REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR

FOREIGN MISSIONS,

COMPILED FROM

DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE BOARD,

AT THE

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Which was held in the City of Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 2, and 3, 1828.

BOSTON:

PRINTED FOR THE BOARD BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,

No. 47, Washington-street, (late 36, Cornhill.)

1828.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

UNDER THE

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

---

MAINE.
Gen. Henry Sewall, Augusta.
*Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D. late President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick,
Rev. William Allen, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick,
*Rev. Edward Payson, D. D.
Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D. late President of Dartmouth College, Hanover,
now of Portland.

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

VERMONT.
Hon. Charles Marsh, Woodstock,

 MASSACHUSETTS.
*Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D.
*Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D.
*Hon. William Phillips,
William Bartlet, Esq. Newburyport,
Hon. John Hooker, Springfield,
Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D. Worcester,
* Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. President of Williams College, Williams-town,
*Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D. late President of Amherst College,
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

*Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D. late Corresponding Secretary of the Board.

Hon. William Reed, Marblehead,
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover,
S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. Bolton,
Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester,
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Boston,
Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D. Boston,
Edward A. Newton, Esq. Pittsfield,
Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College,
John Tappan, Esq. Boston,
Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton,
Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown,
Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.
Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D.
Henry Hilk, Esq.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

NEW YORK.

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

Col. Richard Varick, city of New York,
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D. Albany,
Rev. David Porter, D. D. Catskill,
*Col. Henry Lincklaen,
Col. Henry Rutgers, city of New York,
*Divie Bethune, Esq.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, Canandaigua.
Hon. Jonas Pratt, 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. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. Salem,
Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College, Schenectady,
Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.
Rev. Thomas H. Mc Auley, D. D. LL. D.
Rev. William Mc Murray, D. D.
John Mitchie, Esq.
William Maxwell, Esq.
Eleazar Lord, Esq.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.
Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, Troy,

NEW JERSEY.
*Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL. D. formerly President of the American Congress, and late President of the American Bible Society,
Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary, at New Brunswick,
Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D. and Professors in the Theological Seminary at Princeton,
Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. President of Nassau Hall, Princeton,
Theodore Frelinghysen, Esq. Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. late President of Nassau Hall, Princeton, now of Philadelphia,
Robert Ralston, Esq. and
Thomas Bradford, Esq. Philadelphia,
Dr. Samuel Agnew, Harrisburg,

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

VIRGINIA.
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary of Virginia, Prince Edward county,
CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GEORGIA.
Dr. John Cumming, Savannah,
Rev. Moses Waddell, D. D. President of the University, Athens.

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 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. Government for that nation.
MISSISSIPPI.—*Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq.
LOUISIANA.—*Rev. Sylvester Larned.
*John Whitehead, Esq. and *Hon. John Elliot, Sunbury.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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.

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 C., Utica, N. Y.
Allen, Rev. J., Huntsville, Ala.
Allen, Rev. Jacob, Glastenbury, Ct.
Allen, Moses, New York city.
Allen, Peter, South Hadley, Ms.
Anblor, Rev. James R., Cherry Valley, N.Y.
Armstrong, Samuel T., Boston, Ms.
Atwater, Caleb, Wallingford, Ct.
Bacon, Rev. Leonard, New Haven, Ct.
Bailey, Rev. Rufus W., Pittsfield, Ms.
Baich, Rev. S. R., D. D., Georgetown, D. C.
Barbour, Rev. Isaac R., Newbury, Ms.
Bardwell, Rev. Horatio, Holden, Ms.
Barnes, Rev. Albert, Morristown, N. J.
Battell, Joseph, Norfolk, Ct.
Bettie, Rev. John, New Utrecht, N. Y.
Bent, William, Salem, N. Y.
Beecher, Rev. Edward, Boston, Ms.
Bent, Rev. Josiah, Weymouth, Ms.
Bergen, Rev. John G., Bottle Hill, N. J.
Bedune, Rev. George W., New York city.
Bingham, Rev. Hiram, Miss., at Sandwich Isl.
Bliss, Rev. Joseph, Roxbury, N. Y.
Blinn, Rev. William, Middletown, N. Y.
Blake, Gardiner S., Wrentham, Ms.
Bledsoe, Rev. S., D. D., Lansinshurgh, N.Y.
Boazman, Rev. ID erklin, J., Danville, Vt.
Boates, Rev. Artemas, South Hadley, Ms.
Booth, Rev. Chambery, South Coventry, Ct.
Bunney, Rev. William, New Canaan, Ct.
8 HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

- Bridge, Rev. S. W., Ucica, N. Y.
- Burt, Rev. Joseph, Rushville, N. Y.
- Bull, Rev. Edward, Lebanon, Ct.
- Budge, Rev. Caleb, Glastenbury, Ct.
- Burt, Rev. Caleb, Litchfield, Ct.
- Burt, Rev. Wm., Manchester, Ct.
- Callan, Rev. George A., N. Coventry, Ct.
- Campagne, Baron de, Pfeffikon, Switzerland.
- Campbell, Rev. John N., Georgetown, D.C.
- Chamberlain, Richard, Boston, Ms.
- Cheater, Rev. Alfred, Readville, N. J.
- Chester, Rev. John, D. D. Albany, N. Y.
- Chester, Rev. William, Hudson, N. Y.
- Church, Rev. Nathan, Brattleboro, Vt.
- Clark, Rev. Benjamin F., Buckland, Ms.
- Clark, Rev. Dorus, Blandford, Ms.
-Clarke, Isaac, Boston, Ms.
- Clark, Rev. Terris S., Deerfield, Ms.
- Cleveland, Rev. John P., Salem, Ms.
- Cobbs, Rev. Jonathan, South, Me.
- Condit, Rev. Aaron, Hanover, N. J.
- Converse, Rev. James, Westfield, Vt.
- Cooke, Rev. James B., Charlestown, N. Y.
- Cornelius, Rev. Elias, Andover, Ms.
- Cowan, Rev. Alexi., Saco, Me.
- Cutler, Pliny, Boston, Ms.
- Dana, Rev. Samuel, Marblehead, Ms.
- Day, Orin, Catskill, N. Y.
- Dickinson, Rev. Baxter, Longmeadow, Ms.
- Denmanual, Rev. Luther P., Newburyport, Ms.
- Dodge, Rev. Bath B., Harmony, Geese Nat.
- Donhoff, Count, Hofendorf, S. Prussia.
- Dominick, Rev. Gordon, Windsor, Ms.
- Dwight, Rev. Sereno E., New Haven, Ct.
- Eaton, Rev. Peter, D. D. Bostok, Ms.
- Eaton, Rev. William, Middleboro', Ms.
- Edye, Rev. Ansel D., Canandaigua, N. Y.
- Ellis, Rev. William, Mission's y now in Eng.
- Ely, Harsh, Rochester, N. Y.
- Emerson, Rev. Brown, Salmo, Ms.
- Emmons, Rev. Nath., D. D. Frankfort, Ms.
- Felt, Rev. Joseph B., Hamilton, Ms.
- Ferguson, Rev. John, Attleboro', Ms.
- Fessenden, Rev. J. P., Kennebunkport, Ms.
- Field, Rev. David D., Stockbridge, Ms.
- Fisher, Rev. George, Harvard, Ms.
- Fisk, Rev. Samuel, Meehi, Ms.
- Fiske, Rev. Eli, Wrentham, Ms.
- Fiske, Rev. Newt. W., Amherst, Ms.
- First, Rev. John, Harvard, Ms.
- Fitch, Rev. Erastus, T., Yale Coll., Ms.
- Ford, Rev. John, Parsonpky, N. J.
- Foot, Rev. Joseph L., West Brookfield, Ms.
- Fowler, Rev. William C., Middlebury, Vt.
- Freeman, Rev. Frederick, Plymouth, Ms.
- Frost, Rev. John, Westmeadow, N. Y.
- Gillett, Rev. Timothy F., Brunswick, Ms.
- Goodall, Rev. David, Littleton, K. H.

- Gordon, Capt., Bannad, India.
- Gosman, Rev. Robert, Upper Red Hook, N. Y.
- Green, Rev. Samuel, Boston, Ms.
- Gridley, Rev. Ralph W., Williamstown, Ms.
- Griswold, Rev. A. V., D. D., Boston, Ms.
- Griswold, Rev. Samuel, Glastenbury, Ct.
- Haines, H. T., New York city.
- Hale, Rev. Emor, West Hartford, Ms.
- Hall, Rev. Jonathan L., Campton, N. H.
- Hall, D. W., Charleston, S. C.
- Harding, Rev. Rev. Waiter, Walla壁, Ms.
- Harris, Rev. Walter, D. D., DuBarston, N. H.
- Harrison, Rev. Roger, Tolland, Ct.
- Hart, Rev. Ir., Stonington, Ct.
- Harvey, Rev. Joseph, East Haddam, Ct.
- Hawley, Rev. William A., Hinsdale, Ms.
- Hay, Rev. Philip C., Newark, N. J.
- Hayes, Rev. Joel, South Hadley, Ms.
- Hazen, Rev. Austin, Hartford, Vt.
- Heyenway, Rev. Daniel, Waukegan, Ms.
- Heyer, Rev. William, Fishkill Land, N. Y.
- Hitchcock, Rev. Edward, Amherst Coll., Ms.
- Hitchcock, Jacob, Dwight, Arkansas Ter.
- Hobart, Rev. Caleb, North Yarmouth, Ms.
- Holcomb, Rev. William, Rowley, Ms.
- Holmes, Rev. Sylvester, New Bedford, Ms.
- Homer, Rev. Jonathan, D. B. Newton, Ms.
- Homes, Henry, Rev. Boston, Ms.
- Hooker, Rev. Henry B., Lebanon, Ms.
- Hotchkiss, Rev. Frederick W., Saybrook, Ct.
- Howe, Rev. Samuel, Danvers, Ms.
- Hoyt, Rev. Otto S., Maine, Ms.
- Hubbard, David G., New York city.
- Hudson, Barry, Hartford, Ms.
- Hudson, Henry, Hartford, Ms.
- Hull, Rev. A. B., Worcester, Ms.
- Huns, Rev. David L., Sandusky, Ms.
- Hyde, Rev. Levius, Bolton, Ms.
- Jarvis, Rev. Samuel F., D. D., now in Europe.
- Jenkins, Rev. Charles, Portland, Ms.
- Jenkins, Joseph W., Boston, Ms.
- Jewett, Rev. David, Gloucester, Ms.
- Johnson, Rev. Daniel, Orleans, Ms.
- Kent, John, Suffield, Ms.
- Kilburn, Jonathan, Sandisfield, Ms.
- Kimball, Rev. James, Westfield, Vt.
- Kirkpatrick, William, Lanesboro', Ms.
- La Fayette, Gen., La Grange, France.
- Laurie, Rev. James, D., Washington, Ms.
- Leach, Shepherd, Essex, Ms.
- Lewis, Rev. Isaac, D. D., Greenfield, Ms.
- Lewis, Zechariah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Linesby, Rev. Joel H., Hartford, Ms.
- Lockwood, Rev. Wm., Glastenbury, Ct.
- Lombard, Rev. Horatio Jones, Oeowo, N. Y.
- Loomis, Rev. Hubbard, Willington, Ms.
- McLeod, Norman, Boston, Ms.
- McMillan, Rev. Wm., New Athens, Ms.
- Malby, Rev. John, Sutton, Ms.
- Mann, Rev. Cyrus, Wexister, Ms.
- Manning, Rev. Abel, Goshen, N. H.
- Marsh, Rev. John, Haddam, Ms.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Merrill, Rev. Joseph, Druc,et, Ms.
Merrill, Rev. Nathl., Lyndeboro', N. H.
Merrill, Rev. Stephen, Kittery Point, Me.
Merrim, Rev. Samuel, New Haven, Ct.
Milton, Rev. Charles W., Newburyport, Ms.
Mitchell, Rev. Alfred, Chelsea, Ct.
Montenil, Rev. Walter, New York city.
Nash, Rev. Asher, Tolland, Ct.
Netto, Rev. Asa, Newburyport, Ms.
Nichols, Rev. Charles, Hebron, Ct.
Norton, John T., Albany, N. Y.
Ogilvith, Rev. David, Beverly, Ms.
*Osgood, Rev. David, D. D., Medford, Ms.
Patterson, Rev. Nicholas.
Payson, Rev. Phillips, Lebanon, Ms.
Peck, Everett, Rochester, N. Y.
Penney, Rev. Joseph, Rochester, N. Y.
Perkins, Rev. George, Ashburnham, Ms.
Perkins, Rev. Nathan, Amherst, Ms.
Perry, Rev. Gardiner B., Bradford, Ms.
Phelps, Amos G., New York city.
Phelps, Rev. Elam, Pittsfield, Ms.
Pommeroy, Rev. Thomas, Huntington, N. Y.
Porter, Rev. Wm. A., Williams Coll., Ms.
Prentiss, Rev. Joseph, Northwood, N. H.
Proctor, John C., Boston, Ms.
Proudfoot, Rev. John A., Newburyport, Ms.
Putnam, Rev. Rufus A., Poughkeepsie, Ms.
Rand, Rev. Asa, Boston, Ms.
Reed, Rev. Augustus B., Ware, Ms.
Reed, Elam, Greenville, N. Y.
Renham, Peter, New York city.
Riddell, Rev. Samuel H., Glastenbury, Ct.
Robinson, Charles, Sunbury, Ct.
Robinson, Edw., Andover, Ms. new in Eup.
Robinson, George, New Haven, Ct.
Robinison, Rev. William, Sunbury, Ct.
Ropes, William, Boston, Ms.
Rowell, Rev. Joseph, Cornish, N. H.
Russell, Rev. Josiah T., Newark, N. J.
*Sulibur. Josiah, Boston, Ms.
Sailor, Stephen, Worester, Ms.
Sanford, Thomas, Whiteley, Ma.
Sanford, Rev. Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scales, Rev. Jacob, Herrick, N. H.
Sears, Rev. Erastus, North Milford, Ct.
Scarfe, Rev. Jeremiah, Cornish, N. Y.
Sears, Rev. Reuben, Chelmsford, Ms.
*Seawell, William, Boston, Ms.

Sheldon, Rev. Luther, Easton, Ms.
Shepard, Rev. Samuel, D. D., Lenox, Ms.
Shepard, Rev. Samuel N., Madison, Ct.
Shepard, Rev. Thomas, Ashfield, Ms.
Smith, Erastus, Hadley, Ms.
Smith, Rev. Ethan, Poultney, Vt.
Smith, Rev. Worthington, St. Albans, Vt.
Snowden, Rev. Samuel E., Sackett's Harbor.
Sprague, Rev. Wm. B., W. Springfield, Ms.
Spring, Rev. Samuel, Hartford, Ct.
Starkweather, Charles, Northampton, Ms.
Starr, Rev. Peter, Warren, Ct.
Steele, Rev. Julius, R. Bloomfield, N. Y.
Stone, Rev. Cyrus, Missy, Bombay, India.
Storr, Rev. Richard E., Bumtree, Ms.
Strong, Rev. William L., Somers, Ct.
Stuart, Rev. M., Theol. Sem., Andover, Ms.
Talmadge, Benjamin, Litchfield, Ms.
Tappan, Rev. Benjamin, Augusta, Ms.
Thompson, Knowles, New York city.
Tennent, Rev. Caleb B., Wethersfield, Ct.
Thomas, Rev. Daniel, Abington, Ms.
Thomas, Rev. Luthrop, Chelsea, Vt.
Torrey, Rev. Reuben, Ashfield, Ms.
Torrey, Rev. Joseph, Burlington, Ms.
Train, Samuel, Boston, Ms.
Tracy, Israel, Springfield, Ms.
Tretz, Rev. Joseph, Windham, O.
Tucker, Rev. Mark, Troy, N. Y.
Vail, Rev. Joseph, Bradford, Ms.
*Van Rensselaer, Philip S., Albany, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen, Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Vose, Thomas, Boston, Ms.
Walker, William, New York, N. J.
Ware, Rev. Samuel, Ware, Ms.
Warner, Rev. Aaron, Medford, Ms.
Washburn, Rev. Royal, Amherst, Ms.
Waterbury, Rev. Jared B., Hatfield, Ms.
Welles, Rev. Elijah D., Oxford, N. Y.
Weston, Rev. Isaac, Booth Bay, Me.
Whipple, Charles, Newburyport, Ms.
While, Rev. Charles, Thetford, Ms.
Wichlm, Rev. J. D., New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Williams, Rev. Samuel P., Newburyport, Ms.
Williams, Rev. S., Northampton, Ms.
Williams, William, Utica, N. Y.
Williston, Rev. David H., Tunbridge, Vt.
Woodbridge, Jabez, South Hadley, Ms.
Woodbridge, Rev. John, D. D., Hadley, Ms.
Woodbridge, Rev. Benjamin, Pownal, Ms.
Wooster, Rev. Benjamin, Fairfield, 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.

Alexander, Joseph, Albany, N. Y.
Baldwin, Rev. John P., Albany, N. Y.
Barnes, Rev. John, New Haven, Ct.
Barnes, Rev. John, New Haven, Ct.
Barnes, Rev. John, New Haven, Ct.
Barnes, Rev. John, New Haven, Ct.
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Barnes, Rev. John, New Haven, Ct.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

- Bigelow, Richard, Hartford, Ct.
- Bleecker, Duret, Albany, N. Y.
- Bleecker, John E., Albany, N. Y.
- Boardman, Rev. Charles A., New Preston, Ct., by B. Tallmadge.
- Boyd, John T., Albany, N. Y.
- Boyd, James, Albany, N. Y.
- Boyd, Robert, Albany, N. Y.
- Carrington, Henry Beebee, Wallingford, Ct.
- Benedict, Rev. Henry, Norwalk, Ct., by Gent. Asso.
- Gale, Rev. George W., Whitebrook, N. Y., by Fem. miss. so.
- Goodall, Ir, Bath, N. H.
- Goodman, Rev. Ephraim, Torrington, Ct., by Collection.
- Griffin, George, New York city.
- Hallock, Rev. Moses, Plainfield, Ms.
- Harris, Rev. Joel, Hartford, Ct., by Lad. Asso., in 1st so.
- Hopkins, Samuel M., Albany, N. Y.
- Howe, Rev. Jas., Pepperell, Ms., by Aux. so.
- Hudson, Ward Woodbridge, Hartford, Ct., by B. Hudson.
- James, William, Albany, N. Y.
- James, J. S., New York city.
- Johns, Rev. Evan, Canandaigua, N. Y., by Gent. Asso.
- Kimball, Rev. David T., Ipswich, 1st par., Ms., by Ladies.
- Knight, Rev. Calvin, Washington, Ms., by an indiv.
- Loring, Rev. Zane C., Auburn, N. Y., by mon. con.
- Mead, Rev. Horace, Albany, N. Y.
- Merrill, Rev. T. A., Middlebury, Vt., Ladies.
- Norton, John T., Albany, N. Y.
- Patterson, Rev. James, Philadelphia, Pa., by indiv.
- Perkins, Rev. Nathan, Hartford, Ct.
- Perry, Rev. David L., Sharon, Ct., by mon. con.
- Phelps, Rev. Dudley, Haverhill, Ms., by lady.
- Pitfield, Rev. Ichabod, Rochester, Centre par., Ms., by Lad. Asso.
- Potter, Rev. Alonzo, Boston, Ms., unknown.
- Rankin, John, New York city.
- Scofield, Henshaw, Albany, N. Y.
- Sears, Rev. Moses C., Groton, Ms., by Gent. Asso., Lad. Asso., and mon. con.
- Sherman, Jerome, Albany, N. Y.
- Smith, Israel, Albany, N. Y.
- Smith, William Mather, Sharon, Ct.
HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Smith, Rev. Thomas M., Fall River, Ms., by Gent. Asso.
~ Smith, Norman, Jr., Hartford, Ct.
~ Stone, Rev. John S., Litchfield, Ct., by W. Deming.
~ Talcott, Rev. Hart, Warren, Ct., by Char. so.
~ Tappan, Rev. C. D. W., Cherry Valley, N. Y., by Ladies.
~ Trotter, Matthew, Albany, N. Y.
~ Turner, Ralph, North Ferreby, Eng.
~ Turner, Rev. Wm. W., Hartford, Ct., by Lad. Asso. in 1st so.
~ Vandervoort, Rev. J. C., Basking Ridge, N. J., by Fem. cent so.
~ Van Dyck, Rev. Leonard B., Coxsackie, N. Y.
~ Walden, Ebenezer, Buffalo, N. Y., by Abigail Clark.
~ Ward, Henry B., Albany, N. Y.
~ White, Rev. Seneec, Bath, S. par., Me., by Asso.
~ Whitman, Rev. Roswell, Westfield, Ct., by La. Asso.
~ Willard, John, Albany, N. Y.
~ Williams, Rev. Joshua, Newville, Pa., by Aux. so.
~ Williston, Rev. Seth, Durham, N. Y., by Gent. Asso. in 1st Presb. so.
~ Withington, Rev. Leonard, Newbury, Ms., by Ladies.
~ Woodworth, John, Albany, N. Y.
~ Yale, Rev. Culvin, Charlotte, Vt., by B. G. Root.
NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of Oct. 1828. Of the Members there were present:

Joseph Nourse, Esq. Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D.
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D. Rev. William McMurray, D. D.
Jonas Platt, LL. D. Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D.
Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D. Eleazar Lord, Esq. and
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D.

Of Honorary Members there were present:

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Green, and, on the succeeding days, by Drs. Proebst and Carnahan.

The Recording Secretary being absent, Mr. Strong was elected Recording Secretary pro tem. and Dr. McMurray was elected Assistant Recording Secretary for the meeting.

The Minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board were then read; after which the Board attended to the reading of the Treasurer's Report and of the Report of the Prudential Committee, the latter of which was not completed till late in the afternoon of the first day of the session.

Pecuniary Accounts.

RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations,</td>
<td>$95,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies,</td>
<td>3,721 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of Permanent Fund</td>
<td>$1,929 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct for interest paid on money borrowed</td>
<td>971 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avails of real estate and personal property</td>
<td>1,517 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonging to the Board at Cornwall, (formerly</td>
<td>28 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used for the Foreign Mission School) after</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>deducting payments made within the year on</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>account of youths still remaining, and other</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>charges,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Missionary Register, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bal. for which the Board is in debt: carried to</td>
<td>$102,009 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new ac't., Sept. 1, 1823</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>$134,189 35</td>
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EXPENDITURES.

The payments from the Treasury to meet the current charges of the various missions and operations of the Board were $107,676 25

Appropriated for balance of apprehended loss on stock in the Eagle Bank, New Haven, 1,000 00

Balance for which the Board was in debt, Sept. 1, 1827, 15,513 10

$124,189 35

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,  7,401 88
To the Permanent Fund for the Corresponding Secretary, 328 25
From Individuals, 2,919 82
For profits of the Panoplist, 51 70
For copyright of the Memoirs of Catharine Brown, 50 00
Interest in part, on this fund, 449 71 3,796 96
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

To the Permanent Fund for Treasurer, viz.

From an individual, ................................................................. 94 75
Interest on this fund, ................................................................. 122 32 —— 217 07

$11,417 93

For interest on the Fund for the printing establishment for Western Asia, ................................................................. $474 00
The payments on account of the expenses for the printing establishment for Western Asia, within the year past, have amounted to ................................................................. 2,616 49

The balance of this fund which remains unexpended is $6,188 64, and is in a productive state.

Appointment of Committees.

Agreeably to the resolution of the last year, the Report of the Prudential Committee was referred to different committees; viz. that part which related to missions in India and Ceylon, was referred to Drs. Miller and Proudfit and Mr. Ralston;—the part relating to the mission to Western Asia, to Messrs. Platt and Hooker and Dr. Porter;—the part relating to the Sandwich Islands, to Drs. Alexander and Beecher, and Mr. Van Rensselaer;—and the part relating to missions among the Indians, to Drs. Green and Spring, and Mr. Newton.

Mr. Bradford, Dr. McMurray, and Mr. Livingston were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the different religious meetings and public exercises to be attended by the Board during the session.

Drs. Neill, McMurray, and McAuley, and Messrs. Evarts, Lord, Nourse, and Hooker were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of electing additional members of the Board, and, in case the election of new members was in their opinion expedient, to report a list of candidates.

Messrs. Hooker and Bradford, and Dr. Spring were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of electing a second Assistant Secretary, and also what compensation ought to be made to the present Assistant Secretary, and to the second Assistant Secretary, in case a second should be appointed.

Messrs. Lord and Hooker, and Dr. Porter were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of adopting some regulation respecting the investment of the several permanent funds of the Board.

Drs. Proudfit and Miller, and Messrs. Strong, Van Rensselaer and Evarts, were appointed a committee to report on the most suitable time and place for the next annual meeting of the Board, and also to nominate a preacher for that occasion.

Reports of Committees and Resolutions.

The Report of the Prudential Committee, after certain amendments suggested by Committees appointed to consider it, was adopted by the Board;
and the Prudential Committee were directed to print it, with the Treasurer's accounts, and such other documents as they shall judge proper to be included in the annual publication.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for public religious meetings, reported in favor of two public meetings on the last day of the session. The Board resolved to hold such meetings; and they are noticed in a subsequent part of this article.

The President having communicated a letter from Edward A. Newton, Esq. resigning his seat as a member of the Board, for reasons therein set forth, and expressing an affectionate confidence in the Board and a strong attachment to the missionary cause, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Mr. Newton for his important and disinterested services in promoting the great objects in which we are engaged, and that we cordially regret that he feels it to be his duty from any considerations to resign his seat as a member of this Board.

The committee on the election of new members reported, and it was resolved to choose three members of the Board. The Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. President of Princeton College, N. J., and the Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D. and Henry Hill, Esq. of Boston, Mass., were elected. The two last were chosen instead of Rev. Dr. Lyman, deceased, and E. A. Newton, Esq. who had resigned.

The committee on the subject of appointing a second Assistant Secretary reported, that the extent of business transacted in the office of the Corresponding Secretary requires the appointment of a second Assistant Secretary,* and that the present Assistant Secretary receive a salary of one thousand dollars, and the second Assistant Secretary six hundred dollars, per annum.

* To the office of Secretary belong the following duties:—
1. The general correspondence of the Board, both foreign and domestic:
2. The editing of the Missionary Herald:
3. The writing of the Annual Report—of Appeals to the Christian community—of Instructions to Missionaries, and other public documents:
4. The preparation of the Missionary Papers for distribution among the Auxiliaries and the friends of the cause generally:
5. The procuring and direction of Agents to visit Associations and Auxiliaries, and establish new ones, in different parts of the country, and to extend the circulation of the Missionary Herald:
6. The procuring of Deputations for the annual meetings of Auxiliary Societies; and an occasional attendance at these meetings:
7. The obtaining of accurate and full information, with a view to the enlargement of existing missions, and the establishment of new missions:
8. A very responsible agency in the selection and destination of missionaries:
9. The preparation of business for the meetings of the Prudential Committee:
10. The general superintendence of all the missions of the Board:
11. Visits to different parts of the country on business appertaining to the Board and the missions under its care:
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The committee on the subject of an investment of the permanent funds of the Board, made a report, which, after an interesting discussion, was indefinitely postponed.

12. Visits of inspection to the missions, particularly those among the Indians. It is desirable that such visitations be made, if possible, by some one who is thoroughly conversant with the views and plans of the Prudential Committee: and

13. Intercourse with the friends of missions from different parts of the country, who call at the Missionary Rooms.

REMARKS.

It is estimated that about two thousand four hundred letters were written and sent from the Missionary Rooms, during the past year; and it is obvious, that letters to missionaries, applicants for missionary employment, and several other classes of correspondents, must often be of considerable length, and, what is more, must be the result of much reflection, for which time of course must be taken.

The editing of the Missionary Herald, and the writing of the Annual Report, require more care, labor, and time, than any one, without experience, would suppose.

