

# STATEMENT

OF

REASONS IN FAVOR OF LARGER CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE

SUPPORT OF THE MISSIONS

UNDER THE CARE OF THE

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

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THE Secretaries of the Board would respectfully ask the attention of the friends of the Missions under the care of the Board, to the state and prospects of the Treasury, and to the consequences of a longer continuance of the present inadequate rate of receipts.

### *State of the Treasury.*

The Receipts of the last year were nearly \$212,000, and the Expenditures nearly 265,000. The latter exceeded the former, therefore, by \$53,000. Deducting the balance on hand July 31, 1846, in consequence of the extraordinary amount of the legacies that year, a debt remained of \$31,000. This has since increased to about \$45,000. As the expenditures of the past year exceeded those of the previous year by only \$7,000, the indebtedness was chiefly owing to a falling off in the receipts; and yet the falling off of donations

from *living* friends of the cause, (excluding *legacies* of course,) was not more than \$2,000. In fact, had not the legacies of 1846 been more than twice the usual amount, there would have been a debt, that year, of \$22,000, instead of a balance; and the present indebtedness would have been far greater than it is. Were not the receipts now to increase, the financial condition of the enterprise would soon be such as to shake the credit of the institution in the commercial world, and endanger the stability of the missions. We take pleasure in saying, that the contributions of the first five months of the current financial year, are considerably in advance of those in the corresponding months of the last year. Such is a brief and simple view of the *state* of the Treasury.

#### *Necessity for larger Receipts.*

It is certain that the expenditures of this year ought to exceed those of the last. Almost all the missions have called for an increase in the remittances to them. Twenty thousand dollars have indeed been requested by the missions, which the Prudential Committee have been constrained to withhold till the prospects of the Treasury improve; and after all, the amount of expenditure authorized for the ensuing year is somewhat more than was authorized for the last year, and yet not enough to keep the schools and some other important branches of labor in full operation. Moreover, since the annual meeting, ten ordained missionaries, and thirteen assistant missionaries have been sent forth to reinforce the missions, and several others are expected to embark within a few months. Others still, from our theological seminaries, are coming forward and offering themselves for this work, ready to embark within the year 1848. Nor will any pecuniary advantage be gained, but the reverse, by detaining them.

Experience has shown that keeping appointed missionaries from the field for want of funds, is the worst species of economy in the end. The detention of a considerable number of such, in the year 1837, operated most disastrously on the missionary spirit in our colleges and theological seminaries, and, indeed, upon the churches throughout the country; so that, for eight or nine years, it was exceedingly difficult to obtain missionaries. And not having the missionaries to send, and being unable perceptibly to enlarge the number in the field, the Christian community could not be induced to make advances, on the whole, in the amount of its subscriptions; and hence the system of our missions stands now, in its available funds, nearly where it did ten years ago. There is no safety for the Board as a missionary institution, and none for the Christian community as engaged in the work of missions, but in going steadily forward, so far as the sending forth of preachers of the gospel is concerned. The Committee feel themselves shut up by the very laws of the enterprise established by the King of Zion and ascertained by experience, to the duty of calling earnestly for missionaries while they continue to be so much needed, and of sending forth all who can show what appears to be a divine call to the work—*till it is rendered certain that all will not be supported.* And how can the Committee know, that the means for the support of missionaries will not be furnished, on proper representations being made, until it is found—as it never yet has been—that some one missionary, at least, is reduced to the necessity of coming home, or submitting to starvation? Shall not the Board endeavor to obey Christ, by making its plans and endeavors conform to what he now seems by his word and providence to be requiring of them? And doing this, is it not safe to confide in Him and his people, that the pecuniary means will not be withheld? In

such attempts fully to obey his command and give the gospel to all nations, entered upon with faith and prayer, and in humble reliance on him, will he not, in the day of his power, make his people willing to do their part? Ought not the Board, considering its position and relation to the churches, to try the experiment?

The work of missions is "a work of faith." We must trust in God. Nor is there good cause for discouragement. Never was the Lord more evidently in the missions than now, and never was there so much reason for joyful hope. The wealth and intelligence of the three thousand churches, which are nominally associated in this enterprise, have increased; and so, it is believed, has their piety, and their interest in the work; although the amount of their donations for this object has not of late advanced. The contributions from 1840 to 1842, were perhaps in advance of the missionary intelligence and spirit of the country, and at all events could not be sustained without a greater number of missionaries going forth into the field; but now, the contributions cannot be kept in their present depressed state without violence being done to the conscience and piety of the churches. The great point is, *to break the force of past habit*, and do more than we have done; as it is certain every godlike feeling demands should be done. The amount of receipts needed to meet the present exigency, is \$300,000, if we respond to the requests of the several missions; or \$280,000, if those requests are partially denied; that is to say, an advance upon the receipts of last year is needed of *about forty per cent.* And who, that saw and participated in the spirit of the proceedings at the late annual meeting in Buffalo, and regards that spirit as at all indicative of the tone of feeling now in the churches, can doubt but a knowledge of the exigency, diffused in the churches, will bring the relief? Letters received from

various and distant parts of our community, in the sentiments they contain and the donations forwarded, show that the spirit manifested at that meeting is widely diffused and active.

