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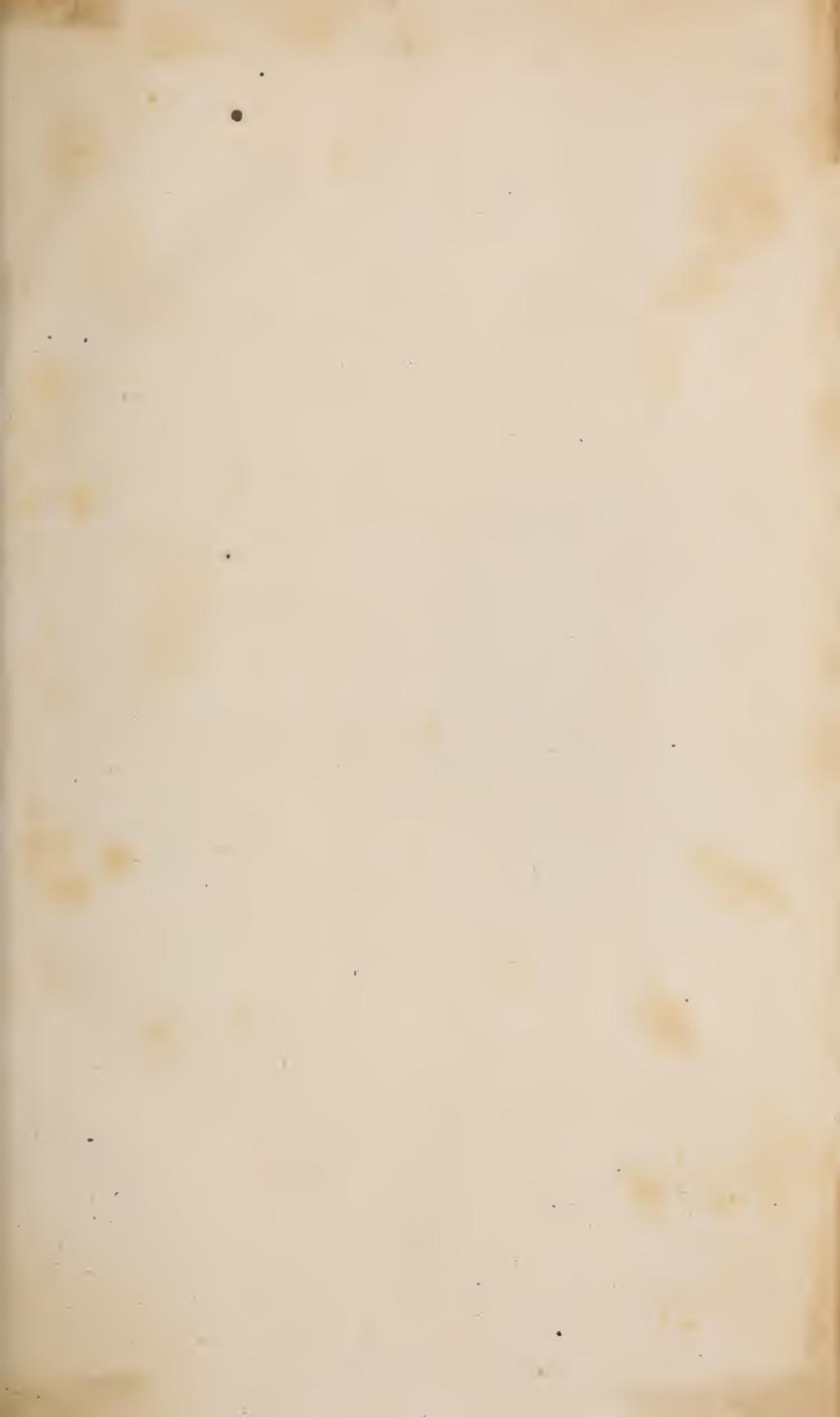
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THE

# MISSIONARY HERALD.

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## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

### Micronesia Mission.

LETTERS FROM DR. GULICK.

#### *Map and Description of Micronesia.*

THE map upon a subsequent page, together with the following descriptive account of Micronesia, which have been furnished by Dr. Gulick, will be regarded by many as of much interest in the way of geographical information; for "the atlases in general circulation," as Dr. Gulick says, "and even the charts, are miserably incorrect about these seas." And all who are interested in efforts to spread the gospel there, will be glad of the facilities here furnished them for fixing more definitely, in their own minds, the locality of islands occupied, and for tracing the course of the "Morning Star" as it shall pass to and fro, a "missionary packet" among the islands.

Micronesia, which is so named from the smallness of its islands, may be described as that part of the Pacific Ocean extending from longitude  $130^{\circ}$  to  $180^{\circ}$  East, and from latitude  $3^{\circ}$  South to  $21^{\circ}$  North; excluding however New Guinea, and the closely adjacent islands as far as  $2^{\circ}$  North, which constitute a part of Melanesia. It is in every respect, especially in its missionary aspects, a very interesting portion of Oceanica, or "The Island World." A moderate estimate makes its population 200,000. It com-

prises not far from one hundred and thirty so called "groups," most of which are included under four principal ranges, or archipelagos, which correspond to the four grand divisions, North, South, East, and West Micronesia.

In what may be called *North Micronesia*, are the Ladrone Islands, so called from the original thievishness of the inhabitants. They are all "high," or basaltic islands, and are about twenty in number. Guajan (Guam) was discovered by Magalhaens (Magellan), March 6, 1521; who took possession of it for the Spanish, by whom the group was settled during the reign of Philip II., and named Marianne Islands, after his queen, the bloody Mary of England. The original population is *said* to have been 150,000, of whom only one family remained at Guam in 1816. The present inhabitants are principally the descendants of settlers from Mexico and the Philippine Islands, mixed with native blood. They speak the Spanish language, though the present number of Spaniards among them is very small. They are nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1816 numbered 5,386. So long as the Spanish held their possessions in America, the Ladrone Islands were their "half-way house" on the route to their

East India possessions. The island of Tiniaro is celebrated for its extensive ruins. The group is still held by the Spanish.