The larger Societies in aid of the Board, which are called Auxiliaries, are about 70 in number, embracing not less than 1,500 Associations. The Auxiliaries all expect Deputations to be sent to their annual meetings, and that all their Associations will occasionally be visited and encouraged by Agents of the Board.

The selection and destination of missionaries, is a source of much care, perplexity, and anxiety. No time need be taken up in proving, that all the success of missions, under Providence, must depend on the character of missionaries; nor will it be doubted that the responsibility of selecting and employing men in this work, might well make a bold man tremble. The Prudential Committee to whom the weighty charge is delegated, will doubtless share in the labor and responsibility: still the applications must first be made to the Secretary; he will first see the applicants; from him they will receive information, advice and direction; and upon him the determinations respecting them will very much depend.

The special duties involved in the superintendence of missions, are too numerous to be mentioned here. A correspondence must be kept up with the missionaries, at 40 stations, relative to their various objects of attention; their preaching, schools, printing and translations;—their intercourse with the natives, and with others; and all the new duties, and untired circumstances, which will demand the united wisdom and experience of the missionaries themselves, and of their directors at home. All the wants of missionaries—wants perpetually recurring—need, and must receive, prompt attention. In their arduous services, removed as they are from the enjoyment of Christian society, and struggling continually with difficulties and discouragements, they have a right to expect the affectionate sympathy, deliberate counsels, faithful admonitions, and encouraging exhortations, of their patrons and friends, of whom the Corresponding Secretary is the proper organ.

Visits of inspection to the missions are found to contribute, in various ways, to the efficiency and economy of those missions. Judging from the past, it is supposed, that the absences from the Missionary Rooms, from year to year, of one or other of the Secretaries, will be equivalent to the time of one person.

It should be added, that much time is necessarily, but usefully employed in conversations with visitors to the Missionary Rooms.

In a word the Secretary must have a superintendence of the entire concern, in its several departments, and in its diversified operations; must carry the whole continu-
The Prudential Committee, in pursuance of instructions given at the last annual meeting, having reported on the subject of establishing a fund for the support of infirm or superannuated missionaries, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Board to provide for the support of superannuated and infirm missionaries, widows of missionaries, and children of missionaries, in such manner as shall best comport with the missionary character; it being always understood, that all persons, who are supported by missionary funds, are bound to do all in their power to promote the cause in which they are engaged, while employed in missionary service; and, when providentially thrown out of that service, they are bound to do what they can to support themselves.

Resolved, That a fund be instituted for the support of the various descriptions of persons mentioned in the preceding resolution, to be composed of such legacies and donations, as shall be given to that specific object.

On motion of Dr. Green, it was resolved, That measures be promptly taken by the Prudential Committee to bring this subject before the public, in such manner as may appear best calculated to secure for it the attention which its importance demands, and awaken the Christian sympathy of the friends of missions in behalf of the interesting objects of the contemplated charity.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was further resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested to report, at the next annual meeting, a plan, according to which allowances shall be made to individuals, whether adults or children, who are removed from the field of missionary labor with the approbation of the Committee, and whose circumstances are such as to make them dependent upon the Board for support.

The Rev. Dr. Proudfit proposed a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of each Auxiliary Society, whose annual contribution to the funds of the Board shall be one thousand dollars, shall be, ex officio, an Honorary member of the Board, with the privilege of holding a seat at its annual meetings, and taking part in its deliberations.

ally in his mind and upon his heart; must keep himself informed of every thing pertaining to it; must know what has been done, what must be done, and as far as possible, what can be done; must devise plans, measures, and means, and communicate as occasions require to all concerned; and with unremitting vigilance must endeavor to give impulse and direction to every part of a great system, designed to convey the blessings of salvation to thousands now ready to perish, and to millions yet unborn.

Such a division of duties has been made between the Assistant Secretaries, that one may be regarded as Assistant Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, and the other as Assistant Secretary for Domestic Correspondence. The Corresponding Secretary exercises a general superintendence over all the duties of the office, and employs himself in that manner, which appears most likely to promote the general cause.—Miss. Herald.
A letter having been communicated, at the commencement of the meeting from the Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, tendering, in behalf of the Officers and Managers of that institution, the suite of rooms in their house, for the use of the Board during its present session, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Officers and Managers of the American Sunday School Union, for their very obliging offer.

The thanks of the Board were voted to the Rev. Dr. Rice for his sermon delivered before the Board, and a copy was requested for publication.

Thanks were also voted to the session of the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, for the very convenient accommodations afforded the Board by the use of their lecture room and church during its session; and to the session of the second Presbyterian church for the use of their house of public worship, at the preaching of the annual sermon.

The next annual meeting of the Board is to be held in the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1829, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D. is appointed to preach on that occasion, and, in case of his failure, the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. is appointed to perform that service. The members of the Board residing in Albany, were requested to make arrangements for the meeting.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR.

It was resolved by the Board that the Prudential Committee consist of six persons.

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 Fat, D. D.  
Rev. Benjamin B. Wiser, D. D.  
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., Corresponding Secretary;  
Rev. Rufus Anderson,  
Mr. David Greene,  
Henry Hill, Esq., Treasurer; and  
William Ropes, Esq., Auditor.

Public Religious Meetings.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st, the annual sermon was preached in the second Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Dr. Rice, from 2 Cor. x, 4. For the
weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.

On the afternoon of Friday, the third and last day of the session, at 4 P. M., the Board united with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and other friends, in celebrating the Lord's Supper in the first Presbyterian church. The prayers on the occasion were made by Drs. Fay, Proudfit, and McAuley; Dr. Miller administered the bread, and Dr. Wilson the wine, and at the same time addressed the communicants.

In the evening, a meeting was held at the same place, at which the Corresponding Secretary read portions of the Annual Report, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Brewer, and Drs. Alexander and Beecher. Prayers were offered by Drs. Porter and Green.

The Board then adjourned to the lecture room, and the meeting was closed with prayer by Dr. Miller.
Mr. President,

The ordinary course of Divine Providence forbids us to expect, that the annual meeting of this Board can be held, without our being called to mourn at the graves of fathers and brethren, who have been removed from their earthly labors, during the previous year. This our sorrow is renewed on the present occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman, one of the original members of the Board and its second President, departed this life in March last, on the verge of fourscore. After discharging the duties of a Christian minister, with exemplary zeal and fidelity, for more than half a century, he was taken from active service, by a lingering and painful disease, about two years before his death. In the midst of severe bodily suffering, and when wearisome days and nights, in long succession, had been appointed unto him,—and when his friends consoled with him respecting the extraordinary pain and anguish, which he had been called to endure, it was his habit to abstain from even a groan, or a murmur, and, with eyes lifted toward heaven, to exclaim, God is gracious. His mind retained its natural vigor, after his bodily powers had been wasted by sickness; and his thoughts were intently fixed on the advancement of the Redeemer’s kingdom, during the whole progress of his descent to the tomb. Nothing can more clearly evince his attachment to this Board and its object, than the fact that he made himself acquainted with all that was done, at the various missionary stations under its care, so far as the published documents would enable him; and that he never failed to
request his attendants to read, in regular order, every part of the Missionary Herald, as the successive numbers were received. In this manner did he solace the hours of languishing, constantly giving thanks for every indication of a new and better age rising upon the world.

Our revered friend and father left a distinguished reputation for talents, unshaken confidence in the great truths of the Gospel, love to his Lord and Saviour, gravity, sincerity, and strict religious integrity carried into all the relations of life. Many who survive, count it a privilege to have been associated with him, in the great charitable designs of the present day; and many will derive support and consolation in suffering, from having seen how he was sustained, and how remarkably the grace of God was manifested in him.

We are also bound, on this occasion, to notice the removal of one of our brethren of middle age. The late Dr. Payson, of Portland, had been recently elected a member of this institution. He was, however, a vigorous and decided friend, and a liberal contributor, from the beginning. At the very first effort to raise funds, when he was quite a young man, he received the agent of the Board with such cordiality, and, beside setting a public example of liberality, gave a larger donation privately, and under injunctions of secrecy, with so much cheerfulness and devotedness, as greatly to encourage the agent, and thus contribute toward rendering his agency successful. The same ardent attachment was shown by our departed friend, in every subsequent period of his laborious and very useful life. As a signal reward of his love to Christ, and of his faithfulness in the ministry, it pleased his heavenly Father to grant him such anticipations of future blessedness, and such abundant and unutterable joys and consolations, and such love, and peace, and holy triumph, as are recorded of any servant of Christ scarcely once in a century.

Truly it was an edifying spectacle to witness the last hours of our revered father, or of our beloved brother. Both united in a constant and earnest testimony to the power and grace and glory of the Messiah. Both renounced all dependence upon their own works for justification, and relied solely upon the atonement made by the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. Both exhibited, in their own experience, how victorious and exulting the soul may be, in the midst of extreme bodily pain; and both went down to the dark valley, with an assured hope of a glorious resurrection.
Let us pray that such bright and lovely examples be not set before us in vain; and, as we rapidly approach the termination of our earthly course, let us intreat the Lord, that he would so far honor our poor and feeble attempts to serve him, as to enable us to give our dying attestation to the power of the Gospel, and thus, in our last moments, to do something toward promoting the glory of our adored Redeemer.

In the following account of the various missions under the direction of the Board, and of the diversified operations which are going forward, the utmost brevity will be consulted, so far as it shall be consistent with plain and intelligible statements.

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.

In our last Report, it was stated, p. 28, that Messrs. Stone and Allen, with their wives and Miss Farrar, embarked from Boston for Calcutta, on the 5th of June, 1827. The committee have since learned that they reached Calcutta on the 21st of September; and that they were received with much cordiality by missionaries, and the friends of missions in that city. They spent the time of their stay, in procuring information, which would be particularly useful to them, in their future labors.

About the middle of October, Mr. Allen and his wife took passage for Bombay, where they arrived on the 27th of the next month. Mr. Stone, his wife, and Miss Farrar remained at Calcutta more than a month longer. The committee have just learned, that they reached their ultimate destination on the 29th of December.

The captain of the vessel, in which Mr. Allen sailed from Calcutta, though not professedly a religious man, readily consented to have public religious services on the Sabbath, when all were present, who could understand the English language. Part of an English regiment was on board, containing several pious soldiers, through whose aid Mr. Allen formed a Bible class. These facts
are mentioned as indicating different channels for doing good, which are now opened in almost every part of the world.

Mr. Allen found the mission in a more encouraging state, than he had expected. The field of labor seemed to him exceedingly ample and inviting. The English population appeared to take considerable interest in the operations of the American mission; and a public opinion was rising at Bombay, as well as in other parts of India, in favor of instructing and evangelizing the natives. Among the decided and influential friends of missionary labor are the three chaplains of the East India Company at Bombay.

The third annual meeting of the Missionary Union was held early in December last, at which, missions under the care of the London Society, the Church Society, and the Scottish Society, joined in fraternal conference with the American mission. At this meeting, a general tract society was formed to aid Christians of all denominations, in their efforts to benefit the people of the East. The measure was taken at the repeated suggestion of the Secretary of the London Tract Society, who pledged the patronage of that great institution;—a patronage, which the American mission had previously experienced, in grants of English tracts, and of paper for printing in Mahratta. From the reports made by the assembled missionaries, it appeared that there were favorable events in different places; and among them the hopeful conversion of five individuals at Belgaum, the station occupied by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, deserves to be noticed.

No remarkable change, in regard to the communication of Gospel truth, or its reception, had been witnessed at Bombay. The number of those, who attended at the mission chapel on the Sabbath, was rather on the increase, toward the close of last year; and it was gratifying to see, among the hearers, some of the young females of the mission schools with their teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Lillie, of the mission at Belgaum, visited Bombay for his health. On his return, he was accompanied as far as Goa by one of the American missionaries, who took particular pains to ascertain the condition of the people, in the towns through which he passed. The Mahratta language is spoken, with slight provincialisms, considerably beyond Goa. Above thirty towns and villages on the coast were visited, in some of which a Christian missionary had never before been seen. The offers of mercy were here made for the first time. The more populous of these towns
would be excellent missionary stations; and it may be hoped that, before many years revolve, they will be thus occupied. In the course of the tour here mentioned, above two thousand copies of tracts and portions of Scripture were distributed to persons, who received them with great eagerness. It has been the habit of the missionaries not to give tracts, except to those who would read a portion in their presence, and would promise to peruse the tracts thoroughly and preserve them carefully.

The Press. The edition of the New Testament, which was published in the spring of 1826, having soon become exhausted, preparations were immediately made for a revised edition. Great pains were taken to learn how the first edition was received and understood, by natives in different parts of the country. The printing had advanced only to the middle of Luke in December last, the numerous avocations of Mr. Graves not allowing him so much time for revision, as could be desired. It may be presumed, as the mission has been strengthened, that the residue has been finished before the present day, and that the whole is in the hands of the multitudes who need it.

The operations of the press are directed to the furnishing of school-books, religious tracts, and portions of Scripture, as the exigencies of the mission require. A considerable number of small books have been printed, at the American press, for the District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for other religious societies, and for individuals.

The distribution of books has been continued with care and regularity, though on a less extensive scale than would be desirable and practicable, if larger funds were at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose.

Education. In December 1826, there were twenty four free schools, under the care of this mission, containing 1499 boys and 86 girls. Of these pupils, one hundred and fourteen were the children of Jewish parents. Entered, during the year preceding, 934; left the schools, within the same time, 840.

There were, also, ten schools for girls exclusively, containing 380 pupils. This class of schools was attracting much attention throughout India, both with Englishmen and the more intelligent of the natives. Gentlemen in Bombay subscribed more than $900
for the encouragement of the American missionaries, in this depart¬
ment of their work; of which sum about one quarter was the subscrip-
tion of Mr. Elphinstone, the late governor. This patronage was
the more honorable to the mission, as it proceeded from a man of
distinguished abilities, who had witnessed the progress of the mis-
son from its origin.

A few children were in the families of the missionaries, for the
purpose of being educated as beneficiaries; but, in the present cir-
cumstances of the mission, their number cannot be augmented.

A teacher of one of the female schools died of a pulmonary con-
sumption, in the month of December last. This woman had for
some time declared her full belief in Christianity; and there are
pleasing indications, that she did not receive the grace of God in
vain. Though surrounded in her last moments by her heathen re-
lations only, they declared that she commended her departing spirit
to the Lord Jesus.

II. CEYLON.

The period, embraced in the present Report, extends from Nov.
15, 1826, to March 5, 1828.

TILLIPALLY.

Rev. Henry Woodward, Missionary; Mrs. Woodward.

Charles Hodge, Native Catechist and Preacher; Timothy
Dwight, Native Teacher in the Boarding School and Preacher
among the People; Asa McFarland, Assistant Teacher and Inter-
preter; Moottoo, Teacher of the Higher Tamul Classes; Paraman-
teer, Teacher of the Lower Tamul Classes; Cyrus Kingsbury and
Cyrus Mann, Catechists and Examiners of the Free Schools; Va-
lupodean, Tamul Writer; Davasagayam, Assistant Superintendent
of Free Schools.

This last named assistant had recently been engaged as the
agent of the Tillipally Christian School Society—an institution
formed by pious native youths, for the purpose of supporting one of
their number to labor among the natives, at the village of Erlaly.

Among the encouraging things at this station, are an increasing
disposition to attend public worship, greater earnestness among the
native converts, and an addition of ten or twelve to their number.
Some particulars will be stated, under different heads, in a summary
view of the mission.
In returning from Bombay with his wife, Mr. Woodward came near experiencing shipwreck. In this peril, he lost some articles of property, and especially his journals of the preceding year. Though his health was precarious and feeble, he was greatly strengthened in his work by the faithful and efficient services of the native assistants under his direction.

BATTICOTTA.

Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, Missionary; Mrs. Meigs.
Rev. Daniel Poor, Missionary and Principal of the Mission Seminary; Mrs. Poor.

The Mission Seminary continues to give large promise of usefulness. The fifth report, which brings down the history of the institution to the close of last year, contains much evidence that the instruction of youth in the great principles of Christianity, is the wisest course that can be taken, with a view to diffuse a knowledge of the Gospel among the people generally. The last examination was attended, as several previous ones had been, by Sir Richard Ottley, now Chief Justice in Ceylon. Several other gentlemen connected with the supreme court were also present, besides the collector, the district judge, all the missionaries in the district, and several ladies and gentlemen from Jaffnapatam.

At the close of the examination, the chief-justice made an address to the students, in which he expressed the gratification he had experienced; bore his testimony to their diligence, and their ability to learn; and assured them, that, so long as they pursued this course, the seminary would receive his best wishes and his support. On this occasion, he made an additional donation of fifty pounds sterling. William Gisborne, Esq. collector of the district, sent a note to Mr. Poor, accompanied by a donation of five guineas, expressing his gratification with what he had witnessed, and saying that "the zeal and attentive care of the missionaries had already effected more than the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated."
The number of students had risen to sixty seven, who were distributed into four classes, and pursuing a regular and liberal course of study. It was expected that the highest class, containing 15 scholars, would leave the seminary in the course of the present year. Those who were qualified for catechists, superintendents of schools, and ultimately to become preachers of the Gospel, were urgently needed for various services in the mission. Indeed, it must be manifest that, so far as these youths give evidence of piety, they may become most important agents in the great and diversified work of communicating divine truth to their countrymen.

Some progress had been made in the buildings; but they could not be completed without larger expenditures than the missionaries felt authorized to make. It is very desirable, that the principal building, called Ottley Hall, should be finished soon.

Those young men, who are employed as catechists, monitors, and assistant teachers, spend but a part of the time in these employments, while they devote the other part, with great diligence, to qualifying themselves for higher services.

ODOOVILLE.

Rev. Miron Winslow, Missionary; Mrs. Winslow.
Nicholas Permander and Azel Backus, Native Catechists, Teachers and Exhorters.

The missionary labors at this station, and some of the others, greatly resemble those of a parish minister in Christian countries. They are so numerous, and so constantly necessary, however, as to demand unremitting attention. Distinct and important services must be performed every week, in regular succession; and the care, which devolves upon Mr. Winslow, as treasurer and accountant of the mission, is not small. He also directs the studies of fourteen pious native youths, who are pursuing a regular theological course. His two assistants spend a part of every day except the Sabbath in study or writing, and the other part in visiting the free schools, or the people from house to house.

PANDITERIPO.

Rev. John Scudder, M. D. Missionary; Mrs. Scudder.
Martin Tullar, Native Medical Assistant.
Samuel Willis, T. W. Coe, and Sinnatampe, Native Assistants.
Four natives residing here have been admitted to the church, and one has been excommunicated. The free schools of this station were never more flourishing. Five of the teachers are professors of religion, and others are deeply serious. There are many proofs that the preaching of the Gospel is producing silent effects upon many, who are not brought under its direct and powerful influence. Tracts are distributed with great industry and faithfulness by the native assistants. Dr. Scudder has prepared some with particular reference to Roman Catholics in his neighborhood.

MANEPY.

Rev. Levi Spaulding, Missionary; Mrs. Spaulding.

The names of the native assistants, at this station, are not given in the latest communications. The boarding school for girls, which, it will be recollected, was established here some years ago, is under the special superintendence of Mrs. Spaulding.

GENERAL STATE OF THE MISSION.

It seems necessary, with a view to brevity and clearness, and in order to avoid repetition, that a summary view should be given of the progress of correct knowledge and evangelical truth, in this district.

THE CHURCH. In the course of the year previous to the last intelligence, about 20 native converts were admitted to a public profession of religion. A considerable number of other individuals were serious and inquiring, and a favorable opinion respecting them was entertained by the missionaries. The whole number of church members, who had been gathered from among the heathen, was 120; of whom several had died witnessing a good confession, and a few had been excluded for improper conduct. Just one hundred were alive, and in good standing, on the 24th of January last; including 14, who had been that day admitted. Of these newly admitted members, five were schoolmasters, five were lads in the preparatory school, and two were elderly persons. The accession was considered a very valuable one. Others professed a desire to join the church; but the missionaries were not hasty in forming a judgment as to the piety of individuals, concerning whom they entertained good
hopes. Indeed, the proportion of those, who had so far lapsed as to incur church censure, from the first admission of native members till the present time, is much smaller than would have been anticipated by any one, who was well acquainted with the character and condition of the people generally. It would seem from various incidental notices, that the young persons, who have been admitted to the church within the five years past, have preserved as fair a religious character, and exhibited as many proofs of lively piety, as would have been expected from the same number of youthful converts in the United States. They have certainly done much more for the direct promotion of religion among their own countrymen, than is ever expected from individuals of the same age, in a Christian country. These things speak strongly for the fidelity and paternal care of the missionaries; and they should operate as an encouragement to similar care and fidelity in future years, and in other places.

Congregations. The regular attendants on public worship, at the different stations, are rather increasing. Knowledge of the Gospel is gradually extending. Here and there an individual advanced in life is becoming thoughtful on religious subjects; and although the mass of the people are still devoted to idolatry, it is evident that many have less confidence in their system than formerly.

At Tillipally, an important step was taken, in September of last year, by the formation of a Christian society, or congregation, composed of natives who are not church members, but who believe in the truth of Christianity and wish to hear the regular preaching of the Gospel. At a meeting held for this purpose, and after a sermon appropriate to the occasion, thirty three adults, (22 males and 11 females,) rose before the audience, and made, in substance, the following declaration, which they afterwards subscribed: viz.

That they would do nothing directly, nor indirectly, for the support of idolatry: That they would regard the ministers of Christ, and them only, as spiritual guides: That they would attend the stated and occasional worship of God. That they would revere all Christian ordinances, and endeavor to bring others within the influence of Christianity: and
That they would contribute, as the Lord should prosper them, to aid in giving others that Gospel, the knowledge of which they had themselves fully received.

The number of worshippers on the Sabbath, at this place is from 600 to 700; and in the village of Vasavalan, where Charles Hodge conducts the services, the congregation varies from 250 to 350. In all the places of regular worship, children of the mission schools form a large part of the audience.

**Education.** The Missionary Seminary at Batticotta has already been mentioned. This must stand at the head of systematic efforts, made by the American missionaries, for the gradual and permanent illumination of the heathen around them. If it should please our Heavenly Father to smile upon the mission as hitherto, and if the liberality of the Christian public should furnish the means of giving a thorough education to an increasing number of young men, it is impossible to calculate the amount of benefits, which this institution may confer on Ceylon and southern India. The proof here given of the capacity of the natives is of great value, both in overcoming the prejudices of Europeans, and in imparting confidence to the natives themselves. A gentleman in the British civil service, after visiting the seminary, made a handsome donation, and declared himself much in favor of the institution. “I cannot,” said he, “express the pleasure I have derived from my visit to your mission; and I cannot but confess that it has been a means of eradicating an opinion I had formed, that the native youths of Ceylon, and India in general, were not capable of receiving knowledge, in its more scientific branches. Indeed, I was astonished to hear your three classes of scholars go through their examination, in the elements of grammar, arithmetic and astronomy, with such clearness and precision.” One of the missionaries, speaking of the last examination, says, that the class in quadratic equations and the two first books of Euclid did itself great credit.

But the peculiar importance of such an institution, as part of a system of evangelical operations, consists in the preparation of young men for direct and efficient service as preachers of the Gospel, instructors in schools of different grades, and general agents for distributing books, and diffusing knowledge. When we consider how
much aid is already derived from native assistants, who have been taught by the missionaries, and how much may reasonably be expected from the twenty four professors of religion now in the seminary, and from the other students, all of whom admit the truth of the Bible and see something of its excellence, we cannot be sufficiently thankful, that so much progress has been made in the attempt to give the most promising of the young men a thorough education.

The preparatory school at Tillipally, from which a class is annually selected for the Mission Seminary, continues to answer the original design of the boarding schools. The class, which was thus selected and transferred in September 1827, consisted of twenty four of the boys, whose character and standing seemed most likely to secure a faithful use of the higher advantages to be placed within their reach. The preparatory school, as well as the Mission Seminary, is almost entirely composed of beneficiaries, for whose support provision has been made by benefactors in the United States. At one time, during the last year, it contained 130 pupils; but, after the class had been transferred to Batticotta, and a few others had left for various reasons, the number remaining in the preparatory school was 102.

When the pious natives residing at this station were assembled, Mr. Woodward could look around upon 25 or 30 individuals, from the greater part of whom he was in the habit of receiving aid in the missionary work. They were competent to attend religious meetings, and conduct them in a profitable manner. They visited the people, distributed tracts, and discharged the duties of monitors and assistant teachers.

The Boarding School for girls at Manepy has usually contained about thirty female beneficiaries, supported by friends of missions in this country. At the close of the last year, there were but 27. The professors of religion, in this little youthful band, maintain a character of consistent seriousness and apparent piety; and hopes are cherished for two or three others, that they have made an early choice of their Saviour as the enduring portion of their souls.

The free schools have been greatly increased, during the period now brought under review. A summary account of them appears in the following table.
The actual expense of these free schools, as estimated by the missionaries, without allowing any thing for their own time and attention, but taking into the account the rate of exchange, &c. was, for the year 1827, $2,620 40. The whole number of pupils having been much greater at the close of the year than at the beginning, the average number on the lists, in the different months, was probably about 3,800. The expense is rather in proportion to the number of children, than to the number of schools. Of the 93 schools, thirteen are composed of girls only; thirty four of boys only; and the remaining forty six have children of both sexes. The rapid progress made in obtaining female pupils, notwithstanding the inveterate prejudices of the people on that point, is quite unexpected. It would seem that this prejudice must speedily give way to Christian effort, in every part of India.

The expense of supporting and teaching the beneficiaries in the boarding establishments, viz. in the Mission Seminary, 67; in the preparatory school, 102; and in the boarding school for girls, 27; —making 196 in the whole, was $3,177, during the last year. This sum gives the expense of each beneficiary for food, clothing, stationary, &c. to have been $16 21, not allowing any thing for the buildings, at the several stations, nor for the time and attention of the missionaries, nor for the necessary library and apparatus.

A few beneficiaries have left these schools, and a few others have been taken into them; and it is the intention of the Committee, and of the missionaries, that others shall be taken, till the whole number, now provided for, shall have received an education. This cannot be done for several years to come. The Committee would not recommend, therefore, that any new provision should be
made for the support of individuals of either sex, till those, for whom payments have already been received, shall have been all selected, and shall have made some advances in the progress of their education.

Miscellaneous notices. The first missionaries in this field have now been engaged in their labors with the heathen more than ten years; and their brethren, who came subsequently to their aid, about eight years. All are more and more attached to their work. While they have seen great changes wrought, favorable to the missionary cause; and while they have witnessed the effects of divine truth brought to bear upon the consciences, hearts, and lives of natives, in such a manner as to give a lively representation of what will hereafter be generally witnessed; they wish the community, in their native land, to be cautioned against supposing the great work to be already accomplished. The mass of the people, even in the district of Jaffna, are but little affected with what they have heard of Christianity. An extensive and powerful influence of the Holy Spirit must be experienced, before nations, or even villages, shall be born in a day.

The rice harvest of last year was abundant to a degree almost unparalleled; and the people seemed to take courage in the practice of idolatry, and to plunge into dissipation and vice. Their attention was arrested, however, by an unseasonable and most violent rain, of four days continuance, by which the whole country was covered with water, and much injury done to property and life. They appeared to feel for the time, that there is a universal providence, and that they were in the hands of God. Four youths in the preparatory school were drowned, at this time, in attempting to wade from one village to another.

The new press, which had been presented to the mission by a gentleman in Connecticut, is in operation at Nellore; and the handsome donation of paper, which had been received from Henry Hudson, Esq. of Hartford, was first subjected to its power, and applied to the furnishing of tracts, school-books, &c. which were greatly needed.
III. WESTERN ASIA.