The missionary spirit of our country is not in its decline, but in its infancy. It is weak, because it is immature. The great religious movement of our land, like the resources and energies of our nation, is in the early stages of its development. A glorious day of light, strength, and progress, is before us. Our plans and efforts should be in anticipation of this. Certainly the blessing of God on the *missions*, regarded as a whole, admits of no despondency. Where and when have foreign missions been more blessed than our own, since the days of the Apostles? These missions are now exerting an influence on the whole body of the Oriental Churches. They have secured a footing at two of the most important points on the African continent. In Polynesia, they have proclaimed to a whole people their immortality, and taught them the way to God and salvation. And what songs of praise have they awakened in the western wilderness; and what goodly lands for cultivation do they occupy in Southern and Eastern Asia. Only let the stream of our charity increase, like a river in its progress, and let fervent prayer ascend to the Lord of the harvest for laborers and for tokens of his universal presence, and no other earthly efforts can be named that will be more sure of a glorious result. And let our faith and hope correspond with the magnitude of the object and the largeness and certainty of his promises.

Shall, then, the needed increase of the contributions, so encouragingly begun, be sustained and continued through the year, by those churches whose collections are yet to be made? This must very much depend on the churches in some of our larger cities, both because the influence of

their example is great and inciting to other churches, and because their contributions are, in themselves considered, large items in the sum total of the receipts of the Board.

*Consequences of a Longer Continuance of the present Inadequate Rate of the Receipts.*

These have been already indicated, sufficiently perhaps for the present purpose. If there be no advance, we shall of course continue to stand, in our contributions, where we have stood for years past; while God, by his providence and grace among the heathen, has greatly set forward our several missions, and thus increased the demand for men and pecuniary means. We shall fail to do our most obvious duty, and thus bring guilt, if not wrath, upon ourselves and our children. We shall check and embarrass one of the most interesting and prosperous missionary enterprises, that ever existed. We shall lose vantage grounds of inestimable value, that have cost much labor, money, and even life; and so shall incur no small amount of loss abroad; and scarcely less at home, too, in the discouragement that will not fail to ensue in all our colleges, theological seminaries, and churches. And what is most of all important, shall we not, by disregard of his word and the scarcely less clear indications of his providence, forfeit the promised presence and blessing of the Savior with our churches, our families, and our own souls?

Indeed, the Board cannot go on much longer with no more than its present income. A single year would bring the enterprise into the midst of disasters, from which another ten years would scarcely set it free. A serious check given to the missions just when they have recovered from the shock experienced in 1837, would be attended with reacting influences upon the churches at home, which these churches can by no means afford to suffer.

With this brief statement, we leave the case with the friends of the cause in both city and country. It is desirable that the grants to some of the missions should be speedily enlarged; especially for the support of native preachers and helpers, and for the support of the schools which have for their object to educate the children of the native converts. *Without enlarged receipts, the schools must be reduced.* How desirable that the poor widow should not think her two mites unimportant, and that no one should think lightly of what he can do. How desirable that none should wait for his neighbor; and no one district of country for another district. Why should the richest associated body of churches in this country, find it hard to raise the sum proposed? Should all these churches make only the effort which not a few churches are actually making from year to year, the result would be twice three hundred thousand dollars. And should only one half of these churches employ faithful collectors, male and female, and should not more than two thirds of the members of these churches make a subscription,—even then would the proposed result be secured.

These things have not been written with feelings of painful apprehension. A favorable response is expected. Exigencies there will be, they cannot be avoided; dangers sometimes even of apparent shipwreck; but there are a thousand indications that the Christian church is never more to sleep over the work of the world's conversion; that it is too extensively committed to the work ever greatly to relax its exertions.

RUFUS ANDERSON, }  
 DAVID GREENE, } SECRETARIES.  
 SELAH B. TREAT, }

MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON,

January 1, 1848.

The three following recommendations were adopted by the Board at its late annual meeting, viz :

1. That pastors of the churches, acting through this Board, be respectfully invited to present the pecuniary exigencies of the Missions under the care of the Board before their people, in such a manner as shall appear to them most adapted to awaken interest.

2. That it be recommended to persons engaged in Sabbath school instruction to consider, whether more effectual measures may not be devised and put in operation, for training up the children and youth of Sabbath schools in the way they should go to give the children and youth of heathen lands the blessings of the gospel.

3. That immediate and active efforts be made, by all interested in the cause, to secure *three hundred thousand dollars* for the support and enlargement of this system of missions during the current year; and that this be done by inducing those, who give, to give more, if possible; and by inducing the great numbers in the churches and congregations, who actually give nothing, to give liberally the present year, and on such principles as will ensure their liberal contributions hereafter.

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## Brief Summary View of the Missions.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

Stations:—UMLAZI, UMVOTI, INANDA, and IFUMI.

(4 stations; 8 missionaries,—one a physician,—8 female assistant missionaries, and 2 native helpers;—total, 13.)

The operations of the Board in Southern Africa are assuming a definite and permanent character. The policy of the British colonial government is exceedingly liberal and praiseworthy. Of the five commissioners appointed to locate the aborigines, two are our brethren in the mission; and the Lieutenant Governor, in his instructions, pledges every thing to the colored people which the most



enlightened philanthropy could demand. At least three locations for communities, containing each some eight or ten thousand natives, have been made; and these are already occupied by the mission. Others will doubtless be in readiness as soon as there are laborers to enter them. There is no reason to fear a want of room, or of people. The native population of the Natal colony is nearly a hundred thousand, and is increasing. And then the great route into the vast interior of Southern Africa, is to be from Port Natal through this district. Were the Board again to occupy a field in the interior of the Zulu country, the way to it through this district would, for all practical purposes, be a thousand miles nearer than the one our brethren travelled on their way to Mosika, twelve years ago.

