Mrs. Heydenburk.

Mr. Frederic Ayer, Teacher.

Miss Eunice Osmar,
Miss Elizabeth McFarland,
Miss Delia Cook,
Miss Hannah Goodale,
Miss Matilda Hotchkiss,
Miss Betsey Taylor, and
Miss Sabrina Stevens, Teachers and Assistants.

Mr. Ayer was added to the mission, during the last year, and Mr. Newland and his family left it.

The Committee thought it expedient to send Mr. Greene, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Board, on a visit of inspection to the missions on the lakes. He left Boston early in June and returned about the 20th of August. He spent several days at Mackinaw, both as he was going to Green Bay, and as he was returning. He examined all the parts of the operations, and made a full report of what he saw and learned.

This establishment was designed by Mr. Ferry as part of a great system, which was to bring within the sphere of its influence a large portion of the Indians, who inhabit the regions around the great lakes. The beneficent influence of the mission was to be exerted in several ways; but especially through the improved example and reformed character of those whites who trade with Indians, and
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by means of the children of Indians who should have been educated at the school.

The good influence upon the minds and conduct of the principal traders, who visit Mackinaw from the interior, has been witnessed to a much greater extent, than was expected to be realized within so short a time. Some of them have become decidedly pious. Others are quite seriously inclined, and are determined to exhibit a strictly moral example. So decided an effect has already been produced on their plans of business, that the carrying of ardent spirits among the Indians, as an article of commerce, is nearly relinquished; and hopes are entertained, that it will be entirely abandoned next year.

The traders make their annual visit to Mackinaw in June and July, at which time they attend religious meetings with the greatest seriousness. This has been the case most remarkably the present year. Nearly all the principal traders, and several of the subordinate ones, were uniformly present on the Sabbath. They feel that every opportunity is precious; and seem truly anxious to carry with them into the wilderness the maxims of heavenly wisdom and of unerring truth. Considering the shortness of the period, in which they must receive instruction, and the extent of the influence, which they exert upon persons in their employment and upon the Indians, it is very desirable that they should have the best means of improvement which can be furnished. Formerly the season when the traders and multitudes of Indians met at Mackinaw was a season of noise, dissipation and vice; but last summer all was quiet; and the period seemed devoted to the expression of kind feelings, and the acquisition of religious knowledge.

Beside the children of the missionaries, 104 children are boarded in the family; viz. 56 boys and 48 girls. Mr. Ayer teaches the larger boys, (though ill health takes him occasionally from his employment,) and Mr. Heydenburk takes charge of them when out of school. Miss Cook teaches the larger girls, and Miss Osmar has the principal care of them when out of school. Miss Hotchkiss teaches a third school, which comprises the small children of both sexes. Many domestic services are performed by the larger pupils. Three or four of the boys have learned to work in the shoemaker's shop. Others assist in the cultivation of the garden and farm, and in cutting and splitting wood for the numerous fires. The larger girls are very cheerful and active in the performance of the ordinary labor in the family.
In addition to the children above-mentioned, 40 or 50 are sent to the mission school by inhabitants of the village. The parents of about half this number are able to pay regularly for tuition. The others are poor.

Mr. Ferry has had a vast weight of labor and care to sustain, from the origin of the mission to the present time. He has nearly sunk under his various labors; and the Committee feel very solicitous in regard to the continuance of his life and health. He has the satisfaction of seeing the most gratifying results of his exertions; and if a merciful Providence should continue to interpose, it may reasonably be expected that the mission at Mackinaw will prove a necessary instrument for the extensive diffusion of the Gospel among the Indians of the north west. The ultimate usefulness of the station must very much depend, however, on the ability of the Committee to find able and competent missionaries to go forth into the wilderness as pioneers,—men who will cheerfully submit to much greater privations, as to food and raiment and houses and climate, than missionaries have usually encountered,—men who will unite the enterprise of a Ledyard, or a Burckhardt, to the piety of a Braier, and who will penetrate this continent, in every direction, for the sake of carrying the Gospel to the destitute. Unless men of this stamp can be found, it is not seen how the Indians beyond the great lakes, and in the neighborhood of the rocky mountains, and on the shores of the Pacific, can be reached in season to save them from extinction as a race, or to rescue the individuals, of whom the race is now composed, from the power of sin.

The Indian children now in the school, if we may judge from all past experience, will not be able to stand alone, after they shall have completed their education and returned to their several tribes. They must be supported by missionaries, to whom they will act as interpreters, and who will introduce a written language, school books, and the Bible, or parts of it, translated into the vernacular dialects. But missionaries cannot be sent far into the interior, amply supplied with food and clothing and money, as has hitherto been the case with the Indian missions of this Board, and of most other missionary societies. The difficulties of transportation, and the magnitude of the expense, would forbid such a course. It seems to the committee quite certain, that if missions are to be efficacious among the original inhabitants of the interior of this continent, they must be of a very different character, in several important respects,
from any which have of late been instituted. Let the friends of the Indians pray incessantly, that suitable men may be raised up and selected for this service; that the best plan may be adopted; and that adequate resources may be supplied for carrying it into effect.

It is to be remembered, that Roman Catholic priests and missionaries have penetrated much farther into the continent than Protestant missionaries have done; that many of the Catholics have submitted to great privations and self-denial; that they have made some of the natives acquainted with the forms and ceremonies of the Romish church; and that their influence will be generally hostile to the progress of true religion. There are trading establishments, however, to which the influence of the church of Rome has never yet extended, and where the Protestant religion might easily be planted, in the first instance. The fact, that traders among the Indians are very desirous of having missionaries go and live with them, should lead the patrons and directors of missions to engage with new zeal in behalf of the American aborigines. Several traders have offered to take an unmarried missionary into their families, and make him welcome. In such cases, the ordinary comforts of food, shelter, and lodging would be adequately provided. The most suitable place for the first station of this kind is on Magdalen Island, near the southwest part of lake Superior. The place is often called La Point.

_L' Arbre Croche_, mentioned in the last Report, p. 101, is on the peninsula of Michigan, and not on the Canada side, as there stated. The little band of Indians, who have settled at _L' Arbre Croche_, are extremely desirous of having a teacher, and a small missionary establishment, which might set them a good example in agriculture.