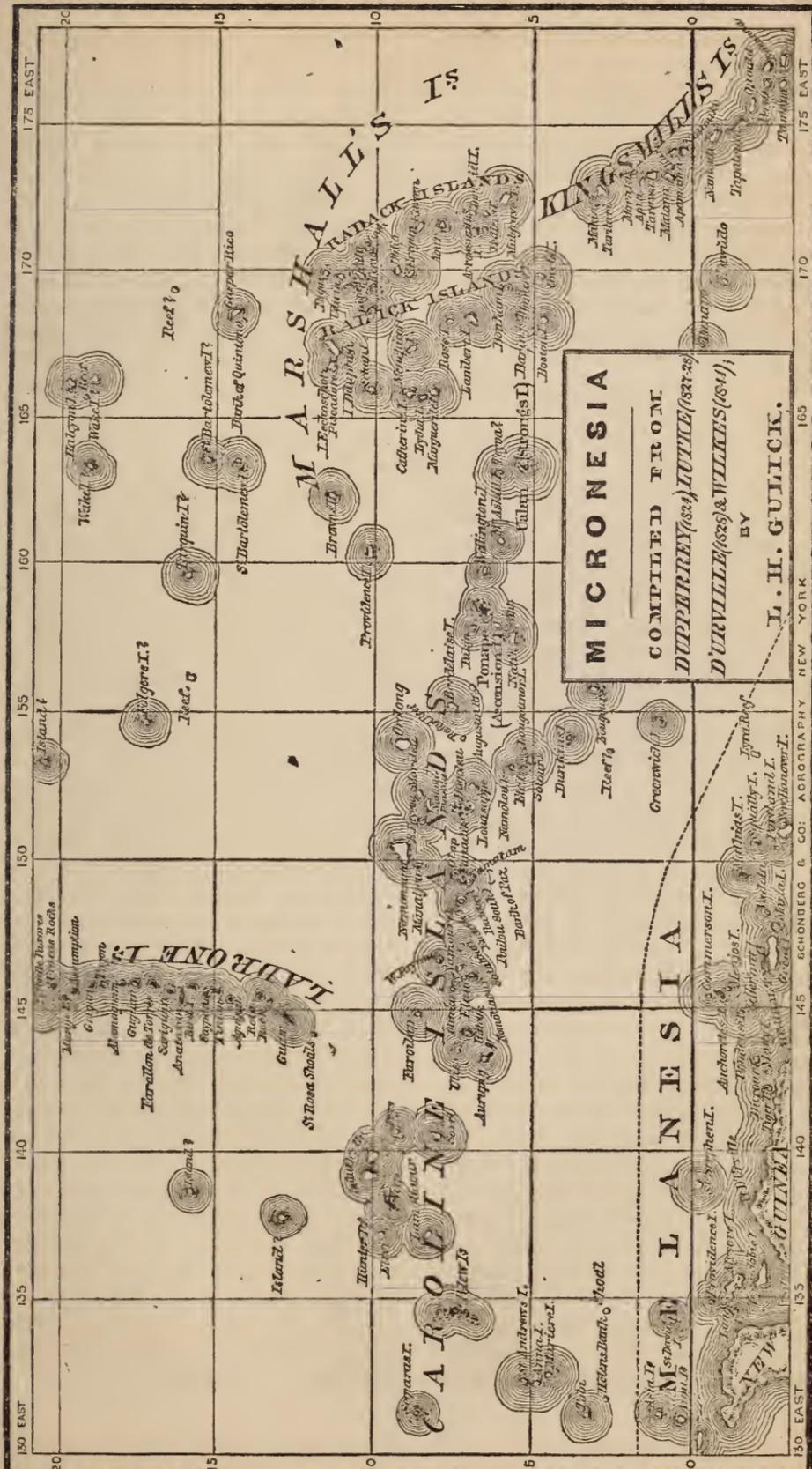
In *West Micronesia*, are the Caroline Islands, extending from Ualan, or Strong's Island, to Tobi, or Lord North's Island; a range of twenty-two degrees of longitude, and eight degrees of latitude. Discoveries in the Caroline Islands first began to be made as early, probably, as 1525, by Diego da Rocha, a Portuguese, who reported a group that has been conjectured to be Lamoliaour, or Pelew, or Sequiras. In 1528, what is supposed to be the Oulouthy group was discovered by the Spanish navigator, Alvaro de Saavedra, who first suggested the idea of a canal across the isthmus of Darien. Sir Francis Drake discovered what may have been the Pelew Islands, September 30, 1579. In 1686, the Spanish Admiral Lazeano discovered an island and named it Caroline, after the royal consort of Charles II. From this the Archipelago received its name. The designation, "New Philippines," was once given, but has now gone into comparative disuse. There are, already known, about forty-eight groups in this range, and not far from 500 islands. The names of Duperrey (French, 1824) and Lutké (Russian, 1828) are particularly connected with this portion of Micronesia as scientific explorers, though very many other individuals have contributed scattered facts and discoveries. There are five "high," or basaltic groups in this range, viz: Ualan, Ponape, Hogoleu, Yap, and Pelew.

Ualan, (latitude  $5^{\circ} 19'$  North, longitude  $163^{\circ} 6'$  East,) was discovered by Capt. Crozier, an American whaler, in 1804, and was named Strong's Island, after Gov. Strong of Massachusetts. It is about thirty miles in circumference, and according to Lutké, 1,914 feet high. The population numbers perhaps 1,500. Previous to 1836, several vessels were cut off at this Island, but its harbors are now as safe as any in the Pacific, and

are a resort for several whalers each year. Mr Snow has been stationed on this island, in almost utter loneliness, since September, 1852.

Ponape, also called Ascension Island, (latitude  $6^{\circ} 55'$  North, longitude  $158^{\circ} 25'$  East,) was probably first discovered by Quirosa in 1595, but was comparatively unknown till Lutké rediscovered it January 2, 1828. The group consists of a large high central island, with at least ten smaller basaltic islands, inclosed within a coral reef seventy or eighty miles in circumference, which also sustains many "low" islets. The main island is not far from sixty miles in circumference, and its highest point is about 2,858 feet above the ocean. From the time of its discovery it has been occasionally visited by American and English traders, and more frequently by American and English whalers; and it is now a place of great resort for American whalers. Messrs. Sturges, Doane and Gulick are stationed on this island, which, since the desolations by small-pox in 1854, has a population of perhaps 5,000.

Hogoleu, (latitude  $7^{\circ} 30'$  North, longitude  $151^{\circ} 45'$  East,) may have been seen by the old Spanish navigators, but was first formally discovered June 24, 1824. The circumference of its outer reef is perhaps one hundred miles. Within it are a number of scattered islands of basaltic formation, the largest of which is only ten miles in circumference. A little island on the outer reef was named Torres Island, by the discoverer, from which the whole group seems, on many maps, to be named. The population has been estimated as high as 35,000, though it is, without doubt, much less; perhaps ten or fifteen thousand. Several vessels have been cut off at Hogoleu, and it is, in consequence, but seldom visited even by traders; and almost never by whalers and merchantmen. It is an important group in itself, and also in relation to the closely surrounding groups, and will no doubt be one of the next points to be occupied by our mission.



**MICRONESIA**  
 COMPILED FROM  
 DUFFERIN (1825) TUTTLE (1827, 28)  
 DURVILLE (1828) & WILKES (1841);  
 BY  
 L. H. GULLICK.

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Yap, (latitude 9° 33' North, longitude 138° 8' East,) is a long, narrow island, twenty-five or thirty miles in circumference, with perhaps three or four thousand inhabitants. It is only occasionally visited, for violent attempts have there been made on vessels.

Pelew, (latitude 7° 40' North, longitude 134° 40' East,) is the largest and finest group in this range. Like Hogo-leu and Ponape, an outer reef, about two hundred miles in circumference, incloses many islands, (about twenty,) one of which has a circumference of sixty miles. Capt. Wilson was wrecked there in 1783, and the narrative of his adventures was long a popular work. In return for the care taken of Capt. Wilson, the English have interested themselves in stocking the group with cattle, goats and hogs; yet there is but one harbor which can at present be safely visited. English vessels occasionally touch there. Without more definite knowledge than we have, it will not be safe to estimate the population of this group above 15,000, and even this may be too high.