The countries around the Mediterranean are, from year to year, regarded with deeper interest, by all who are looking for the prosperity of Zion. Soon after the last annual meeting of this Board, when our minds had been particularly directed to Greece as a most interesting field, and when the prayers of many were ascending for the deliverance of its oppressed and suffering inhabitants, the battle of Navarino, in an unexpected moment, changed the gloomy aspect of political affairs, and gave reason to hope for a speedy termination of the war. Partial relief has indeed been gained; and the present critical state of the Ottoman empire induces the Christian to look for events highly favorable to the progress of truth. It especially becomes missionary societies to regard all the changes, which are taking place, as designed in the overruling providence of God, to prepare the way for the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom. With this view of things, the enlightened friends of their species should stand ready to seize the earliest opportunities of conveying spiritual blessings to those countries, whence the light of true religion originally shone upon the other nations of the earth.

MALTA.

Rev. Daniel Temple, Missionary.
Mr. Homan Hallock, Printer; Mrs. Hallock.

This island is obviously the best place for the operation of mission presses, which are designed to exert an influence in countries around the Mediterranean. The time may not be distant, however, when Greece will afford an excellent location for one printing establishment, and some city in Asia Minor for another.

From a full statement of the operations of the American mission press here, brought down to the month of November last, it appears, that the number of books and tracts printed before that time was 106; viz. 62 in Modern Greek, 43 in Italian, and one in Greco-Turkish. The average number of pages of the Greek publications was 56, and of the Italian 33. A portion of the tracts had been printed in second and third editions; the whole number of the editions being 130. Not quite two thirds of the tracts printed had then been issued from the depository; but, in the subsequent months,
large quantities had been sent to Greece and the Levant. During the last winter and spring, the press was kept constantly at work; but the particulars have not been communicated.

The Pope exercises a most active vigilance to prevent the circulation of tracts in Italian; and it is no easy matter to persuade the members of the Romish church, in any part of the world, to read and think for themselves.

The Church Missionary Society, and the London Missionary Society, have, each of them, a press at Malta, employed in sending abroad useful works; not merely those of a strictly religious character, but some of the best modern specimens of school-books.

In the course of last winter, the Committee authorized and requested Mr. Temple to visit the United States. They wished that he might have an opportunity of bringing his two surviving children, and placing them in some proper situation; and that he might spend some time, in visiting different parts of our country, to present the cause of missions before churches and congregations. Though this proposal met the approbation of Mr. Temple, yet he thought it not best to leave Malta, till Mr. Smith should have returned thither. On the arrival of Mr. Smith and the other missionaries at Beyroot, about the middle of June, Mr. Temple made preparations to leave, and arrived in Boston, with his children, on the 19th of last month.

Mr. Hallock has been married to Mrs. Andrews, the widow of the printer, who was in the employment of the Church Missionary Society; and is now, at his own request, engaged permanently in the service of the mission.

There has been so little change, in the ordinary labors of this station, that no description of these labors, in addition to what has appeared in former reports, need be given.
in this region, with extraordinary efficacy. Those who receive it in love are willing to make great sacrifices for it; and those, who set themselves in determined opposition to its progress, do not cease to exhibit the most bitter hostility. There is a third class composed of those, whose interests or passions are less directly attacked, and who look upon the missionaries and their labors with greater or less disapprobation, as circumstances alter.

In the early part of last year, the bishop of Tyre and Sidon, whose name is Gerasimus, had broken up several schools, which had been established and were supported by the missionaries. His letter to the people of the villages, in which the schools had been formed, abounds in violent invectives against the protestants and all their operations. In his order to the agent for the schools, he professes to act under the direction of the patriarch of Antioch. These ecclesiastics, it is to be remembered, belong to the Greek church, and are strongly opposed to many of the errors of the Papacy.

As Mr. Nicolayson, a missionary to the Jews, was about going to the place where the patriarch resides, Mr. Bird wrote a statement concerning the schools to be laid before him; and subsequently, on the 23d of March, Mr. Bird despatched a formal letter to the patriarch, on the same subject, accompanied by an introductory letter from Zachariah, bishop of Akkar, who had always acted a friendly part to the missionaries. In this introductory letter, bishop Zachariah specifies six important articles, in which the Protestants are in agreement with the Greek church, and in opposition to the Romish.

The patriarch addressed an immediate and respectful answer to Mr. Bird, denying that he had ever prohibited the schools, and intimating that he had only yielded to the objections of the people, in suggesting that, for the sake of peace, the schools should be given up. He also spoke highly of the books distributed by the missionaries, and pronounced them such as are universally received in that country. These dignitaries of the church did not agree at all in their account of the matter; and it is quite apparent, that the higher and the lower classes of Western Asia generally give very different representations of the same things, as they are addressing different individuals or communities.

About the middle of April an alarm was spread, that the plague was at Damascus, and would soon be at Beyroot. The missionaries thought it prudent to establish a rigid quarantine for their families,
which they observed for several months. The plague did arrive, as had been anticipated, and proved very destructive. At one time, it appeared in the family of Mr. Bird, a child being seized with it, whose mother had been employed as a nurse. It was three days before provision could be made to have the child removed; and then it was ascertained, that the woman had the disease also. Both recovered, however, and the families of Messrs. Bird and Goodell experienced an entire preservation from this calamity, except that they must have suffered from alarm, apprehension, and confinement.

Among the persons, who had for some time been interested in the teaching of the missionaries, was a young shekh, Naami Latoof by name, whose father resided at Ehden, a village within a few miles of Cannobeen, the seat of the Maronite patriarch. As Mr. Bird wished to reside for a time in the hill-country, for the sake of a cooler atmosphere, he selected Ehden as the place of retirement, and carried a letter to the Emeer Ameen, a chief of authority in that region, from his father the Emeer Besheer. Shekh Naami accompanied Mr. Bird and family, introducing them to his father’s house, where they were hospitably received. This was on Friday, the 3d of August.

The next day toward evening, as Mr. Bird returned from a walk, he found the village in motion, as though something important was about to take place. Soon after he had entered the dwelling of his kind entertainer, a priest approached, and read in the hearing of the people a letter of excommunication, directed by the Maronite patriarch against shekh Latoof, on account of his having received Mr. Bird into his house, who was alleged to have been brought thither to work mischief. It appeared probable that shekh Peter, the principal man of the village, and, though brother-in-law of shekh Latoof, his bitter enemy and successful rival, had sent a message to the patriarch to give him notice of the fact, that a Bible-man, under English protection, was about to spend some weeks in this Maronite village. Soon after the letter of excommunication had been read, an attack was made by shekh Peter’s followers, upon several members of shekh Latoof’s family, in the course of which Latoof himself received a severe contusion on his head, and his wife’s mother had her wrist broken.

A proclamation was issued the same day by the patriarch, addressed to the Maronites of that district, and to several villages by name, in which the excommunication of Latoof and his family is
mentioned, and the people are all forbidden to receive Mr. Bird and his family into any house or place whatever, or to do them any sort of service, or afford them any sort of assistance. To the credit of the kind and tender feelings of the bishop of Ehden it should be recorded, that when this proclamation was read in his church, his sensibility received such a shock that he fainted, and did not recover his health for weeks afterwards.

The Sabbath was spent in quiet; but in the evening Mr. Bird learned, apparently from an authentic source, that the patriarch had written to the village a most vehement letter, informing the people that they must persecute the Bible-man from the place, even though it should be necessary to kill him, and imprecating upon any one, who should not aid in this work, that the heavens over his head might be as brass, and the earth iron under his feet. There were several indications, moreover, that shekh Peter was willing to proceed again to acts of violence.

Early on Monday morning, Mr. Bird thought prudence required that he should leave the house of Latoof, upon whom so much reproach, and suffering, had already been brought by what was intended to have been at least a harmless visit. With one attendant, having commended Mrs. Bird and the children to God, he went to a neighboring village, hoping to experience hospitality from a relative of the Latoof family. This relative, however, was so alarmed at the aspect of affairs, that he was not willing to see the two fugitives; but he kindly sent them some refreshments into the field, where they spent the day under the shade of a pear tree. Toward night an intimation was sent to them, that it might not be safe to spend the night where they were, as several men from Cannobeen and Ehden were in the house of the only man, to whom they were looking for protection; and he might not be able to restrain those, who were stimulated by their ecclesiastical rulers. Under the influence of this monition, Mr. Bird and his attendant sought shelter in a Greek convent, which they reached late in the evening, much exhausted with their walk. Not finding a convenient resting place in this convent or its neighborhood, they returned to Tripoli, (about fifteen miles from Ehden,) where they arrived on Wednesday evening, and were kindly received by the English vice-consul.

By the kindness of shekh Malommed, a chief of mild and amiable manners, Mr. Bird obtained leave to reside in the village of Bawbyta, where Mrs. Bird and the children joined him, after an
anxious separation of ten days. In the mean time, the English consul at Beyroot, in accordance with his long tried friendship, took all the measures in his power to prevent ill consequences from the disturbance at Ehden.

It was the practice of Mr. Bird, while at Bawhyta, to converse with the villagers on the subject of the Scriptures and of religion. They sometimes heard him read in the Gospels, and seemed not at all inclined to manifest any hostile feelings towards him. Within a few days, excommunications fresh from Cannobeen were read in the neighboring villages, and soon after in Bawhyta, with a view to deter the people from holding any intercourse with Mr. Bird, and from giving any protection or comfort to his family. But these measures appear to have had little effect, unless it were to make the patriarch unpopular by exciting inquiry into his conduct and motives. It was not uncommon for one and another of the people to admit, that the patriarch was in the wrong, and that there was no occasion for persecuting the mission family. It was objected to Joseph Latoof, a brother of Naami, that he had been the cause of much infidelity; in other words, that the discussions, which had recently been going on, had weakened the confidence of the people in the ecclesiastical system of the country.

During the residence at Bawhyta, Naami and his father had several interviews with the patriarch, the particulars of which are detailed with much spirit. The pride, selfishness, and malice of ecclesiastics, in corrupt and superstitious churches, would be incredible, if the proof were not various and undoubted.

In October, Mr. Bird visited the cedars of Lebanon, and the celebrated ruins of Balbec; and, in the course of the autumn, returned with his family to Beyroot. From the account which he gives of the country back of Tripoli, between the sea and mount Lebanon, with its hills, valleys, plains, and lively streams, it is easy to see that, with a good government, and under the influence of true religion, these regions would be immensely populous, prosperous and happy.

Asaad Esh Shidiak remained in prison down to the latest dates. His sufferings were much mitigated, as he was allowed food of a good quality, a comfortable room, and to converse occasionally with some of his friends. He remained unshaken in his attachment to the word of God, and in his disregard of human inventions and traditions. He rejoiced greatly when informed of Mr. Bird's arrival.
at Ehden, hoping and believing that Christian truth would spread there, and in the neighboring villages. It was acknowledged on all hands, that Asaad would not utter a falsehood. This trait in his character was a prodigy. According to all that had been known of human nature, in these parts of the world, a man in prison and in imminent danger of death, would assent to anything and promise anything, for the sake of escaping from his perilous situation; and afterwards, he would not feel himself bound at all, by promises and oaths, made in such circumstances. The perseverance and fidelity of this sufferer, though considered insane obstinacy by many, would be likely to produce a happy effect on the minds of others. Should he ever be liberated from the grasp of the patriarch, he will be able to compose a narrative of no ordinary interest, and one which will have an important influence upon the minds of men.

At the time when the affair at Ehden became known at Beyroot, Mr. Goodell was about removing with his family to Der Kalaat, nine miles in the country, with the design of residing there a few weeks, in the same house with the English Consul. The Emeer Besheer sent a particular request that Mr. Goodell might not go thither, expressing a fear that some commotion would be the consequence. In September, however, the family was sent, including the Armenians, who were in the service of the mission. Mr. Goodell occasionally visited the place, though rather privately. It would seem that the family returned to Beyroot in October.

On the 7th of November, the news of the battle of Navarino was brought to Beyroot by a French corvette. Sudden flight seemed necessary to avoid the apprehended fury of the inhabitants. Mr. Goodell sent to the English consul for advice, and made preparations, in the darkness of night, for an early departure the next morning to Mansoorea, a village of Greeks, six or seven miles distant. All arrived there in safety, and afterwards returned to Beyroot without apprehension. In July of last year, the principal foreign residents at Beyroot, after much deliberation, sent a special message to Constantinople, requesting the English Ambassador to afford them protection in any sudden emergency. An answer was returned, importing that war would probably be averted; but that, if this should not be the case, the petitioners should not be forgotten. The missionaries were included in this application. They also caused their exposed state to be communicated to the commander of the American squadron in the Mediterranean; and capt. Downes,
who commands the frigate Java in the Levant, expressed a readiness to do all in his power to give them an asylum, if one should be necessary.

The Armenian ecclesiastics, who were mentioned, in the last Report, as employed in preparing books and translations, continue to sustain a truly Christian character. Each of them has written an account of himself, including a description of his former faith and practice, and of the state of morals and religion among the clergy of the Armenian church. These documents bear intrinsic marks of authenticity, and give a most deplorable view of the depravity into which professed Christians may sink, while they wear a sanctimonious exterior, and are superstitiously devoted to rites and forms.

The following articles have for some time been ready for the press; and will be printed, as soon as the types for the Turkish Armenian shall be received: viz.

1. The Four Gospels, translated with great care by Mr. Goodell and Carabet, and revised the fifth time. Mr. Goodell thinks the Greek is more closely followed in this translation, than in any other within his knowledge, Carabet being very scrupulous on that point.

2. A sermon on a “New Heart the child’s best Portion,” by the Rev. George Burder, translated by Mr. Goodell and Wortabet.

3. A sermon on the Lord’s Prayer, by Mr. Burder, translated by Mr. Goodell and Wortabet.

4. A sermon on Thy kingdom come, written by Wortabet, at Mr. Goodell’s request.

5. A sermon on “Christ the way to God and Heaven,” by Mr. Burder; translated by Mr. Goodell and Wortabet.

6. A sermon on “the Great Salvation,” written by Mr. Goodell, and translated by himself and Wortabet.

7. Mr. King’s Farewell Letter, with alterations and additions, so as to make it more suitable for the Armenians.

8. Little Henry and his Bearer.

Mr. King’s Letter and some other tracts had been extensively circulated in manuscript, more than a year ago. An English and Turkish Armenian Grammar was nearly ready for the press: and considerable progress had been made in preparing an English Turkish Armenian Dictionary, which would be rendered more and more complete by the advancing labors of the missionaries.
Mr. Smith has spent the year past in the diligent study of Arabic, for which he has possessed great advantages. It is probable he may now be just entering upon the management of the Arabic press, at Malta, aided by Wortabet, of whose piety he has expressed a very favorable opinion.

Such has been the political agitation in this part of the world, and such the persecuting spirit of the various Christian sects, that the schools, which had been organized in so promising a manner, have all been discontinued. The last school mentioned by the missionaries was kept at Tripoli, during three months, in the summer of last year. It contained 30 boys and 51 girls. Tannoos, who had been employed as a schoolmaster at Beyroot, and had long stood on the list of inquirers, was thought to give satisfactory evidence of true religion. The hopes which had been entertained respecting Naami Lattoof above mentioned and Joseph Lufloofy, two young men of good talents, were sadly weakened by a quarrel with each other, into which they had fallen. Another young man, in whose moral character Messrs. Bird and Goodell had confidence, and who had been recommended by them to the German missionaries for employment, was charged with misconduct at Aleppo; and the rumor soon reached Beyroot. Pains were taken to ascertain whether there was any ground for the imputation, and the young man was dismissed, though stoutly asserting his innocence. The standard of morality has, from time immemorial, been so low here, the practice of hypocrisy has been so common, and the inducements to it are often so strong, that a long trial seems requisite to give the desired assurance of a stable character.

Girgis, the Abyssinian, accompanied the German missionaries from Beyroot to Safed and thence to Jerusalem. He afterwards went with them to Cairo, and early in November last was about entering his native country, which was then involved in war. He appeared to be a truly devout man, and was greatly endeared to all the missionaries, who had associated with him.

Asaad Jacob, a youth of the Greek church, concerning whom good hopes were entertained some time since, has been prevailed upon by his countrymen to withdraw from the society of the missionaries; and, to silence his own conscience, has indulged in bitter speeches against them. Indeed, none can be expected to remain steadfast, but those, who have sufficient strength of principle to for-
sake their relatives, and suffer the loss of all things, for the sake of Christ.

On the 2d day of May last, the missionaries left Beyroot, and arrived at Malta with their families in June. This measure was adopted very reluctantly, after full deliberation, and as a matter of strict necessity. The British consul had embarked in great haste, supposing himself to be in imminent personal danger. The missionaries were left, therefore, without a shadow of protection from any human authority. Among the reasons for quitting Beyroot were the prospect of the war, which has since been commenced and which must be attended with great insecurity, the difficulty of holding any communication with other places, and the impracticability of obtaining the necessary funds for support. There was an advantage, also, in bringing to Malta the only members of the mission, who are capable of superintending the Turkish Armenian press, which was ready to go into operation there. The two Armenian ecclesiastics, who have been sometime in the family of the missionaries, came to Malta with them. Pharez esh Shidiak, who had been at Malta more than a year, was considered in imminent danger of falling into a pulmonary consumption.

It was intended that Mr. Bird, with some other missionary, should return to Beyroot, as soon as the political state of things would permit.

THE LEVANT.

Mr. Gridley, having spent the winter and spring of last year at Smyrna, and in visiting the populous places in its vicinity, set out early in June on a journey to Cappadocia, where he expected to spend the summer, and whence he designed to return in the fall. The objects, which he had in view, are thus described by himself. “My objects are to acquire the Turkish, the language spoken by perhaps half the Greeks in Turkey;—to ascertain, as far as I can, the state of education among the Greeks of the interior;—to examine their schools, and learn what school-books would be acceptable and useful;—and to find the best modes of introducing them, when we have them prepared.”

Mr. Gridley was accompanied by his teacher, whose name is Abraham, and whose father lived in a village of Cappadocia, near Kaisarea the capital. This place is about 400 miles due east of
Smyrna, in latitude 38 degrees and a half north, at the foot of mount Argeus. The journey was performed on horseback, and occupied 21 days. Mr. Gridley's health was much improved by it. The temperature of June, while he was travelling through Anatolia, was found to be as cool as that of May in New England. He had the opportunity of learning that a medical man could easily relieve much human suffering, and often at a small expense of time and medicine. He acquired useful information, in his course, respecting the kind of school-books, which would be required. On his arrival at the place of his temporary residence, he was favorably situated for the acquisition of the Turkish language, to which he applied himself with great alacrity, and perhaps with too great sedulity. In the month of August, he was affected with a morning headache of some continuance, which at length yielded to abstinence and exercise.

On the 13th of September, he executed a purpose, which he had long cherished,—that of ascending mount Argeus, from the top of which, as Strabo asserts, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean may be discerned in a clear day. Mr. Gridley had six attendants; but when the ascent became steep, he quickly left them far behind. Being a man of uncommon agility, he continued to mount with great speed till he reached nearly the highest peak, in the region of perpetual snow, where he stood some time and viewed the scene. He then descended, with all possible rapidity; and joined his companions, in a state of great exhaustion. The exertions of the day must have occupied twelve or fourteen hours, and were too great for any constitution. The highest peak is estimated to be 13,000 feet above the sea; and the region of everlasting snow must probably be at least 10,000 feet above the plain of Kaisarea.

The next day Mr. Gridley was seized with a head-ache, which returned regularly till it was attended with a settled fever. This increased in violence till, on the 15th day from the ascent of the mountain, it terminated in death. The progress of the disorder was so insidious, that the patient does not appear to have been aware of his true situation. He gave no intimation, that he thought himself in imminent danger.

Abraham rendered all the assistance in his power, and felt deeply afflicted at the decease of his friend. The funeral was attended by many Greeks, who had learned to respect the character and the virtues of the stranger. A monument was erected over the grave, with
an inscription, composed by Abraham, in English, Greek, and Turkish.

Thus, at the age of thirty one, fell this soldier of the cross, in the very commencement of that warfare, for which he had been so long preparing. The native characteristics of his mind were resolution, promptness, and generosity; and it is believed that these qualities were sanctified by grace, and consecrated to the service of Christ. Being of a temper somewhat impetuous, he did not always stop to weigh consequences, and it is evident that there was a degree of imprudence in the extreme effort, which brought on his last sickness. The removal of a well qualified missionary, who had for years been acquiring a thorough education for that high service, is a great loss and a severe disappointment; and every such case should lead the directors and friends of missions to consider well what it is, in the administration of these affairs, or rather in the conduct of all human affairs, that renders such discipline necessary.

The latest intelligence from Mr. Brewer, which had been received previously to the last Report, left him at Constantinople, Feb. 28, 1827. On the 15th of March, he took up a residence for several months at Prinkipo, (or Prince's islands,) with a view of studying the Jewish Spanish. In this pursuit, however, he never became fairly engaged, as the teacher, whose services he had expected, was still confined at Constantinople. The prospect of gaining access to the Jews became daily more unfavorable; and Mr. Brewer thought it his duty to turn his attention to some more general field of missionary labor. The Turkish, being spoken extensively by all classes of people, through a large and populous region, seemed to be a language of special importance to an evangelical laborer, in these parts. The Rev. Mr. Hartley, from the Church Missionary Society, joined Mr. Brewer in this pursuit; but, being soon after called away to Smyrna, and Mr. Brewer being interrupted by applications for medical aid, and afterwards by his own ill health, but little progress was made in the study of the language. His teacher was employed, under his direction, in translating tracts into Græco-Turkish; and, toward the close of his stay, some attention was given to modern Greek.

The political state of affairs appearing likely to be more and more disturbed, on the 14th of September Mr. Brewer left Constantinople for Greece. He had distinctly in view the establishment of
1828. GREECE. DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTS.

deposits for the Bible and Tracts, and the distribution of the Scriptures personally, with the acquisition of such a knowledge of the actual state of Greece, as should facilitate the labors of missionaries in that field; or at least such a knowledge, as might aid American Christians, in deciding what it becomes them to do for a people, who have survived unparalleled sufferings, and who seem to be specially deserving of moral cultivation.

Arriving at Syra, toward the close of September, and visiting, (with Mr. Hartley,) Mycone, Delos, Tinos, and other places, he went to Smyrna the last of November. In the mean time, the great battle had taken place, which has been already alluded to, and hope once more dawned upon the land, which seemed on the verge of utter desolation.

From Smyrna, Mr. Brewer went to Malta in December, and returned to the Archipelago about the close of January, taking with him 30,000 tracts, the greater part of which were put into circulation under his auspices, in Milo, Samos, Candia, and other islands, and in the Morea. Sixteen hundred copies of the Modern Greek Testament, which had been committed to Mr. Brewer by Mr. Leeves, were distributed in the places above-mentioned, and in Hydra, and Napoli. At Mycone, thirty copies were purchased almost immediately. Tracts had been distributed by Mr. Brewer, at various places, in the vicinity of Constantinople, among the Greek population; and in sufficient quantities to show, that they are uniformly received with greediness, even in circumstances of entire publicity. It was ascertained by subsequent inquiry, that while, in some instances, the books thus distributed were read with great interest, till the contents were almost committed to memory, in other instances, they were read but little. In all cases, however, they appear to be carefully preserved.

While residing at Prinkipo, Mr. Brewer endeavored to improve the condition of the schools among the Greeks. By his exertions, about 50 pupils, mostly girls, were taken into these schools, notwithstanding the existing prejudice there against the education of females. In the Greek islands, it was very satisfactorily ascertained, that schools for mutual instruction may be instituted with the best hopes of success. At Syra, particularly, an experiment, on a small scale, had been made; and a wealthy merchant was preparing a room for the accommodation of a large number of pupils. Mr. Brewer had engaged a teacher, and left funds to bear the ex-
penses of the school till the present time. He defrayed various charges on account of schools in other islands also; and was of opinion, that the first efforts should be directed to training teachers, and that Greece opened a most promising field for the various labors, which are necessary to introduce knowledge in connexion with true religion.

Mr. Brewer left the Greek islands the latter part of March, remained at Smyrna till the 2nd of May, and then embarked for the United States. Touching at Malta, on his way, he arrived in Boston July 17th. When Mr. Brewer went abroad, it was with the understanding that he should return, after an absence of two or three years. As the disturbances in the Turkish empire rendered it peculiarly difficult to gain access to Jews, and as he thought the present a more favorable time, than any future period would probably be, to fix upon a plan of permanent labor, he deemed it advisable not to delay his voyage across the Atlantic longer.

GREEK YOUTHS.

The four Greek young men, who were mentioned in the last Report as being members of Yale College, continue to retain a good standing in that institution.

One who was a member of the junior class in Amherst College, returned to Malta last winter, in consequence of urgent applications from his parents and friends. His father was supposed to be in a consumption, which, however, proved not to be the case. The name of this youth is Nicholas Petrokokino. He possesses fine talents, and is thought to give evidence of piety. It is much to be regretted, that his education should have been interrupted, though there is reason to hope that, by a residence of nearly four years in this country, he acquired principles and habits, which will render him eminently useful to his own people.

Prassus and Anastasius have recently entered Amherst College. Perdicari, having received an offer to become an assistant teacher in Mount Pleasant school at Amherst, was advised by the Committee to engage in that employment, and thus provide for himself, while he is acquiring an education. Paspati is a member of the same school; and his teachers and friends cannot but hope, that he has become truly pious within a few months past.
Mr. Brewer brought with him a young man, who had possessed uncommon advantages for getting a knowledge of the Greek classics, and who had shown himself capable of rapid intellectual improvement. It seemed desirable, that he should have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with our institutions, and should receive an education at one of our colleges. For the purpose of going through the preparatory course of study, he has been placed in Monson academy. The name of this young man is Evangelinos Sophocles; his age about twenty one.

The Board will not need to be reminded, that the Rev. Jonas King imparted a lively interest to the last annual meeting, he having recently returned to this country from his missionary labors in the Mediterranean. Soon after the meeting, he engaged as an agent of the Committee, appointed by friends of missions in the city of New York, to solicit an extraordinary subscription in aid of the Board. In the execution of this agency, he visited a few of the principal places in the state of New York, and then made a tour of the southern and middle states, which occupied the time till the last of April. Mr. Edward N. Kirk, who had previously been a laborious and successful agent of the Board, was associated with Mr. King in these services.

A vessel being about to sail for Greece with contributions from the benevolent in this country, ladies in the city of New York applied to Mr. King, requesting that he would aid in the distribution of American bounty; and then engage in evangelical labors. To afford regular patronage a society of ladies was formed; and Mr. King went abroad as their agent and missionary, it being supposed, that some peculiar advantages would be derived from such an arrangement.

Mr. King touched at Malta in July, and proceeded in the vessel to his ulterior destination.

IV. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The period embraced in this Report is a little more than nine months; namely, from the 17th of March, to the 19th of December, 1827. The progress of the mission has been steady and encouraging.
The opposition of visitors and foreigners resident at the islands, was rather exasperated than diminished. All this, however, was a proof that the truth was gaining strength.

HONORURU.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Missionary; Mrs. Bingham.
Rev. Joseph Goodrich, Missionary; Mrs. Goodrich.
Mr. Levi Chamberlain, Superintendent of Secular Concerns.

It is a most interesting fact, that nearly all the highest chiefs are friendly to the missionaries; and those, who have the principal influence, are consistent and steadfast in their profession of the Christian faith, and exemplary in their lives. Several of these chiefs have become more decided in their character within the year past. This is the more thankfully to be acknowledged, as uncommon pains have been taken to mislead them and pervert their minds.

During last autumn, the high chiefs of all the islands were convened at Honoruru to consult respecting certain complaints of foreigners. While thus together, they seized the opportunity of enacting laws against murder, theft, and adultery, which were adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed immediately. Three other laws against flagrant immoralities and injurious practices were proposed, and ordered to be published for further consideration and the information of the people. These measures were taken, in the face of the most violent opposition on the part of foreigners, and in spite of the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentations, with respect to the character and motives of the missionaries and the laws and usages of Christian countries.