The religious influence, which has been experienced at Mackinaw within the year past, added to that which has become manifest within the same time, but which had been exerted in preceding years, may well call forth expressions of devout gratitude to God. Twenty-five persons of Indian descent now belong to the church. Ten or twelve of them are promising young females, who are pupils in the school. Twenty-seven whites, some of them persons of great influence, are also members of the church. The members of the mission family are not included in this number. Four or five persons of Indian descent and as many whites, who have not made yet a profession of religion, are thought to give evidence of piety.
The seriousness and hopeful conversion of several Indian traders, far removed from each other and from all religious instruction, and having but little religious knowledge in their minds, are among the most remarkable events in the history of missionary transactions. The influence undoubtedly commenced by means of the preaching of the Gospel, and other missionary labors, at Mackinaw. But afterwards there was little of human agency. The subjects of the work were alone with God. A feeling of such a character as they experienced, so extensive and so simultaneous, among such a class of men, so occupied and so situated, is perhaps a thing unheard of. The feeling here intended led these men, each one for himself, to look to God as their portion, to dedicate themselves to him, and to resolve on a life of strict religion. Two of them, while far from the resort of civilized men, kept a certain Sabbath together as a day of fasting; and, at its close, subscribed a solemn form of self-dedication to God. The same men afterwards resolved not to take whiskey with them as an article of traffic, or use, though it had heretofore been considered an indispensable part of their annual purchases. There are many other facts, in regard to the progress of the temperance cause among Indian traders, which the limits of this Report do not allow the Committee to mention particularly. They are of such a kind as to leave a strong impression, that the temperance movement is the work of God.

Mr. Hudson spent last winter as an agent of the Board in Ohio. The parts, which he visited, are on and near lake Erie. He solicited, for the station at Mackinaw, donations in clothing, provisions, and live stock. The preceding summer had been unproductive, and many kinds of provisions were comparatively scarce. Yet considerable collections were made, and many of the people evinced a lively interest in the cause of missions. In April, Mr. Hudson made a journey to Boston, and requested to be released from the service of the Board, that he might aid his parents in their declining years. His request was granted; but he consented to complete the temporary agency, in which he had been engaged.

Among the favorable incidents of the year past should be mentioned the fact, that Major Vose, who had the command of the military post at Mackinaw during the winter, is a decidedly pious man, and directed all his influence to the support of good morals and religion.
XII. MISSION NEAR GREEN BAY.

The Rev. Jesse Miner, the missionary at this place, died, after an illness of four weeks, on the 22d of March. Aware of the probability of his speedy departure, he called to his dying bed the elders of his little church, and charged them in regard to their future interests and conduct. He expressed an entire willingness to die, and an unshaken confidence in his Redeemer. The members of the church were all strongly attached to him, and loved him as their pastor.

Mrs. Miner and her children returned to Oneida county, the place of her former residence, in the course of the summer.

Immediately after the death of Mr. Miner, the Indians sent a letter to the Committee, making affectionate mention of their late missionary, and soliciting another. Mr. Cutting Marsh, then a member of the senior class, in the Theological Seminary of Andover, but since ordained as an evangelist, has been selected for this service, and is now preparing to enter immediately upon the journey to the field of his labor.

Mr. Augustus T. Ambler, Teacher, is left alone to sustain the labors of the station till Mr. Marsh shall arrive. He commenced teaching the school last autumn, and appears to have been very successful in gaining the affection of his pupils, and the approbation of their parents. About forty were entered as scholars, though the average attendance was not more than thirty.

The Indian settlement, to which the mission is attached, now contains about 250 souls, and was commenced in 1822. The ancestors of the present generation enjoyed the pastoral care of President Edwards and Dr. West, at Stockbridge, and, subsequently, of Mr. Sargent, at New Stockbridge, Oneida county, N. Y. There Mr. Miner became acquainted with the little tribe, and ministered to them in the Gospel. For many years they have been unsettled as to their place of residence, which must have had an unfavorable effect upon their moral and religious improvement. A part of the settlers removed from New Stockbridge to White river, Indiana, in 1818. At that time, a church was formed among them, which was transferred to Green Bay, by the migration of its members, four years afterwards.

These Indians have had a school among them for more than 100 years; and probably there have been exemplary professors of relig-
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ion during all that period. Though all speak their original language, they can all understand English preaching, and nearly all can read English books. In public worship, they have their Bibles and hymn-books in their hands. They have a choir of singers, and conduct the services of religion very much as is practised in our congregations. Mr. Greene, on his late visit in July last, was much gratified with the orderly appearance of the congregation, the good sense and stability of the leading men, and the general aspect of comfort and civilization, which the settlement exhibits.

Mr. Miner admitted to the church 33 members, after his arrival in 1827;—most of them in the course of last year. Some have removed, and some have died. The church now consists of 38 members. Ten or fifteen, who have not yet made a public profession of religion, are thought to have experienced its influence.

The place is called Statesburgh. The reservation, to which these Indians prefer a claim, extends about seven miles on Fox river, and thence at right angles, in a southeasterly direction, about 40 miles to lake Michigan. There is some dispute respecting the boundary, or rather some clashing with other claims. It seems quite doubtful whether these civilized and Christianized Indians will find a permanent resting place here. The land, which is fertile and well-timbered, will soon invite other settlers beside Indians, and the present tenants will be urged to give place to their white neighbors. The duty of missionary societies is plain, however; namely, that every thing should be done, which can be done immediately, for the temporal and spiritual benefit of these remnants of the original inhabitants; and that the same meliorating process should be continued, so far as circumstances will permit, till the great object shall be accomplished.

Statesburgh is about 20 miles from the mouth of Fox river, where is a village of white settlers. Between these two places is a village of Oneida Indians, emigrants from the state of New York, to whom the Rev. Eleazar Williams preaches as a missionary, in the employment of the Episcopal Missionary Society. At the mouth of the river, are several gentlemen of the Episcopal denomination, who are sincere friends of the missionary cause. To one of them, Dr. Foot, the Committee would express their particular obligations for gratuitous professional assistance and donations of medicine.
XIII. MISSION AT MAUMEE, OHIO.

Rev. Isaac Van Tassel, Missionary; Mrs. Van Tassel.
Miss Sarah Withrow,
Miss Hannah Riggs, Assistants.

In the course of last autumn, the family suffered much from sickness; and Mr. Van Tassel was apparently brought near to death. He was gradually restored, however; though the concerns of the station must have been somewhat embarrassed, as a consequence of his not being able to attend to them.

The school consisted of 23 pupils in the winter, and a teacher was hired a part of the year to instruct them. His name was Henry McElrath. The Indian children made good proficiency under his tuition.

It seems exceedingly desirable to get access to the minds of the Indians, in this neighborhood, by means of their own language. This has not yet been practicable to any considerable extent. No good interpreter is at hand; and no missionary is acquainted with the Ottawa dialect.

Mr. Van Tassel was ordained as a missionary and evangelist, at the meeting of the Huron Presbytery, in April. He is very anxious to visit the various settlements of Indians, and to make known the Gospel to them. He pleads earnestly for such an enlargement of the mission, as will enable him to make excursions of one, two, and three weeks each, for the sake of teaching the natives, at their own houses, the great things which are revealed in the Scriptures. In case of such labors being undertaken, he would be attended by a competent interpreter, if such an one could be procured.