Of the "low," or coral islands of the Caroline range, not much need be said. By far the greater number of them are shunned because of the unexplored reefs, and because of the dangerous inhabitants, though an occasional cautious trader seeks advantageously, among them, for cocoanut oil, tortoise shell, and pearl oyster. If the population of the "high" groups be estimated at 40,000, and that of the "low" islands at 60,000, we shall have the moderate estimate of 100,000 for the whole Caroline Archipelago. The people of these various islands have without doubt a common origin, as is manifest by their physiognomy, religion and customs, and by the radical structure of their language; yet there is so much difference in their various dialects, that it will be impossible to form a common literature for them; a fact that will much impede our missionary operations.

In *East Micronesia* are the Marshall Islands, comprehending the Radack and

Ralick ranges. They are all of coralline character, peopled by a race strongly similar. The most northern groups are supposed to have been discovered by Saavedra, in 1528. Kotzebue (Russian, 1816-17) and Duperrey (1824) are the most celebrated names connected with the discovery and exploration of these islands. There are about thirty coral groups, and excepting the most southern of them, they are seldom visited even by whale ships, from fear both of the reefs and of the inhabitants; and with good reason, for recently one if not two vessels have disappeared there. The population must number between thirty and forty thousand.

The Gilbert, Kingsmill, or Zarawa Islands, are in *South Micronesia*. They comprehend sixteen coral groups. These have been discovered at different times since 1788, but to Duperrey, and to Capt. Hudson of the United States Exploring Expedition, (1841,) we owe our definite knowledge of them. In Capt. Wilkes' Narrative, and in Hale's Report on Ethnology and Philology, will be found most interesting accounts of them. Capt. Hudson estimated the population of twelve of the coral groups at 80,000, which may have been too high. Sixty thousand, for the whole range, cannot be far from right. Vessels engaged in the sperm whale fishery have constant intercourse with these islands, though they seldom anchor. Cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, cocoanut-husk cord, mats, hats, fowls, fresh fish, with a few pigs, a little fire wood, and occasionally a few barrels of water, are all they can furnish. At some of the islands, violence has at different times been attempted on ships, and foreign residents have frequently been killed, yet these things speak of nothing especially ferocious in the people. The inhabitants are closely related to those of the Marshall Islands. An immediate mission to them is earnestly contemplated. Ocean Island, (latitude 50° South, longitude 169° 45' East,) discovered in 1804, though geo-

graphically separated, has even the same dialect with the Kingsmill Islands. It is a coral island, but has an elevation of perhaps two hundred feet, and furnishes perpetual water from extensive caves, which women alone are permitted to draw. Its inhabitants are very mild, and number about one thousand; and as there are no long resident foreigners, it will be a favorable point to initiate a coral island mission, intended to act on all that part of Micronesia east of Ualan. With all its necessary privations and dangers, how tempting a missionary field!

### *Missionary Designs.*

In another communication, which has reference to an immediate extension of missionary operations, Dr. Gulick says: "We have at present no missionary purposes on North Micronesia, (the Ladrone Islands,) it is so undoubtedly closed against us, and the other portions of Micronesia are so much more promising. There remain, therefore, two principal divisions of the islands which interest us in our missionary operations. 1. West Micronesia, or The Caroline Islands. In this region we already have two missionary stations, and will multiply them as rapidly as possible. 2. East and South Micronesia, or The Marshall and Kingsmill Islands. These are all located near together, are of the same physical, coralline character, and are inhabited, so far as we can ascertain, by a people speaking substantially the same language.

This segment of Micronesia is second in importance only to The Caroline Islands, and would be the first, were the "high" islands excluded from the Caroline range. Its population cannot be far from 100,000; which is without doubt a greater number than is sustained on the coral islands of the Caroline Archipelago, and as many perhaps as will be found in the whole of that range. It is much the most compact body of coral islands in Micronesia—not to say the Pacific; being comprehended in a range of 15° of latitude, and 13° of longitude, while the Caroline Islands stretch through 90° of latitude, and 33° of longitude. It is the part of Micronesia we first reach on our voyage from the Sandwich Islands. It is open to us, with scarce a doubt, whenever we choose to enter. Not that there will be no difficulties, privations, and perhaps dangers; but there will be none that need exclude us. Three years

have elapsed since we first entered these seas, and as yet nothing is directly attempted, that we are aware of, for that most interesting, compact, and populous segment of Micronesia. It is now quite time to attempt something."

### *Bonabe, or Ponape.*

The following is Dr. Gulick's account of his own island home. He has resided on Ponape since September, 1852.

Ponape, also called Ascension Island, is perhaps the third in importance of the "high," or basaltic groups, of the Caroline, or West Micronesian Islands. The centre of the island is in latitude 6° 55' North, and longitude 158° 25' East. It may have been first seen by Quirosa in 1595, on his voyage to the Philippines from Santa Cruz, after the abandonment of the unfortunate attempt to settle there. M. de Freycinet supposes the island seen by him to have been Hogoleu, but the description given seems to be that of one large island, with a circumference of thirty leagues, which much better corresponds to Ponape than to Hogoleu, to which M. Duperrey inclines.

Subsequently to Quirosa, the island was no doubt occasionally seen, but not reported. There is a native tradition of a boat's company having landed on the south side of the island, who had such peculiar skins they could only be killed by piercing their eyes. They were probably Spaniards clothed in mail. Several accounts speak of ships having been seen, when they were supposed to be islands rising up out of and subsiding into the sea. Such phenomena were much feared, and while they were in view, people fled from the shores, and the priests drank *ava* for 'the spirits' interposition, until the dreaded objects disappeared. Twenty years ago, there was, in the Matalanin tribe, a figure head that much resembled that of a junk, and the natives told the whites who saw it, that it belonged to a vessel wrecked here, which first brought fowls to the island; and even to this day they give the names of the foreigners who landed from the vessel. One very old chief of the Kiti

tribe, not long since deceased, when but a young man, with more than usual boldness, went on board a passing vessel, and received a china bowl and a copper teapot, which have been seen by an Englishman still resident on the island. A few Spanish silver coins, and a silver crucifix, were some years since discovered in the vaults of the celebrated ruins at Matalanim. A pair of silver dividers was once found in the ruins of an old house at Kiti; and inland from there, a brass cannon was some time since discovered and taken from the island.

Yet Ponape cannot be said to have been discovered till Lutké, of the Russian corvette *La Seniavine*, first saw it, January 2, 1828. He lingered about it three days and then passed to the west, surveying extensively in the Caroline Archipelago. Since that time, the island has been four times visited by national vessels. In 1838, by the *Larne*, Capt. Blake, belonging to Her Britannic Majesty; in 1839, by the *Danaide*, Commander Du Rosamel, a French vessel; in 1845, by the English vessel of war *Hazard*; and in 1851, by the French corvette *Capriceuse*.

The *Albion*, Capt. John Evans, and the *Nimrod*, Capt. White, both whalers from Sidney, anchored at Ron Kiti, November, 1832; and claims have been made for them as the first who actually did so. Since then, the number of visiting vessels may be said to have every year increased, especially since the establishment of the mission, September, 1852. In the shipping season of 1852-3, twenty-one vessels recruited there; in 1853-4, thirty-two; and in 1854-5, forty-two;—thirty-nine American whalers, two English merchantmen, and one British steamer, making the passage from Sidney to China.

Lutké gave the name *Seniavine Islands* to the groups of Ponape, Pakin, Ant, and Natik; but it is perhaps better retained for the first three alone. Pakin and Ant, are two small coral circles belonging to the Ponapeans, the one sit-

uated twenty miles N. W., the other ten miles S. W. from Ponape. Pakin is permanently inhabited by a few individuals of the *Jekoits* tribe, and Ant is claimed, and frequently visited, by the *Kiti* tribe.