The port of Honoruru is visited by more than a hundred vessels annually, most of them whale-ships. In the spring and fall, there are sometimes more than twenty of these ships in port at once, containing 400 or 500 seamen. Some ships remain in port three or four months at a time. A few captains and others have shown themselves friendly to the missionaries and to the cause of morality; and instances of this kind have always been acknowledged with gratitude. But the mass of the sea-faring men, who touch here, including the masters with their crews, exert a most deadly influence against every thing, which tends to the true honor and happiness of the people. It may be questioned, whether there is a place in the world, where so much flagitious wickedness is concentrated, and
where, with so little restraint of conscience and principle, it is directed so plainly and openly against the cause of God and his church, as is unhappily the case at this station. When it is considered, that these numerous visitors have, necessarily, constant intercourse with some of the chiefs and many of the people; that their views are seconded by the depraved inclinations of the human heart; that uncivilized men always feel their inferiority, when brought into contact with men from civilized countries; that efforts to deceive, to allure, to debauch, to degrade these poor islanders, are made with unremitting zeal and pertinacity; and that no external means are at hand to resist this flood of evil, except what are under the direction of a small band of missionaries, often comprising but one ordained preacher of the Gospel, even he being sometimes compelled to leave his post by ill health and other causes;—when all these things are considered, it is a matter of special wonder, that divine truth has been brought to bear upon the minds of so many natives, and that so much has been achieved in favor of education, good morals, and religion.

The unfavorable influence, which has been described, has had the effect of diminishing the number of pupils in the schools at this place, and of the attendants on public worship. Yet, Mr. Chamberlain gives it as his deliberate judgment, that the cause of truth is gaining ground. Its friends are becoming more decided; and many of the natives are sufficiently intelligent to see the character of the opposition in all its deformity.

In the forenoon of the Sabbath, the number of worshippers is generally about 2,000; and this number is maintained, even in the absence of ordained preachers, the services being then conducted principally by natives. Some additions are made to the church; and considerable numbers are desirous of that privilege. The missionaries still feel it safest to be very cautious, as to the admission of hopeful converts to a profession of religion.

At a social meeting of chiefs in December last, held by invitation at the mission house, nearly all the high chiefs of the islands were present. Of twenty one thus met, ten were members of the church, and two others were publicly announced as received for admission. All the remainder were ready to give their influence in favor of schools and of salutary laws; and for the basis of these laws all united in receiving the revealed will of God.

Though the schools at Honoruru are languishing, in comparison with those at other places, yet, at the last examination, of which
accounts have been received, the pupils showed considerable proficiency, especially in regard to correctness. The examination was not intended to be a general one, embracing all the scholars; but rather for those, who had made some advances. The writers on slates were brought forward in a solid column of about 400. Lānui, a chief of singular excellence and amiableness, gave out a sentence to be written down, which was done immediately, with scarcely an inaccuracy in spelling.

A committee for inspecting the schools had been appointed with the full approbation of the chiefs. It consisted of sixteen young men, selected from the best native teachers, three of them members of the church, and others hopefully pious. They were to make a circuit of the islands once in two months, examining the schools, encouraging the teachers, suggesting improvements, and consulting the good of the scholars and the people generally. The effect of the first visit was an increased application for books, and much benefit was anticipated from the measure.

The press has not been employed as much as it would have been, if there had been a missionary printer at the station. Mr. Bingham had many cares and duties, besides those which belonged to the printing office; and he was obliged to leave Honoolulu, for a while, on account of his health. In the fall, Mr. Goodrich was removed from Waiakea hither, and will take charge of the printing department. At the last dates, he was striking off a new edition of hymns,—a small tract, or hand-bill, containing the new laws,—and the Gospel of Luke, the translation of which was in progress. This first edition was to contain 10,000 copies.

It was in July, that Mr. Bingham went to Hāwaii for relaxation from severe labor and for the restoration of his strength. Kuakini, the governor, (commonly called John Adams,) kindly offered him a residence on the high grounds, four miles back of the coast. This appeared to afford such a change of climate as will be likely to give relief in all similar cases. At an elevation of about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, the temperature is moderate, the range being from 59 to 74 of Farenheit, and the average 68;—a degree of heat, which is as favorable to health, perhaps, as any other that can be mentioned. This, it will be observed, was at the warmest season of the year.

After spending some time in this retirement, Mr. Bingham stopped at Lahaina, where he made a visit of some weeks, and returned
to his station in November. Mr. Whitney was at Honolulu, during a part of last year, but removed back to Waiakea for the health of Mrs. Whitney, which had failed on the warm plain of Oahu.

WAIMEA.

The last Report mentioned, that this station, which is on the island of Tauai, was left for a season, and till the mission should receive a reinforcement. As soon as circumstances will permit, Mr. Whitney, and perhaps Mr. Ruggles, will return thither.

From incidental notices of other stations, it appears that Kaikioeva, the governor, of Tauai, has been very faithful in his exertions to promote the improvement of the people, and to resist the overbearing wickedness of foreigners. He urgently needs all the assistance, which could be derived from the faithful preaching of the Gospel, and the spiritual counsels of an intelligent and faithful friend. It is a most affecting spectacle to behold these partially instructed chiefs struggling to maintain good order, and to introduce Christian usages, against the machinations and threats of men from civilised countries, who boast their superior knowledge and refinement, while they are in fact ignorant of all that relates to their own best interests, and abandoned to low and criminal gratifications.

LAHAINA.

Rev. William Richards, Missionary; Mrs. Richards.

Stephen Pupuhi, Robert Hawaii, and Taua, Native Assistants.

In a circuit of the western parts of Maui, which was made by Mr. Richards last year, he was everywhere received with great kindness and treated with great respect. He was accompanied by Mrs. Richards, and by Nahienaena, the young princess. He preached often, solemnized many marriages, inspected schools, and returned from his tour highly gratified and cheered, in view of the wide field of usefulness, which lay open before him. His only regret was, that the laborers were so few.

The schools are in a flourishing condition; and such is the fondness for reading, that it is supposed 10,000 copies of a small book would sell in this island alone, if payment could be taken in the produce of the land.
The missionary family at this station had suffered inconvenience and exposure of health by residing four years in a house like those of the natives, thatched on the sides as well as the roof. A framed house would have arrived from the United States, if conveyance could have been obtained. Mr. Richards thought it advisable to erect a stone house of moderate dimensions, one story and a half high. The walls were composed of a soft stone laid in mortar, which promised to be durable.

This new building had just begun to be occupied, when it came near being battered down by the cannon of an English whale-ship. The occasion was as follows.

Two or three females had been enticed on board a ship in the harbor, named the John Palmer, commanded by a captain Clark, said to be a native American. The laws of the place had, for three years previously, forbidden women to go on board vessels for the purpose of prostitution; and the existence of these laws was perfectly well known to all, as they were a constant subject of complaint against the government, on the part of the visitors, and as they had been rigidly enforced from their first enactment.

Hoapiri, the governor of the island, being informed that the women were on board, demanded them of the captain, proposing to send on board himself, and search for them. This demand was repeated three days in succession, and was at first evaded, and then ridiculed by the captain. The governor was determined that the laws should be executed, and that the rights of the natives should not be thus disregarded. He therefore told captain Clark, that unless he caused the women to be brought on shore, he should not be permitted to return to his vessel. This threat not producing any effect, unless it were to exasperate the captain, Hoapiri directed his men to remove the ship's boat from the beach; giving the assurance, at the same time, that the captain should be perfectly safe, and should be released as soon as the women were sent on shore.

About this time, there were repeated communications with the ship by other boats, and the captain gave permission to his officers and men to fire upon the town if they saw fit, unless he were released in an hour. This was the state of things, when the affair came to the knowledge of the mission family, in which Mr. Bingham, his wife and children, were then visitors. Mr. Richards thought it his duty to attempt a mediation; and by his advice, the governor at last, though slowly and very reluctantly, released captain Clark, just before the threatened firing began. Five cannon balls were dis-
charged, all of them in the direction of the mission house; but when the issue of the negotiation was known, the firing ceased.

The mission families, perceiving that the balls passed at no great distance, took refuge in the cellar. The next morning it was ascertained, that one nine pound shot must have passed within a few feet of the roof. In giving his permission to fire upon the town, captain Clark requested his men to raise their guns, so as not to injure the missionaries; but how long, or how accurately, this caution would have been regarded, cannot now be known.

These events took place on the 23d of October last. The captain had stipulated, on his being released, that he would settle the matter the next morning; but he left the place immediately for Oahu, paying no attention to his promise, and carrying the women with him.

This wanton outrage upon the rights, and the peace of an unoffending people, who are struggling to rise to civilization and a state of correct public morals, must occasion grief to every true philanthropist, and awaken emotions of shame for those, who go from a Christian land, and use their superior knowledge and power to diffuse and perpetuate human suffering. It is very clear that Hoapiri was perfectly justifiable in the course he took. The despatch which he wrote to his superior at Oahu, is remarkable for its perspicuity, and its firm and manly tone. It is much to be regretted that the English consul, instead of reprehending captain Clark, should have thrown all the blame upon the governor. Such conduct on the part of this public agent creates no surprise, however, as he has, for some time past, thrown all his influence into the scale of vice and disorder, and against efforts of every kind for the benefit of the natives.

KAIRUA.

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

In a letter dated Oct. 10, 1827, which is the last received from this station, the missionaries say, that the year preceding had been a season of uninterrupted prosperity in the discharge of their duties, as preachers of the Gospel to the heathen. Knowledge of the word of God has increased, schools have been multiplied, and progress has been made in the translations. The number of attendants on public worship, in the large church of this station, is between two
and three thousand. A school for the training of teachers was commenced, continued for a while, and was about to be resumed. Eighty teachers attended this preparatory school. The neighboring districts have been visited twice in the year, the schools examined, and the people encouraged to every good work. On the Sabbath, which the missionary spent in the district of Kohala, he preached morning and evening to an assembly of 5,000 people. The pupils in most of the schools have not only learned to read, but have committed to memory the greater portion of the tracts, which the mission has printed. In those parts, which are seldom visited by a missionary, the people assemble in their school-houses on the Sabbath, and repeat the catechism, the decalogue, and such passages of Scripture, as they have committed to memory. The meetings are then concluded with prayer by the teachers. The eagerness of the people to learn may be seen from the single fact, that some little historical catechisms, furnished by one and another of the missionaries, have been copied from the manuscripts by the natives, and taught to most of the scholars. The number of learners, in schools under the superintendence of this station, is not known exactly; but is estimated at 6,000.

The greater part of the time of the missionaries here was occupied with the translations, for some months before the letter was written. They had translated the Gospel of John, and had revised the eighteen last chapters of Matthew. Mr. Ely had been associated with them in these labors. Interruptions had been experienced from ill health, particularly by the female members of the family.

**Waiakea.**

Mr. Samuel Ruggles, *Teacher;* Mrs. Ruggles.  
John Honorii, *Native Assistant.*

The mission families live in two houses, built after the manner of the natives. A decent house for public worship has been erected near the enclosure of Mr. Goodrich. It will contain 1,000 worshippers, and is generally filled on the Sabbath. Mr. Chamberlain states, that he has seen no congregations in the island more orderly, than those he witnessed here.

Maalo, the head man of one division of the district, is very friendly; which is the more remarkable, as he was at first rather
distant and regardless of the mission. On the return of Mr. Ruggles to the station, he made a present of native cloth worth fifty dollars.

KAARAOA.

Rev. James Ely, Missionary; Mrs. Ely.
Thomas Hopu, Native Assistant.

In October last, Mr. Ely made a circuit through a large district at the south of his station. The chief furnished the necessary means of conveyance, and prepared the way for a favorable reception. All the existing schools were visited, and arrangements were made for the erection of school-houses, where none had been previously built.

The firm hold which Christianity has gained, in the minds of the people of Kaaraoa, where Mr. Ely had resided not quite four years, may be seen from the fact, that valuable goods are left unguarded in an open shed, by night as well as by day, without apprehension, and without actual loss. Before the introduction of the Gospel, the natives were universally addicted to stealing. The people of the village are regular in attending public worship; and, at a populous neighborhood three or four miles back from the coast, where Mr. Ely spent some time, about 2,000 attended preaching on the Sabbath, in the shade of a grove.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, having been translated and revised, were sent to this country for printing, and have safely come to hand. The Gospel of Luke is probably completed at the mission press, and already in the hands of the people. The reason of sending any translations to America to be printed is, that the work cannot be done with sufficient expedition by the portion of missionary labor, which can be employed in the printing department, even after the second press shall be in use.

The number of tracts and school-books worked off, since Mr. Loomis, the printer of the mission, was compelled by ill health to leave the islands, is very considerable; probably exceeding a million pages. When Mr. Chamberlain took a little voyage to the windward stations, he carried with him 26,000 small books and tracts,
for sale and distribution. The missionaries, who embarked for the islands in November last, were furnished with 20,000 copies of the elementary tract for schools, and as many of a small catechism, which were presented to the Board by a gentleman in Utica, N. Y. The American Tract Society has since printed 20,000 copies of the Sermon on the Mount, and 45,000 copies of other tracts, and generously made a donation of them to the Board.

The whole number of pupils, in the schools of all the islands, cannot be accurately stated. The increase, however, must have been considerable, since the time when the number was estimated at 25,000.

It is painful to advert again to the interruptions in their labors, and the apprehension of serious personal dangers, by which the missionaries have been, and continue to be, annoyed, as one consequence of their fidelity, and of the visible progress of the Gospel. A few weeks before the latest intelligence left the islands, there had been much exasperation among foreigners at Honolulu, on account of the publication of a part of Mr. Richards's journal, in which the conduct of captain Buckle, of the whale-ship Daniel, was described. Many threats had been uttered against the life of Mr. Richards; and, if the representations of a native, writing to his friend in this country and with a view to publication, may be trusted, the foreigners generally had but one desire, which was the death of this faithful missionary. It is highly probable, indeed, that he would have been assassinated, had he not been constantly guarded by the chiefs.

It will be recollected, that, in the fall of 1825, Mr. Richards and his family were threatened with instant death by the crew of the Daniel, unless he would give his consent to the unrestrained licentiousness formerly practised at the islands. This outrage of the crew was sanctioned by the captain. After giving an account of the affair, and of the manner in which he had been protected by the natives, Mr. Richards mentioned a fact, which exhibited the true character of this captain. It was the publication of this fact that gave so much offense. It certainly is not strange, that men should wish to have their vicious conduct concealed;—especially from their relatives, friends, and employers in Christian countries. Nor should we be surprised, that threats, and other means of intimidation should be used, in order to deter missionaries from communicating freely.
with their patrons and the public, in regard to the chief impediments to the great work in which they are engaged.

On this subject, however, the Committee have no hesitation in declaring it to be their fixed opinion, that the enormities of various kinds, perpetrated against heathens and new converts from heathenism, by visitors from Christian lands, should be fully made known to the world, and the guilty authors of them held up, by name, to general reprobation and abhorrence. Private scandal is not to be encouraged, and no unnecessary publicity should be given to secret sins; but when individuals come forth as the public champions of vice; when they insist on the privilege of openly trampling on laws made by natives for the promotion of the public morals; when they express a determination to pursue such a course, as will tend to the utter subversion of religion, and to the ruin, temporal and eternal, of all who can be brought within the vortex of their criminal design and their base example; it is not only proper, but indispensable, that the real state of things should be exposed. There is no reason why it should not be fully understood at the Sandwich Islands, that the public conduct of foreigners not only may be lawfully, but that it shall be effectually, made public in Great Britain and America, and consequently wherever civilized men are to be found. Such part of this public conduct as tends to the promotion of peace, industry, morality, knowledge, and true religion, will receive the hearty commendation of all men, whose praise is of any value; and all that power of influence and example, which tends to depress those who are beginning to rise, and to sink deeper in guilt and shame those who have never felt any moral restraints, will surely bring with it that punishment inflicted by many, that public reproach and odium, which even the most abandoned must perceive to be just, and which few indeed are so hardened as not to feel.

The Committee trust that a gracious Providence will prevent acts of violence being done to the missionaries or their families. At this age of the world, it is hardly to be supposed, whatever may be threatened, that a missionary will be murdered by his countrymen, or by others who speak the same language, merely because he has felt obliged, in the course of his duty, to publish unwelcome truths. If this should be the case, it would be a great calamity; and it would be lamented especially, on account of the guilt, in which it would involve the perpetrators, and all who encouraged them, or inflamed their passions. But even such an event, however
deplorable, might be overruled for the promotion of the missionary cause. It would attract the notice of Europe and America, as did the death of the missionary Smith; and it would compel investigations, on the part of public authorities, which could not but issue favorably. There is no alternative so bad, as that Satan and his adherents should be led to think, that they are more powerful than the friends of God; and that whatever abominations may be committed, silence respecting them may be enforced upon missionaries, and missionary societies, and the Christian world.

The last Report contained an account of the injuries experienced by the natives and the missionaries, from the visit of the U. S. schooner Dolphin, and especially from Lt. John Percival, its commander. Previously to the preparation of that Report, a formal complaint was made by the Committee to the navy department, stating the principal charges, which they supposed capable of proof, if testimony could be obtained from the islands; and requesting that a suitable agent might be sent thither to collect testimony. Subsequently, as more information was received from authentic sources, additional complaints were preferred. Charges were made against Lt. Percival, by several individuals also, who alleged that they had been injured by him, during his stay at the Sandwich Islands.

A court of inquiry was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, to meet at the navy yard in Charlestown, on the first of May. The court consisted of three captains of the navy, and was directed to inquire into the conduct of Lt. Percival, while at the Sandwich Islands, in the months of January, February, March, and April 1826;—to state to the government what should be proved in the course of the inquiry;—and to give an opinion, whether a court-martial would be necessary for the trial of this officer.

The court met at the day appointed, and continued its session in public till the 5th of June, during which time twenty six days were occupied in examining witnesses, and taking down their testimony. The Prudential Committee were allowed to be present, and to propose questions to witnesses, by an agent whom they employed as legal counsel for that purpose. They took full notes of the evidence, and copies of nearly all the depositions; the import and bearing of which, however, it is not thought proper to disclose at present.

About the middle of June, the proceedings of the court were transmitted to the navy department; but what the decision was, and how far the proceedings are approved by the President, the Com-
mittee are not able to state, as nothing, so far as they know, has transpired on the subject. No agent having been sent to the islands to authenticate written evidence and the letters and statements of missionaries and others, however worthy of confidence, not being legally admissible, it could not be expected that a full development could be made, at the distance of many thousand miles from the scene of these transactions. The charges preferred against Lieut. Percival by the Committee may be divided into three classes:

1. Those that imply, that he interfered with the government of the islands, for the purpose first of persuading, and afterwards of compelling, the chiefs to repeal a law for the preservation of the public morals.

2. That he assailed the character of the missionaries, obstructed their influence, and instigated his men to acts of violence upon their dwelling.

3. That he lived publicly in habits of vice, which were injurious to the natives as an example, and expressly forbidden by the law for the regulation of the navy.

In the present state of the proceedings, it is not deemed expedient to intimate how much was proved under each of these heads, further than to say, that enough appeared to justify the Committee and the Board for preferring and sustaining their complaints, and the government for making the investigation.

To some persons it may seem unnecessary to have paid so much attention to transactions connected with the visit of the Dolphin. They may think that the misconduct of a subaltern in the navy, even though scandalous and of bad tendency, should receive but little attention from the Committee of a Missionary Society. Such an opinion would undoubtedly be correct, in many supposable cases. But those who would advise to silence and forbearance, in the instance before us, are probably not aware of the serious and permanent evils, which are alleged to have been experienced, both by the missionaries and the natives, from the acts complained of. They probably have not known, or have not duly considered, that the first visit of a national vessel of the United States to the Sandwich Islands was peculiarly important;—that the commanding officer of a national vessel, in a foreign port, is the representative of his country, whatever his own rank may be;—that any of the senior lieutenants in the American navy does in fact hold a very important office, and one which is often highly responsible, as to this class of officers
is, in a great measure, committed the care of our largest ships, and the management and discipline of their numerous crews;—that Lt. Percival was himself first lieutenant of a large frigate, and is arrived at such a period of life, as ought to insure coolness and consideration in a public officer;—that, as the Committee have learned from highly respectable sources, independent of the missionaries, he put himself, on his arrival at the Sandwich Islands, at the head of the profane, the dissolute, and the vicious, in their open and avowed opposition to the restraints of morality and religion;—that, as the complaints allege, he intimidated the chiefs by threatening physical force, thus compelling them to license public lewdness, or expose themselves to the fire of his cannon; that as a consequence of his success, in attacking the most important rights of the people, the missionaries declare, that many young females in the mission schools of Honoruru immediately became victims; that, in this manner, some of the schools for females were entirely broken up;—that the school system in that place received a deep wound;—that the promoters of vice received a courage, and an impulse, which they had never shown before;—that the time of the missionaries has been much consumed, and their strength exhausted, in efforts to withstand such a deluge of mischief; and that if a victory shall finally be gained in favor of Christian morals, it will be solely in consequence of the blessing of heaven upon the unwearied labors of the missionaries, and not from the want of malignity in the nature and design of the actions here described. If a merchant, or any person in secular pursuits, should have his business deranged, and his plans of future employment frustrated, by the application of lawless force on the part of a public officer, he would feel himself justified in complaining to the government and demanding compensation. And is the injury less, when missionaries, who are supported by the Christian public at a large annual expense, and who cheerfully wear out their lives for the benefit of strangers and pagans, suffer the extreme inconvenience of being withdrawn from their appropriate and allotted sphere of labor, from their schools, translations, and printing,—in consequence of acts, perpetrated at the instigation of a public officer? Is not their time of some value? Are not their feelings and rights worthy of some regard? And is it a small thing to divert a faithful preacher of the Gospel from his work, to scatter his hearers, to defame his character, and to pluck from his hands the sheaves, which he was bringing home with rejoicing?
1828. REINFORCEMENT OF THE MISSION. 63

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.

On Saturday the 3d of November last, the following persons embarked at Boston, on board the ship Parthian, capt. Blinn, bound directly to the Sandwich Islands: viz.


Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, Physician; Mrs. Judd.
Mr. Stephen Shepard, Printer; Mrs. Shepard.
Miss Maria C. Ogden, Miss Delia Stone, Miss Mary Ward, and Miss Maria Patten, Assistant missionaries, to reside in the different mission families.

Four natives of the Sandwich Islands, who had derived some advantages of education in this country, and who had been admitted to the privileges of the Christian church, were placed under the care of the missionaries and had a passage procured for them, though they did not form a part of the reinforcement. When they arrive among their countrymen, it will be at their option to engage in such employment as they choose. It is hoped, that their influence will be good, and that they may be serviceable to the mission.

Mr. Andrews and Mr. Gulick received their theological education at Princeton, and Mr. Green and Mr. Clark at Andover. The sixteen individuals, composing this band of additional laborers, came from seven different states of the union.

The single females will have it in their power, with the ordinary blessing of heaven upon their well-meant endeavors, to comfort and aid the wives of the missionaries, in their various cares and domestic duties, and to improve the condition of native females. This last is an object of great importance, and, if faithfully pursued, will abundantly repay all the labor bestowed upon it.

A printing press, types, and paper, with large supplies of other articles, were sent by the Parthian. Within a few weeks, we may hope to hear of this vessel's arrival at her port of destination, and of the entrance of our brethren upon their appropriate work.

The expenses of this mission, though considerable, are probably less than those of any other mission, where so much good has apparently been effected, and so broad a foundation has been laid for future success.
V. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

It is more than eleven years since this Board commenced missionary labors in the Cherokee nation, by causing the Gospel to be preached, and a school to be established for Indian children, at the place now called Brainerd. During the period which has intervened, there have been many tokens of the divine favor, which serve as abundant rewards for past exertions, and as powerful encouragements to persevere. It could not be expected, however, that so great an enterprise as the conversion and civilization of the aborigines of our land, would be carried forward without encountering obstacles. The agitated and unsettled state of the Cherokees, in regard to the question of their permanent residence, and the influence of bad white neighbors, with the natural aversion of men to the purity of the Gospel, have seriously impeded the progress of improvement.

It is plain that Christianity is to have the glory of subduing the red men of the forest, if they are subdued at all; but how to bring Christianity to bear upon their hearts and consciences, in the speediest and most effectual manner, is not so easily ascertained. The Committee have always wished to gain light on this subject; and, with this view, as well as for other important purposes, visits of inspection to the missionary stations in different tribes, have been repeatedly made under their direction. Soon after the last annual meeting, Mr. David Greene, who had been employed the year previous at the Missionary Rooms, was appointed to make a general visit to all the missionary stations of this Board among the Indians, in the southwestern and western parts of the United States; and, in the performance of this service, to collect information, to advise and direct the missionaries, and to report to the Committee the real state of things, at each station, so far as he could ascertain it.

Mr. Greene entered upon this agency in November;—was present at the meeting of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia at Charleston, when the Chickasaw mission was transferred to this Board;—made the tour of the Cherokee nation in January;—visited the stations among the Chickasaws in February, and those among the Choctaws in March;—and was there joined by Mr. Kingsbury, who accompanied him to the stations beyond the Mississippi. Thus associated, the two agents took passage in a steamboat
at Vicksburgh, ascended the Mississippi and the Arkansas, stopped at Dwight about the middle of April, spent the greater part of May at the stations among the Osages, and reached St. Louis early in June, whence Mr. Kingsbury returned by the way of Memphis to Mayhew. Mr. Greene continued his agency by visiting Maumee, in the north-west part of Ohio, and the three mission schools on the Niagara frontier;—and reached Boston in July, after an absence of about eight months, during which time he had travelled by land and water about 6,000 miles, inspected about thirty stations, and been called upon to give advice and direction in numerous instances. Similar visits will be useful, if not indispensable, at moderate intervals, so long as missionary operations shall be carried on.

It has been supposed, that the expense of time and money involved in such agencies might be saved, and the severe labor and exposure of health avoided, by extraordinary attention to written correspondence. The expense is not great, compared with the value of the object; and especially if it be considered that all such agencies, when judiciously performed, have the effect of diminishing expense, at the missionary stations. As to the labor, it is applied to a good purpose;—and the exposure may be cheerfully encountered, when the advantages of personal acquaintance and fraternal conference are duly estimated.

In giving a view of the missions among the Indians, brevity will be consulted, and much use will be made of the materials furnished by Mr. Greene.

**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*.

Miss Delight Sargent, *Assistant*.

In pursuance of the design announced in the last Report, Mr. Worcester removed to Newtown, now called New Echota, the place where the Cherokee legislature, according to their newly organized form of government, meets annually in October.
Miss Ames and Miss Sargent joined the mission last fall, having engaged in the service for a limited time, at the end of which they will be at liberty to return to New England; or if, in their judgment, and the judgment of the Committee, the sphere of usefulness in which they now are, is one in which they may continue to act happily and with a prospect of benefit to the mission, they can then renew their engagement for a further limited time, or make it permanent. The missionaries, who have had most experience on mission ground, agree in the opinion, that a temporary engagement in these services is preferable, in the first instance, to an engagement of a more permanent character. Many persons cannot tell how they shall be affected by a change of circumstances, till after they have made the trial; nor can they, without experience, form a very accurate judgment of the nature of missionary employment. There would seem to be obvious advantages, therefore, in a plan, which permits a deliberate choice to be made, after a practical knowledge of the case and circumstances has been obtained. In all future appointments of assistant missionaries to stations among the Indians, this plan will be followed.

Miss Ames has the charge of the school for girls, Miss Sawyer, the former teacher, now residing at Haweis.