XIV. TUSCARORA MISSION.

Mr. John Elliot, Teacher and Licensed Preacher; Mrs. Elliot.
Miss Mary Henderson, Teacher.

As Mr. Elliot was in urgent need of assistance, Miss Henderson removed to this place from Cattaraugus, in the winter or spring.

At one time, the natives were divided into parties, and some of them appear to have been misled by a boastful and designing man,
Seneca Indians.

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who aimed to obtrude his services upon them. His character proving defective, his influence was of short duration.

The house for public worship, which was mentioned in the last Report, p. 105, was dedicated on the 23rd of October.

Sacharissa, the principal chief, died on the 18th of May, after an illness of six months, at the advanced age of 83. He was a peacemaker, and his loss is severely felt. He was one of the first in this tribe, who made a public profession of the Christian faith.

The school consists of about 20 children, who live at home with their parents. It has been taught in succession the year past by James Cusick, (a native,) Mrs. Elliot and Miss Henderson.

XV. Seneca Mission.

Rev. Thompson S. Harris, Missionary; Mrs. Harris.
Mr. Hanover Bradley, Farmer and Steward; Mrs. Bradley.
Mr. Morton, Teacher.
Miss Asenath Bishop,
Miss Phebe Selden, and
Miss Rebecca Newhall, Assistants.

The mission chapel, preparation for which was made last year, has been erected. The services of the dedication were performed on the 19th of August. The occasion was deeply interesting to clergymen and others, who attended from the vicinity. The singing was excellent, and was under the direction of two young natives, one of whom was educated at Cornwall.

The Indians have given some solid proofs of their attachment to the mission, not only by erecting a place of worship, but by making donations of articles raised on their farms, and by contributing at the monthly concert. It is hoped the time is not far distant, when they will bear the whole expense of supporting the school.

Mr. Harris has translated the Gospel of Luke into the Seneca language, and has received encouragement that it will be printed by the American Bible Society. He has also prepared and published a book of hymns in that language.

The school contains between 50 and 60 pupils; but is not in so flourishing a condition, as in some preceding years.
XVI. CATTARAUGUS MISSION.

Rev. Hiram Smith, Missionary.
Mr. William A. Thayer, Teacher; Mrs. Thayer.
Miss Laura West, Teacher.

This school is supported by the Indians themselves. It has 52 scholars on the list, though the actual attendance, at any one time, has not exceeded 40. As the parents have exhibited a good degree of public spirit, the Committee granted them $100 toward defraying the expense of purchasing provisions for their children. During a part of the year, the elder pupils are taken away from school to aid their parents in farming, and other domestic labors.

A Temperance Society was formed here last spring. About forty signed a constitution by which they bound themselves to entire abstinence for a year; and agreed, that every person, who should violate this engagement, should forfeit five dollars for the support of poor children at school.

The contribution at the monthly concert is commenced here also.

Mr. Smith was appointed a missionary lately. He has but just begun his labors. Having preached for some time in this part of the country, and being acquainted with the spiritual wants of the Indians, he appears to have chosen this work from love to their souls.

Mr. Thayer visited Boston in June, for the purpose of confer­ring with the Committee. On his return, he engaged the services of Miss West, who accompanied him home. The chiefs dictated a respectful letter to the Committee, and received the answer very gratefully. A considerable change has been wrought in their manners, habits, and feelings.

XVII. INDIANS ON THE ALLEGANY RIVER.

A part of the Seneca tribe of Indians occupies a reservation on the head waters of the Allegany river, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. This fragment of a tribe, like the other fragments, is divided into the Christian and the pagan party. The Christian party contains about 200 souls. A little church is in existence, and the members are exceedingly desirous of having a missionary school.
Last fall the chiefs of the Christian party wrote a letter to the Committee, requesting that a teacher might be sent to them. A favorable answer was returned, an appointment made, and they were visited by a member of the Seneca mission. A majority of the chiefs belong to the pagan party, and would not consent that the school should be opened, within the limits of the reservation. Arrangements were made, therefore, to obtain the use of land in the vicinity. While these things were in progress, the agent of the United States informed the Indians, that the government had a plan in contemplation, with a view to the removal of these remnants of tribes, as well as the larger tribes at the southwest; and they concluded, therefore, to postpone the opening of their school, till the results of this plan should be seen.

XVIII. MISSION TO CHINA.

Mention was made in the last Report p. 111, of a contemplated mission to the inhabitants of the most populous and the most inaccessible empire on the globe. Within a few weeks past, the attention of the Committee has been specially drawn to the subject, by the earnest solicitation of the merchant, to whom allusion has been repeatedly made in the annual Reports, and who has recently returned to the United States. He generously offers to provide a passage for a missionary, and to support him in Canton for a year, without any expense to the Board.

In consequence of this special effort of liberality, proceeding from a gentleman well acquainted with the state of the Chinese, the Committee have recently appointed Mr. Elijah C. Bridgman, who has just completed the term of theological study in Andover, a missionary to China. He has been ordained to this arduous work; and is now ready to receive the Instructions of the Committee. As these instructions contain as explicit a description of the objects contemplated, and of the course to be pursued, as can be given, at the commencement of these preparatory measures, the Committee introduce them here.

To the Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman.

Dear Sir,—The Prudential Committee, in appointing you to be the first missionary from the American churches for introducing the Gospel among the Chinese, feel that they have appointed you to a service of great interest
and responsibility. The preaching of the Gospel, under any circumstances, is a very serious work, when the preacher reflects that it will be a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death, to those who hear it, and that his own state of feeling, his example, and the exhibitions of character which he makes, may prepossess men in favor of the truth, or prejudice them against it. But there is a peculiar responsibility of a similar kind resting on the missionary, who makes the first offer of the Gospel to a heathen people, and whose preaching is perhaps the only statement they hear of its doctrines and precepts, and whose character and example are the only exhibition they have of its practical influence.

You, dear sir, seem called, in the providence of God, to stand in nearly this attitude with respect to an immense population. Every step you take may affect their destinies. The work of bringing them under the sanctifying and saving influence of the Gospel may be hastened, or retarded, or stopped for years, as you show yourself active, judicious, and faithful, or the reverse. There is, perhaps, no service, which the church of Christ at the present day could assign to any man, which opens a wider field, affords opportunity for more varied and powerful exertion, or contemplates greater results. Do not let your mind waver on this point, that the Gospel certainly will, at some day, triumph over the Chinese empire, and its vast population be given to Christ. Encourage yourself with this thought; and let a holy enthusiasm be kindled in you, exciting every power of your soul to strenuous effort, and unwearied perseverance, with the hope that you, as a soldier of Christ, may have some part in such an achievement.