The Ponape group consists of several islands surrounded by a reef seventy or eighty miles in circumference. The large island, named Ponape, is about sixty miles in circumference, and 2,858 feet in height, and engrosses nearly the whole inclosed area; while twelve or more basaltic points, slightly detached, form as many little islands, and upon the coral reef itself are more than fifteen "low," coral islets, in every respect similar to those of the purely coralline groups.

The geological character of Ponape is well expressed by the term basaltic, while there is about it an important, but more recent, coralline element. Volcanic, in the technical sense, it is not. The island must once have been a dreary waste of rock, but the processes of decomposition have mellowed large portions of the surface, and thus changes have been wrought full of scientific interest and poetic beauty. Short, rapid streams are numerous, and are still active in forming alluvial deposits round the shores of the whole island, where the coral reef, like a silver plate containing the emerald gem, most conservatively preserves the precious debris, to be a rich source of vegetable wealth. Openings in the outer reef are frequent, by which several excellent harbors are formed.

#### *Scenery—Climate—Productions.*

Ponape is a physical paradise. Except on its northern aspects, where the scattered islands and the bold hills are delightfully picturesque, there is nothing marked about the landscape, yet all is warm with a beauty most serene. Few sights are more fraught with magic romance than that of the coast from an inland elevation. The mainland shore

steps freely, gracefully down, to where ocean ebbs and flows. Between the ever-green shore and the outer reef, many a patch of coral whitens near the surface, though not protruding, save at lowest tide, and attracts the eye to tracing out the winding channels and spreading bays of the deeper blue. Along the outer reef, the foaming line of white shows where hoary ocean casts up, as tributes of love, many a deep-sea gem, and where he is ever surging out his admiration of nature and his anthem to nature's God. Ualan, (Strong's Island,) with her deeply serrated and comparatively unmellowed hills, is a solitary beauty—a romantic, unwedded, unmultiplied one. The islands of Hogoleu are a beauteous, youthful group, bereft of father and of mother. Ponape is a graceful mother queen, resting in state on her ample coral throne, while close about her cluster a family of modest, maiden isles.

The climate, though damp, is one of the most delightful possible under the torrid zone. The mean daily range of the thermometer, is about 7° Fahrenheit. At 7 o'clock in the morning, it usually stands at about 77°; at noon, about 84°; and at 9 o'clock in the evening, about 78°. The months of the northern summer are a degree or two cooler than the months of the winter, owing to the summer's being the rainy season, during which the island is beneath the cloud-zone which constantly hovers near the equator. The trade winds prevail during the winter and spring months. The extreme range of the thermometer noticed during the last three years has been 17°; the minimum 72°, the maximum 89°.

This island sustains a most luxuriant vegetation, from its very summits quite into the ocean, where mangrove swamps flourish to perfection, as on the coasts of West Africa and the West India islands. So dense is the vegetation, and so scattered the population, that but for an occasional moving canoe, or a wind-

ing smoke, a passing vessel could scarcely tell whether it were at all inhabited. The people are lost in the overhanging forests and shrubbery. The most important indigenous vegetable productions are the bread-fruit, banana, (some kinds of which yield Manilla hemp,) yam, cocoanut, taro, sugar-cane, ava, (here called jökö, the piper methysticum,) arrowroot, sassafras, sago, (used for thatching, not for food,) wild orange, and mango; with a great variety and inexhaustible quantity of timber woods. The most important exotic productions already introduced, are the paw-paw, pine-apple, tobacco, citron-lemon, red pepper, sweet potato, water-melon, pumpkin, orange, coffee, tamarind, and guava.

The most important native animals are dogs, fowls, (though these are said to have been introduced by a vessel wrecked about the first of this century,) a so-called pigeon, with about twenty other varieties of birds, some of which are very numerous and fill the air with life; and bats, lizards, centipeds, scorpions, ants, with rats innumerable. Of introduced animals, there are fowls, dogs, pigs, and cattle.

#### *Language—Population.*

Several scientific explorers have questioned the relation of the Polynesian islanders to the Malay race; but William Humboldt, taking the Zagala language of the Philippine Islands as his standard of comparison, has established the common belief to the satisfaction of the ablest. Le Gobien, a Roman Catholic missionary, familiar with the Zagala, and the tongues of the West Caroline Islands, long since asserted that these languages had abundant relations. We are already sufficiently informed to know that the language of Ponape, as was to be expected, bears decided affinities to the tongues of islands to the West, and that it has many of the words and grammatical peculiarities of the Polynesian tongues. Yet these relationships are not so strong but that Polynesians find it

difficult both to pronounce the sounds and to learn the grammar of this dialect; and the natives of most Micronesian islands are not understood on their first arrival here. Several traditions, already learned on this island, show some knowledge of islands to the West.

The population of Ponape since the desolation by small-pox in 1854, is supposed to be not far from five thousand, and is divided into five tribes. The Kiti and Matalanim tribes possess each about two-sevenths of the coast, while Wanega, Nut, and Jekoits possess each not far from a seventh. Kiti, on the southern shore, has a population of something more than a thousand, and is about equal to Matalanim, which lies on the eastern shore. These two tribes possess nearly all the fine land of the island. Wanega, on the north-east, and Jekoits, on the north-west, may perhaps each number a thousand; while Nut, between them, numbers but two or three hundred. The islands of Takaiu, Tabak, and the two Mants, belong to Wanega; while Param, Lungur, and Portik, belong to Nut; but it is true of them all, that the ties are comparatively weak which bind their chiefs in feudal relations to those of the mainland.

#### *Missionary Stations.*

Mr. Sturges is located in the Kiti tribe, in the south-west part of the island, on the east bank, near the mouth of the Ron Kiti river. This is a beautiful stream (navigable for boats only about one quarter of a mile) one bank of which is lined by gracefully waving cocoanut trees, and the other by overhanging mangrove of various kinds. At the head of navigation on the Ron Kiti stands perhaps the finest feast-house of the island. It has for several months been made to subserve the worship of the King of kings, and Lord of lords. How pleasant the omen! The second missionary station is on the east side, situated on a small island in the Matalanim harbor, and is occupied by Dr. Gulick. About a

mile from it are the celebrated "ruins," which cover many acres, and which are built of basalt prisms found in great abundance on the north of the island. These must have been the workmanship of a rude but powerful and numerous people, and there is but little reason to doubt that they were the remote ancestors of the present inhabitants. The people have many traditions and myths connected with them, attributing them to "the spirits," the greater number of whom it is well known are but deceased ancestors. To this day, at stated seasons, they worship at several places in these ruins; and till within twenty or thirty years, this was the burial place of their highest chiefs, which sufficiently accounts for the worship there paid. The whole island is more or less covered with structures of a similar character, though none are so extensive or so sacred as these. Many of them are tombs, without a doubt. Ponape is a moral Sodom.

"Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

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### *Ceylon Mission.*

MANEPIY.

LETTER FROM MR. MEIGS, OCTOBER 2,  
1856.

THIS letter was written on the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Meigs's landing in Jaffna, and very naturally commences with some reminiscences of the past.