The people among whom we are permitted to labor, though degraded by sin, are a manly race; and the region is lovely and healthful, and bids fair to become one of the most productive and beautiful countries in the world. And when God shall give us success among the inhabitants of the Natal country, we shall have a base for more extended operations farther inland. We may take with us a tried and faithful band of native helpers, skilled in the native character, and speaking a dialect of that language which appears to be so widely and strangely diffused over the regions south of the Mountains of the Moon.

Already we see some of the first fruits of harvest. A few natives give evidence of piety; and the respect and attention with which many listen to preaching, is truly gratifying. The congregation at Umvoti is represented as equal to a New England congregation, and that at Umlazi is much larger.

#### WEST AFRICA.

Stations :—BARAKA and OZYUNGA.

(2 stations; 3 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 5 native helpers;—total, 11)

Mr. Wilson, now in this country, has been in Africa for twelve years. He hopes to be accompanied by a strong reinforcement on his return to the people of his adoption. The idea entertained by some that missions in West Africa are to be carried on chiefly by colored laborers, is not sustained by experience. White missiona-

ries must go in great numbers, and raise up, as soon as possible, a far greater number of colored preachers and helpers on the ground.

Mr. Wilson, before his departure, made tours north and south along the coast, and also to the head of the navigable waters of the Gaboon. The results show that there is a promising field for missionary operations, which ought to be occupied without delay.

#### GREECE.

Station :—ATHENS.

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

Dr. King is still involved in his great struggle for the right of preaching the gospel in "liberated Greece." The government seemed for a time to rise above its fear of the hierarchy, and countermanded an order, issued by the king's attorney, which required him to proceed to Syra for his trial. They even went so far as to punish his most violent enemy and persecutor. But subsequent events induced the king and his cabinet to change their policy. In consequence of a series of articles published in a leading newspaper at Athens, falsely charging Dr. King with acts of the most improper character, the public mind became intensely excited against him ; so that his continuance at Athens apparently endangered both his own life and the order and quiet of the city. The government thereupon advised him to leave the kingdom for a season, intimating, at the same time, that his refusal to go might be followed by an order for his expulsion. In these circumstances he retired to Switzerland ; but he hopes to return to Athens at no distant day.

There is reason to hope, that good will come out of all this excitement. The attention of the people is drawn to the subject of a spiritual Christianity ; and some are convinced that Dr. King is an honest and an injured man.

#### ARMENIANS AND JEWS.

Stations :—CONSTANTINOPLE, BEBEK, BROOSA, SMYRNA, TREBIZOND, ERZERROOM, and ALEPPO.

(7 stations, 3 out-stations ; 19 missionaries,—one a physician,—19 female assistant missionaries, 21 native helpers, 2 of them preachers ;—total, 59.)

Protestant churches have been organized among the Armenians at Constantinople, Nicomedia, Ada Bazar and

Trebizond. The number of communicants in these churches at Constantinople is ninety-three; at Nicomedia twenty-three; at Ada Bazar twelve; at Trebizond fifteen. Our Armenian brethren are cautious in admitting members, feeling that their strength depends on their piety, rather than their numbers.

If the Lord continue to grant his blessing, the time is near when there will be native pastors for these churches, and for other churches yet to be gathered in different parts of Asiatic Turkey. Two have successively been ordained over the church in the metropolis, the first having died soon after his ordination. The seminary at Bebek, six miles up the Bosphorus, is an important school of theology. Of the thirty-five pupils in this institution, twelve are church members, and others are candidates for baptism. The female seminary in Pera also exerts a powerful influence, intellectual, religious and social, upon the female sex, and is scarcely less valuable than the institution at Bebek. The present number of pupils is sixteen. Religious toleration is evidently gaining ground in Turkey, and there is a steady progress towards the final and complete recognition, by the government, of the right of our native brethren to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The past year has afforded striking indications of the progress of this reformation in other parts of the empire. The most remarkable instance is at Aleppo, the great centre of commerce in northern Syria, and at 'Aintab, about seventy-five miles north of Aleppo. Brethren from both the Syrian and Armenian missions have visited this region, and have beheld results of divine grace which show how easy it is for the King of Zion to give the truth effect on the hearts and lives of men.

Mr. Powers visited Tocat last spring; and he found that the Spirit had been operating upon the minds of many Armenians in that city. "Hundreds," he wrote subsequently, "have begun to read, think, and converse. Very considerable numbers are convinced of the errors of their church, pay a most constrained submission (if any at all) to its rites and ceremonies, frequent the church only once where they formerly did four times, resist the worldly and oppressive bodies of the priesthood, and sigh for a

day of redemption." Mr. Powers thinks that six or seven individuals give good evidence of piety. It is very desirable that two missionaries be sent to this field at an early day.