Your labors as a missionary to the Chinese will not be limited, in their present or future influence, even to China. People from that empire are scattered in great numbers through all the adjacent countries and islands, and are exerting influence and affording facilities for communication. China, if it should embrace Christianity, or tolerate its introduction, would open access to almost all Eastern and Southern Asia, and the Asiatic Islands.

In giving you instructions respecting your plans and labors, the Committee do not suppose that they are in possession of facts enough, relative to what your situation will be as a missionary in such an untried field, to be very specific. The details must be left to your own judgment, aided by such counsel as Providence may enable you to obtain. You will avail yourself, especially, of the advice of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of the London Missionary Society. His long residence in China and the adjacent countries, his acquaintance with the character of the people, both natives and foreigners, with whom you will come into contact, his observation and experience, and his information respecting the countries, the mode of gaining access to the people, and of pursuing your studies, will make it very desirable, that you should consult him relative to all important movements.

If you should not find Dr. Morrison at Canton, on your arrival, the Committee would wish you very soon to visit him, if practicable without too great expense and loss of time; and, if you cannot visit him, they wish you to obtain his views relative to your labors by correspondence.

You will also avail yourself of the information and advice of other gentlemen, whose knowledge and friendship to the cause may induce them to aid you in this manner.
The Committee suppose that your attention will be specially directed for some years to the acquisition of the Chinese language. In this labor you will avail yourself of all the helps within your reach; and you will select what seems to be the best place for the accomplishment of this object, unless such a course should call you away too entirely, and for too long a time, from a place, where you might be doing great good in other ways, and make tolerable progress in your studies, at the same time. The Committee would prefer to have you reside in Canton. But this may be an unfavorable place for the acquisition of the language, and even your opportunities for gaining access to the people, and doing good in the character of a missionary, may be fewer there than in some other place. While studying the language, it may be best for you to spend a year or two, or some portion of a year, at the Anglo Chinese College in Malacca. But it is hoped that Canton, or Macao, may be the place of your general and permanent residence.

Another class of labors, to which the Committee suppose you can profitably devote a portion of your time and attention, is the distribution of tracts and books, and especially of the Holy Scriptures. While the Chinese government will not tolerate the public preaching of the Gospel, the great means of introducing a knowledge of the Gospel will be printed tracts and books. Many of these, adapted to your purpose, you will find ready prepared to your hand, by those who have labored in the field before you. In these labors, you will need much judgment, in order not to counteract yourself, and shut the door against your own exertions.

Conversing with individuals and small circles respecting the doctrines and duties of Christianity, is another kind of labor, on which, to some extent, you may probably enter immediately, by means of your interpreters or instructors.

You may have opportunities, more or less frequently, of preaching, on the Sabbath and at other times, to assemblies of English and American merchants or seamen. The Committee would not have you neglect these; though, as you are expected to be accompanied by one whose labors will be specially directed to this class of persons, so much of your time and strength will not be devoted to them, as would otherwise be expedient. You may, however, often have opportunities of preaching the Gospel to this class of your fellow sinners, when separated from your companion in labor. Should such opportunities occur, you may avail yourself of them.

You will doubtless find it for your own spiritual benefit, as well as a hopeful means of communicating spiritual benefits to others, to hold social worship on the Sabbath, with prayer, reading the Scriptures or some other devotional book, religious conversation, or preaching;—even if only two or three can be assembled.

In your intercourse with foreign merchants and seamen, be frank, courteous, and affectionate, but do not, at any time, lose, or appear to lose, the seriousness and solicitude for their spiritual welfare, which become the ambassador of Christ to sinners. Let it always be evident to them, that you are mindful of their condition as sinners, of their immortality, and of the retributions of eternity. Administer Christian instruction, reproof, and consolation with judgment. Be affectionate, while you are faithful. Sympathize with them in all times of affliction. Be attentive and kind, and be
especially ready with the instructions and consolations of the Gospel, in seasons of sickness and death. Do this from the prompting of your own feelings, without waiting to be solicited.

But amidst your other labors, keep it in mind that your primary object is to introduce the Gospel among the Chinese. It may be long, if your life should be spared, before you will see much fruit of your labors. Even if you should live to old age, and continue in that field, you may never witness so much advance, as to be permitted to preach a sermon publicly within the limits of the empire. There may be a very great and honorable work to be done, before that point shall be attained; a work, in which many valuable lives may be worn out, and to good purpose. Do not feel that you will live in vain, if you accomplish nothing more, than to open the field, call the attention of the churches and of other laborers to it, and prepare the instruments for facilitating the labor of your successors. The obstacles now in the way must be removed, and the preparatory work must be performed.

Still do not feel, that a long period must necessarily elapse before the power of the Gospel shall be witnessed in China. Though we are not to look for any miraculous interference in the case, yet the providence of God may soon open a wide and effectual door. The political revolutions of the last thirty years may be only the precursors of others, which shall extend their influence to governments that have been the longest and the most securely established. Labor not as without hope. Never forget that the government of God is supreme, and his mercy boundless; that the hearts of kings are in his hands, and he will fulfil his promises to his Son.

In a work of such vast extent, you will find yourself laboring almost alone. You will have few to counsel you, to share the responsibility and labors with you, or to sympathise with you in your perplexities. Cultivate an intimate friendship with any Christian missionaries, whom providence may bring in your way. Such an acquaintance will be to your own personal advantage and to the advantage of your cause. Cultivate the same spirit with theirs, so far as they have the spirit of Christ; co-operate with them in their labors, so far as they appear likely to promote his glory; and rejoice with them in their success.

In this want of Christian friends and counsellors, maintain the most intimate communion with God. Lay all your plans and labors, all your perplexities, weaknesses and sins, before him. Read his word; keep his Sabbaths; and daily offer spiritual sacrifices on his altar. Do not peruse the Bible merely as a book to be studied: peruse it for devotional purposes—trying yourself by it, laboring after an entire conformity to its requisitions, and resting satisfied with nothing short of this. Acquire clear notions of the preciousness, and indispensable importance of Christ and his salvation to yourself and to all men. Let it be a matter of thorough conviction. Let this also be a point settled in your mind, that nothing but the Spirit of God can sustain you in your arduous undertaking, and furnish you with wisdom, zeal, and strength, requisite to make you a good missionary unto the end.

Keep clearly before your mind also, the actual character and condition of the heathen as subjects of God's moral government, the prospect before
them, and their relation to Christ and his atonement. Think what he has done for them, and how ineffectual it will be, if his followers do not convey to them a knowledge of the Gospel.