Just forty years ago this day I first landed in this province. We were then most kindly received by our good friends Mr. and Mrs. Mooyart, who are still living, though now in England. Their house was then the home of all missionaries on their first arrival in Jaffna, and their kindness is remembered with gratitude. What changes have I witnessed during forty years! Very few of all that generation are alive now; most of them have been called to their final account. By the faithful preaching of the gospel, multitudes have been made acquainted

with the plan of salvation; and many, we have reason to believe, have found the strait and narrow path. Christian education has been very generally diffused, and many Christian churches established. The temporal changes in the Province are also very great, but on these I need not dwell.

The missionaries have been, for some years past, "called to say much of the judgments of God upon the people, by cholera, small-pox, and famine." Mr. Meigs now says, "Health has generally prevailed in the Province through the past year, and there is a fair prospect also that the sufferings of the people from scarcity will be relieved. Seasonable rains have fallen, and we may hope that the next harvest will be abundant." In regard to present missionary labors, Mr. Meigs speaks, specially, of efforts to do good in the villages.

#### *Preaching the Gospel.*

In order, as far as possible, to increase the interest in the villages, and to induce the people to attend our preaching services more regularly, I have enlarged the preaching bungalows in Kattuda, Anicotta, and Navalv. Besides evening meetings during the time of the moon, my native assistant held a service at each of these places every Sabbath afternoon, attended by the school, by the church members in these villages, and by some of the people. The evening meetings are usually very well attended, and the people are attentive to the word preached. We labor in hope that the seed thus sown will take root, and bring forth fruit.

On the 11th of May Mr. Webb, from the Madura mission, spent the Sabbath at Manepy, and preached in the church in the morning. As we had just finished the new preaching bungalow in Kattuda, I took this opportunity to invite Messrs. Spaulding and Webb to attend the meeting there with me in the evening. The new bungalow is quite commodious, and our audience was large and very attentive. There could not have been less than two hundred adults present. Many sat on mats spread in front of the

building, as there was not room for so many inside. For about two hours they listened with great attention to the solemn and earnest preaching of the gospel. Mr. Webb expressed great pleasure and some surprise at the intelligent and respectable appearance of the audience, who were nearly all of high caste. Our audiences at this place are usually large and attentive. When will the truth be set home with divine power upon their hearts, so that we may witness a pentecostal season in these villages? When will they forsake their sins, and turn unto the Lord? Though they hear attentively, they seem firmly bound together by the chains of sin and Satan. They are afraid of each other, and dare not bear the cross of Christ openly before the world.

On the 15th of May, our public communion season was held at Panditeripo. It was a season of much interest. Mr. Webb preached the sermon, and our native brother Cornelius, of Caradive, administered the wine at the table. At our afternoon meeting Mr. and Mrs. Webb presented their infant for baptism, which greatly increased the interest of the occasion. They expressed a wish to have it baptized by the oldest missionary of the Board now in the foreign field.

#### *Union Bible Meetings—Tract Distribution.*

During this dry season, a series of evening meetings has been held in many places in connection with the Bible Society. These meetings have been attended by all the missionaries in the Province. The object has been to recommend the Bible to the people, and by well prepared addresses to lay before them the proofs of its divine origin, and to urge them to an attentive and prayerful perusal of it. Large meetings were held in Jaffna, Nellore, Oodooville, Batticotta, Atchuvally, Point Pedro, Chavagacherry, Moo-gamaly and Valvuttytury. As the audiences were large and attentive, we have

reason to believe that good has been done to the cause. These meetings furnished an excellent opportunity to show the people that all the missionaries are united in their efforts to do them good.

Considerable interest has also been excited by the distribution, all over the Province, of a series of short monthly tracts on various important and appropriate subjects. These are extensively read by the people. The tract on the festival of Canter Swamy has been the occasion of calling out Aromagom, of Wannarponny, who has published a tract against the brahmins, and the popular system of idolatry as taught and practiced by them. He attacks them with great severity and clearly exposes the evils of their system, thus taking revenge upon the brahmins whom he dislikes, though he has no friendship for Christianity.

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### Ahmednuggur Mission.—India.

LETTER FROM MR. BALLANTINE, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

#### *Desire of a native convert to preach the Gospel.*

MR. BALLANTINE writes very briefly, sending the following letter addressed to him by one of their recent converts, dated October 13. He says respecting the writer: "He has now a good situation in the government English school, on a salary of fifteen rupees per month; was offered, a few months ago, the situation of teacher in another place, on a salary of fifty rupees; and had the prospect of obtaining still higher situations, with greatly increased pay, in the department of education under government. But he prefers the work of preaching the gospel with the small pay the mission can give, and the opposition and contempt of former friends, for the sake of doing good to his fellow men and promoting the glory of his Redeemer."

*Rev. Sir,*—When, by means of what education I have received, my mind was enlightened, and my belief in Hindooism, the religion of my ancestors, shaken to its very foundation, I, in company with

some of my friends similarly disposed, engaged in the search of truth. But unfortunately, depending as I was wholly upon the help of that insufficient guide, reason, my inquiry was misdirected, and the consequence was, that I came to the fatal conclusion that none of the existing religions was from God, and that there was no necessity of there being such a one: in fact, I became what is commonly called a deist.

I considered deism to be, not only better, but also far more consonant to reason, than all other systems of opinion. I pitied the millions of my fellow countrymen around me, groaning under the iron yoke of ignorance and superstition. I viewed Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees, Jews, and Christians, as alike exposed to the wrath of the Almighty. I therefore felt it my duty to contribute, as much as in me lay, to their reformation, by endeavoring to convert them to deism. Accordingly I did much in the way of spreading my opinions, and not without success.

A few years' experience taught me that deism could improve nobody. I then compared the effects which each one of the different religions had produced upon the nations that follow it. I found that no religion had done so much for any nation as Christianity had done for most of the nations of Europe, for the United States of America, and recently for the Sandwich Islands; which latter, but some forty years ago, were in the lowest state of degradation. It therefore seemed to me that the propagation of the Christian religion, so far as its civilizing influence was concerned, was of the utmost importance, although it inculcated doctrines which I was then very loth to receive.

Afterwards, when I was fully convinced that Christianity was the only true religion, and that through Jesus Christ alone man could obtain his salvation, I thought it my duty to embrace it, and engage in the work of preaching the gospel to my benighted countrymen. I

then resolved, that if God would graciously receive me into the pale of his church, I would dedicate my life to his service.

Ever since my baptism (9th of June last), I have been earnestly wishing to satisfy this my long cherished desire. And, as my present berth occupies so much of my time that, so long as I hold it, I can neither prosecute the studies necessary to qualify a person to be a preacher of the gospel, nor go about to tell the people of the Savior of the world, I would have resigned it long ago, had it not been for the advice of my Christian brethren to continue in it for a few months.

I now deem it expedient to resign it; not because I dislike it, nor because my superior is displeased with me, nor because I have no prospects of promotion; but because I wish to seek a situation which will enable me to go through the requisite studies. Such a situation is nowhere to be found but under the mission. On consulting my Christian brethren, I was told that our mission is in great need of many such candidates, and that, if I should apply, I would surely get employment whereby all the desires of my heart could be satisfied.