The Armenian Patriarch and his coadjutors are ingenious in methods for inflicting evil on those who reject their traditions and authority. Even at Constantinople, under the eye of the ambassadors and of the government, they are ever finding new means of annoyance. Their disregard of truth is astonishing. Our native brethren continue, by persecutions based on falsehood, to be turned out of their shops and their dwelling-houses; to lose debts which are justly due to them; to choose between an abode in noisome prison-houses and the payment of debts which they never owed. On every conceivable false pretence, since the Turks have constrained the Patriarch to regard appearances, is the law made an instrument of harassing and impoverishing the evangelical Armenians, and of wearing out, if possible, their fortitude and patience. And in every case it is found that these annoyances cease whenever the individual yields to the demands of the hierarchy.

More than five millions of pages have been added to the evangelical literature of the Armenians.

The Scotch Free Church have made such additions to their force among the Jews of Constantinople, that the Prudential Committee look now to Salonica as the field for the contemplated Jewish mission of this Board, hoping to occupy it without delay, and soon to have a strong mission there. Mr. Schauffler, however, will remain at the metropolis; where he will find no hinderance to his operations, which are alike important to all laborers among the Spanish Jews.

#### SYRIA.

Stations:—BEIRUT and 'ABEIH.

(2 stations, and 5 out-stations; 8 missionaries,—one a physician,—1 physician, 1 printer, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 5 native helpers;—total, 23.)

It is a settled principle in Mohammedan law, that a Druse is an "infidel," so far as Islamism is concerned, and, therefore, is not liable to a legal prosecution should he become a Christian. This is important; for the same

rule must of course extend to the more numerous sect of the Nusairiyeh, dwelling in the northern regions of Lebanon.

There is manifest progress in Syria. Evangelical principles are spreading with increasing rapidity among the more intelligent class of young men at Beirût, at present the chief city in Syria. More than fifty young men in a single church have there refused, it is said, to confess for more than a year, and regard themselves as having finally renounced its authority. Indications of a similar spirit are seen elsewhere.

But though a spirit of inquiry is abroad in Lebanon which no human device can put down, we must expect to see many abortive attempts to throw off the yoke of superstition and error which has so long burdened the land. The strength necessary for success cannot be acquired in a month or a year. But not a single movement of the inquiring mind in different parts of the mountains, though unsuccessful for a time, will be in vain. Every effort will secure additional strength for succeeding efforts; and these will become more frequent and resistless, till the hour of deliverance arrives. Such an apparently abortive attempt there was in a village adjacent to one of the stations, during the year; and we shall probably hear more of it, as we have done of the now well known movement at Hasbeiya. The Hasbeiya Protestants lately sent a petition by one of their number to the Porte, to be protected in their religion, and they have received a favorable answer. It remains to be seen how far the instructions of the government will be respected in so distant a province.

The missionaries have been greatly cheered by the addition of ten individuals to the church during the past year.

#### NESTORIANS

Stations:—OROOMIAH and SEIR.

(2 stations; 5 missionaries.—one a physician,—1 printer, 7 female assistant missionaries, 6 native preachers, and 6 other native helpers;—total, 25.)

The fruits of the revival of religion enjoyed in the province of Oroomiah in 1846, have not disappointed the expectations of our brethren. Eight months after the revival commenced, the genuine Nestorian converts were reckoned at not less than one hundred and fifty, of whom

more than twenty inhabited the mountain villages. One third of the number were members of the two seminaries. The change in the moral and religious aspect of the large village of Geog Tapa, as the result of this work of grace, was surprisingly great. The blessed influence of the revival extended into Tergawer, a district in the mountains twenty-five or thirty miles west of Oroomiah, and to Gawar, a district fifty miles still farther westward, within the limits of Koordistan. This region had not been explored by missionaries. The chief instruments employed by the Spirit to carry forward the work in the mountains were native converts.

Nor have the missionaries been without some tokens of the divine favor, particularly in the mountain districts, during the past year. A number of Nestorians have been hopefully born again; and the zeal and devotedness exhibited of late by the native preachers has been very animating. It is evident that our brethren are gathering around them assistants of great value in the prosecution of their work.

The boys' seminary now removed to Seir, contains forty pupils, and that for girls thirty-six; and there are thirty village free schools, containing four hundred and sixty pupils. An edition of the New Testament, with the ancient Syriac and a new translation into the modern Syriac in parallel columns, has been carried through the press.

It is hoped that the visit of the Nestorian Patriarch to Oroomiah, though unexpected to the missionaries, will tend to the furtherance of the gospel. Thus far he has shown a friendly spirit.

#### BOMBAY.

Stations:—BOMBAY and MALCOM PETH.

(2 stations; 4 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries;—total, 7.)

The incidents of the year have not been marked by any thing of a particularly interesting character. The schools contain three hundred and fifty pupils, about fifty of whom are boarding scholars. One of this latter class was admitted to the church, and others were in a hopeful state. The congregations were as in former years.

In the improving condition of education in that part of

India, the press is an instrument of great power; and Bombay seems likely to be the chief place for printing and publishing books for all the surrounding country. Mr. Hume mentions the singular fact that fifteen periodicals, most of them weekly, are printed at Bombay for the native population. Not to speak of printing offices, whether European or native, in which type is employed, he says there are forty-five or fifty lithographic presses engaged in publishing native works, which obtain considerable circulation. The books issued by the mission are put in circulation more by sale, and less gratuitously, than formerly.