Both schools are in a good state, and appear well on a critical examination. Most of the pupils make gratifying improvement in speaking the English language.

The mills were more useful to the people and to the mission the last year, than at any previous period. The farm was less productive than common. A considerable addition to the buildings, by the erection of a new house, containing a dining-hall, and several other accommodations, was made in the summer and fall of last year. The smith's shop, under the direction of Mr. Fernal, is a great benefit to the people.

The state of religious feeling has been at times encouraging. At the late communion of the church, which took place on the last Sabbath of July, a Cherokee youth, who had just completed his education at the school, was admitted to a profession of religion, having recently become a hopeful subject of divine grace. A daughter of Mr. Vail, aged about 16, was also admitted; as were two persons of African descent. An unusually large number of Cherokees were present, and gave the most solemn attention. It is to be regretted, that the Committee are not able at present, to as-
sign an ordained missionary to this station. Within a few months past, there has been more than ordinary seriousness among the people in the neighborhood.

CARMEL.

Mr. Isaac Proctor, Teacher and Catechist; Mrs. Proctor.

Mr. Josiah Hemmingsway, Farmer.

The school here, which has been in operation about seven years, seems to answer the great ends of its formation. Though the pupils generally attend with less regularity than could be desired, and some promising children have disappointed the hopes of their teacher, yet there has been a great increase of knowledge in the neighborhood, and a foundation is laid for improvement of a permanent character.

The number of church members in good standing is thirty one; of whom, when the account was forwarded, five were considered as of a doubtful character. The greater part, however, were thought to give as much evidence of piety, from year to year, as the members of churches in those parts of our country, where the missionaries were best acquainted. Six individuals have been dismissed from this church to join other churches.

It is a pleasing evidence of the growth of Christian principle, that an association has been formed by the native converts, for the purpose of bearing the expense of sending an agent of their own selection and appointment into the darkest part of their country. With this view they contribute one dollar each. The business of their agent is, to carry portions of the Bible, hymn books, and tracts, prepared in manuscript, and to teach from house to house, in some neighborhoods where the people have never had an opportunity of hearing the Gospel.

The farm at this place has been faithfully and skilfully managed.

In a town, or settlement of natives, about 25 miles from Carmel, there has been some religious inquiry, and three individuals from that place were lately admitted to communion.

CREEKPATH.

Rev. William Potter, Missionary; Mrs. Potter.

Miss Erminia Nash.

Mr. Bosworth and his wife, who had been employed as assistant missionaries at this station about two years and a half, returned
The pupils of the school are all boarded in the mission family. The number is thirty one. Mr. Greene found them uncommonly attentive in school, and prompt in the performance of the services assigned them.

The church now contains 17 members, who have been hopefully converted by the instrumentality of missionary labor. Three have died in faith, four have been dismissed to join other churches, and one has been excluded. The professors of religion generally are favorable examples of the power of religion. The three, who have died, were eminent for the consistency of their conduct.

The buildings and farm are in a very good condition. Though the season last year was unfavorable, the farm produced 50 bushels of wheat, 200 of oats, 800 of maize, and 1000 of sweet potatoes.

A good teacher is much wanted at this station, the school being now taught by Mrs. Potter, whose services are constantly needed in the management of domestic concerns.

HIGHTOWER.

Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, Missionary; Mrs. Butrick.

The school here is small, not exceeding ten or twelve pupils, of whom six are boarded in the mission family, at the expense of a single native convert, who was himself exceedingly wicked till the Gospel was brought to his neighborhood. This man was deeply affected on seeing his children examined, and hearing them read the word of God. During the summer past the school has been suspended; but it will be resumed again the present autumn.

Mr. Butrick has preached at the different stations, which are destitute of a minister, and at some villages of the natives. Hightower district is one of the most populous parts of the nation; and an interpreter is always at hand on the Sabbath.

WILLSTOWN.

Rev. William Chamberlain, Missionary; Mrs. Chamberlain.
Mr. Sylvester Ellis, Farmer; Mrs. Ellis.
Mrs. Hoyt, widow of the Rev. Ard Hoyt.
John Huss, Native Assistant.
About two thirds of Mr. Chamberlain's time has been employed in travelling as an evangelist, and preaching at many different places. He has performed more service of this kind than any of his brethren.

The school is small, not exceeding thirteen scholars, and usually somewhat less.

The church is in a pretty good state, though there have been no recent admissions. The congregation is more regular and attentive, than any other among the Cherokees.

On the 18th of February, the Rev. Ard Hoyt, who had been attached to the Cherokee mission a little more than ten years, was suddenly called away from his earthly labors, in the 58th year of his age. His death was greatly and very tenderly lamented by the natives, to whom he had always shown himself a kind friend and benefactor. He was, indeed, somewhat remarkable for his strong attachment to the Indians, especially to those who gave evidence of piety. His letters and journals were always favorably received by the Christian community; and to the perusal of these writings, in the early years of the mission, it is believed that not a few members of our churches attribute their first interest in missions to the American aborigines.

The health of Mr. Hoyt had been feeble for several years; yet he was able, in fine weather, to preach on the Sabbath, and could generally converse with the people when they applied for instruction. In this way, he did much toward building up new converts in the faith, and preserving them from temptation.

John Huss, the native assistant, retains his zeal and interest in the welfare of his countrymen, and his labors are very useful.

One occurrence of an adverse nature has taken place in this neighborhood, within the year past. A distillery has been established, which already proves deeply injurious to a portion of the natives, though a majority of them abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits.

HAWEIS.

Dr. Elizur Butler, *Physician and Catechist*; Mrs. Butler.
Miss Sophia Sawyer, *Teacher*.
Miss Nancy Thompson, *Assistant*.

Four members were added to the church last December, and two last March; and there is a gradual but very perceptible, increase of
religious influence. Some of those, who now make a credible profession of religion, were formerly very degraded in their habits and very vicious in their lives.

Dr. Butler is necessarily absent from his station frequently on account of his being called to attend the other mission families in sickness. This is often quite an inconvenience to his own station, and quite a trial to Mrs. Butler, who, in such cases, has a great burden of care to sustain. There are ten children boarding in the family, whom she has taught the winter past. In the spring, Miss Sawyer was removed hither, and entered upon teaching the children.

The vice of intemperate drinking, attended with idleness and general dissoluteness of conduct, prevails among a portion of the people in the neighborhood; but, on the other hand, there are reformed and industrious men and women, whom the Gospel has evidently and greatly raised in their condition and prospects as to this life, beside giving them the hope of a better life beyond the grave.

CANDY'S CREEK.

Mr. William Holland, Teacher; Mrs. Holland.
Miss Hannah Kelly, Assistant.

Ten native converts have been admitted to the church at this station, and four were recently proposed for admission. During the last summer there were much religious attention here, and some remarkable changes of character were witnessed. One man in particular, who had been thought in a hopeless condition, appears to have become truly pious.

More than thirty scholars have belonged to the school, only half of whom have been regular in their attendance. Three girls live in the mission family; but the rest of the scholars board with their parents or other relatives. One young man, now about 20 years old, entered the school at first, and has been extremely desirous of improvement from that time. He is an exemplary member of the church, and desires to be prepared for preaching the Gospel to his countrymen. For this purpose it is intended that he shall spend some years in the study of the Scriptures, under the direction of Mr. Worcester.

The effects of instruction are very evident in this neighborhood, not only in the lives of the native converts, but in the superior industry, neatness, and decorum of all who have, in any degree, come in contact with the mission.
NEW ECHOTA.

Rev. Samuel Austin Worcester, Missionary; Mrs. Worcester.

A residence of a mission family was commenced here last November. Mr. Worcester's time has been much occupied in preparations for a removal, and in establishing himself here. The business to which he is especially devoted, is the acquisition of the language, with a view to translating the Scriptures, and preparing school-books and tracts for the general instruction of the people. As he proceeds in the study of the language, he finds it more and more wonderful in its structure, and the difficulties of reducing it to system become more and more apparent.

At this place, a printing press has been put in operation by the Cherokees at their own expense; the purchase of the press and types, with paper, &c. having been made, on their engagement to refund the money to the Board, which has been already done. It is hoped and expected, that a new impulse will be given to the missionary work among this people, when the press can be employed in multiplying copies of little books suited to their capacities, and easily distributed to almost every family.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Among the encouraging things, which have a bearing upon the success of this mission, the following are worthy of particular notice; viz.

1. The unexampled fact, that, in some places, nearly all the adult population, and, in the tribe at large, more than half, are actually capable of reading their own language, in their own peculiar character, having learned from small manuscripts, and without ever having become acquainted with any other character, or possessed a single page of a printed book in any language. This is so strange a fact, that it would not be credible, if the proof were not unquestionable. As soon as the alphabet of Guess became known, it was rapidly communicated, till the acquisition of it became a general thing.

2. There is a great improvement in many families, with respect to industry, neatness, and the manner of living. A large proportion of the people dress much better, and live in much better houses now,
than at any former period of their known history. Many of the women spin and weave cotton, and thus furnish cloth for very decent garments of their own manufacture. There is a disposition in many to rise in the arts and habits of civilized life.

3. The diffusion of knowledge within ten years past has been considerable. More than 500 children have been members of the schools under the care of this Board. Some have derived great advantages from what they have here been taught; many more have acquired such a degree of knowledge, as will be of use to themselves and their relatives; and though a part appeared to derive no profit from the limited instruction which they received, yet others not connected with the schools, have doubtless been indirectly benefitted by the instruction thus brought into the wilderness. Nearly 200 children belonged to the schools in the year past, of whom more than 100 were boarded in the mission families, where they enjoyed the superintendence and various discipline, which are common in well regulated Christian families of our land.

4. The influence of religion is now such, as to call forth grateful acknowledgments to the Author of all good. There are now about 160 communicants belonging to these churches, who are the fruits of the mission. Twelve have died in faith, giving generally very striking evidence of the reality of their conversion. Some, who are not yet admitted to church privileges, give reason to hope that they are truly pious, and many others are restrained from vice, in a greater or less degree, by the example and exhortations of their religious acquaintances, and the various indirect influences of Christianity, wherever it is seen. There are now, at several of the stations, pious natives, who can interpret to their countrymen the discourses of the missionaries, and explain and enforce what is said, by their own knowledge and experience.

It is to be admitted, notwithstanding these advantages, that it is a laborious and difficult thing to reclaim a single tribe from ignorance and sin; that some of the Indians seem to be driven into greater excesses of vice, that they may stifle the reproaches of their consciences; that discouragements are found in the heedlessness of numbers, to whom the greatest of blessings is proffered; and that the efforts of missionaries themselves are liable to become languid, from a deficiency of faith and zeal, and an over estimate of the difficulties, by which they are surrounded. Whoever is intimately and practically acquainted with the obstacles to success in the missionary enterprise,
must feel the absolute necessity of relying upon divine aid; and whoever sees what can be accomplished with this aid, should never give place to doubt and despondency.

VI. CHICKASAW MISSION.

At the last annual meeting of the Board, the Prudential Committee was especially authorized to consent to an arrangement, by which the Chickasaw mission should be transferred from the care of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia to the care of this Board. The contemplated arrangement took place, when the Synod met in December last, on terms perfectly satisfactory to both parties, and to the missionaries in the service, all of whom have expressed their cheerful acquiescence in the measure. As one part of the act, which completed the union, the missions and objects of this Board were cordially and strongly recommended to the favor and patronage of the churches and congregations under the care of the Synod, and of American Christians generally, who belong to the Presbyterian or Congregational denominations.

MONROE.

This place is situated near the 34th parallel of latitude, about 45 miles N. N. W. of Mayhew, and 25 miles west of Cotton Gin Port on the Tombeckby. The mission was commenced in January 1821, and the school in May 1822.

Rev. Thomas C. Stuart, Missionary and Superintendent of the Chickasaw Mission; Mrs. Stuart.

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

The first year in which the school was taught, twenty five children entered, only three of whom boarded in the mission family. In 1823, the pupils were taken into the family, and during that year more than 50 were received. Since that time three other schools have been formed, to which a part of the scholars have been transferred. As is usual in such cases, some withdrew from the school without having made much improvement. The whole number entered from the first is 81.

The Rev. Messrs. Blair and Wilson, (now at stations formed subsequently,) assisted Mr. Stuart, in the early years of this establishment. A mechanic and a farmer were also employed here, on
a contract for five years, at the expiration of which time they re­
turned to the places of their former residence.

The farm consists of nearly 100 acres reduced to cultivation. Last year the crop was estimated to be worth $600, though it had suffered from an unfavorable season. The labor is principally per­
formed by men hired for the season.

The property of this station is valued at $3,870, including the buildings, agricultural improvements, tools, household furniture, live stock, &c.

The church is by far the most interesting part of the mission. Indeed, there are few collections of believers, even of those who are brought together in the wilderness, where more is to be found to affect the heart, than among the little band here united in the Christian covenant.

The church was formed in June 1823, and then consisted only of members of the mission family, seven in number, and one black woman, the first fruits of evangelical labor on this ground. The next year four hopeful converts were added; — in 1825, five were ad­
ded; — in 1826, six were added; — in 1827, twenty six; and, since the commencement of the present year, seventeen; — making fifty nine in all. Of these, eight are native Chickasaws, six are whites, and forty five blacks. Several of these are very remarkable ex­
amples of the power of religion. One has been removed by death. She was a native of Africa, who had been taken captive in early life, carried to the West Indies as a slave, thence to New Orleans, and lastly to the Chickasaw wilderness, where she became, as is believed, savingly acquainted with divine truth. Her end was em­
inent peaceful and happy.

The mercy of God has been remarkably displayed also in follow­
ing abandoned white men in their flight from the restraints of a civ­
ilized and Christian community and overtaking them here, trans­
forming them, and making them a blessing to a people, to whom they had been a curse. This is true in regard to several individ­
uals, who have for some time given pleasing evidence of piety. The exertions, which some of the blacks will make to attend public or social worship, are surprising. In not a few instances, they have travelled ten miles on a week day, for the sake of attending a meeting in the evening, after which they would return by torch-light, in foot-paths full of mud and water.
Beside performing the ordinary public services of the Sabbath, Mr. Stuart often preaches in the neighborhood on other days. His health is now feeble, and he greatly needs the assistance of a good teacher; the school having been necessarily suspended, for a season, as the labors of the station were greater, than could well be borne by the members of the present mission family. A teacher was hired in June for a limited time, and the school was opened toward the close of that month.

TOKSHISH.

This station is but two miles from Monroe. It was commenced in 1825.

Mr. James Holmes, Teacher and Catechist; Mrs. Holmes.

Miss Emeline H. Richmond, Teacher.

The school has consisted of 18 children, lately of 15, eight of whom board in the family. They are mostly small girls, who are well taught and trained by Miss Richmond. They are intelligent, inquisitive, and docile.

Mr. Holmes was recently licensed as a preacher, having been some time under the care of the Presbytery for that purpose. He has labored much heretofore, as an exhorter and spiritual adviser. The religious concerns of this station and Monroe are closely united, there being but one church. Within ten miles of these stations are about 800 souls; viz. 13 whites, 300 blacks, and the rest Chickasaws. Concerning many of the inhabitants, Mr. Holmes says, "I have never seen a people so hungry for the bread of life."

There is a small farm here of about thirty acres, which furnishes the family with most kinds of food. A hired man is needed constantly, and additional labor occasionally.

MARTYN.

This place is situated about 60 miles N. W. of Monroe, and 40 S. E. of Memphis on the Mississippi. The labors were commenced here in 1825.

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

In a treaty made some years since between the United States and the Chickasaws, it was stipulated, that $4,500 should be paid by the United States for erecting buildings and opening small farms
for two schools, to be established at such places as the Chickasaws should select; and that $2,500 annually should be paid for the support of these schools. The latter sum is to be paid from the annuity, allowed by the U. S. to the Chickasaws. It is divided in the proportion of three sevenths to Martyn, and four sevenths to Caney Creek; which were the places selected according to the treaty. The allowance for the buildings and plantations was not very advantageously expended, as the work was done by contract, and without an effectual supervision. It was not possible that the missionaries should have remedied this evil, without relinquishing labors of pressing importance.

The school at Martyn consists of twenty four pupils, of whom twelve board in the mission family. Mr. Blair teaches the school himself, and preaches on the Sabbath. Instruction of children commenced in August 1826. All the pupils appear to have made respectable proficiency.

The preaching of the Gospel is evidently attended with a blessing. Four or five hopeful converts are already a source of much encouragement and comfort. At the last intelligence the seriousness was increasing.

A small farm is cultivated. About 30 acres of very productive land have been cleared.

Caney Creek.

This station is about 90 miles east of Martyn, three miles south of the Tennessee river, and eight miles S. W. of Tusculumia. It is just within the Chickasaw limits. It is feared the place may be unhealthy, as the land is low in the vicinity. The station was commenced in 1826.

Rev. Hugh Wilson, Missionary; Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Prudence Wilson.

It is stipulated with the Indians, that 25 children shall be boarded and taught here, on account of the support which the station derives from the annuity. The school was opened in January, 1827. Mr. Wilson taught it till June, when a vacation took place. It was opened again in September, under the instruction of a hired teacher, whose time expired in June last, when Mr. Wilson resumed the instruction. A common difficulty was experienced here; viz. the children being so much in the habit of speaking in their native lan-
language to each other, that they were making no progress in the acquisition of English. To afford some remedy for this evil, Mr. Wilson placed five of his most promising boys in pious families, in Giles county, Tennessee, where strict attention would be paid to their education, and where they would be compelled to learn our language, as only one was put in a family. This experiment seemed likely to succeed. The children could go in rotation, and in as large numbers, as should seem on the whole advisable.

Though Caney Creek is within the Chickasaw limits, it is removed 40 or 50 miles from any considerable number of the natives; but it is, on this very account, the more favorably situated for a boarding school. If the parents live near such a school, they are more apt to take away their children for short visits, and on slight pretences, and, in various ways, to render the management of the school very difficult. This distance of the Indians, however, makes it impossible for the resident missionary to preach to them. It is much to be desired, therefore, that such aid should be furnished, as will enable Mr. Wilson to leave his family and school, and make tours for preaching the Gospel to the natives, wherever a little congregation of them can be collected.

The superintendence of these two stations last mentioned is committed to Mr. Stuart by the Chickasaws. They look to him as responsible for providing good teachers and seeing that the schools answer their end.

On examining the history of this mission, as communicated in various documents furnished from the different stations, it appears already to have been a great blessing to the tribe, and to promise much greater blessings in time to come.

VII. CHOCTAW MISSION.

The assistant missionaries, mentioned in the last Report, p. 111, arrived at Mayhew last fall, and had services assigned them, according to the exigencies of different stations.

ELLiot.

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

Mr. Joel Wood, Teacher; Mrs. Wood.
Mr. William Hooper, Teacher and Catechist; Mrs. Hooper.
Mr. Zechariah Howes, Farmer; Mrs. Howes.

The whole number of native pupils in the schools, during the past year, is 49. The average number was the same as that of the preceding year; viz. 26 boys and 12 girls. The proficiency of the scholars has been quite respectable. Sixteen boys and five girls are so far advanced in their education, as to write English compositions. Nearly all are taught the use of the pen, and more than half the boys cipher. Eleven boys and four girls studied English grammar, and a greater number have obtained much accurate geographical knowledge.

Since the commencement of the school at Elliot, one hundred and eighty five children of natives have been admitted to it. About half left the school so soon, or attended so irregularly, as not to have received much benefit; and perhaps they could now hardly be distinguished from children, who never attended at all. It is possible, however, that some salutary impressions may have been made, in many instances, where they are not perceptible at present, but may be developed on some favorable occasion hereafter. Those pupils who have staid some time in the mission family, and have made full proof of the advantages there enjoyed, are essentially improved in their minds and habits, and must probably manifest this improvement in their future lives.

Miss Eliza Fairbanks, who joined the mission last fall, has since been married to Mr. Hooper. She has the charge of the school for girls.

In the Sabbath school, 7,732 verses of Scripture and of hymns, and answers in the catechism, were committed to memory by the boys, and 2,688 by the girls. One boy committed 975.

The labor of the boys on the farm, under the direction of Mr. Howes, is rather increasing.

As few natives reside in the neighborhood of Elliot, only six or eight adults beside those, who belong to the mission family, attend worship here on the Sabbath. Meetings have been held, in villages six miles and nine miles distant, for the religious instruction of blacks, from fifteen to twenty of whom attend; and sometimes thirty are present. Mr. Hooper has lately visited a settlement of half-breeds and others, a great part of whom understand some English, 50 or 60 miles S. S. W. of Elliot, where he has found much encouragement for evangelical labor.
A part of the natives have made considerable improvements, within four or five years, as to the cultivation of land, and the manner of living. The introduction of whiskey is the great impediment to civilization. The prevailing vice is intoxication; and this leads to other vices, and frequently to personal violence and bloodshed. It is true of the Choctaws, as of several other tribes, that when sober they are remarkably free from anger, not apt to engage in personal altercation or abuse, but kind in speech and gentle in manners. When inflamed by strong drink, they become infuriated, and will fall into quarrels and commit murder with slight provocation. It is believed, however, that even in their fits of drinking, they never attack white men, excepting those who have put themselves on the same level.

The Choctaws are honest in regard to property, unless when strongly tempted to get the means of buying whiskey; and theft has been very rare among them; though it does not appear that they have been restrained from this vice, or any other, by a sense of accountability to God.

MAYHEW.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Missionary and Superintendent of the Choctaw Mission; Mrs. Kingsbury.
Miss Anna Burnham, Teacher;
Mr. Anson Gleason, Teacher and Mechanic; Mrs. Gleason.
Mr. Philo P. Stewart, Teacher and Manager of Secular Concerns of the Station; Mrs. Stewart.
Mr. Ebenezer Bliss, Farmer.
Mr. Elijah S. Town, Teacher and Farmer.
Miss Hannah Cone.

As Miss Burnham’s health had suffered from long confinement, and constant application to the business of teaching, she took a journey to the north last spring, of which the Committee approved. She is now probably on her return to the place of her former labor, in company with other assistant missionaries, and with improved health.

Mrs. Macomber’s illness still continuing, and there being little prospect of her restoration to health on mission ground, it was thought best, that Mr. Macomber should leave the mission and return with her to their former residence in the state of New York. They left
Mayhew in March. Mr. Town, Miss Eliza Capen, (now Mrs. Stewart,) and Miss Cone, were a part of the reinforcement, which joined the mission last fall.

The school for girls was taught last spring and summer by Mrs. Stewart; and the school for boys by Mr. Gleason for some months, then by Mr. Town, and since by Mr. Gleason and Mr. Stewart in conjunction.

The history of this station has been quite uniform. The school, the farm, and the process of evangelical instruction, have scarcely varied at all from what has appeared in preceding reports. Those, who were mentioned last year, as having become hopefully pious, continue to manifest the Christian character.

Mr. Gleason has frequently visited Choctaw villages, at the distance of three and five miles from Mayhew, where a little audience can be collected, for the purpose of giving and receiving religious instruction.

The following facts show, in a striking point of view, the efficacy of attempts to restrain intemperance. In the year 1825, the chief of the northeastern district, in which Mayhew is situated, permitted the introduction of whiskey. In that year ten lives were lost, as the direct consequence of drinking;—six of them by violence. In the spring of 1826, the chief was formally deposed, and another chief appointed, who has uniformly prohibited the introduction of whiskey; or rather, he has enforced previously existing laws on the subject. Within the two years, which have since intervened, only a single death is known to have taken place in consequence of intoxication; and that was a case of accidental drowning.

EMMAUS.

Mr. Moses Jewell, Assistant Missionary and Catechist; Mrs. Jewell.

Mr. David Gage, Teacher; Mrs. Gage.

Miss Pamela Skinner.

No material change has taken place at this station, except by the accession of Miss Skinner, who joined the mission last fall from Connecticut. The school is small, not exceeding 15 pupils. The influence of the station upon the natives is not great.
Mr. Adin C. Gibbs, **Teacher**.
About twelve pupils attended this school last year, and made respectable proficiency. Mr. Gibbs was assigned to the station in March last; but no report has yet been received from him.

**Goshen.**

Rev. Alfred Wright, **Missionary**; Mrs. Wright.
Mr. Elijah Bardwell, **Farmer**; Mrs. Bardwell.
Mr. Samuel Moulton, **Teacher**; Mrs. Moulton.
Miss Eliza Buer.

This station is among that part of the Choctaws, which is at the farthest remove from civilization. Yet, even here, the example and influence of the mission are felt by the natives. Especially is this observable of those, who live in the immediate vicinity of Goshen. They have more clothing, larger fields, and better farms;—are more industrious, less given to drinking, and provide better for their families. In the article of dress, very considerable improvement is visible.

Intoxication is less prevalent than formerly; and the improvement is owing, it is supposed, to the influence of the chiefs. The first year after the station was formed, there were about twenty murders committed within a few miles of Goshen, in consequence of intoxication. Within the last year, only two murders are known to have been committed, in the same tract of country.

Mr. Wright visits the natives from house to house, and converses with the people in their own language. The progress made in teaching is slow; but some salutary effects are seen, both in the schools and among the adults.

Miss Lucinda Field, (now Mrs. Moulton,) joined the mission last fall from Connecticut.

The number of pupils in school is fourteen.

**Al-ik-hun-nuh.**

Rev. Cyrus Byington, **Missionary**; Mrs. Byington.
Mr. Loring S. Williams, **Teacher and Catechist**; Mrs. Williams.
Miss Nancy F. Foster, Assistant.

Mr. Nicholas Cochnauer, Teacher.

After printing Choctaw books at Cincinnati, in the summer of last year, and performing a short but welcome agency in Ohio, Mr. Byington returned to his station early in the winter. During his absence, he had entered into a matrimonial union with Miss Sophia Nye, of Marietta, by whom he was accompanied to Ai-ik-hun-nuh, Miss Nancy F. Foster, of the same place, enters upon missionary service as a member of his family. Mr. Holley, now a member of the church at Mayhew, was employed last year to teach the school at Mr. Juzon's, and has till lately had the charge of thirteen boys here. He is now preparing at Elliot to be a permanent teacher in Indian schools. Five girls are instructed by the female members of the mission family. Two or three small schools are taught twice a week, in villages a few miles distant, by the brethren of this station.

Mr. Byington preaches regularly in Choctaw. The children in all the schools learn to read in English and Choctaw, at the same time.

Two native youths, who have been members of the school at Mayhew, have settled in this village as mechanics, one as a blacksmith, and the other as a carpenter. The people are making some advances in civilization and industry.

Mr. Williams removed hither from Bok-i-tun-nuh last autumn.

Station near Col. Folsom's, now called Gibeon.

Mr. Dyer left the mission last fall, and returned to the north.

Mrs. Moseley taught the school in Col. Folsom's family for several months, and appears to have been quite useful. Her health had been feeble, a great part of the time, since Mr. Moseley's death, in 1824; and it was thought best by her relatives, that she should visit them again. The Committee deemed it advisable, on the whole, that she should be released from her missionary engagement. She reached New England in May last. Since her return, she has signified her strong attachment to the missionary work, and her desire to be employed in it again, if Providence shall again open the way.

Mr. David Wright, who had lived several years at Ai-ik-hun-nuh, made some preparations for entering upon this station. Buildings were commenced near Col. Folsom's, and will soon be in readi-
ness for a mission family. In the mean time, Mr. Wright was solicited to become the principal of an academy at Columbus, in Monroe county, Mississippi, where he thought he might be useful to the missionary cause. He therefore solicited permission to accept this offer, which the Committee, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, cheerfully granted.

Col. Folsom, who consults the good of his people with extraordinary care and constancy, is still very desirous of having a teacher in his neighborhood. It is now probable, that Mr. Byington will remove to this vacant station.

HEBRON, NEAR CAPT. ROBERT FOLSOM'S.