It is to be hoped, your mission may have much effect to increase the spirit of Christian enterprise in this country. Communications from missionaries, especially from those in the larger and more important fields, have been the great means of awakening whatever of a missionary spirit is now felt in our churches. The heathen are thus brought into view, and almost into contact with ourselves. In regard to the extent and interest of the field, into which you are entering, you will have an advantage over most of your brethren. It will, therefore, be desirable that you make as full communications respecting the character, condition, manners, and rites of the people—especially so far as these things are affected by their religion—as your labors and other circumstances will permit.

In delivering you these instructions, the Committee would renewedly commend you to God, and to the word of his grace. Without Him you can do nothing; but with his aid you may communicate great and endless blessings to your perishing fellow men.

The passage of Mr. Bridgman is engaged on board a ship, which is expected to sail in a few days.

The American Seaman's Friend Society has appointed the Rev. David Abeel a missionary to seamen who speak the English language, in the river and port of Canton. He is engaged to labor in that capacity for a year after his arrival; and he has received a conditional appointment from the Committee of this Board, if, at the expiration of the year, he should think it his duty to become a missionary to the Chinese; in which case, he will be associated with Mr. Bridgman. There are often two thousand English and American seamen, in the river and port of Canton at once, entirely destitute of any regular means of Christian instruction. It will greatly aid the cause of missions to the heathen, if the Gospel can be preached to seamen from Christian nations, wherever they meet in large numbers; but especially in the more remote and neglected parts of the world, where they see little restraint from the influence of pure morality, or of the true religion.

Mr. Abeel's passage is engaged in the same ship with Mr. Bridgman's, and at the expense of the same benevolent individual.

XIX. SUMMARY.

The number of missionary stations under the care of this Board is forty four.
Stations, Missionary Laborers from this Country:—
  Ordained Missionaries, 46
  Licensed Preachers, 5
  Catechists, 3
  Other Missionary Assistants, 124
  Men, 171
  Women, 225

Native Assistants,
Besides these, there are native teachers of free schools in Bombay, Ceylon, and the Sandwich Islands; most of whom were themselves first taught, and all of whom are superintended in their labors, by the missionaries,—amounting to about 600

Native Members of the Church:
  India, 102
  Western Asia, 4
  Sandwich Islands, 108
  North American Indians, 556
  Increase during the year, 247

Learners in the Schools:
  India, 5,545
  Sandwich Islands, 45,000
  North-American Indians, 1,034
  Of these there are in the Boarding Schools about 910
  Increase during the year, 18,660

Printing Presses:
  Bombay, 2
  Ceylon, 1
  Malta, 2
  Sandwich Islands, 2

These presses have printed, or are in readiness for printing, in nine different languages. During the last year 175,000 pages have been printed in the Cherokee language, and 172,000 in the Choctaw, at the expense of the Board though not at its presses. Nearly that amount has been printed in the Seneca language. The whole amount printed during the past year cannot be stated exactly; but by the best estimate which circumstances permit, the number of copies of different works printed, cannot vary much from 300,000, and the number of pages 7,000,000; making the whole amount printed for the missions of the Board since their establishment, not less than 700,000 copies, and 27,000,000 pages.

Those only are called Catechists, who have been licensed by some ecclesiastical body; and those only are called Native Assistants, who are connected with some mission family. In regard to Native Church Members, it should be observed, that the missionaries, especially of the Sandwich Islands, are cautious as to receiving hopeful
CONCLUSION.

There are thousands of natives, who are devout attendants on public worship, (so far as man can discern,) and who are in the habit of family and secret prayer, and who lead an exemplary life; but with respect to whom, the evidence of their piety is not so well confirmed, as to induce the missionaries to baptize them and admit them to the Lord's table.

A considerable number of white men have been added to the mission churches.

XIX. CONCLUSION.

In looking back upon the transactions of the year past, the Committee can confidently say, that never before have there been so many encouragements within a single year.

The number of learners, in the schools of the missions under the care of this Board, has greatly increased, the number of readers of the Holy Scriptures is of course multiplied; and preparation is made for its being multiplied hereafter, to an indefinite extent.

Printing establishments are at work, sending forth their publications by thousands weekly, among various tribes and nations, to which this institution has thus been the instrument of bringing advantages of inestimable value. Translations, principally of the Scriptures, are made and making, by the missionaries of the board, into ten languages spoken by heathens. The influence, commencing in this manner, will become wider and deeper, till it shall be swallowed up, in the universal prevalence of truth and holiness.

Though death has repeatedly invaded the number of ordained missionaries, and some have been withdrawn from the service in other ways, yet the vacancy thus occasioned is more than supplied by young men, who have recently consecrated themselves to the work. Seven of this character, having completed their education at the theological seminaries at Andover and Princeton, and several of them having labored for a season as agents of the Board, are expecting to engage soon, as evangelical laborers on heathen ground. Some of them are assigned to the populous regions of the east, and others to the scattered remnants of the American Indians.

But the great and distinctive encouragement of the year past is, that the Holy Spirit has been poured out more extensively than heretofore, and a most cheering attention has thus been given to the efficacy of divine truth, as dispensed by the missionaries of this
Board. The Committee need only advert to the details, which have appeared, in the account of the missions at the Sandwich Islands, and among the Choctaws. The latter case is the more remarkable, as the natives had previously been exceedingly slow to hear the Gospel, and very dull of apprehension respecting it. But all at once, as if informed by the same living principle, they start into vigorous action, as moral and accountable beings. Numerous individuals, who had seemed scarcely more accessible to the influence of exhortation, argument, or invitation, than the trees of the forest, in which they had wandered, suddenly become attentive and deeply interested hearers, anxious inquirers, and truly converted men and women. From a state of entire apathy they suddenly exhibit exquisite sensibility, tenderness of conscience, hatred of sin, love to the truth, reverence for the word and ordinance of God, and especially for the Sabbath, and an affectionate trust in Christ as the Redeemer of their souls. At least these are the appearances; and, on philosophical principles, it is scarcely, if at all, less difficult to account for these appearances, than for the reality of the change, which they are supposed to indicate. But the manifestations of divine grace are not confined to the Choctaws, and the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Among the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the children of Chippeways, and the Stockbridge Indians, there have been striking instances of conversion, and, at the stations generally, there is a manifest increase of the power of religion.

If it shall appear in the final day, that five hundred heathens, of different nations, scattered in regions far remote from each other, and from us, have become experimentally acquainted with the Gospel during the year past, and have thus entered upon a course of boundless beneficence and happiness; and if 5,000 others have become, for the first time, deeply serious and prayerful and are brought into circumstances, which often issue in true conversion; (and these are very moderate estimates;)—if these things appear in the final day, with all their endless train of consequences, who will then regret that he aided, by his influence, his benefactions, and his prayers, the efforts of our brethren among the heathen, for the salvation of perishing millions? Who will not regret that he has not put forth more strength, and given himself to the work with more entire self-consecration?
APPENDIX No. I.