I consider the preaching of the Word of God to be so infinitely more honorable, more benevolent, and more momentous, than any other work or calling, that I feel it a duty which I owe to my Creator and to my country to sacrifice, for its sake, high salaries, respect among our fellow men, and other worldly advantages that are so much hankered after; to meet with disrespect and persecution which are, in a land like India, its sure concomitants; to be content with what the mission thinks proper to pay me; and to spend my whole life in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation to my countrymen.

For all these reasons, I take the liberty to request you to receive me into the service of the mission, and to teach me the preparatory branches of study.

Hoping you will have the goodness to reply to this at your earliest convenience, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient and  
humble servant,

SHAHOO DAJEE KOONKRAY.

Nestorian Mission.—Persia.

OROOMIAH.

LETTER FROM MR. STODDARD, SEPTEMBER 23, 1856.

IN this letter, Mr. Stoddard presents a view of the condition and prospects of the mission which will be read with interest. Though without official protection they have been kept in safety, though annoyed by enemies their work has not been greatly hindered, and though without such special manifestations of the power of the Holy Spirit as they have many times been permitted to witness, there is pleasing evidence that their labors are not in vain in the Lord.

#### *General Prosperity.*

We have now been for six months in this remote land without any political protection and at the mercy of this hostile government, in consequence of the withdrawal from Persia of the English Ambassador; though it should be gratefully mentioned that Mr. Khanikoff, the Russian Consul at Tabreez, has several times aided us unofficially, and, as we believe, with hearty good will. We have also been subjected to frequent annoyances from Asker Khan, the Governor of the Nestorians and inspector general of the Nestorian mission, as well as from the Mohammedan nobles of Oroomiah, who would rejoice to do us all the mischief in their power, and to see our light go out in darkness. Yet there was perhaps never a time when, on the whole, our work presented a more cheering aspect than now. Those who have charge of the seminaries are every year acquiring that experience which enables them to lay out their strength to the best advantage. Several important text-books have been prepared for the

pupils, which relieve us in a measure from the severe and often unproductive labor of oral teaching. The native assistants have become so familiar with the course of study, that they are able to teach very successfully some of those branches which formerly devolved upon us. The seminaries, too, are more appreciated by the more intelligent among the people, who earnestly desire an education in them for their sons and daughters.

#### *Village Schools—Native Preachers.*

The village schools, being scattered widely over the plain, and presenting in consequence many vulnerable points to our enemies, have suffered more the last year or two, from our want of efficient protection, than the seminaries, which are conducted on our own premises. In a few instances, the masters of the villages were able last winter to intimidate the people and prevent them from sending their children. In some cases they succeeded in annoying and rendering uncomfortable the situation of the teachers. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general cause of education is on the advance. The teachers of the village schools, who have many of them been educated in the seminaries, are altogether superior as a class to what they were a few years ago; and thus not only is the standard of instruction in these schools raised, but more religious influence is exerted over the pupils. Middle aged persons, and heads of families, are also learning to read more than formerly in our Sabbath schools, and with a very happy effect on the general cause.

There was never, probably, a year of our mission history, when more people were brought within the sound of the gospel, or were stated attendants on preaching. Beside our somewhat numerous corps of preachers, dispersed in different villages, who instruct the people on the Sabbath and during the week, in companies varying from five or ten to fifty or a hundred, and even more, the pu-

pils of our seminaries, who spend the summer months at their homes, do much, it is believed, to scatter the good seed of the word. We have also kept two faithful native evangelists constantly at work this summer, who have scoured the plain in every direction, visited some sixty or seventy villages, and carried the bread of life, so to speak, to every man's door.

#### *Monthly Concerts—Communion Seasons.*

The statements here made respecting the monthly concerts are richly suggestive. When will Christians in the United States learn thus to prize and improve the "first Monday," or the first Sabbath of the month.

Our monthly concerts are becoming more and more important occasions, especially those held on our premises. Many scores of the pious natives look forward to the privilege of attending them from month to month with much interest. In order that we may devote the whole of Monday to the natives, we have adopted the plan at Seir of having our English concert on Sabbath evening. Early Monday morning some of our friends arrive from the nearer villages, and others are continually dropping in during the forenoon. At about the dinner hour, nearly all are assembled. We occupy considerable time with them in private, or in little companies, each one attending to the helpers under his care, in hearing the monthly reports of their labors and trials, their hopes and fears, and intermingling the reports with religious conversation and prayer. About three o'clock we assemble with one accord in one place, and spend an hour or two in public religious exercises. In the evening also a similar meeting is held. The natives not only speak freely and with much animation on these occasions, but often occupy nearly the whole time, leaving the brother who has charge of the meeting little to do. It very often happens also, that, after we have been together two hours, there are several who feel that they want to be heard, if but for a few moments, and we thus are

tempted to protract the exercises still further. These monthly occasions I have enjoyed exceedingly during the spring and summer, and have come to look on the "first Monday" as the great day of the month.

Our sacramental occasions, when we invite pious Nestorians to sit with us at the table of the Lord, are doing much to bind the natives together in Christian love, and to make them more aggressive and efficient in their efforts for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom here. On the whole, we have much comfort in these professed followers of the Redeemer. Though weak, and often inconsistent, we think we clearly discern in them the image of Christ, and rejoice to believe that they are growing in grace and ripening for the heavenly inheritance.

#### *Longings for the Spirit.*

But, while there is so much to encourage us in our work, we need exceedingly a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit, far exceeding any thing we have yet seen, on our entire field. So long as this is withheld, we cannot truly be said to prosper. We earnestly desire to see the time, when the many thousands who are now enlightened, and understand, intellectually, the way of salvation, shall be pricked in their hearts, and inquire with deep emotion what they must do to be saved. We long to see, not scores and hundreds only, but great multitudes of these Nestorians sitting at the Redeemer's feet. We long to have the whole people rise as one man, and testify, by their holy and prayerful lives, to the reality and power of the gospel. We long to see, before we slumber in the dust, the cause of our Savior making great advances among the millions of Mohammedan Persia, the light of the moon here becoming as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun sevenfold. O for more zeal, humility, prayerfulness and devotion. O for an earnest and constant remembrance of our work at the

throne of grace by all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

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#### *Assyria Mission.—Turkey.*

##### *MOSUL.*

LETTER FROM MR. MARSH, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

THIS letter was dated at the kiosk, near Diarbekir, and relates mainly to that part of the work of the mission which centres in Jezireh, and pertains to the Nestorians of Bootan and the Jacobites of Jebel Tour. The missionaries had hoped to spend the summer nearer that field, at Mardin; "but reports of the burning alive of the English agent at Marash, with his wife and child, had inflamed the Moslem mind to frenzy in those wild parts, troubles at Mardin had led to the displacement of the Pasha there, and a local Koordish rebellion was under way, which afterwards led to the burning of a village and the killing of ten rebels." Mr. Holmes, the English Consul, urged them so strongly to delay their journey that they could not well refuse while looking to him for the protection so much needed at the outset of a work among unscrupulous enemies. After this delay, they could not secure a suitable residence for so few months without extravagant payments, and no better course remained than to spend the summer at the kiosk.

For political reasons, some sixty houses at Azakh have become Protestants. Among these the brethren have desired to do good. Mr. Marsh writes: "Jeremiah first labored among them. Next Meekha spent a month there, and was exceedingly interested in his opportunities to declare the whole counsel of God. Afterwards we sent Elias, a young man who has received some instruction in theology from Mr. Williams, and is a member of the Mosul church, to act in the double capacity of teacher for the school and informal preacher. He still remains, his conduct giving gratifying evidence of the soundness of his experience."