It is a fact to be gratefully noted, that the entire Scriptures translated into the Mahratta language are now in a printed form. This work was completed on the first of March last. All the Scriptures which have been printed in Mahratta, with the exception of a single Gospel issued years ago, have been printed at the press belonging to this Board; and the New Testament, the Old Testament as far as Chronicles II., with the Psalms, were translated by members of our mission. The Scriptures have also been printed at our press in the Goojrattee language. These facts are mentioned with gratitude to the Lord of missions.

#### AHMEDNUGGUR.

Stations:—AHMEDNUGGUR, SEROOR, and BHINGAR.

(3 stations, 2 out-stations; 7 missionaries, 7 female assistant missionaries, 11 native helpers;—total, 25.)

This mission has been much strengthened by the two reinforcements sent out in 1846.

Twenty-four natives were admitted to the church in 1846; and quite a number have received baptism since the beginning of 1847. There have been some cases of special interest in the seminary; and the fruit of the institution in this respect, though late, is regarded as quite promising.

It is worthy of notice that eighteen of the twenty-four persons received into the church in 1846, reside in different villages, some of them thirty or forty miles from Ahmednuggur, and all support themselves by their own labor. The experiment of putting the out-station at Wudaley in

charge of a native assistant, has thus far been successful. The mission have been much gratified and encouraged by a decision made by a magistrate, conceding to native Christians the same privileges which are enjoyed by Mohammedans at the temples and rest-houses.

#### MADRAS.

Stations :—ROYAPOORUM, CHINTADREPETTAH, and BLACK TOWN.

(3 stations, and 1 out-station ; 4 missionaries, —one a physician, —1 printer, 5 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers ;—total, 13.)

Madras contains upwards of seven hundred thousand souls. This great multitude is beginning to show signs of the leaven of truth that has been cast in among them. The anti-missionary society formed among them, which has been repeatedly mentioned, employs a press, tract distributors, declaimers against Christianity, who imitate missionaries in their manner of speaking and preaching, and opposition free schools ; and by such “enchancements” it expects to retard, if not prevent, the progress of the gospel. Paganism is excited and alarmed. At one of the popular meetings of this society, eight thousand people attended. These indications of awakened intellect and feeling, showing as they do that the natives feel the pillars of their superstition shaking, are certainly encouraging.

Some opposition has been shown in the forcible abduction of hopeful converts. A lad of sixteen was put in irons, confined in a dark room, and threatened with death. A man who was nearly thirty years of age, and who had renounced caste, was taken from the house of a catechist by a mob, and threatened with being offered in sacrifice to idols. But such things must be expected in many parts of Hindostan, if God does not lay his restraining hand upon the enemies of his truth.

The number of church members, at the close of 1846, was thirty ; several have been added within the last year ; but it was found necessary to exclude some for going astray on the subject of caste.

The schools contain six hundred and fifty pupils. The printing establishment employs sixty-five native workmen ; and it has printed about fifteen millions of pages during the year.



## MADURA.

Stations:—MADURA FORT, MADURA EAST STATION, DINDIGUL, TIRUMUNGALUM, PASUMALIE, TIRUPOOVANUM, SIVAGUNGA, and PERIACOLUM.

(8 stations, 2 out-stations; 10 missionaries, 1 male and 10 female assistant missionaries, 4 native preachers, and 51 other native helpers;—total, 76.)

The Madura district contains a million and a half of souls. There seems to be a tacit understanding that this district, containing almost as many inhabitants as New England, is left to the care of the missionaries employed by this Board. The whole district is accessible, and the brethren name more than thirty places, which they think ought to be occupied by missionaries.

The number of small villages more or less under the influence of the mission, increased by at least a score last year, is now sixty-two. The whole number of pupils in the schools exceeds four thousand; of whom forty-nine are in the seminary, and two hundred and twenty-seven in other boarding schools. The number of hopeful converts admitted to the church during the year was ninety-seven. A physician has at length been found for this field.

## CEYLON.

Stations:—TILLIPALLY, BATTICOTTA, OODOOVILLE, MANEPEY, PANDITERIPO, CHAVAGACHERRY, VARANY, and OODOOPITTY.

(8 stations, 4 out-stations; 10 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 male and 14 female assistant missionaries, and 59 native helpers, two of them preachers;—total, 85.)

We are called to mourn the death of Mr. Whittelsey, which took place on the 10th of March last. When drawing near the close of his exemplary and useful career, he witnessed this good confession: "I would rather be a missionary in this dark land, pointing these ignorant heathen to Christ, than be in America, enjoying all the pleasures of a civilized and Christian country." He well knew what those pleasures were, which he had so joyfully sacrificed for Christ and the heathen.

Nineteen new members were added to the church; and at one of the older stations, an important step was taken towards the organization of a "Christian congregation," to worship in connection with the church. The pupils in the two seminaries number two hundred and eighteen; in the select schools five hundred and forty; in the free

schools about thirty-five hundred; making more than four thousand in all. The printing for the year exceeded five million pages.

### SIAM.

Station :—BANGKOK.

(1 station; 3 missionaries,—one a physician,—3 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native helper;—total, 7.)

The year has been a broken one; but none of the brethren appear to be disheartened; and, in point of fact, both the Baptist and Presbyterian Boards have lately taken measures to renew their missions in Siam. We cannot doubt that these missions have exerted a favorable influence on the people. There have been a few hopeful conversions, and there is some apparent progress towards religious toleration. The printing during the year amounted to nine hundred thousand pages. "I never felt," says Mr. Hemenway, "so much courage to labor for the Siamese, as at the present moment. Every day's observation renders it more certain, that the truths of the gospel are the subject of much thought and inquiry, among many who are accustomed to reflect upon what they read and hear."