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

The school was opened here on the 15th of January last. Twenty-two scholars have attended, though the average number is less. They are taught Choctaw only, at present; though some of them will doubtless be taught English hereafter, if the school should be continued.

Mr. Cushman designs to cultivate a small farm, and to conduct the mission upon economical principles. He is warmly supported in his measures by Capt. Folsom, who is at the head of this settlement, and who wishes to promote the improvement of his people. He is a brother of Col. Folsom, and acts as a sort of patron and magistrate. In this latter capacity, he has twice solemnized marriage with great propriety. On these occasions, every thing was conducted with entire stillness and decorum, though 200 individuals were present.

The people are very desirous of getting agricultural implements, household furniture, and other useful articles. It is hoped the settlement will increase in numbers, and that here will be a happy experiment of the civilizing effects of Christianity. There is already seen among the people a disposition to inquire on the subject of religion.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In comparing the history of the past year with that of several preceding years, it is pretty evident that the Choctaws are in a course of improvement. Jealousies are diminishing. The principal
Report,

men are in favor of civilization. They are gaining influence over the people, not by their offices as chiefs merely, but by their greater intelligence and the consistency of their character. Their exhortations and their example may now be said to be decidedly in favor of morality and good order.

The acquisition of an influence directly religious has proved more slow and difficult here, than among the Cherokees, and in many other places. The faith of the missionaries has been tried by a long struggle against ignorance and sin, with comparatively few encouragements from seeing the natives become pious, or sincerely inquiring on the subject of religion. Yet there have been exhibitions of the power of divine truth; and the way may now be preparing for more signal displays of it. Much disinterested labor has been cheerfully expended for the benefit of this tribe; much health has here been voluntarily sacrificed; large donations of money and articles of clothing have been generously devoted to the same purpose; and six faithful men and women have laid down their lives, and others stand ready to do the same, for the accomplishment of the great object, which brought them forth into the wilderness. This object is the establishment of the Gospel and its institutions; and if it be even partly accomplished, the joy and satisfaction of those who are employed in the work will be great.

VIII. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.

It is a little more than eight years, since Messrs. Finney and Washburn crossed the Mississippi to prepare the way for evangelical labors among the Cherokees, who had emigrated thither. A boarding school was commenced, as soon as the necessary preparations could be made. The Gospel has been preached, so far as Providence has opened the way and furnished the means. A steady advance has been made, though amidst frequent discouragements.

DWIGHT.

This station is about 200 miles west of the Mississippi, and three or four miles north of the Arkansas.

Rev. Alfred Finney, Missionary; Mrs. Finney.
Rev. Cephas Washburn, Missionary; Mrs. Washburn.
Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, Steward; Mrs. Hitchcock.
Mr. James Orr, Farmer; Mrs. Orr.
Mr. Samuel Wisner, Mechanic; Mrs. Wisner.
Mr. Samuel Newton, Assistant; Mrs. Newton.
Mr. Asa Hitchcock,
Miss Ellen Stetson, Teachers.
Miss Cynthia Thrall,

During the last winter, Dr. Weed removed from this place to Union, in the Osage mission. This measure was approved by the mission families at both stations, and has since been approved by the Committee.

Mr. Newton was connected with the Osage mission at Harmony about five years. In the year 1826, he left the station, because his services were not thought, by himself and his brethren, to be needed in the departments, for which he was qualified to labor. By the missionary convention, held at Harmony in November last, he was invited to return to the mission family; and he was subsequently advised to join the mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, for the purpose of teaching a new local school, which was then contemplated. While preparations were making for the school, he took up his residence at Dwight, where he assists in teaching, and superintends the labor of the boys. During the interval of Mr. Newton's not being attached to a mission, he supported himself and his family, in the neighboring white settlements. The Committee approve of his return to missionary employment.

The church at Dwight has received sixteen members, beside the mission family. Two of these are whites, and the remaining fourteen are natives. Five were received from the churches among the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and eleven on a profession of their faith. Of the whole number, three have died in hope of a better life; one has removed to a distance, and joined another church; one is under censure; and eleven now remain in good standing.

The congregation at Dwight, including all that reside at the station, varies from 90 to 130. The number who come from a distance, is small; as the missionaries now preach regularly, at several different places, as follows: viz. 1. At the lower settlement, on Point Remove, 25 miles east from Dwight, once in four weeks. The congregation is from 30 to 80. The people have erected a house
for public worship; and there is no family, in which there is not some individual hopefully pious. In every family but one, there is a professor of religion. 2. At the upper settlement on Point Remove, 25 miles northeast from Dwight, once in four weeks. Congregation from 30 to 120. None understand English. 3. At Asto-lut-tuh's, eight miles north from Dwight, once in four weeks. From 20 to 70 assemble to hear. This neighborhood is comparatively populous. Three hundred might assemble, without any of them being obliged to travel more than 8 miles. None understand English. 4. At Spring-frog's, 12 miles S. S. E. from Dwight, once in four weeks. Congregation about 60. None understand English. 5. At Maj. John Jolly's, the principal chief of the nation, on Spadre creek, 25 miles west from Dwight, once in four weeks. From 50 to 12 assemble; and about half understand English. 6. At Ralfeldt's, 12 miles west from Dwight, once in four weeks. Congregation from 30 to 70. 7. At Chisholm's, five miles west from Dwight, once in three weeks. From 15 to 40 assemble.

By this arrangement, there is preaching at Dwight, two Sabbaths out of four, by one of the missionaries; and, at the communion, which is administered every second month, Mr. Finney and Mr. Washburn are both present.

There are probably 1,000 or 1,200 adults within 25 miles of Dwight, not including the white settlements, on the south of the Arkansas. It was at the earnest solicitation of the people, in the respective neighborhoods, that preaching was commenced, in the above-mentioned places. The people of other neighborhoods earnestly request, that meetings may be held among them also. The missionaries visit them occasionally, as they are able. The desire to hear the Gospel, and the attention paid to it, when it is preached, have greatly increased. It is believed there is not a neighborhood, in which there are not many, who would not be glad to hear preaching.

Mr. Alexander Brown, a half brother of David Brown, is the regular interpreter. He is hopefully pious, having recently become so.

The Schools.—When Dr. Weed left the instruction of the boys, Mr. Asa Hitchcock succeeded him in teaching, and has been quite useful in that employment. At the commencement of the school last fall, after the vacation, there were above 60 scholars. Six or eight left the school soon after, to join the new school at Mulberry.
Messrs. Kingsbury and Greene, when visiting this place last April, as a deputation from the Board, paid particular attention to the schools. About 50 pupils boarding in the mission family, were then in daily attendance. Some of them, both males and females, were making respectable proficiency. Miss Stetson had the charge of the school for girls. In examining the list of young persons, who have been taken from the tutelage of the mission family, it is found that, though some are not materially improved, others have discovered a remarkable capacity of being benefited; and, on the whole, the instruction here given has essentially aided the process of civilization. It is proper to say, in this connexion, that Maj. Duval, the United States agent, residing near Dwight, declared to the Corresponding Secretary last spring, that the single school in question had done more to improve the condition of the Indians, than all the sums of money expended by the government in furnishing them with implements of husbandry, and annual distributions of clothing.

There was a period when, owing to prejudices and untoward circumstances, the people were unfriendly to the school and the mission; but the case is far different now. No scholars are solicited, and many more apply than can be admitted. Parents generally are desirous to have their children instructed. Applications for local schools have been made by the people in several places; they offering to bear the expense of the preparation, and to support the family of the teacher.

MULBERRY.

Situated near the Great Mulberry creek, about 60 miles west from Dwight, five miles north of the Arkansas river, and 80 miles E. S. E. from Fort Gibson.

Dr. Marcus Palmer, Licensed Preacher, Physician and Teacher; Mrs. Palmer.

The people of this neighborhood offered, in case they might have a teacher stationed among them, to erect the buildings necessary for his family and for a school, to clear and fence a garden, to board their own children, and to furnish corn and meat for the teacher's family. Comfortable buildings were accordingly erected by them; and, at the special request of the Cherokees, and with the approbation of the Committee, Dr. Palmer removed hither from Union last winter.
REMVAL OF THE ARKANSAS CHEROKEES.

The school was opened in March; and when Messrs. Kingsbury and Greene visited the place, on the 24th of April, there were more than 30 scholars. In the September preceding, a formal application was made for a school directly to the Prudential Committee, by the principal men of the district, in council assembled; and a certified copy of their proceedings was forwarded by Mr. David Brown, their clerk. The people were much interested in this effort of their own; and the prospects of doing good were very encouraging.

The congregation, to which Dr. Palmer preaches on the Sabbath, varies from 75 to 150. Many are seriously inquiring, and some are hopefully pious.

Arrangements were in progress for opening another local school, on the same plan, at Crossland's settlement, 25 miles west from Dwight.

REMOVAL OF THIS PART OF THE TRIBE.

A treaty was concluded at Washington, in May last, between the government of the United States and a deputation of the Cherokees of the Arkansas, by which it was stipulated, that the country now occupied by these Cherokees should be surrendered to the United States, in consideration of receiving other lands, lying west of a line drawn from the N. W. corner of Louisiana to the S. W. corner of Missouri. As a consequence of this negotiation, the western limits of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri will form one continuous line, and all the Indian lands will lie on the west of it. As another consequence, this part of the Cherokee tribe, containing probably about 6,000 souls, will remove from their present habitations to their newly acquired lands, which are said to be of a better quality than those which are given in exchange. As their present western settlements extend to the line, over which they are to remove, and their eastern settlements are but about a hundred miles from it, the distance of their removal is comparatively small.

The news of this treaty, when first received by the people, created great dissatisfaction; particularly as the deputies were not authorized to alienate any land, but, on the contrary, were prohibited from doing so, by a standing law. But when the whole matter was calmly considered, the exchange was generally thought to be advantageous, and the people were satisfied with it. The actual removal will probably be accomplished speedily, and with a good degree of cheer-
fulness. The Indians are to receive a fair compensation for their present improvements, and an allowance for the expense of removing.

The money expended by this Board, in erecting buildings and making improvements on land, with a view to the civilization of the tribe, is to be refunded, on condition that it shall be used for similar purposes, in the new country of the Cherokees. The school will be continued at Dwight, till the people become settled again, when the necessary changes will be made.

The condition of this portion of the Cherokees, is represented by the missionaries, as improving to a very considerable extent. A greater number of people are engaging in agriculture every year.

Col. Webber, a half brother of Mr. David Brown, resides near the station at Mulberry, and is the special patron of the school. Last year he planted 100 acres with cotton and 100 acres with corn, potatoes, &c. There is a general improvement in buildings, furniture, dress, and manner of living. In some of these respects, particularly in the dwelling houses, the Cherokees of the Arkansas are not behind their white neighbors.

IX. MISSIONS AMONG THE OSAGES OF THE NEOSHO.

The river Neosho, commonly called Grand River, falls into the Arkansas from the north. Fort Gibson has been erected upon it, two miles above its mouth. The Osage Indians possessed the country on both sides, from its mouth to its source, till, by recent treaties, they have consented to withdraw towards its head waters. Their country is now west of the southern part of the state of Missouri. The migrating Creeks are west of the Verdigris, and thus west of the northern part of the Arkansas territory. Next comes the country of the Cherokees, acquired by their late treaty, and which lies between the present west line of the Arkansas territory and the Verdigris, and in the fork between the Arkansas river and the Canadian river. The Choctaw lands, acquired a few years since, lie south of the Canadian, and west of the southern part of the Arkansas territory.
This place is situated one mile west of the Neosho, 26 miles north of Fort Gibson, and about 150 miles N. W. from Dwight. The western boundary of the Arkansas territory was, till the late treaty, two miles west of Union; it is now 38 miles east. Of course, Union falls into the territory newly acquired by the Cherokees, as stipulated in the treaty of May last; and, although it cannot be a station for the Osages particularly, it may be useful, with the consent of the Cherokees, to several Indian tribes, at least for the present.

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, Carpenter and Farmer; Mrs. Redfield.

The removal of Dr. Weed and Dr. Palmer has already been mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff ceased to be connected with the mission in May last, for reasons, which it is not necessary to state here, but which were deemed sufficient by the missionaries, and the members of the Deputation. They reside still at the station, and are disposed to render assistance, so far as they shall be able. Mr. Douglas, who had been previously married to Miss Selden, thought it expedient to leave the mission. He is now settled as a farmer, about four miles from Union.

The only Osages near this station are those at Hopefield, five miles distant;—a few at the Grand Saline, 15 miles distant;—and that part of the tribe, which is called Clamore's village, and which contains 2,000 souls. This large collection of Osages, is 25 miles distant. All these settlements are on land ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1825; but, as the people of Clamore's village are unwilling to remove, it is probable that some arrangement may be made, which will save them from that necessity.

Clamore, who was for twenty or thirty years the chief of this part of the nation, died last May. He was one of the company of Indians, which was sent through the country as far as Boston at the public expense, during the early part of Mr. Jefferson's administration. He is described by Mr. Vaill as being a man of a noble countenance and stately figure, of robust constitution, and vigorous
intellectual powers. He was accustomed to boast, that he had never been at war with the whites; and he could have said, with almost equal truth, that he had never been at peace with the neighboring tribes. He was a jealous, subtle man—a wily, intriguing politician, and a most eloquent speaker. He always respected the missionaries; but never favored the cause, in which they are engaged. After giving these outlines of his character, Mr. Vaill adds; "I can truly say, that, notwithstanding his failings, such was the greatness of his mind, and such his friendship for the whites, that all, who were intimately acquainted with him, respected him when living, and lament his death."

There is little opportunity for preaching the Gospel, except at Hopefield; though Mr. Vaill has occasionally preached, at the other two places. There is no good interpreter at the disposal of the mission, the man, who had some times served in this capacity, having died last year. The Osages are totally destitute of religious knowledge, and of thought on religious subjects. At first they treat the Gospel with levity; and, so far as the experience of this mission warrants any inference, the work of bringing them to an acquaintance with divine truth must be long and arduous. None of the natives have as yet given satisfactory evidence of piety; and very few manifest any disposition to inquire respecting Christianity. The congregation on the Sabbath is composed of those, who reside at this place, and of a few white families, who are settled in the vicinity. Beside the Osages, there are, (including the troops at Fort Gibson,) 500 whites and 750 Creek Indians, lately removed to the Verdigris, all within 25 miles of Union.

The School. Sixty five native children have been taken into the family for education, and thirty five now remain in it. These form the school, and are boarded and taught at the expense of the mission. They are generally making good progress. Twenty read in the New Testament. Mr. Vaill teaches the school at present.

This station has had to contend with great difficulties. At no one time have the Osages been free from war, or the alarm of war, for more than half a year; and two or three times, the breaking out of war has caused a serious interruption of the school. Parents are fickle; and having no adequate sense of the importance of learning, they remove their children, either temporarily or finally, for slight causes. The children have in no instance become discontented of
themselves; but often in consequence of a bad influence exerted upon them by their parents. Most of the scholars are from the settlement at Hopefield, and from families of mixed blood, partly French and partly Osage, where some little knowledge of civilization has existed. The children have of late been permitted by their parents to remain in school much more steadily than in preceding years; and there is obviously a gradual improvement in this respect.

HOPEFIELD.

Situated on the west bank of the Neosho, about five miles N. N. E. of Union. The Indians, and the mission family, formerly lived on the east side of the river, but after their houses were swept away by the inundation, in Sept. 1826, they erected their buildings on the higher land of the west bank.

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

Since the last Report, Mr. Montgomery formed a matrimonial connexion with Miss Woolley, of the Harmony station.

As Hopefield was designed principally for a farming establishment, to instruct the Osages in agriculture, there has been no school. The children are sent to Union. There are now sixteen families, containing 115 individuals, at this station. The Sabbath has been observed here, from the origin of the settlement. From 12 to 20 adults assemble for religious instruction; and Mr. Montgomery converses with them, so far as his limited acquaintance with their language will permit. Mr. Requa is able, also, to converse with the people in their own tongue. There is an increasing attention; though no considerable interest in religious things has yet been manifest.

This first experiment to induce the Osages to labor regularly, as the means of obtaining a comfortable subsistence, has, considering their immemorial habits and usages, been remarkably successful. They have about 50 acres of land under cultivation, which has been cleared and fenced by themselves. In 1824, they began to use the axe and the plough. The next year they made evident advances. In 1826, their crop of corn was very fine; and it was supposed that the eleven families of which the settlement then consisted, raised from 40 to 200 bushels of corn to each family; that is, no family raised less than 40 bushels, while one family, or more, raised 200 bushels.
each. This unexampled provision for their wants was wholly swept away by a great inundation, and the poor people were left utterly destitute. Not discouraged, however, they commenced agricultural labors again the next spring, and raised from 40 to 100 bushels of corn to a family. From the appearance of the crops in July last, it was hoped that 100 bushels of corn to each family, on an average, would be produced.

The males consider it much less a disgrace to labor, than they formerly did. One man has built himself a comfortable log house; the first, probably, ever built by an Osage without assistance. Some of these settlers have entirely refused to go upon the hunting and war expeditions; and others manifest much less interest in such things, than they have heretofore done. Several of the families inclose small gardens, and seem quite desirous to possess cows, hogs, and fowls. Some have become very industrious, in the prosecution of their labor generally. They need more agricultural implements, than they are able to obtain; and the benevolence of government, or of individuals, might be very usefully employed, in aiding them in this respect.

Others of the tribe have wished to join this settlement; but have been dissuaded, as Mr. Requa could not afford suitable care and aid to a larger number.

In the course of last summer, the most industrious man of the settlement was barbarously murdered, while he was at work alone on the east side of the river, by five vagrants, partly whites and partly Indians of other tribes, who lay in ambush. All fired upon him at once. The settlers, hearing the report of the guns, seized their own arms, swam the river with their rifles in their hands, pursued the murderers, and, after a sharp battle of half an hour, killed them all, without any loss on the side of the pursuers. This was an exhibition of unparalleled bravery on the part of the Osages, who, though always at war, are among the greatest cowards in the world. It would seem that a life of industry, or sorrow for the death of their beloved associate, or a strong desire of revenge, had inspired them with unwonted courage.

The members of this settlement, expecting, for reasons already mentioned, to remove soon, are desirous of forming a similar settlement, and of being accompanied by the missionary farmer. This will probably be the case.
This station is on the west bank of the river Neosho, 110 miles north of Union, and 60 W. S. W. of Harmony. It is within six miles of the largest village in this part of the Osage nation, under the chief, whose name is White Hair, and who has been considered the principal chief, but whose claims to that distinction were long resisted by Clamore, and very reluctantly admitted at last.

Rev. Benton Pixley, Missionary; Mrs. Pixley.

At the commencement of labors at this station, four years ago, there was a small village of natives near it; but most of these natives have withdrawn, and joined themselves to White Hair's village. This has been augmented by the accession of several other small villages, so that nearly 2,000 souls are collected in lodges, or mud-houses, which stand on four or five acres of ground. Here Mr. Pixley can gain access to considerable numbers; and he has found it better to converse with the people on religion, privately, in their several lodges, than to attempt public discourses. When this was done, those who assembled were much inclined to interrupt the meeting by levity, cavilling, and conversing with each other. The people generally are friendly to Mr. Pixley, converse with him freely, and hear what he has to say; but he is not able as yet to see any improvement in their habits, manners, modes of thinking, or modes of living. Sometimes they profess a desire to hear the Gospel, and to lead an industrious life; but Mr. Pixley places all these professions to the score of their habitual duplicity. He gives, indeed, a very gloomy account of their actual condition, and their prospects. They are deplorably addicted to gross vices, the latter part of the first chapter of Romans being an accurate description of their moral character. Gambling, stealing, lying, fornication and adultery, are among their common vices, in which they glory. They are often guilty of still more odious crimes. They suffer greatly and extensively from a loathsome disease which the whites have brought among them.

In regard to their traditions, and their religious belief, it would seem, that they have a vague impression of a superior being, who is near them, who hears their prayers, who sometimes befriends them by speaking to them, by communicating with them in dreams, and by leading them to the discovery of their enemies. This being is
pleased with the marks of their tears running down their cheeks, which are previously daubed with mud, that the streaks made by the tears may be more apparent. He is not presented to their minds as possessed of goodness or benevolence; but they expect to get his aid in the catching of game, and wish to make him their ally against their enemies.

Mr. Pixley pronounces the Osages to be utterly destitute of gratitude. They regard a favor conferred upon them, as a strong obligation upon their benefactor to repeat his favor, but no obligation upon themselves to return it. He would therefore rely principally upon moral means, till, by the repeated and persevering application of them, these poor, degraded people are brought to some proper sense of their condition.

Major Hamtramck, the agent of the United States, is erecting buildings at White Hair's village. The government supports a farmer and blacksmith there.

Mr. Pixley has exhibited uncommon resolution in remaining alone at this station, so far from any of his brethren. On more than one occasion he received violent blows from the natives, who took unreasonable offence at some part of his conduct. The expense of the station last year was about a hundred dollars.

X. MISSION AMONG THE OSAGES OF MISSOURI.

In the last Report, the station of Neosho was reckoned as belonging to this mission. Mr. Pixley went from the company of missionaries, who ascended the Missouri; but, as his new station is on the waters of the Neosho, a different arrangement became obviously proper.

HARMONY.

Situated in the state of Missouri, about 18 miles from the western boundary, on the north bank of the Marais des Cygnes, (Swan Marsh,) a small river, which, after receiving another small stream from the south, two miles below the station, is called the Osage river. St. Louis is about 220 miles distant, in nearly an east direction; and Jefferson, on the Missouri, the present seat of government, is 120 miles, in a course about E. N. E.

Mr. Amasa Jones, *Teacher and Licensed Preacher*; Mrs. Jones.

Mr. Daniel H. Austin, *Carpenter and Millwright*; Mrs. Austin.

Mr. Samuel B. Bright, *Farmer*; Mrs. Bright.

Mr. Richard Colby, *Blacksmith*.

Miss Mary Etris.

Within the year past, Miss Harriet Woolley has been married to Mr. Montgomery, of Hopefield, and the eldest daughter of Mr. Austin, to Mr. George Requa, of Union.

Only two individuals, beside the members of the mission family, have been connected with the church here. One of these became hopefully pious, while a hired laborer at the station. The other is a colored man, who, after devoting some time to theological studies, was licensed to preach the Gospel. He is now respected as a preacher in the state of Missouri.

When this station was first occupied, there were many Osages in the vicinity; but they afterwards removed to other parts of their territory, and, for four years preceding the last, there was no considerable number within 50 or 60 miles. Of course, during that period, the congregation was composed of the members of the mission family, the hired laborers, and the children of the school. A few Frenchmen and half-breeds resided in the neighborhood, among whom and the more distant Osages, there was occasional evangelical labor. There are three religious services at the station, on the Sabbath, at which between 70 and 80 are present. Several of the children have been serious; but none give satisfactory evidence of a change of heart.

During the last spring, a party of the tribe, who had been encamped for the winter in the vicinity, proposed, of their own accord, in case they might receive a little assistance, to come and settle near the station, and cultivate the land. The missionaries, and the sub-agent, gave their consent; and a small number, which has since increased to 350 or 400, settled within about a mile. Some of them expressed a desire to hear religious instruction; and accordingly two or three religious exercises have been attended there on the Sabbath, at which Mr. Dodge or Mr. Jones officiates. Instruction is conveyed by means of a competent interpreter. From 30 to 70 or 80 of
1828. THE SCHOOL AT HARMONY.

the natives assemble. One family has taken considerable pains to furnish a comfortable place for meeting. Several individuals have manifested much inquisitiveness respecting religious truth, and, in their habits, seem somewhat influenced by it. What they hear on the Sabbath, and on other occasions, from the Bible, is a very common topic of conversation among them, and seems to excite more curiosity and interest, than has been excited, by religious instruction, in any other part of the tribe. The interpreter exhibits, to a considerable extent, the good effects of religious truth on himself.

This is the largest and most regular congregation, which has ever been gathered among the Osages; and it has received more religious instruction, and given better attention, than any other.

THE SCHOOL. When the Deputation visited Harmony last May, the school consisted of 39 pupils; 19 boys and 20 girls; all of whom board in the mission family. Most of them are of mixed blood, descended from French and Osage parents. They are thought by their teacher to possess good minds; and they make good proficiency in their studies, are very easily governed, and more than three fourths of them have become able to understand the English language, and to speak it fluently. The children are permitted by their parents to attend school much longer, and more steadily, than in former years, and of course become more endeared to their teacher, and more successful in their studies. They are distributed as boarders, in the different houses at the station, have more intercourse with the missionaries than formerly, and, as to their manners, appear better, than pupils at mission schools generally. The larger boys are employed in some useful labor one fourth, or one third, of the time. Much pains have been taken to teach the girls various kinds of domestic work, as well as to enable them to manufacture cloth. They appear unusually docile, and are much pleased with the acquisition of useful arts.

The school is under the care of Mr. Jones, who is aided by a son of Mr. Austin.

Fifty seven pupils have left the school since its commencement, after having been instructed for a longer or shorter period. Most of them were taken from school by their parents. Many of them had learned to read well, to write decently, and to perform various kinds of useful labor. Many were in school too short a time to derive much advantage from it; while others appear much more intelligent,
than Indian youths, who have not had the same advantages for improvement; and a few, by their industry and good conduct, maintain a character, which has not been known in the nation before.

Civilization. The band of Osages before mentioned, as having settled near Harmony, for the purpose of cultivating the land, have, with some aid from the mission in obtaining the necessary implements, and in the use of teams, and some instruction from the missionaries, inclosed and planted about thirty acres, portions of which are allotted to individuals, according to the amount of labor which they perform. A few are somewhat industrious, and seem likely to obtain a comfortable subsistence; but most of the men are extremely indolent, and think it disgraceful for them to engage in any other active employment than hunting and fighting. The vices, which were mentioned under the head of Neosho, are almost universally prevalent here. A man will sometimes gamble away even the coarse provisions, which were collected by the hard menial service of his wife.

The people sometimes appear to be atheists, and, except when setting out upon some difficult or dangerous expedition, or when in circumstances of distress, they utterly disregard, and often ridicule, all religious considerations. Yet they are not to be treated as if they were beyond the reach of the Gospel. On the other hand, it should be faithfully and intelligibly preached to them; and there is reason to think it will be impressed upon their hearts by the Holy Spirit. The inability of any of the missionaries to speak the language until recently, and the want of competent interpreters, have prevented the communication of the Gospel, to any considerable extent. It is hoped, however, that some seed has been sown; and that such facilities now exist as will, with the blessing of God, promote the diffusion of light, improve the character of the people, and save some of them. That the Osages should be brought under the influence of divine truth, is regarded as very important, with respect to any measures, which may be taken to evangelize other tribes in that part of the continent.

In compliance with a direction of the Committee, Mr. Dodge endeavored to ascertain from two Osages who are advanced in life, what they had learned or known, on the subject of religion.

The first was Sans Nerf, a chief, supposed to be about 60 years old, and who has had intercourse with the whites about 40 years.
1828. CONDITION OF THE OSAGES.

He was one of the company, mentioned under the head of Union, who traveled in the United States, 24 years ago. When at New York, he was told that there is a God, who made man, the earth, and all things. Twelve years ago, he was at St. Louis, where a French priest told him something of Jesus Christ. Before that time, he had been taught to consider the sun, the moon, the earth, and the sky as being the principal gods. The old men told him all he had heard on this subject. He had not been informed, whether these gods had any concern with men, but he believed the sun and moon are angry with men and kill them. Whether these gods require men to do any thing, or to abstain from doing any thing, he did not know. He sometimes thought they hated himself; and the reason of his thinking so was, that he did not succeed in gaining the objects, which he desired. He was never restrained from doing any thing from an apprehension that he should displease the gods, or that they had forbidden it. He never had an idea of sin. His strongest desire was to kill; and if the enemy killed his son, or nearest friend, it was all well;—there was nothing wrong. He had no knowledge of a future life; but supposed, that when the body was dead, there was an end of man. In regard to assistance from the gods in this life, he said the Osages put mud on their faces and call upon the sun and moon to help them in war, and to give them success in hunting.