It was also determined "to place Koz Mechiel at Jezireh, as a temporary agent of the English Consul, to inquire definitely into the state of the Christians in those parts, and when he was obliged by sickness in his family to return to Mosul, Yakob, another member of the Mosul church, was sent." "He was very near being shot there by a party of Bashi Bozooks, who drew their weapons upon him, instigated by malicious falsehoods of

Jacobite enemies." After various efforts to secure redress and safety, in which "the English Consul was prompt and kind in affording aid," Mr. Marsh says, "Yakob was ready to return when he was taken sick, lingered a week in his sister's house, and then we followed him sadly to the grave. Providence seemed to frown upon our plans for Jezireh. It seemed my duty, although my brethren here thought it running great risk to health, to go in person. I left here August 25, and arrived again September 9."

On the journey Mr. Marsh saw and heard much to interest him. Extracts only from his narrative can be given.

#### *Convent of Deir A'mer.*

Thursday, August 23, passed *Kefferbe*, a large Jacobite village near the convent of Deir A'mer. We took our noon rest at the convent. A stupid monk vegetates here, the very one, probably, described by Mr. Williams a few years since. A keen, intelligent young deacon is ambitious to make the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. I tried to direct him to the New Jerusalem, and in place of the customary present for hospitality at parting, gave him a copy of the Gospel. My heart yearned to see that young man a preacher of Christ.

At my request he showed me the stone fabled to have been brought by an angel, and also began a long myth about an arch of this convent falling upon the princess of Egypt as she was entering a forbidden portal; but desisted, with a smile, answering my incredulous look.

Without resort to fable, there is much to excite thought. Those massive blocks of masonry have stood over twelve hundred years. Erected by Greek Byzantine emperors, its Greek inscriptions are now a dead language, and also its later Syriac inscriptions. Its tessellated pavement, and gilt glass-work wrought in mosaic, existed before King Alfred began English history. Its roof was newly tiled, each tile stamped with a date, four hundred years ago; that is, before Columbus found the New World. Its walls are as old as the papacy, and date back to Mohammed's flight. A

Syriac inscription tells us that Tamourlane (Timour Seng) plundered this convent A. D. 1400. I measured the chapel, sixty-four and a half feet long, with a width of thirty-five and a half feet, spanned by a single arch. The reading desk, a single stone, (now cracked,) is eleven feet by four and a half. Once, this was the centre of the Syrian church, extending to India and Africa. Now, Koords are more numerous than Christians within its walls, and a Koord rules the whole.

#### *The Rebel Chief Yezdeenshir—Atrocities.*

Our rugged route led over mountain precipices, and our guides pointed to the localities of atrocious murders. 'Those stones cover a waylaid soldier.' 'In that glen they fell upon the Jew.'

Thursday night we reached *Bassabrena*, another Jacobite village of some two hundred and fifty houses. A Koordish woman had just been shot in the vineyards, by two Koords, her townsmen. Two balls had passed through her. I went to see her lying, as they thought, in death's agonies. Her clan had just come, each with his long gun, swearing vengeance through clenched teeth. They carried her home on a rude litter. A village quarrel led them to drive the two murderers forth, and to seize their property and ruin their vineyards. The outlaws had prowled about, living in woods, dens, or caves, and before killing this woman, had murdered four of the villagers. Yet here is a little Turkish garrison, only good at oppressing, worthless to quench village blood feuds.

Here the monk Abdullah was murdered by Yezdeenshir. I was in the house of the Kihya (village chief) whose son Gulawe, a boy of twelve, was taken prisoner to Jezireh, and in Yezdeenshir's presence was shot like a dog, at the bridge by the Tigris, and tossed into the stream, while the bullets of the Koords rained at his body as it floated away. Bishop Mar Aho, of the convent Mar Malchi, had a valuable mare. Yezdeen-

shir seized his father, Koz Gorea, and demanded the mare as ransom. Being refused, he served the priest as he had the boy, and tossed him half dead into the Tigris, a mark for his sharpshooters. At a distance these events may not stir the blood, but on the spot they have a terrible significance; as I felt in Mosul while talking with Yezdeenshir, as I felt more while talking with the mother of the murdered boy, and hardly less while I supped upon a starlit roof at Azakh, with Yezdeenshir's subaltern, still at large. We feasted together upon meats, grapes, figs and melons, and I told him that Yezdeenshir's fighting the Sultan was like a man with ophthalmia staring at the sun. I could not help remonstrating with even that man for calling us infidels, and telling him something of the way of life.

*Azakh—Yono the Protestant Kihya.*

The character of the nominal Christians, and even of those who "for political reasons" call themselves Protestants, it will be seen, is hardly better than that of the Koords.

Friday, August 29. Passed Middo, a large Jacobite village, now threatened by a body of five armed Koordish villages. At noon, Elias and the Protestants welcomed me to *Azakh*. All these villages are "Christian" in name only. They cheat and oppress each other. Lately in Azakh, a fight occurred between two armed parties and a man was killed. The murderers fled to surrounding villages and their houses were plundered. Papal agents induced them to return, paid their losses in part, made them a papal sect of twelve houses, and protected them from vengeance. They would now become Jacobites again if the money could be refunded to the papists. Elias, who is disinterested, has known some of the Protestants oppressed by their own Kihya, Yono; but still their general condition is much improved.

Azakh was obliged to ally with Yezdeenshir, which saved life, but cost every dignitary large sums and every house

was plundered. Now that troops are few, they are numerous and fierce enough to defy much oppression. Turkish officials must walk circumspectly to avoid murder; and they utterly refuse the tobacco tax, as do the large Koordish villages.

Yono, the Protestant Kihya, is a specimen of an Azakhle. At a neighboring village, he recently remonstrated with a Turk, for gross oppression. The Turk drew his sword and fell upon him; but he, with one or two attendants, gave the Turk such a beating that he begged for life. The council at Jezireh repeatedly sent for Yono, but he declined going, and they dare not attempt to take him by force. They scarcely stir out without arms. I met at Azakh, Ahmet Effendi, of Mardin, farming tythes, and he saw fit to give Yono a rich silk dress to smooth his way. My heart ached at the strange mixture of wild daring, fawning upon the great, and oppression of the poor, which form the character of this people. Yono would have cheated the orphans of Yakob out of a gun left in his charge, first asserting that Yakob had given it to him, next that his brother had carried it off, and finally producing it, begging me to give it to him.

*Jacobites of Jebel Tour.*

I endeavor to give you a faithful picture of these "*Christians*," even the mass of those who for political reasons have become Protestant, that you may know how to pray and act discriminately. "They have altogether gone astray." With every breath they profane God's name. (A slight reform has begun among the Protestants as they agree to strike the swearer upon each oath, and some children are especially zealous for the new fashion.) They lie, and drink in lies like water. Amazing judgment from God that liars believe liars! They cheat, they quarrel, they envy, they lust, they are idle, careless to hear or study, they love darkness rather than light, they are captives to sin and freely de-

clare their impotence to amend. They are not ashamed, neither can they blush. They are conscience-seared, thrice dead, plucked up by the roots, dead in trespasses and sin. These words have terrible meaning. They see not, hear not, feel not. They are absolutely *dead*. God alone can raise them.