### CANTON.

Station :—CANTON.

(1 station; 3 missionaries,—one a physician,—2 male and 2 female assistant missionaries, 1 native helper;—total, 8.)

This mission had its origin in the consultations and prayers of three pious merchants, who met together for this purpose at Canton, in the autumn of 1827. The first American missionaries, Messrs. Bridgman and Abeel, arrived at Canton in February, 1830.

The military movement made by the British Plenipotentiary upon Canton in April last, to secure the opening of the city to foreigners, according to treaty, must have an influence for good or evil. It seems obvious, indeed, that it is the intention of the Most High to open China gradually to the ministers of the gospel. As yet they are nearly as much restricted at Canton, as before the treaties were made.

Dr. Bridgman is now at Shanghai, the northern free port, employed with other missionaries in revising the

New Testament in Chinese. The printing, under Dr. Ball's superintendence, amounted to about a million and a half of pages.

#### AMOY.

Station :—AMOY.

(1 station ; 3 missionaries, 1 female assistant missionary, 1 native helper ; total, 5.)

The island of Amoy contains one hundred and thirty-six villages, and four hundred thousand inhabitants. Nearly half of these are in the city, the situation of which seems to be favorable to health. The whole island is open for the residence and the unrestricted labors of missionaries.

The mission has been authorized to take steps for building a place for stated preaching. No where in China have Christian missionaries been treated with such respect by the higher officers of the land, as at this place. The two Chinese whose baptism was mentioned in the last annual survey, have given Mr. Pohlman much comfort and satisfaction.

#### FUH CHAU.

Station :—FUH CHAU.

(1 station ; 5 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries ;—total, 8.)

This city, containing six hundred thousand inhabitants, is thirty miles from the mouth of the river Min, and is surrounded by most impressive scenery. The prospects of the mission up to that time continued favorable. Mr. Johnson was free to go and labor anywhere in the city. The demand for books is so great that it is not safe or wise to attempt their distribution in the principal street. Mr. Johnson has commenced a public service at his house on the Sabbath.

#### BORNEO.

Stations :—PONTIANAK and KARANGAN.

(2 stations ; 3 missionaries, 1 female assistant missionary ;—total, 4 )

The Lord has been pleased to continue his afflicting hand on this mission. The climate of Karangan is beyond all question healthful. As a consequence probably of former exposures, Mr. Youngblood has been threatened with pulmonary disease, and Mrs. Youngblood is in poor

health, and both were absent at the latest dates. Mr. Steele, therefore, is the only member of the mission on the ground, and its interests are certainly in jeopardy. The Prudential Committee call earnestly for men to go to its rescue.

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

Stations:—*Island of Hawaii*; KAILUA, KEALAKEKUA, KAU, WAIMEA, HILO, and KOHALA. *Island of Maui*; LAHAINA, LAHAINALUNA, WAILUKU, HANA, and KAUPŌ. *Island of Molokai*; KALUAAHA. *Island of Oahu*; HONOLULU, PUNAHOU, EWA, WAIALUA, and KANEŌHE. *Island of Kauai*; WAIMEA, KOLOA, and WAIOLI.

(20 stations; 27 missionaries,—one a physician,—2 physicians, 1 licentiate, 9 male and 40 female assistant missionaries, and 4 native preachers;—total, 81.)

The Spirit was evidently poured out at several of the stations during the last year, and the additions to the church cannot have been less than eight hundred. The present number of church members is nearly twenty-three thousand. The number admitted from the beginning exceeds thirty-three thousand. The amount of contributions acknowledged from the Hawaiian churches, for the two years ending May, 1846, was between nine and ten thousand dollars; besides labor, materials, &c., expended in building and repairing meeting-houses.

In describing the state of the churches, the mission, in their last general letter, use the following language: "We have constant and abiding and soul-cheering evidence that the Lord has wrought a great and marvellous work among this people; that the mighty thunderings of his power by which he shook this kingdom in 1837-9, caused many a prisoner of hope to flee to the strong hold for refuge, and to abide under the shadow of the Almighty. Of this we have daily evidence in the increasing light, the established principle, the orderly walk, the grounded faith, and the active benevolence of many. The churches are becoming gradually consolidated. The good and the bad, the precious and the vile, are forming more distinct classes; and the line of demarcation is more and more discernible between them. We have hope, yea, more, we have confidence, that the gospel of Christ is established here upon a firm basis; that it is fixed in the understandings and in the hearts of thousands, and that the gates of hell shall never prevail against it. We trust that God has

begun a good work here which he will carry on till the day of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that neither the currents of temptation, nor the tempests of affliction, will ever sweep away this work of his hands. Still, notwithstanding the confident hope which we express, we have not forgotten that we live in the midst of 'sottish children,' of a 'foolish nation,' of a perverse people, of a fickle and wayward generation. Many of our highest hopes and fondest expectations have been blasted. Many who gave great promise of a steadfast career in the way of righteousness, have already turned aside after Satan. But this should have been expected. No strange thing has happened to us. It is but a feature in the history of the church in all ages. It is developed in every land where the gospel has been preached, and it will continue to be so, while the deep and dark current of depravity rolls in the heart of man."