The other man, who was interrogated on these subjects, was supposed to be about 80 years old. He had never heard of the Creator of all things, till Mr. Dodge preached in his presence, Feb. 3, 1828. He had been told, that there are four gods, the sun, the moon, and two constellations, or clusters of stars. He said, the sun requires men to go to war and bring a scalp; the moon to bring a skin for moccasins; and one constellation requires the Indians to paint the leader, when they go to war. He knew nothing about sin, or any moral subject. He supposed the Osages would live after death, at an old town on the Missouri; that they would hunt and go to war, as at present; and that different tribes would remain in different places.

In such deplorable darkness are the aborigines of this continent, in regard to all their most important interests; and it is doubtful whether a single tribe has enough of tradition to operate even as a prompter to curiosity;—much less to restrain from sin, and urge to a life of virtue.

The tract assigned to the Osages, by the treaty of 1825, com-
mences at a line 25 miles west of the western limit of Missouri, and
against the S. W. corner of that state. It is 50 miles in breadth,
from north to south, and extends westward to the Mexican territory.
It is probable, that, as the southern part of the tribe is very unwilling to remove, the terms of the treaty will not be rigorously enforced by the United States.

Before leaving the missions west of the Mississippi, it is proper to mention, that the missionaries, who were assembled at Harmony as a convention, Nov. 12, 1827, formed themselves into a Missionary Presbytery, in order to enjoy that mutual care and guidance, which their circumstances require.

XI. MISSION AT MACKINAW.

This mission was established for the benefit of the Chippeways, the Ottawas, and several other tribes, which occupy the shores of the great lakes, and the interior wilderness.

Rev. William M. Ferry, Missionary and Superintendent; Mrs. Ferry.
Mr. Martin Heydenburk, Teacher; Mrs. Heydenburk.
Mr. John S. Hudson, Teacher and Farmer; Mrs. Hudson.
Mr. John Newland, Mechanic; Mrs. Newland.
Miss Eunice Osmar,
Miss Elizabeth McFarland, Teachers and Assistants.
Miss Delia Cook,
Miss Hannah Goodale,
Miss Matilda Hotchkiss,
Miss Betsey Taylor,

The three last named individuals joined the mission last spring, with Mr. Newland and his family. Mr. George Hornell, also, from the western part of New York, was appointed a missionary, subsequently ordained, and sent forth to the work about the same time as the others. After being on the field of missionary labor several months, he thought he might probably do more good by preaching the Gospel in the new settlements, and occasionally visiting the Indians, than by living at a missionary station. The Committee did not see cause to object, all things considered, to the withdrawing of Mr. Hornell; and he will accordingly leave the service of the Board. Mr. Heydenburk spent last fall and winter in the western parts of N. Y. as an agent to obtain supplies for the mission.
It is in contemplation, that Mr. Hudson shall be employed, during the next winter, in visiting the northern part of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of soliciting donations of clothing and provisions for the use of the school.

There have been cases of remarkable religious attention here, in the course of the year past; and three or four persons of Indian descent have given uncommon proof of a saving conversion. One of these was a girl, about seventeen or eighteen years old, who had been three years in the family. She was born in the wilderness south of lake Superior. Her religious exercises were clear and powerful, and the change striking, and, as far as yet appears, abiding.

A young female, who was taken from the mission last year by her parents, still retains the character of piety, which she had appeared to possess. In the wilderness, without a single religious associate, and under the harsh treatment of her bigotted Catholic relatives, she seemed to enjoy the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

The school is full, and many applicants have necessarily been refused admission. The number of boys is 79;—of girls, 55;—in the whole, 134. The boys suffered, during a part of the year, from the sickness of the person, who had the principal charge of them. The school for girls was in a very prosperous state. In the summer Miss Hotchkiss taught the smaller children; Miss Taylor the larger girls; and the larger boys were under the care of Mr. Hornell and Miss Cook. Numerous gentlemen, who have visited Mackinaw, bear decided testimony in favor of the school.

There are urgent calls for new missions, at several places on the shores of the great lakes. One of these is at Magdalen Island, in the southwest part of lake Superior, where resident traders are very desirous of having a school, and would make handsome donations for that object.

Another is at L'Arbre Croche, on the Canada side, about 40 miles from Mackinaw. Here is a settlement of Indians, embracing a hundred adult males, who have burnt their medicine sack, thus renouncing their heathen customs and superstitions, and resolved to abandon the use of whiskey, to form a village for such as agree in these measures, and to stand prepared to enter upon a life of agriculture, as the best way of obtaining a subsistence. The prospects of this band, in regard to civilization, are more favorable than of
any other collection of natives, in those regions. They have urged Mr. Ferry to send them a teacher; and have engaged, that he shall have the use of as much land, as he needs. It is to be feared, that unless a Protestant missionary can be sent them, they will fall under the influence of the superstitions of the Romish church.

XII. MISSION NEAR GREEN BAY.

The agency of Mr. Miner to ascertain the condition of the New Stockbridge Indians, on Fox river, near Green Bay, was mentioned in the last Report, p. 153. That agency was performed; and the Committee, on receiving an account of it, resolved, that a mission be established at a settlement of the New Stockbridge Indians, at the rapids of Fox river, about 20 miles above Fort Howard, Green Bay, on the west side of lake Michigan.

Rev. Jesse Miner, Missionary; Mrs. Miner.

Mr. Augustus T. Ambler, Teacher.

The remnant of a tribe, for whose welfare this mission is specially designed in the first instance, (though it may ultimately be useful to other tribes,) removed, a short time since, from the central part of the state of New York. Mr. Miner had been their spiritual guide before their removal; and they received him with joy and gratitude, on his visit to them last year, with particular reference to his being their future pastor. Their little church, formed at the commencement of their colony, maintained its character, with few deviations. The leading members of the settlement wrote a letter to the Board expressing their grateful reception of Mr. Miner, and their wish to have a mission and school. They offered, for the use of the mission, a section of land, so long as it shall be needed for the accommodation of the proposed establishment. It is expected that Mr. Miner will receive a stipend from the Scottish Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the avails of a fund devoted to the spiritual benefit of Indians in North America.

Preparations were made, in the course of the winter and spring, for the removal of Mr. Miner and his family. As it was deemed expedient to erect a comfortable dwelling house immediately, carpenters were engaged at Utica, who were to remain at the station till the work should be accomplished, and till they should have erected a gristmill for the Indians. The company left Utica on the 19th of May, and reached the place of their destination June 21st.
Mr. Miner was gratified to learn, that the people had been more temperate and orderly during the preceding winter and spring, than they had formerly been. They regularly held religious meetings on the Sabbath, and kept up the Sabbath school, the weekly conference, the meeting of young persons for reading the Scriptures, and the monthly concert.

A small lot of land, containing about 20 acres, was selected near the centre of the village, for the site of the mission premises; and the necessary labors were immediately commenced.

Mr. Ambler did not set out for the mission till recently. He had been in a course of preparation for teaching, and for rendering service as a physician in plain cases.

XIII. MAUMEE.

Situated in Wood county, Ohio, about 30 miles from the mouth of Maumee river, which empties into the upper end of lake Erie.

Mr. Isaac Van Tassel, Teacher and Licensed Preacher; Mrs. Van Tassel.

Miss Sarah Withrow, Miss Hannah Riggs, Assistants.

The school has received, since its commencement, about 70 pupils, of whom more than 30 staid but a short time, and were not essentially benefited. Thirty-seven remained long enough to make useful acquisitions. Of these, but two are known to have relapsed into savage life. Seven became hopefully pious while at school, and now preserve a Christian character. Two of them, Hiram Thiebault and Lewis King, are connected with the station. Hiram and his brother Sidney labor upon the mission farm, with a good degree of judgment, and an uncommon share of public spirit. The school, after having been necessarily suspended, was resumed last November. It has since consisted of but thirteen pupils, under the care of Miss Riggs.

This station was visited last June by Mr. Greene, on his return from the west. He found the farm to be a valuable and inviting one, finely situated on the river. It might be made very productive, if an active, public-spirited farmer could be sent thither. In this case, and if an enterprising teacher could also be obtained, a
flourishing school might be supported, at a comparatively small expense.

The remnants of tribes scattered about, and living on small reservations, are generally in a more humiliating condition, than were their ancestors. They are surrounded by corrupting and fraudulent white men, and are themselves debased and disheartened. There are, however, some encouraging indications, in regard even to these.

Mr. Van Tassel stated, in a communication made last fall, that the Ottawa chiefs had determined in council, that ardent spirits should not be used, except as a medicine; and that men should be appointed to destroy any whiskey brought into a reservation, whether by a white man, or an Indian. It would seem, that there has been some improvement in practice, as in well as theory. The quantity of corn raised by the Indians near the station has been greatly increasing of late. Some of the leading men are building comfortable houses, and aspiring to a more elevated condition, than they have ever before enjoyed. They have frequently visited the station to observe what was done by the teachers, and to ascertain the great object, which the missionaries have in view.

The station has been deemed sickly, especially by the mission family; and doubtless it is exposed to autumnal fevers. But neither the sickness, nor the mortality, warrants the opinion, that the place is more unhealthy than the neighboring country, nor than the missionary stations of Brainerd, Elliot, Mayhew, Dwight, Union, and Harmony.

XIV. TUSCARORA MISSION.

Mr. John Elliot, Teacher; Mrs. Elliot.

In the year 1803, the Rev. Elkanah Holmes commenced his labors among the Tuscaroras, as their first missionary, and continued there till 1808. He was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Gray, who labored at the station five years. During the latter period, the church was organized, consisting of eight natives beside the mission family. Two of these died happily, and six are in good standing. After the removal of Mr. Gray, the station was vacant four years. In 1817, the Rev. James C. Crane commenced his residence here, and continued for nearly six years. During this period, 16 natives were admitted to the church; of whom two died in faith,
and four are under the censure of their brethren. Two were ad-
mitted, in November last. It would seem that three members have 
removed, as the whole number of natives in good standing is but 15. 
Guy Chew, a youth of excellent character, who became pious at 
Cornwall, and died in New Jersey, was a native of this tribe.

The school contained 39 pupils, 22 boys and 17 girls, last July.
The people are now erecting a decent house for public worship,
which is nearly completed. Their subscriptions were liberal, ac-
according to their means, and were paid with exemplary punctuality.
The number of souls in this tribe is now about 240.
Mr. Elliot was married last winter, and is pursuing his labors 
with faithfulness, though he has been somewhat interrupted by ill 
health in the family.

XV. SENECA MISSION.

Situated about four miles from Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. Thomson S. Harris, Missionary; Mrs. Harris.
Mr. Hanover Bradley, Steward and Farmer.
Miss Asenath Bishop,
Miss Rebecca Newell,
Miss Phebe Selden,
Miss Emily Root,

The school has been taught by different persons, who have offered 
their services for limited times, the Committee not having been able 
to obtain the permanent service of a suitable teacher. A young 
man, whose name is Hatch, was very useful in this capacity; for a 
considerable portion of last year. The highest branches, hitherto 
taught in the school, are geography, arithmetic, and English 
graham. It is in contemplation to introduce other studies, as the 
circumstances of the learners may require. The proficiency of 
the pupils is very encouraging, and the reputation of the school is 
high.

The whole number of scholars, who have belonged to the school 
from 1821, is 184; the number now on the lists is 70; viz. 37 boys 
and 33 girls; and the actual daily attendance ranges from 50 to 60.
The church consists of 49 members, who are natives, and who 
have been admitted at different times, as their character warranted 
the measure. Not one of these individuals has, since his admission
to the church, behaved in such a manner as to require any other
cautions, or censure, than an admonition from the minister. Before
candidates for the communion are received, they are instructed in
the great truths of religion, and their conduct is attentively consid­
ered, for several months after their hopeful conversion.

The number of stated hearers on the Sabbath has been gradually
increasing, for the last two or three years. The present number is
not far from 200, including the children of the school. The place
of worship being small, is often so much crowded, as to be uncom­
fortable. Feeling this inconvenience, the chiefs and young men re­
solved on circulating a subscription paper, among their own people,
for the erection of a chapel, which should accommodate an audi­
ence of 500 persons. The necessary sum was soon pledged, and
arrangements made for building; but the state of the roads made
it necessary to defer the execution of their design till next spring.
This effort indicated a spirit of enterprise, which was in a high
degree pleasing.

An interpreter is always employed on the Sabbath, as but a small
portion of the 200 hearers can understand English sufficiently well
to comprehend a discourse in our language. Meetings are held at
the station on Wednesdays, Fridays, and the first Monday of each
month; and at other places during certain seasons of the year.

About 50 acres of land are allowed for the use of this station,
about half of which is under some degree of improvement. A large
garden has always been cultivated, by which culinary vegetables
are supplied in abundance; but it is not thought to be good economy
to extend the farming business further than to give employment to
the boys when out of school.

Civilization. Considerable advance has been made by this
tribe, in the comforts of life; and this advance is no doubt the re­
sult of missionary efforts. Mr. Harris expresses the opinion, that
most of the natives have provisions enough to carry them through
the year; and many sell considerable quantities, such as live stock,
pork, corn, hay, &c. &c. whereas, a few years ago, these same
people were near starvation, a great part of the time. In nothing,
perhaps, is their improved condition more apparent, than in their
style of building. Their log cabins, and pole barns, half covered
with bark, are now frequently exchanged for substantial, well made
houses and barns. The people are greatly deficient in energy and
industry; but they are rising in these respects; and they have it in their power, with a proper use of their advantages, to provide well for themselves and their children.

The vice, to which these Indians are most exposed, is drunkenness. Several chiefs, as well as others, who have been addicted to this vice, have reformed, in a very great degree, within a few years. One instance is worthy of particular mention. Young King, who is regarded as the highest chief, was considered by all who knew him as an incurable drunkard, two years ago. For about a year, he is not known to have used any liquor; or at least so as to be overcome by it, in a single instance. He appears to be quite serious; and says he looks to God for help, and sometimes hopes he has found it. He prays fervently in his family, morning and evening, and is said to be most earnest, when he prays for the drunkards of his tribe. The example of the reformed chiefs, and their public expressions of penitence, have had a very happy effect, especially upon the younger men.

The desertion of wives and families was formerly the source of great mischief. It is now very disreputable, and instances are of rare occurrence.

The first effort to evangelize the Senecas, (the most important of the Six Nations,) was made by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, at their village, now Geneva, about 65 or 70 years ago. At least, this is the first effort, of which the oldest men have any recollection, or of which they ever heard. Mr. Kirkland remained with the Senecas about two years, and was then rejected by them, and compelled to leave their village. He was immediately received by the Oneidas, with whom he subsequently labored for many years. He was the father of the late President of Harvard University. Another attempt was made for the spiritual benefit of the Senecas, about 30 years ago, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, a Baptist minister, in the employment of the New York Missionary Society. His offer to instruct the tribe in religion was accepted by Red Jacket, Young King, and Farmer's Brother, three leading chiefs; and the frame of a house was erected, at their expense, for his accommodation. But the opposition of the young men was so determined, that the missionary was obliged to leave his post. Subsequently, they received Mr. Hyde, as a teacher, though they rejected the minister, who accompanied him. At present, true religion seems to be permanently established here.
Pains have been taken to ascertain what was the religious belief of the Senecas, before they had any intercourse with the whites. This is extremely difficult, as some of the tribe have, for a long time, been within the reach of Catholic priests; and others cannot but have insensibly imbibed some knowledge from neighboring Protestants. There is a portion of the people, however, still in a pagan state, utterly rejecting Christianity, and knowing little, if any thing, of its nature and principles; and probably all the natives, now members of the church, were pagans in the early part of their lives. Several of the old men have been particularly examined on the subject of traditional religion, and they unite in declaring, that, before the introduction of Christianity among them, they regarded God as no other than a man,—a person of the same appearance and disposition as themselves. They supposed him good looking, and accoutred and painted, in a manner most approved by their taste. This being they worshipped twice in the year; viz. in the fall and the latter part of winter. At the last of these periods, the sacrifice of the white dog was made with great pomp and ceremony. Among other things which attended this sacrifice, was the offering of a short prayer, which was the only time when prayer was offered. This was succeeded by dancing, and this by a scene of revelry, and the most abandoned licentiousness. No future accountability was dreaded, if these rites were observed. It was supposed, indeed, that men would live in a future state, and that the bad would receive severe chastisement for a while, and would then be admitted to a better condition. It does not appear, however, that any distinct notions were entertained, as to the nature of right and wrong, or in what that badness consists, which will expose to punishment in the future world.

The old men, with whom Mr. Harris has conversed on this subject, think that much superstitious reverence was given to household gods, some of which were made of wood. Before this fact should be fully credited, as pertaining to the aboriginal character, it should be satisfactorily ascertained, that the idea of image worship was not first received from the Roman Catholics of Canada.
XVI. CATTARAUGUS MISSION.

Situated 30 miles south of Buffalo, on a small reservation, containing a population of 300 or 400 natives.

Mr. William A. Thayer, Teacher; Mrs. Thayer.

Miss Mary Henderson, Assistant.

An addition of eleven natives has been made to the church recently, making the whole number 23. All these sustain good characters, and adorn their profession by a life of godliness. Some of them appear to grow in grace, and are much engaged in the promotion of religion. Nine are unmarried Senecas, two Cayugas, one Tuscarora, eight Senecas and English, two mixed of different tribes, and a white man, who was carried among the Indians in childhood, and, in regard to language, education and habits may be fairly ranked with natives.

The congregation varies from 40 or 50 to 100. An interpreter is regularly employed. There were lately instances of particular seriousness; and the worshippers are generally solemn and attentive. The people are still divided into a Christian and a Pagan party. The latter contains about three-fifths of the whole. The chiefs of the pagan party are more friendly than usual. They have given their people liberty to attend the school, and there is some talk about their attending religious meetings.

A boarding school was established here in 1823, and continued till the close of 1825, at the expense of the United Foreign Missionary Society. During this period, 53 children were admitted as members, not including 25 or 30, who were sent hither from near Buffalo, during the suspension of the Seneca school, and who attended here more than a year. The greater part of these children were dutiful and affectionate. Mr. Thayer says, that he believes most of them still behave well, and generally are present at public worship.

A school for the children to attend, while living at home, was commenced soon after, and continued for nearly two years. The inconveniences of this plan were so strongly felt, that the people resolved to have a boarding school supported at their own charge. For this purpose, they erected a house, 40 feet by 24, with an appendage 20 feet by 8. In December last, the school was begun on
the new plan; and the success was greater than had been anticipated. In the course of the two first quarters of the present year, 33 entered as boarders, at the expense of their parents, and 18 attended both quarters. Eight others boarded at home, the proximity of their parents to the school being such, that they could attend in this manner. The perseverance of the natives is the more remarkable, as there was an extreme scarcity of provisions, which, it is hoped, will not exist another year, as special efforts have been made to raise corn for the support of the school. Some aid was given by the Board, in providing articles of household furniture.

When Mr. Greene visited the station in July, he addressed the natives on the subject of their helping themselves, and encouraged them to do all in their power for their social and moral improvement.

It should be said, to the credit of these Indians, that they have contributed something, in the way of provision, for the support of this school, from the first. Beside the house above-mentioned, they some years ago erected, and neatly finished, a small meeting house, 32 feet by 28. Besides what the parents do, each for the support of his own children, they have formed a Society for Indian Improvement, the members of which have subscribed more than $20 to be paid in grain, for the support of poor children at school, particularly the children of their pagan neighbors; and the members of the Indian Female Benevolent Society have delivered to their treasurer more than $20 worth of moccasins, to be sold, and the avails to be applied to the same object.

The progress of civilization, for the last four or five years has been very considerable. The greater part of the people obtain their subsistence by cultivating the soil. Some are quite industrious, having well cultivated farms with good fences and handsome framed houses. One man has at least 30 acres of grain this year. He has also a good 44 feet framed barn, and is now building a good house. Most of the people have horses, cattle, and hogs; some have sheep; and a few spin, and make cloth. There has been great improvement, also, in dress and cleanliness. Some of the people are vicious, improvident, and extremely poor.

A good farm, which was received from the United Foreign Missionary Society, belongs to the Board, and is connected with this station; but as it is at some distance from the residence of the teacher, it will probably be sold.
The Committee still regard Western Africa as a very interesting field for missionary exertions, though they have not yet been able to obtain suitable persons to enter it. Further correspondence has been had with the Rev. George M. Erskine, a very respectable Presbyterian minister in East Tennessee, referred to in the last Report; but it is his opinion, as well as that of the Committee, that he is rather qualified to be useful as a minister among the colonists at Liberia, than as a missionary to the heathen tribes. But as he may make statements respecting the condition of the natives, and otherwise promote the objects of the Board, he has received some aid from the Committee. He is now ready to sail for Liberia.

As the climate of Western Africa has generally proved so fatal to white men, the Committee have not thought it best, under present circumstances, to send them. They hope yet to find suitable colored men, to whom the climate is not unfavorable.

During the past year, the Committee have had their attention directed to China. Overtures have been received from Dr. Morrison, together with very interesting and encouraging statements from him and from an American merchant, engaged in the Canton trade, showing that a field of great extent and promise is there open for the exertions of the American churches. The number of merchants and seamen there, speaking the English language, is very great; to whom the Gospel might be preached publicly, without restraint: and although the public preaching of the Gospel to the Chinese is forbidden, yet much might be done by conversation and the distribution of books. The facilities for acquiring the language and for printing, both in English and Chinese are great. The Committee are very desirous of establishing a mission there.

The Committee have determined to send an agent to Greece to ascertain the state of that country, with reference to a mission there; and to make such other inquiries, as may enable the Committee to judge of the expediency of extending their operations in other countries around the Mediterranean.

In regard to the North West Coast, the Committee feel that they have not yet sufficient information to select a site and establish a mission there. The Rev. J. S. Green, a member of the late
reinforcement of the mission at the Sandwich Islands, was directed to embrace the first favorable opportunity of visiting the coast for the purpose of obtaining more definite information for the use of the Committee. They also expect much from the exploring expedition, which the government contemplate sending to the Pacific.

XVIII. SUMMARY.

There are now under the care of the Board forty-six missionary stations, including one that is temporarily vacant. Connected with these stations there are forty-three ordained missionaries, four licensed preachers, four catechists, and one hundred and seventy-two other missionary assistants, male and female; making the whole number of missionary laborers from this country, two hundred and twenty-three. There are, also, thirty-six native assistants, who are immediately connected with the mission families; and as preachers, catechists, superintendents of schools, and distributors of tracts, are of great service in extending knowledge and Christianity. Besides these, there are about six hundred native teachers of free schools, connected principally with the missions at Bombay, Ceylon, and the Sandwich Islands; most of whom were themselves first instructed, and all of whom are superintended in their labors by the missionaries. Five hundred and twenty-three, exclusive of the mission families, are members of the churches at the several stations. There are thirty-two thousand nine hundred and nineteen pupils in the mission schools: of whom about eight hundred and seventy are in the boarding schools, at the stations. The Board have seven printing presses connected with the different missions, which are kept in constant operation, and have printed, or are in readiness for printing, in nine different languages. The whole number of copies of works printed at these presses, principally elementary school-books, translations from the Scriptures, and religious tracts, must now exceed five hundred thousand, and the number of pages twenty millions: most of which have been put in circulation. Thus languages, which were never before written, have been reduced to system and printed, and are now made the vehicles of diffusing knowledge widely: and others, in which were no books, except such as were filled with erroneous and polluting sentiments, are now made the channels of conveying useful knowledge and the Word of God to the millions who
CONCLUSION.

The efforts made by Christians, within the last thirty years, to send the Gospel into the dark places of the earth, have left a deep impression extensively upon the minds of reflecting men, that the following positions are unquestionable: viz.

That the state of the heathen nations is now substantially the same, as it was in the days of the Apostles;—

That, in many countries called Christian, the inventions of men and the accumulated superstitions of ignorant and corrupt ages, have utterly eclipsed the light of revelation, and reduced millions of souls very nearly to the level of absolute paganism;—

That, reckoning heathens, Mahommedans, and the ignorant and superstitious in countries nominally Christian, we cannot avoid the conclusion, that more than nine tenths of the human race are without any correct knowledge of God and his government, any just views of sin, or any true apprehension of the way of salvation;—

That the Gospel affords the only adequate relief for the temporal, as well as for the spiritual wants of men;—

That before it can afford this relief, it must be preached, understood, and obeyed;—

That wherever the Gospel is preached in simplicity, and with persevering fidelity, it is proved to be the power of God and the wisdom of God, in some who believe;—

That, in the fulfilment of the divine promises, God has shown himself willing to accompany the labors of his servants with the renewing and sanctifying influences of his Spirit; and

That there is ample encouragement to multiply faithful teachers, and send them to every land, in expectation of a glorious advance of truth and holiness, which shall reach the nations, and bring men universally to rejoice in the salvation of Christ.
Though these positions are fully admitted to be true, a very small number of individuals are found, who are willing to carry them out into all their practical consequences. Nothing can be clearer, than that men are bound to make exertions for the benefit of their fellow men, in proportion to their own ability, and the magnitude of the blessings which they endeavor to communicate. And when these blessings are inconceivably great, and the probability that they may be communicated is strong, we are bound by the general law of benevolence, if there were no express command on the subject, to make vigorous, cheerful, and long continued exertions, that there may be no failure on our part, in the great and holy work of bringing penitent sinners home to God. It is too plain for argument, that every professed follower of Christ is bound by his profession, taken in any intelligible sense, to do something for the common cause of religion; and every well instructed Christian, who thinks he knows experimentally the value of the Gospel, cannot consistently do less than devote a suitable and a worthy portion of his time and property to promoting the spiritual good of mankind. And this portion should be appropriated as a matter of system and of fixed principle. What portion of our time and property should be deemed suitable and worthy must be settled by a reference to the most obvious motives of Christianity, and especially to those feelings of love, gratitude, and generous sympathy, to which the appeal is so often made by our Saviour and his Apostles. No conclusions short of these can be entertained for a moment, unless we go the full length of releasing ourselves from all obligation to labor for the good of others; and thus declare concerning ourselves, that we are not partakers of the divine nature; that we have not the spirit of Christ; and that we do not lay up treasure in heaven. This would be no less, than to disinherit ourselves from our Heavenly Father's bounty, to rely for happiness upon our own resources, and to proclaim ourselves independent of God. To such frightful extremities must we be led, unless we are willing to acknowledge, that we are not our own, but are bought with a price, and that no true Christian liveth to himself; and that no man, who is duly mindful of his spiritual nature and his immortal destiny, can withhold from the service of the church, and of the great human family, those faculties, which he received by the grace of his Redeemer.
There are individuals, (and the number is increasing,) who show in their conduct a good degree of conformity to their principles;—who labor, with exemplary zeal and constancy, in the cause of benevolence;—and who give freely and generously of their substance to support missions among the heathen. But how shall it be brought about, that the members of our churches generally shall see to it with scrupulous exactness, that their practice, on this subject, do not fail to correspond with their profession? This is a matter of vital importance; for so long as a very small portion of the followers of Christ manifest such liberality, as accords with all their reasonings, and all their protestations of attachment to Him, it is evident that the strength of the church is not brought to bear upon the enterprise of evangelizing the world. What shall be attempted, then, to induce Christians generally to embark in this cause, in such a sense as to make it their own? Absolute uniformity of feeling and action, is not, indeed, to be expected, even in the church of Christ; at least not before the complete establishment of the millennium. May we not hope, however, that the time will soon come, when a conscientious member of a Christian church will no more think of withholding his just proportion of the common effort for the good of mankind, than of refusing to pay a just debt to his neighbor; when he will feel as much bound to ascertain what is his proportion, as to find out what he owes his neighbor; and when he will as much desire, that his example and his influence may be salutary in this respect, as that he may have a good reputation for temperance, truth, integrity, and sincerity? This will be a great change from the present state of things; and when it shall arrive, every professor of religion, who aims to be consistent, will as diligently search for the proper channels of beneficence, as for the best mode of educating his children, or of preserving or restoring his health, or of discharging any one of the duties, which he owes to the community. In order that all this may be accomplished, it would seem necessary that the following points should be gained: viz.