Pecuniary Accounts.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31, 1829.

**Bombay Mission.**

Remittances to Calcutta, including premium, insurance, &c. on Spanish dollars, $28,127.47
Draft paid in Boston, 280.80
Books, types, &c. 322.67
Expenses of Mrs. Hall, 120.00 — 8,850.94

**Ceylon Mission.**

Remittances to Calcutta, including premium, insurance, &c. on Spanish dollars, 18,821.43
Books, &c. purchased in Boston, 110.08 — 18,931.51

**Mission to Western Asia.**

Drafts of the Missionaries on the Treasurer of the Board, and remittances made from the treasury, 4,548.05
Books and sundry purchases, including cartage, &c. 155.89
Donations received at Malta, 92.31
Paid Rev. J. Brewer since his return, 244.48
Deduct amount refunded by him, 58.50 — 185.98
Passage of Rev. D. Temple and his two children from Malta, 150.00
Paid Rev. D. Temple since his return, 121.83 — 271.83
Outfit and passage of Rev. R. Anderson, on his agency to Malta and Greece, 125.77 — 5,379.33

**Mission to Africa.**

Expenses of Rev. George M. Erskine, 50.00

**Mission at the Sandwich Islands.**

Drafts and remittances, 1,743.80
Sundry supplies shipped from Boston, New York, New Bedford and Nantucket, including insurance, cartage, &c. 5,512.37

Carried forward, $17,256.17 $33,211.78
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $7,256 17 $33,211 78

 Expenses of Rev. J. Ely and family since their return, 436 75
 Paid towards services of Rev. C. S. Stewart on his present voyage and agency to the Sandwich Islands, 400 00—$8,092 92

Mission among the Cherokees.

Drafts and remittances, 5,481 31
Donations in money at the different stations, 153 00
Articles purchased in Boston and Augusta, including freight, &c. 2,959 05
Outfit and travelling expenses of Rev. J. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Miss C. Fuller, and Miss F. Post, 370 98
Allowance to Mr. F. Bosworth, 85 00—$9,049 34

Mission among the Choctaws.

Drafts and purchases, 1,345 61
Donations received at Mayhew and the other stations, 61 00
Outfit and travelling expenses of assistant missionaries, 200 00

Deduct amount refunded, 1,506 61

124 00—1,482 61

[It should be observed, that the schools among the Choctaws are principally supported by annuities from the Government of the United States in consequence of treaty stipulations. Were it not for these payments, the expenses of the Board would be much greater than they are, both in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. In a few years the annuities will cease.]

Mission among the Chickasaws.

Drafts and purchases, 2,107 62
Donations received at the stations, 18 00—2,125 62

Mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansas.

Drafts and remittances, 5,205 00
Purchases in Boston, 1,038 36
Travelling expenses of an assistant missionary, 75 00
Expenses of Mr. A. Hitchcock, 123 50—6,441 86

Carried forward, $60,404 13

* Of the above items, there was paid

for Brainerd, $1,452 85
New Echota, 1,482 64
Creek Path, 1,566 84
Carmel, 373 20
Hightower, 1,059 22
Willstown, 1,283 43
Haweis, 743 51
Candy's Creek, 484 56
General Expenses, 592 77

$9,049 34
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Mission among the Osages.
Expenses at Union, including Hopefield, 2,839 43
Expenses at Harmony, including Neosho, 2,463 26—5,302 69

Mission at Green Bay.
Drafts, purchases, &c. 2,074 86

Mackinaw Mission.
Drafts and purchases, 3,684 14
Donations received at Mackinaw, 70 00
Expenses of Mr. J. S. Hudson, 60 63
Expenses of Mr. W. M. Heydenburk, 17 50
Purchase of a farm for the use of the mission, 1,000 00—4,832 32

Maumee Mission.
Drafts, 895 47
Purchases, &c. 191 52—1,086 99

Indians in New York.
Cattaraugus Station, 378 06
Seneca do. 1,314 51
Tuscarora do. 716 03—2,408 60

Indian Missions Generally.
Travelling expenses of Mr. David Greene to Mackinaw and Green Bay, 103 11
Transportation, freight, &c. of articles received at Boston, New York, and other places, 137 24—290 35

Greek Youths.
Expenses of S. G. Galatty, 237 54
outfit and passage, 138 50—446 04
do. of P. Galatty, 254 76
do. of C. T. Ralli, 250 89
outfit and passage, 157 58—417 47
do. of P. Ralli, 242 29
do. of A. Karavelles, 222 77
do. of N. Prassas, 167 97
do. of E. Sophocles, 109 41
do. of A. Paspati, 225 00
do. of P. Kavasales, incurred in 1827, 14 00
2,099 62
Deduct amount returned by G. Perdicari, 3 67—2,095 95
Carried forward, $78,438 89
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $78,495 89

Education of other Youths.

Three Osage Youths, while at Miami University, Oxford, O.
and on their return home, 424 69
I. Fiske and G. Whitefield, 68 63
A. N. Hooker, 67 29—560 61

Agencies.

Services of Rev. W. Clark, 42 weeks, 336 00
Travelling expenses, 77 42—413 42

——— of Rev. D. Perry, 28 weeks, 224 00
Travelling expenses, 35 84—260 84

——— of Rev. G. B. Whiting, 32 1-2 weeks, 260 00
Travelling expenses, 84 61—344 61

——— of Rev. R. Brown, 14 weeks, 112 00
Travelling expenses, 32 62—150 62

——— of Rev. C. S. Stewart, 2 months, 111 11
Travelling expenses, 309 32—420 43

——— of Rev. H. Allen, 40 1-2 weeks, 324 00
Travelling expenses, 43 49—367 49

——— of Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, 32 1-2 weeks 260 00
Travelling expenses, 80 03—340 03

——— of Rev. W. Hervey, 6 1-2 weeks, 52 00
Travelling expenses, 11 63—63 63

——— of Rev. H. Read, 9 weeks, 72 00
Travelling expenses, 14 86—86 86

Travelling expenses of Rev. D. Temple, 121 67

——— of Deputations to attend the anniversaries of various auxiliary societies, 111 75

Travelling expenses of the Corresponding Secretary to Washington and expenses there, 119 03

——— of do. to New York, Philadelphia, &c. 30 16

——— 2,738 54

Deduct amount received for a horse left in Virginia in 1822, by Rev. W. Goodell, 30 00—2,708 54

General Expenses.