The common schools, being now supported wholly by the natives, are no longer reckoned among our missionary schools. The number of their pupils is reckoned at 18,644. Mr. Richards, formerly connected with the Board, is now Minister of Instruction; and as such he is endeavoring to give them increased efficiency. Of the three hundred boarding scholars under the care of the mission, thirty-six are supported by the natives, the residue by mission funds. The printing has been as usual; the number of pages from the beginning, is one hundred and sixty-nine millions.

At Honolulu several of the chiefs, after having been long under church censure, have given such evidence of a desire to walk with the people of God as to be restored to Christian fellowship. The Prudential Committee have reason to believe that discipline has been attended to in the churches at the Islands with as much impartiality, to say the least, as it is any where in our own country. One of the elder missionaries says, "High chiefs have been disciplined as abundantly as any class of men in our churches; and they are vastly more docile under discipline, than crooked elders, deacons, and gentlemen of high standing in the United States. The assertion that we dare not discipline them, is utterly untrue. Nearly all the high chiefs who have been admitted to church fellowship, have been, at some period, under discipline."

## OREGON INDIANS.

Stations :—WAILLATPU, CLEAR WATER, and TSHIMAKAIN.

(3 stations ; 3 missionaries, 1 physician, 4 female assistant missionaries ; total, 8 )

Few communications have been received from this mission since the last annual survey. and these few contain but little information relative to the labors of the missionaries. Our brethren appear to be going forward, however, in the execution of their plans much as in former years. The Indians also appear to be advancing in the knowledge of Christian truth, and manifesting a growing confidence in the missionaries.

## PAWNEES.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranney have been compelled, by interruptions and dangers, to retire from the Pawnee settlement. Arrangements are in progress, which are likely to afford protection both to the natives and the missionary laborers who may reside among them.

## CHOCTAWS.

Stations :—WHEELOCK, STOCKBRIDGE, PINE RIDGE, NORWALK, GOOD WATER, MOUNT PLEASANT, and WASHITA.

(7 stations ; 5 missionaries, 2 licensed preachers, 4 male and 24 female assistant missionaries, 1 native preacher ;—total, 36 )

Eight churches, embracing more than eight hundred members, more than seventy of whom have been received to fellowship during the past year, are under the care of this mission. There are four boarding schools for girls, embracing about one hundred and sixty-five pupils ; and one for boys, with fifteen pupils ; also three free schools, with about eighty pupils. The progress in the schools, and the demeanor of the pupils, have been highly encouraging, and such as to gratify their parents and call forth their commendations.

At several of the stations divine influences have been enjoyed, and numbers hopefully converted to God. Most of the missionaries have four or five preaching places besides their respective stations. Three or four commodious meeting-houses have been completed, principally at

the expense of the Indians; and others are in progress. In Christian knowledge and intelligence generally, in the observance of morality and good order, and in the arts of civilized life, the Choctaws are steadily advancing. The remnant left in the State of Mississippi, when the tribe removed in 1830-31, have nearly all joined their brethren west of Arkansas within the last three years.

#### CHEROKEES.

Stations:—DWIGHT, FAIRFIELD, PARK HILL, HONEY CREEK, and MOUNT ZION.

(5 stations; 5 missionaries, 3 male and 11 female assistant missionaries, 2 native preachers, 1 native catechist, 1 native printer;—total, 23.)

The quietness and regard for law and order, and the harmony and mutual kind feeling prevalent among the Cherokees during the last year, contrast most favorably with the lawlessness, strife and violence which have so much disturbed their peace during many preceding years. The arrangement entered into by the several parties a few months ago, seems to have been generally acquiesced in by all; and the people have been left, without special cause of excitement, to attend to instruction and also to adopt measures for their improvement in the arts of life.

Unusual attention to serious things has prevailed among the pupils at Dwight and the Indian families in that vicinity; and the congregation on the Sabbath has been larger than ordinary. Ten or twelve seem to have been renewed by the Holy Spirit, and six have been received to the church. About as many more have been added to the churches at Fairfield and Park Hill.

In the boarding school at Dwight there have been about sixty pupils. The other schools have not been reported.

The government of the nation are erecting the necessary buildings for two high schools, to be sustained out of their school funds. These will probably be opened in the course of the ensuing year.

In an extensive and populous district in the western part of the Cherokee country, where there are no missionaries stationed, two or three could have ample scope for their labors; and they are earnestly desired by the Indians.

## SIOUX.

Stations:—LAC QUI PARLE, TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, XAPEDAN, OAK GROVE, and KAPOJA.

(5 stations; 3 ordained missionaries, — one a physician, — 2 licensed preachers, 2 farmers and teachers, 8 female assistant missionaries; — total, 15)

The Sioux have manifested more desire for the aid and instruction of missionaries, during the last year, than at any former period. From three or four villages requests have been sent that missionaries and teachers would come and reside among them. To one of these villages (Kapoja) a mission family removed last fall. To another (Xapedan) a family was to proceed about the close of the past summer. The others will be occupied as soon as suitable laborers can be obtained.

Children have met with less opposition in attending school, as have adults in attending upon the services of the Sabbath, than in former years. In the four schools sustained by the mission, the whole number of pupils has been about one hundred and seventy, and the average daily attendance about sixty.