1. Christians should be taught clearly to understand, and fully to admit, that it is the duty of the church at large, and of every member as a constituent part of the church, to institute and sustain all proper measures for the conversion of the world; and, with reliance on divine aid, to push forward these measures, till the work shall be done.
Though there may be extensively a vague acknowledgment of this duty, yet it is far from being well apprehended, or deeply felt. We often hear it said, indeed, that nothing but a knowledge of facts is necessary to induce Christians to do their duty. Without denying that a knowledge of facts is indispensable to a full performance of duty, it may be asserted with great confidence, that if Christians were deeply convinced what their duty is, in regard to the heathen, they would not willingly remain ignorant of those facts, relative to the moral condition of the world and the progress of the missionary cause, which serve to explain and enforce their duty, and encourage to the performance of it. Before men will enter upon a course of self-denial, a moral necessity of doing so must be laid upon them. A great community of professed Christians, amounting to hundreds of thousands, scattered over a wide country, and held in numerous relations with surrounding multitudes, who live according to the course of this world, cannot be induced to change their habits of thinking and acting and without great labor and pains. They must be shown the indispensable obligations, under which their Creator and Redeemer has placed them.

2. When the minds of Christians are thoroughly instructed, as to the duty of sending the Gospel to the pagan nations, the next step is, to show in how deplorable a condition these nations are without the Gospel;—how ignorant of the character of God,—how destitute of moral culture and moral restraint,—how abandoned to gross wickedness,—how entirely without hope in the world to come. The inhabitants of a Christian country can hardly conceive to what an extent depravity pervades every ramification of heathen society, and how plain it is, on the most cursory inspection, that there must be a renovating process,—there must be a radical change of character,— before these myriads of immortal beings can be prepared for heaven. The great urgency of the case should therefore be represented to the mind, and pressed upon the conscience, till every feeling of humanity is enlisted, and it shall be impossible to sleep over the claims of the miserable, and to disregard the commands of God.

3. When these preparations shall have been made, it will be easier than at present to form a standard of benevolence, by which Christians shall generally feel it a privilege to regulate their charitable efforts. When it is fully understood, that a work of vast magnitude and inconceivable importance, is to be accomplished speedily,
it will be seen that the exertions of the friends of God must be commensurate with the effect to be produced, and with the grandeur and glory of helping to produce it. When the greatest revolution ever experienced on earth is to be urged forward, controlled, and guided to a happy issue, all men will see, that the means employed must be numerous, various, and of such a nature, as to call forth the active energies of multitudes. And it being the great characteristic of all these operations, that they are sustained by voluntary aid, the necessity of vigor, system, and a high standard of action will be apparent.

4. All who profess to be followers of Christ must feel their joint and their individual responsibility. Here, a great and threatening deficiency must be acknowledged to exist at present. It seems to be taken for granted, by many well-wishers to evangelical effort, that the business of enlightening the nations will proceed well enough of itself; that there is no need of much anxiety on the subject; and that it is quite immaterial, whether a particular individual, or a particular part of the church, engage in the work now, or leave it to the contingencies of future times. No mistake can be more ruinous than this. If one individual, or one church, can be released from a feeling of responsibility, why may not all? It should be far otherwise. Every man should feel any delay in the work to be a personal calamity, which he should endeavor to avert by all the means in his power. Especially should ministers of the Gospel, elders in the churches, and all lay-professors, who are distinguished among their brethren for wealth, talents, or influence, consider themselves bound to act constantly under a weighty sense of responsibility, in regard to this subject. If the work of converting the nations proceeds slowly and heavily, it must be because they do not put their hands to it, with all that earnestness which it demands. They ought to take care, that a large proportion of the sanctified talent of our land shall be called forth and employed in this great design; that the best of our young men, the most pious, the most laborious, the most prudent, shall be selected, trained, encouraged, and sent to the heathen; that all the facilities, which will be really conducive to the great end in view, shall be afforded them; and that the most suitable persons shall be engaged, as their services are needed, in directing and superintending these operations. The responsibility here intended is far different from that, which merely prompts a few good wishes, and then leaves the mind in a state of quiescence. It
should resemble the lively interest, which true patriots feel when their country is invaded, or when they see great public benefits about to be lost by inattention and delay. The Christian, who is able to render eminent service to the church, either by his counsels, or his pecuniary aid, should no more think of remitting his care, than a ship-master should abandon his charge, while his vessel is buffeting the waves, or approaching a difficult entrance to a safe harbor. We do not plead for an inconsiderate and profuse devotion of money to religious objects; but for a wise and liberal application of all the means, which God has committed to the discretion of his people. We plead for common sacrifices to be made with enlightened zeal for a common object, and that object the worthiest and the noblest, which ever claimed the agency of men. Although the Committee would guard against speaking extravagantly, and would disclaim all authority over their brethren, they deem it their duty to declare to the Board their solemn conviction, that unless a feeling of personal responsibility can be generally diffused among the American Christians, they will forfeit, to a great and melancholy extent, the high privilege to which Divine Providence has invited them; and their exertions for the establishment of Christ's kingdom will be few and feeble, compared with what they easily might be, and undoubtedly ought to be.

5. Christians must cultivate a higher degree of moral courage, than is now common. They must be able to look difficulties and dangers in the face without dismay. They must expect many occurrences, which will appear for a time to be of an adverse character, and which will, in fact, retard the progress of divine truth. With many cheering proofs that the day of the world's deliverance cannot be distant, there may still be seasons of disappointment. Impenetrable ignorance, and besotted idolatry may, for a time, shut out Christianity from some of the most populous regions of the earth. Persecution may consign to a violent death the pioneers of the Gospel, and their first converts. Wars may drown the voice of the preacher in the din of arms. There may be defections among the chosen messengers of the churches to the heathen, and apostasies among the fruits of their ministry. The directors of missions may be permitted to pursue ill-advised measures, and there may be instances of unsuccessful missionary enterprise. But none of these evils, nor all of them combined, should be suffered to dishearten any man; nor will they dishearten any man, whose courage is raised to
the proper tone. Indeed, no disappointment, which is within the compass of probability, is half so much to be dreaded, as the apathy of the church.

Shall we of the nineteenth century be timid and irresolute, slow to action, and easily disconcerted and deterred? Shall we, who have seen what God has wrought, and who behold what he is now doing, distrust his power, and his promises? Primitive Christians sustained most furious and bloody persecutions, and triumphed gloriously, thus transmitting to posterity the Sacred Word and the ordinances of the Gospel. The Reformers of the 16th century, confiding in God and the efficacy of his truth, stood unterrified with all Europe leagued against them: and shall Christians of the present day, after the power of the Gospel has been so variously and so signally proved, hesitate, and falter, and support, with a divided heart, the cause in which they are engaged? If we are content to act in this manner, it is plain that we are not now prepared to be worthy instruments of conveying the divine beneficence to our fellow men. May it not rather be assumed, that, relying on the promised aids of the Holy Spirit, the ministers and churches of our land will show, that a united people, putting forth their energies for the honor of God and the salvation of men, can accomplish such things, as have never yet been witnessed on earth? With these anticipations, let us gird ourselves for more vigorous enterprise, trusting, that every return of this anniversary will furnish new evidence that our work is blessed by the Head of the church, and that his reign upon earth is soon to become universal.
APPENDIX, No. 1.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1828.

Bombay Mission.*

Remittance to London to pay draft of Messrs. Palmer, & Co. of Calcutta, for advances made by them for expenses of the mission from May 1, 1826, to April 30, 1827, $3,981 51

Remittances to Calcutta, in part for expenses of the mission from May 1, 1827, 3,408 39

Printing press, printing paper, types, &c. purchased in Boston, 1,253 95

Expenses of Mrs. Hall, 229 00—$8,872 85

Ceylon Mission.*

Remittance to London to pay draft of Messrs. Palmer, & Co. of Calcutta, for advances made by them for expenses of the mission from May 1, 1826, to April 30, 1827, 15,788 24

Books, slates, &c. purchased in Boston, 335 04

Remittances to Calcutta, in part for expenses of the mission from May 1, 1827, 6,815 78—$22,940 06

Carried forward, $31,812 91

* It will be perceived by the Pecuniary Accounts of the Board, published in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports, that the amount paid for the missions in Bombay and Ceylon, during the two years embraced in those accounts, was very small; in consequence, as was there stated, of an arrangement which had been made with Mr. Newton, to advance funds for the expenses of those missions, and for which bills were to be drawn, payable in London. Owing to this arrangement, the expenses incurred between May 1, 1825, and April 30, 1826, were paid from the Treasury during the last year, and the expenses from May 1, 1826, to April 30, 1827, have been paid from the Treasury within the present year. The Board, however, having returned to the original plan, of placing funds in Calcutta, for the missions in Bombay and Ceylon, remitted in specie last year, about $14,000, and the present year, as above stated, about $10,000, to defray, in part, the expenses from the first of May, 1827.
Brought forward, $31,012 91

**Mission to Western Asia.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafts of the Missionaries on the Treasurer of the Board, and remittances</td>
<td>7,774 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made from the Treasury,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, stationary, and sundry purchases,</td>
<td>306 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid Rev. J. Brewer, since his return,</td>
<td>112 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,093 96</td>
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**Mission to Africa.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outfit, in part, and travelling expenses, &amp;c. of Rev. George M. Erskine,</td>
<td>225 11</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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**Mission at the Sandwich Islands.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafts and remittances,</td>
<td>4,384 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases in Boston of various articles for the use of the missionaries at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the islands, and of provisions and stores for those who embarked in the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ship Parthian,</td>
<td>6,892 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory expenses and outfit of the Rev. L. Andrews, Rev. J. S. Green,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. P. J. Gulick, and Rev. E. W. Clark and their wives,</td>
<td>1,930 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of Dr. G. P. Judd and Mr. S. Shepard and their wives,</td>
<td>532 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of Miss D. Stone, Miss M. Ward and Miss M. Patten,</td>
<td>116 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of four Sandwich Islanders,</td>
<td>170 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,799 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage of the above mentioned persons, and freight of various articles in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the ship Parthian to the Sandwich Islands,</td>
<td>5,262 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory expenses of an individual who did not embark, to be refunded,</td>
<td>49 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Mr. E. Loomis,</td>
<td>46 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,434 84</td>
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**Mission among the Cherokees.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafts and remittances,</td>
<td>5,299 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations in money at the different stations,</td>
<td>336 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles purchased in Boston,</td>
<td>2,503 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses of an assistant missionary,</td>
<td>13 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,252 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward,</td>
<td>$67,820 55</td>
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</tbody>
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* Of the above items, there was paid

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for Brainerd,</td>
<td>$1,300 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Echota,</td>
<td>1,243 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek Path,</td>
<td>2,985 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmel,</td>
<td>94 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hightower,</td>
<td>366 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willstown,</td>
<td>1,939 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haweis,</td>
<td>885 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candy's Creek,</td>
<td>584 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses,</td>
<td>258 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,322 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Mission among the Choctaws.

Brought forward, $87,820 55

Drafts and purchases, 3,486 16
Donations received at Mayhew and the other stations, 77 37
Donations, &c. received by Rev. C. Byington, and expended for the mission, principally in publishing school books, 806 22
Outfit and travelling expenses of assistant missionaries, 795 80—5,165 56

Mission among the Chickasaws.

[Payments from the Treasury, to the amount of about $400, for purchase for this mission, will be charged with the expenses for the coming year.]

Mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansas.

Drafts and remittances, 2,509 50
Purchases in Boston, 553 71—3,063 21

Mission among the Osages.

Expenses at Union, including Hopefield, 3,177 10
Expenses at Harmony, including Neosho, 3,866 31—7,043 41

Mission at Green Bay.

Drafts, purchases, &c. 1,159 66

Mackinaw Mission.

Drafts and purchases, 3,503 85
Travelling expenses of Rev. G. Homell and family, in going to the field of labor, 75 00
— of Mr. W. M. Heydenburk and wife, including outfit, and purchases for the mission, 286 40
— of three other assistant missionaries, 50 00—3,915 25

Maumee Mission.

Drafts, 978 47
Donations received at Ebenezer, 12 00—990 47

Indians in New-York.

Cattaraugus station, 225 57
Seneca do. 1,602 36
Tuscarora do. 345 38—2,173 31

Indian Missions generally.

Travelling expenses of Mr. David Greene on a visit to the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Arkansas, Osage and Maumee missions, and to the stations among the Indians

Carried forward, $91,331 41
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $91,331 41

in New York; and expenses of Rev. C. Kingsbury in visiting the Arkansas and Osage missions, $310 60

Transportation, freight, &c. of articles received at Boston, New York, and other places, $62 27—372 87

Greek Youths.

Expenses of P. Kavasales, $4 44

do. of A. Karavelles, $180 61

do. of S. and P. Galatty, $479 69

do. of C. and P. Ralli, including balance of expenses in previous years, $633 58

Expenses of A. Paspati, $181 81

do. of N. Petrockino, including passage to Malta, $234 81

do. of G. Perdicari, incurred in 1827, $37 06

do. of N. Prassas, $82 28

do. of E. Sophocles, $18 87—1,913 10

Education of other Youths.

J. J. Loy, a Portuguese, $166 96

Four Osage youths at Miami University, Oxford, O. $494 37—681 33

Agencies.

Services of Rev. E. N. Kirk, 18 3-7 weeks, $147 42

Travelling expenses, $95 03—242 46

of Rev. R. Brown, one year, $390 00

Travelling expenses, $37 02—427 02

of Rev. C. S. Stewart, 13 months, $722 21

Travelling expenses, $188 28—910 49

of Mr. D. Perry, 41 weeks, $333 00

Travelling expenses, $43 06—576 06

of Mr. W. Clark, 14 1-2 weeks, $116 00

Travelling expenses, $25 20—141 20

of Mr. S. F. Board, 15 weeks, $190 00

Travelling expenses, $14 81—134 81

of Mr. G. B. Whiting, 31 weeks, $248 00

Travelling expenses, $73 81—321 81

Travelling expenses of Mr. W. Slocomb, $50 00

of Rev. G. Cowles, $126 50

of Mr. E. Loomis, $128 01

&c. of deputations to attend the anniversaries of various Auxiliary Societies, $175 92

Travelling expenses of the Corresponding Secretary in his journey to Washington, $55 80

Travelling expenses of the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Secretary on business of the Board, $12 82—3,107 89

Carried forward, $97,469 63
PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

Brought forward, $97,406 65

General Expenses.

Travelling expenses of members of the Board, in attending the annual meeting at New York, Oct. 1827.
Contingent expenses of the annual meeting.

235 44
58 25—293 69

Corresponding Secretary's Department.

Salary of the Assistant Secretary, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1828, 1,000 00
Salary of Mr. David Greene, for do. 473 00
Paid for transcribing, 99 51—1,572 51

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.

Salary of the Treasurer, in part, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1828, (the residue having been paid by individuals,) 850 00
Clerk hire within the year. 430 00—1,330 00

Printing, &c.

Eighteenth Annual Report, 2,500 copies, including paper, folding, covers, &c. 668 50
Missionary Paper No. 2, 6000 copies, 94 26
do. No. 5, 3000 do. 79 28
do. No. 7, 3000 do. 140 80
do. No. 8, 3000 do. 50 67
do. No. 9, 6000 do. 224 48
Dr. Beecher's Sermon, 1,000 copies, 72 25
Vindication of the American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, 500 copies, 64 61
Certificates and circulars, 31 75
Copies of the Missionary Herald presented to benefactors, auxiliary societies, missionaries, agents abroad and at home, and friends of missions in many parts of the world, 2,912 06

4,338 66

Deduct amount refunded by the Editor of the National Preacher, for expense of printing Dr. Griffin's sermon last year.

56 60—4,282 06

Carried forward, $104,884 91
**PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.**

**Agency in New York.**

Brought forward, $104,884 91

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Mr. George M. Tracy, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1828</td>
<td>$990 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk hire, within the year</td>
<td>$113 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office rent and taxes</td>
<td>$87 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank books, stationary, furniture, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$38 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel, cartage, labor, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$38 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Total: $1,198 41

**Miscellaneous Charges.**

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<td>Postage of letters</td>
<td>$478 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel and oil</td>
<td>$63 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank books and stationary</td>
<td>$41 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrapping paper, twine, nails, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$19 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porterage, labor, freight, and transportation of bundles, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$65 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodical publications, books, and binding of books, for various stations</td>
<td>$162 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for the Missionary Library</td>
<td>$81 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition, windows, &amp;c. in Treasurer's office</td>
<td>$37 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelves, &amp;c. for the Committee Room</td>
<td>$18 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on bank notes and drafts, 48 88; counterfeit notes, and notes of banks that have failed, 49 50; loss on Kentucky notes received by an agent in 1822, 98 33;</td>
<td>$196 41—1,165 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses attending the complaint against Lieut. Percival,</td>
<td>$427 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriated by the Prudential Committee, to the Permanent Fund, for balance of apprehended loss on stock held by the Board in the Eagle Bank, New Haven</td>
<td>$1,000 00</td>
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Total: $1,165 13

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Donations received during the year, as published with exact particularity in the Missionary Herald</td>
<td>$95,595 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct amount acknowledged in the Missionary Herald for July 1828, as a donation from the Ashley Fund, West Springfield, and since credited as interest</td>
<td>$152 26—95,784 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies received within the year, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald</td>
<td>$4,723 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct this sum acknowledged as a Legacy from West Springfield, in the Missionary Herald for May 1827, and since added to the Permanent Fund</td>
<td>$1,001 88—3,721 88</td>
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Carried forward, $99,505 38
### PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

**Brought forward, $99,505 88**

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<td>Interest on the Permanent Fund,</td>
<td>$1,929 61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deduct for interest paid on money borrowed,</td>
<td>$971 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avails of real estate and personal property belonging to the Board at Cornwall, following the year</td>
<td>$1,617 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the Foreign Mission School,</td>
<td>$26 50</td>
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<td>Received for Missionary Register, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance for which the Board is in debt, carried to new account, Sept. 1, 1828</td>
<td>$22,179 71</td>
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**PERMANENT FUND.**

The Permanent Fund amounted, on the 31st of August, 1827, as stated in the Report for last year, to $37,924 87

**Received within the year, as acknowledged in the Missionary Herald,** $7,401 38

**Total** $45,326 25

### PERMANENT FUND FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

This Fund amounted on the 31st of August, 1827, to $19,514 54

**Received during the year, as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From individuals, as published in the Missionary Herald,</td>
<td>$283 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For profits of the Missionary Herald,</td>
<td>$2,919 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For profits of the Panoplist,</td>
<td>$51 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For copyright of Memoirs of Catharine Brown,</td>
<td>$50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For interest, in part, on this fund,</td>
<td>$449 71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $3,798 98

**Fund ready to be expended,** $23,313 52

### PERMANENT FUND FOR TREASURER.

This Fund amounted, August 31st, 1827, to $1,702 50

**Received during the year, as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>From an individual, as published in the Missionary Herald,</td>
<td>$94 75</td>
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<tr>
<td>For interest on this fund,</td>
<td>$122 32</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total** $217 07

**Fund ready to be expended,** $1,919 57

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

There had been received on this fund, before August 31, 1827, $15,292 65

**Received during the year, for interest,** $471 00

**Total** $15,766 65

**Expenditures, as per statement last year,** $6,961 52

**Expended during the year,** $2,616 49;

**Balance ready to be expended,** $8,688 64
APPENDIX, No. 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 sixteenth volume of the Missionary Herald, p. 365. The year commences with September 1827, and ends with August 1828.

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. $383 14
Kennebec County, Rev. David M. Mitchell, Sec. Waldoboro', Warren Rice, Tr. Wiscasset, 373 92
Lincoln County, Rev. Christopher Marsh, Sec. Biddeford, Charles Williams, Tr. Kennebunk, 434 38 — 1,337 36
York County, Rev. Z. B. Starzow, Sec. C. H. Jaquith, Tr. Do. 467 58

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire County, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, Sec. Keene, C. H. Jaquith, Tr. Do. 467 58
Grafton County, Rev. J. L. Hale, Sec. Campton, William Green, Tr. Plymouth, 531 55
Hillsboro' County, Rev. Nathl. Kingsbury, Sec. Mont Vernon, Edmund Park, Tr. Amherst, 531 55
Merrimac County, Rev. Nathl. Beaton, Sec. Concord, N. Abbot, Tr. 518 30
Rockingham Co., East, Rev. Jacob Cummings, Sec. T. H. Miller, Tr. Stratham, 458 64
Rockingham Co., West, Rev. Joel R. Arnold, Sec. William Eaton, Tr. Chester, 391 46
Sullivan County, Rev. Israel Newell, Sec. James Beek, Tr. Newport, 325 99 — 3,048 52

VERMONT.

Addison County, Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Sec. Middlebury, Elisha Brumster, Tr. Do. 299 67
Chittenden County, Samuel Hickok, Tr. Burlington, 104 32
Franklin County, Horace James, Sec. St. Albans, Do. Tr. 183 76
Orange County, Rev. Joseph Tracey, Sec. J. W. Smith, Tr. Thetford, Post Mills, 305 28
Rutland County, Rev. Amos Drury, Sec. James D. Butler, Tr. Rutland, 560 85
Washington County, John Cheeley, Sec. Brattleboro', Asa Green, Tr. Montpelier, 284 44
Windham County, Rev. John Richards, Sec. Woodstock, Do. Hartford, 377 00 — 2,433 05

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable Co., East, Benj. Seabury, Tr. Orleans, 46 66
Barnstable Co., West, Rev. Benjamin Woodbury, Sec. Falmouth, Rev. D. L. Hann, Tr. Sandwich, 261 61

Carried forward, $308 27 $6,878 83
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. 129

Berkshire County, Rev. William A. Hawley, Sec. Hinsdale,
James W. Robbins, Tr., Lenox, $308 27
Boston and Vicinity, W. J. Hubbard, Sec. Boston,
Charles Stoddard, Tr., 8,007 86
Brookfield Association, Rev. Micah Stone, Sec.
Allen Newell, Tr., South Brookfield,
Essex County, Rev. George Cowles, Sec.
Joseph Adams, Tr., Danvers,
Franklin County, Rev. Daniel Crosby, Sec.
Franklin Ripley, Tr., Salem,
Hampden County, Rev. Baxter Dickinson, Sec.
S. Warriner, Tr., Springfield,
Norfolk County, Rev. William Cogswell, Sec.
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Tr., Dedham, S. Par.

Northampton & Vicin. Daniel Stebbins, Sec. Northampton,
E. S. Phelps, Tr., 1,425 30
Joseph Bourne, Tr., Rochester,
E. Alden, Tr., Weymouth,
Worcester Co. Central, Rev. Horatio Bardwell, Sec.
E. Plugs, Tr., Randolph,
Worcester Co., North, Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, Sec.
Abel Downe, Tr., Fitchburg,
Rev. J. Goffe, Tr., Sutton,

CONNECTICUT.

Colchester & Vicinity, Merit Bradford, Sec.
William T. Turner, Tr., Colchester,
Fairfield County, East, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Sec.
Stephen Hawley, Tr., Stratford,
Fairfield County, West, Rev. William Bonney, Sec.
Matthew Marvin, Tr., New Canaan,
Farmington & Vicinity, Horace Cowles, Sec.
M. Cowles, Tr., Farmington,
Hartford County, Daniel P. Hopkins, Sec.
James R. Woodbridge, Tr., Hartford,
Litchfield Co., Rev. C. A. Boardman, Sec.
F. Deming, Tr., New Preston,
Middlesex Association, Rev. Aaron Hovey, Sec.
Clark Nott, Tr., Saybrook,
Middletown & Vicinity, Richard Rand, Sec.
Richard Hubbard, Tr., Middletown,
New Haven City, John Mitchell, Sec.
G. J. Salter, Tr., New Haven,
New Haven Co., East, Rev. T. P. Gillet, Sec.
S. Fricbie, Tr., New Haven,
New Haven Co., West, Rev. Asa M. Train, Sec.
William Stebbins, Tr., West Haven,
New London & Vicin. Ebenezer Larned, Sec.
E. Cheshireborough, Tr., New London,
Norwich and Vicinity, Jabez Huntington, Sec.
F. A. Perkins, Tr., Norwich,
Tolland County, Elisha Scarns, Sec.
Jona. Barnes, Tr., Tolland,

Carried forward, $43,500 18 $25,283 01
### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary Society</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windham Co., South</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Daniel Foss, Jr., Sec.</td>
<td>Zalmon Storrs, Tr.</td>
<td>Mansfield Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia County</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop, Sec.</td>
<td>Israel Platt, Tr.</td>
<td>Ghent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Everard Peck, Sec.</td>
<td>Josiah Bosell, Jr. Tr.</td>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City and Brooklyn</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>John R. Hurd, Sec.</td>
<td>William W. Chester, Tr.</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida County</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Thomas Walker, Sec.</td>
<td>Abijah Thomas, Tr.</td>
<td>Utica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Aux. Society</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Prof. Robert Patten, Sec.</td>
<td>Jonathan S. Green, Tr.</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Rev. Albert Barnes, Sec.</td>
<td>Jacob M. King, Tr.</td>
<td>Morris Town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Jersey</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>L. Stratton, Tr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler County</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>John Bredin, Sec.</td>
<td>William Campbell, Tr.</td>
<td>Butler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensburgh</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>James Postlethwaite, Sec.</td>
<td>W. Redick, Tr.</td>
<td>Greensburgh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer County</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Robert Patterson, Tr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uniontown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh &amp; Vicinity</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Michael Allen, Sec.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette &amp; Green Co's.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Hugh Campbell, Tr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unkown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Society</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>John S. Nevius, Sec.</td>
<td>Michael Nourse, Tr.</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage County</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Rev. George Shelton, Sec.</td>
<td>J. Swift, Tr.</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuben County &amp; Vicinity</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>James Collier, Sec.</td>
<td>George Anderson, Tr.</td>
<td>St. Clairesville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, S. Carolina</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Jasper Comly, Sec.</td>
<td>Joseph Tyler, Tr.</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brought forward:** $12,500

**Total:** $54,302.87
AGENTS.

Note.—The sums acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, as received from Auxiliary Societies during the year ending August 31, 1828, amount to $49,363 15.

To this should be added, sums received from the Aux. So. of Litchfield county, Ct., which were not placed among the receipts from Auxiliary Societies, (see M. Herald, pp. 95, 200 and 400,) 3,726 00

Also, from the Aux. So. of Charleston, S. C. (see M. Herald, pp. 263 and 335,) 1,483 00

54,626 15

Deduct this sum acknowledged in the M. Herald, p. 62, the same having been received from various Associations, and not from an Aux. So. 263 28

$54,362 87

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.

Peter J. H. Myers, Whitehall, New York.
Jedidiah Tracy, Troy, New York.
Nathaniel Davis, Albany, New York.
William Slocomb, Wheeling, Virginia.
Peter Patterson, Chillicothe, Ohio.
John Mahard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jacob Reinhard, Louisville, Kentucky.
Daniel Wurts, Do.
Rev. Thomas J. Hall, near Nashville, Tennessee.
George W. Coe, Savannah, Georgia.
Brewster & Prescott, Augusta, Georgia.
William Raser, Mobile, Alabama.
Kennedy & Ireland, Tuscumbia, Alabama.
George Green, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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