Travelling expenses of members of the Board in attending the annual meeting of the Board at Philadelphia, Oct. 1828, 213 00

Contingent expenses of the annual meeting, 6 00—219 00

Carried forward, $81,984 04
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $81,984 04

Corresponding Secretary’s Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Rev. R. Anderson, Assistant Secretary, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1829</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Mr. D. Greene, Assistant Secretary, for the same period</td>
<td>598 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for transcribing</td>
<td>124 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services of Rev. G. B. Whiting and his board while laboring at the Missionary Rooms</td>
<td>120 56—1,843 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Salary of the Corresponding Secretary during the past year has been paid by the income of the Permanent Fund for that object, and the subscription of a few individuals.

Treasurer’s Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of the Treasurer, in part, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1829 (the residue having been paid by individuals)</td>
<td>850 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk hire within the year</td>
<td>480 00—1,330 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printing, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nineteenth annual Report, 2500 copies, including paper, folding, covers, &amp;c.</td>
<td>492 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Paper No. 1, 6000 copies</td>
<td>187 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 2, 6000 do.</td>
<td>83 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 4, 3000 do.</td>
<td>87 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 5, 3000 do.</td>
<td>78 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 6, 3000 do.</td>
<td>50 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 7, 3000 do.</td>
<td>141 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 8, 6000 do.</td>
<td>99 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 10, 3000 do.</td>
<td>48 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 11, 6000 do.</td>
<td>74 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. No. 12, 3000 do.</td>
<td>60 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rice’s Sermon</td>
<td>37 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, circulars, and blank receipts</td>
<td>44 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of the Missionary Herald, at cost, presented to benefactors, Auxiliary societies, missionaries, agents, abroad and at home, and friends of missions in many parts of the world</td>
<td>3,545 48—4,334 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agency in New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Mr. George M. Tracy, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1829</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk hire within the year</td>
<td>133 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office rent and taxes</td>
<td>145 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank books, stationary, &amp;c.</td>
<td>14 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, cartage, labor, &amp;c.</td>
<td>56 20—1,330 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward. $91,261 94
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $91,321.94

Miscellaneous Charges.

Postage of letters and pamphlets, 477.20
Fuel and oil, 61.01
Blank books and stationary, 39.25
Wrapping paper, twine, nails, &c. 20.20
Portage, labor, freight, transportation of bundles, &c. 39.76
Transportation of the Missionary Herald for Auxiliary Societies, &c. 28.32
Periodical publications, books, and binding of books, for various stations, 125.06
Books for the missionary library, 113.72
Paper case, repairs to stove, &c. 12.15
Discount on bank notes and drafts, 49.75; counterfeit notes and notes of banks that have failed, 41.50; 141.25
Interest on money borrowed, 117.19—1,175.72
Expenses attending the complaint against Lieut. Percival, 35.47

Total expenditures of the Board, 92,533.13
Balance for which the Board was in debt, Sept. 1, 1828, 22,179.71

$114,712.84

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR PRECEDING AUGUST 31, 1829.

Donations received during the year, as published with exact particularity in the Missionary Herald, $94,870.90
Legacies received within the year, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, 9,671.34
Interest on the Permanent Fund, 2,375.52
Received for the Missionary Register, 10.50

Total receipts of the Board, $106,928.26
Balance for which the Board is in debt, carried to new account, Sept. 1, 1829, 7,784.58

$114,712.84

PERMANENT FUND.

The Permanent Fund amounted, on the 31st of August, 1828, as stated in the Report for last year, to $44,926.75

Received within the year, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, 200.00

$45,126.75

PERMANENT FUND FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

This Fund amounted on the 31st of August, 1828, to $23,313.52

Received during the year, as follows:
From an individual, as published in the Missionary Herald, 101.00
For profits of the Missionary Herald, 2,325.00
For interest, in part, on this fund, 63.99—2,489.99

$25,803.51
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

PERMANENT FUND FOR TREASURER.

This fund amounted, August 31st, 1828, to $1,919 57

Received during the year, as follows:

From an individual, as published in the Missionary Herald, 101 00
For interest on this fund, 116 75—217 75

$2,137 32

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

There had been received on this fund, before August 31st, 1828, $15,766 65

Received during the year, for interest, 255 00

$16,021 65

Expenditures, as per statement last year, 9,578 01

Expended during the year, 3,114 83—12,692 84

Balance ready to be expended, $3,328 81

APPENDIX N°. II.

Auxiliary Societies.

The following is a list of payments made, during the year, into the Treasury of the Board, by Auxiliaries formed on the model recommended in the xixth volume of the Missionary Herald, p. 365. The year commences with September 1828, and ends with August 1829. It should be remarked, that some of these societies, during this time, have paid more, and some less, than is properly to be regarded as their receipts for one year.

MAINE.

Cumberland County, Reuben Mitchell, Sec. Portland, William Hyde, Tr. $175 63

Kennebec County, Rev. David M. Mitchell, Sec. Waldoboro', Warren Rice, Tr. 572 39

Lincoln County, Rev. Valentine Little, Sec. Lovell, L. Whitman, Tr. 211 54

Oxford County, Rev. Josiah Tucker, Sec. Norridgewock, James Dinsmore, Tr. 62 29

Somerset County, Rev. Christopher Marsh, Sec. Biddeford, Charles Williams, Tr. 162 82—1,184 67

York County,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire County, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, Sec. Keene, C. H. Jaquith, Tr. 241 60

Grafton County, Rev. J. L. Hale, Sec. Plymouth, William Green, Tr. 854 10

Hillsboro' County, Rev. Nathl. Kingsbury, Sec. Mont Vernon, Edmund Parker, Tr. 471 52

Merrimac County, Rev. Joseph Lane, Sec. Franklin, N. Abbott, Tr. 471 52

Carried forward, $1,566 62 $1,184 67
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Rockingham Co., East, Rev. Jacob Cummings, Sec. T. H. Miller, Tr.

Brought forward, $1,566 62

Sullivan County, Rev. Israel Newell, Sec. James Breck, Tr.

$1,184 67

VERMONT.

Addison County, Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Sec. Middlebury, Elisha Brewster, Tr.

2,247 02

Chittenden County, William J. Seymour, Tr. Burlington, Do. 265 66

Orange County, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Sec. J. W. Smith, Tr.

Rutland County, Rev. Amos Drury, Sec. James D. Butler, Tr.

Washington County, Rev. Chester Wright, Sec. Silas C. French, Tr.

Windham County, John Chorley, Sec.

Windsor County, Rev. John Richards, Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable Co., East, Benjamin Seabury, Tr.


Berkshire County, Rev. W. A. Hawley, Sec. James W. Robbins, Tr.