The number present at public worship, though small even now, has increased at all the stations; and the interest manifested in the truth preached has been more encouraging. More confidence appears to be felt in the missionaries; and their object and labors seem to be more justly appreciated than formerly. There has been some advance in respect to temperance.

## OJIBWAS.

Stations:—LA POINTE, BAD RIVER, and RED LAKE.

(3 stations; 3 missionaries, 1 male and 5 female assistant missionaries, 1 native catechist; — total, 10)

The three schools have been larger, as also more interesting and encouraging, than in former years. No additions to the churches are reported, and there has been no marked visitation of the Spirit of God; yet the attendance on public worship has been quite as large, and the seriousness of the hearers as encouraging, as in former years. Some instances of hopeful conversion have occurred. At Bad River, a new station, considerable desire for improvement as to their houses and fields and social condition generally is manifest among the Indians. Still,



from the influx of white men, allured by the lumber trade of the St. Croix and streams on the west, and by the mines on Lake Superior on the east, these Indians are in great and increasing peril. Nothing but rapid progress in Christian knowledge and piety, and in the arts of life, can save them from threatened ruin.

#### STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

(1 station; 1 missionary, 1 native preacher, 1 female assistant missionary; total, 3.)

The partizan feeling and strife which have prevailed for some time in relation to the point, whether they shall become citizens like the white people around them, or retain their Indian usages and independence, still continues. Harmony in the tribe is destroyed; the interest once felt in religious instruction is much deadened; and co-operation for their mutual improvement is greatly hindered by this state of things. The missionary is much disheartened, and there seems to be but little prospect of immediate change. In the church are about fifty members, and in the school about thirty pupils.

#### NEW YORK INDIANS.

Stations:—TUSCARORA, CATTARAUGUS, ALLEGHANY, and OLD TOWN.

(4 stations; 4 missionaries, 11 female assistant missionaries and teachers; total, 15.)

In the four churches under the care of this mission, there has been more unanimity and peace, and more evidence of spiritual growth, than for some years before. At Cattaraugus, the influences of the Holy Spirit descended upon the Indians during the last winter, and thirty-four were received into the church. Similar mercies were enjoyed about the same time at Tuscarora and Alleghany, increasing the attendance on public worship and the interest manifested in the truth; and twelve were added to those two churches; and the whole number admitted to all the churches on profession was forty-six. Some have been cut off from Christian fellowship for misconduct. In the four churches there are now three hundred and six members. Forty-four infants and children and four adults have been baptized.

## ABENAQUIS.

(1 station; and 1 native preacher.)

The changes of the Indians from their village and fields to their hunting grounds, occasion fluctuations in the numbers attending school and public worship, and are a cause of temptation and spiritual declension to the church. In the school, taught by a member of the tribe, the number of pupils has varied from ten to fifteen or eighteen.

## SUMMARY.

Under the care of the Board are now twenty-six missions, embracing ninety-eight stations, in connection with which are laboring one hundred and forty-seven ordained missionaries, nine of them being also physicians, five licensed preachers, five physicians, not ordained, twenty-six other lay helpers, one hundred and ninety-nine married and unmarried females; making three hundred and eighty-two missionary laborers sent forth from this country; associated with whom are twenty-three native preachers, one hundred and sixty-five other native helpers, raising the whole number of persons laboring in connection with the missions and depending on the Board mainly for their support, to five hundred and seventy. This is fifty-nine more than were reported last year.

Gathered and watched over by these missionaries are seventy-three churches, to which 1,076 hopeful converts have been reported as received since the last annual report, making the present number of members, deducting those who have been removed by death or for misconduct, 25,441.

Connected with these missions are eleven seminaries for training native preachers and teachers, having four hundred and twenty-three pupils; also twenty-two other boarding schools, having three hundred and ninety-nine male and five hundred and thirty-six female pupils; also three hundred and sixty-seven free schools, in which about 11,330 children and youth are taught; making the whole number of children and youth, directly or indirectly under the instruction of the missionaries about 12,600. The common schools at the Sandwich Islands,

being now wholly supported by the natives, are not this year included in the estimate.

Of printing establishments there are eleven; also six type and stereotype founderies. At these presses are founts of type and other requisites for printing in nearly thirty languages besides the English. During the year, though from some of the missions no statements of the amount of printing executed have been received, 489,384 copies of books and tracts are reported to have been printed, embracing 40,451,955 pages; and the whole number of pages printed from the commencement of the missions is 575,000,000, in above thirty languages besides the English.

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In the foregoing pages the reader has taken a rapid survey of the missions under the care, and maintained at the expense, of the Board. The progress already made, the present extent of the system, the rapid tendency to expansion, and the openings and calls on every hand for enlargement and additional laborers, are before him. Shall this system of operations, bearing the knowledge of Christ and his salvation to millions of mankind, be sustained? Shall it be enlarged? Shall our brethren and sisters now in heathen lands be strengthened and cheered, and the spirit of missionary enterprise and consecration at home be fostered?

Or shall curtailment, sadness of heart and disastrous retrogression among the missions, with the wane of missionary enterprise and hope, and the withdrawal of divine influences from our churches at home, be occasioned by refusing to advance in this work?

In this state of things, what is each friend of Christ called upon to do?

**GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL  
TO EVERY CREATURE.**