Boston and Vicinity, W. J. Hubbard, Sec. Charles Stoddard, Tr.

Brookfield Association, Rev. Micah Stone, Sec. Allen Newell, Tr.

Essex County, Rev. George Cowles, Sec. Joseph Adams, Tr.

Franklin County, Rev. Daniel Crosby, Sec. Franklin Ripley, Tr.

Hampden County, Rev. Dorus Clark, Sec. S. Warriner, Tr.

Middlesex County, Rev. Elijah Demond, Sec. Cyrus Davis, Tr.

Norfolk County, Rev. William Cogswell, Sec. Rev. E. Burgess, Tr.

Northampton & Vicin. Daniel Stebbins, Sec. E. S. Phelps, Tr.

Old Colony Assoc., Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, Sec.


Worcester Co., North, Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, Sec.


Carried forward, $25,546 75
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

CONNECTICUT.

Brought forward, $25,546 75

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colchester &amp; Vicinity</td>
<td>William T. Turner, Tr.</td>
<td>Colchester, Bridgeport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairfield County, East</td>
<td>Stephen Hawley, Tr.</td>
<td>New Canaan, Wilton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairfield County, West</td>
<td>Matthew Marvin, Tr.</td>
<td>Farmington, Farmington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hartford County</td>
<td>Daniel P. Hopkins, Sec.</td>
<td>Hartford, Saybrook</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Litchfield County</td>
<td>James R. Woodbridge, Tr.</td>
<td>Fairfield Co., West, New Canaan</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex Association</td>
<td>Clark Nott, Tr.</td>
<td>New Haven, Brookfield</td>
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<td>New Haven City</td>
<td>Richard Hubbard, Tr.</td>
<td>New Haven, Milford</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Haven Co., West</td>
<td>C. J. Salter, Tr.</td>
<td>New Haven, Milford</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norwich and Vicinity</td>
<td>F. A. Perkins, Tr.</td>
<td>Norwich, Saybrook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolland County</td>
<td>Eliza Stearns, Sec.</td>
<td>Tolland, Saybrook</td>
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NEW YORK.

Brought forward, $25,546 75

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<th>Society</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
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<th>Secretary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbia County,</td>
<td>Rev. Joel Osborn, Sec.</td>
<td>Austerlitz, Hudson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>Israel Platt, Tr.</td>
<td>Rochester, Utica</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York City and Brooklyn</td>
<td>Everard Peck, Sec.</td>
<td>New York, Auburn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oneida County</td>
<td>John R. Hunt, Sec.</td>
<td>New York, Auburn</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tompkins, Cayuga, &amp; Onondaga Co's.</td>
<td>Rev. Timothy Stow, Sec.</td>
<td>Elbridge, Auburn</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yates County</td>
<td>Rev. Chauncey Eddy, Sec.</td>
<td>Penyans, Auburn</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NEW JERSEY.

Central Aux. Society, Rev. J. McDowell, D. D. Sec. Elizabethtown, Newark

Morris County, Rev. Albert Barnes, Sec. Morristown, Newark

West Jersey, L. Straton, Tr. 8 50—2,102 71

Carried forward, $57,907 88
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Brought forward, $57,967 88

PENNSYLVANIA.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>John Bredin</td>
<td>William Campbell</td>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>345 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayette &amp; Green Co's.</td>
<td>Nathaniel Living</td>
<td>Hugh Campbell</td>
<td>Greensburgh</td>
<td>557 92</td>
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<td>Greensburgh</td>
<td>James Postlethwaite</td>
<td>W. Redick</td>
<td>Uniontown</td>
<td>33 73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Robert Patterson</td>
<td>Nathaniel Ewing</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>369 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Rev. Jacob C. Sears</td>
<td>Hugh Campbell</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>425 06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh &amp; Vicinity</td>
<td>John McKee</td>
<td>Michael Allen</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>1,731 46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Walter Craig</td>
<td>Redick McKee</td>
<td>Wheeling, Va.</td>
<td>518 95</td>
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Pennsylvania and Virginia.

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<th>Secretary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Walter Craig</td>
<td>Redick McKee</td>
<td>Wheeling, Va.</td>
<td>518 95</td>
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District of Columbia.

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<tr>
<th>Auxiliary Society</th>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>John E. Nevius</td>
<td>Michael Nourse</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>113 00</td>
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Ohio.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>Rev. George Sheldon</td>
<td>J. Swift</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>212 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steubenville &amp; Vicin.</td>
<td>James Collier</td>
<td>George Anderson</td>
<td>St. Clairsville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumbull County</td>
<td>Rev. W. Andrews</td>
<td>G. Mygatt</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>104 05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Carolina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>Jasper Corning</td>
<td>Jacob Ford</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>1,388 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$92,036 94
AGENTS.

For the accommodation of those Patrons of the Board, who can more easily transmit their donations to New York than to Boston, a Receiving Agent has been appointed in the former city. The Agent is Mr. GEORGE M. TRACY, who occupies a Room in the American Tract Society's House, 142, Nassau-Street, near the City Hall. All donations committed to Mr. Tracy, will be regularly acknowledged, as usual, in the Missionary Herald. From him, also, Reports of the Board, and Missionary Papers published by the Board, may be obtained; and through him orders and payments for the Missionary Herald may be transmitted.

The Treasurers of the Auxiliaries, named in the preceding list, will also act as agents for the Board, to receive donations in money or other articles, and forward them to the Missionary Rooms. It is desirable that all donations, as far as is convenient, should come through these channels. The Treasurers of Auxiliaries will also receive payments for the Missionary Herald, in cases where there is no agent specially for that work, within a convenient distance. When money is forwarded in payment for the Missionary Herald, it should be accompanied by a memorandum, stating that it is for that purpose; and also stating the name of the person for whom and the year for which the payment is made.

In addition to the Treasurers of the Auxiliaries, the following gentlemen, besides many others, have obligingly consented to act as agents of the Board for the purposes above specified.

Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, Canandaigua,  
Peter J. H. Myers, Whitehall,  
Jedidiah Tracy, Troy,  
Nathaniel Davis, Albany,  
William Slocomb, Marietta,  
Peter Paterson, Chillicothe,  
John Mahard, Cincinnati,  
Jacob Reinhard, Louisville,  
Daniel Wurts, Do.  
Rev. Thomas J. Hall, near Nashville, Tennessee.
Joseph Tyler, Charleston, S. C.
George W. Coe, Savannah,  
Brewster & Prescott, Augusta,  
William Raser, Mobile,  
Kennedy & Ireland, Tuscumbia,  
George Green, New Orleans, Louisiana.
E. P. Hastings, Detroit, Michigan Territory.

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