The gospel has rung in their ears six months and more; and I know of *one* intellectually zealous, not yet a Protestant, and of one who may possibly be born again. Elias is faithful, and they think him a saint, and are generally persuaded that the truth is with us. They may go back, but it is hardly probable. They may possibly become papists, but we hope not. I could hold no regular service among them; could only talk freely, with many interruptions, with good attention at times, and pray with them. The efforts, until a place of worship is secured, must be irregular.

#### *Ishak of Bootan—Converts.*

Mr. Marsh left Azakh September 1, for Jezireh, where he was detained three days by illness of himself and his servant. Here he saw and consulted with Ishak of Bootan, who, at the request of a former Protestant teacher, Eshaiah, was sent to Ooroomiah a few years since, where for two years he studied in the seminary, and was hopefully converted. He had returned and taken the place of Eshaiah as teacher in his native village, where he seemed to be making himself truly useful. Mr. Marsh writes:

His uncle, the priest, had driven off Eshaiah and now strove to drive him away. This man, *Priest Gabriel*, deserves description. His great employment is that of a sorcerer, writing charms for Nestorians, Koords, Jacobites, Syrians, and Chaldeans; among all which classes many think he can make any woman love any man, or make a barren woman fruitful, or protect stray cattle, sheep or donkeys, by shutting the mouths of wild animals. He professes power to do many other works of the devil, and although well aware of the sin of his course, finds his trade too lu-

crative to be abandoned. He is a small, keen eyed, rugged old man, aware that Satan employs him, and consequently malignantly bitter against the truth, always ready with a smile and a stab.

Ishak is a thorn in his uncle's side. God protects him and blesses his labors. There are now six whom he regards as true Christians. Of these four are readers, young men, anxious to study half the year and be evangelists the rest. Two are unable to read. One of the latter, in Beder Khan Bey's time, was taken by the present rebel Yezdeenshir, who determined to make him break his fast. In the attempt he knocked in two of the old man's teeth, but failed. Now the old man says God's word is stronger than Yezdeenshir, for that could make him eat meat. To avoid prejudice, however, Ishak and the rest observe the fasts, while contending that fasting from meat is not binding. Both Shemmas Asea and myself, were very favorably impressed with the appearance of those we saw. The seed has apparently fallen into good ground. Ishak can now speak and write a little in Arabic. His labors are in Fellahe (modern Syriac). Again and again I thank God that he put it into my heart to listen to Eshaiah's request and send that boy to Ooroomiah. Ishak now wishes me to send his brother. Although this brother is a reader, intellectually convinced of the truth, yet, contrary to the common tendency, Ishak does not regard him as renewed. This gives me more hope as to the soundness of his judgment with regard to the six whom he regards as converts. Koz Mechiel, who speaks their language, also regards them as true Christians.

#### *The Papists—The Turkish Government.*

As might be imagined, Priest Gabriel does not enjoy this work of grace alongside of his sorcery. He is using every effort to have his nephew banished. The papal Bishop of Jezireh recently visited that convent, and the Priest promises to become papist when he can persuade

other villages, and the majority of his own village, to go with him. As they walked together, a lad overheard the bishop ask the priest, "Has he not a vineyard, that you might oppress him, and drive him off?" The priest and bishop are yet foiled. That same bishop was instrumental in securing the murderers of Azahk by money, and now tempts the poor Nestorians by offering to lend them money if they will become papists. I saw one young man who in his distress had refused such a bribe. At Monsooriah, lately, one Nestorian "broke the head" of another, and the papists induced him to become papist to escape the consequences, and then had the innocent man put into prison. It is strange that this little handful of Nestorians in Bootan have held out so long. If they can make a single man papist, of any prominence in a Nestorian village, they make him Kihya. This is now the case at Monsooriah and Naherwan.

Such cases have led Jacobites and Nestorians to urge our interference, but we have put them off, not wishing to get entangled in civil matters. The movement ought to be sustained by missionaries at Mardin. Will the churches refuse them? How long, O Lord, How long! At Jezireh I waited upon the acting governor and he promised all I asked. But a Protestant agent must be placed in Jezireh if we mean to accomplish half that is desirable.

\* \* Did I not think that the public mind was drifting slowly and surely back from a delusive confidence in the "Reform Government" of Turkey, to the true conception of the Turks as only "Architects of Ruin," I would take pains to bring additional evidence of Moslem bigotry and misrule. Unless fear of the Christian powers prevent, Christians will suffer more than in past years, as in fact they are now doing in the interior.

#### *Encouragement at Mosul.*

We propose to start for Mosul, about October 1, and if we arrive safely

I shall hope to give some account of things there. I may mention now, that under Mr. Rassam's auspices, a French monk lately became Protestant there and left for India. At Feliskof, (six hours from Mosul,) eleven houses have become Protestant; and the work at Mosul appears as favorably as could be expected after so long an absence of missionaries. May we not well ask the churches to increase their thanksgivings and their requests.

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#### *Armenian Mission.—Turkey.*

##### *ARABKIR.*

LETTER FROM MR. RICHARDSON, OCTOBER 24, 1856.

MR. RICHARDSON, "in the midst of interesting and pressing missionary labors," communicates a few items to serve as illustrations of what the Lord is doing in the region around Arabkir. He had been visiting some of the out-stations, and speaks of some of the things which he had seen and heard.

#### *Prospects at Divrik.*

The first Sabbath of this month I spent at Divrik, a city twelve hours to the north-west. Here I found a Protestant community and a little church under the charge of a native helper. A teacher is also employed, who is instructing about twenty pupils, and a colporter, who visits the neighboring villages, reading and preaching the Word according to his ability, and disposing of books as they are demanded. On the Sabbath, a congregation of about forty assembled, morning and evening, in the little room used as a chapel and school-room. In the afternoon, after a sermon, three children were baptized, and the Lord's supper was administered to the little body of communicants. One person had been proposed for church membership, but his religious knowledge and experience not seeming altogether satisfactory, he was advised to betake himself to the word of God and prayer, and wait until a future occasion. The work in Divrik appears

to be of a very hopeful character. None are Protestants but those who have become so from a conviction of the truth. Indeed none attend the meetings, or openly visit the families of our friends, except those who have made up their minds to incur the odium of being called "*Prote.*" These Divrik Protestants are all very poor—which is true indeed of all the Armenians of the place, while the Turks exhibit quite an air of wealth—but we trust some of them are rich in faith. They are all united in love and fellowship, and it is especially encouraging that the women, as well as the men, have embraced the truth and attend the meetings. I was told that there was not an instance where the wife did not go with her husband in this thing. We trust that a genuine evangelical work has been commenced in that city, which, with the blessing of God, will continue to go forward. Divrik, being in the Sivas pashalik, will, after this year, be connected with that station.

#### *Kemakh and Erzengan.*

Our native helpers at Agn (Egin) have recently made a tour to Kemakh and Erzengan. At Kemakh they spent a week. At first they put up at a coffee-shop, but after two days they were invited to lodge with one Harootoon, a copper-smith, whose heart God had opened to receive the truth. Harootoon was the possessor of a New Testament which he had obtained of our helper Boanerges, on a former visit. He now purchased a Bible and hymn-book in addition. Arakeal, and Minas the silver-smith, also purchased books. The former, who previously had a New Testament, took a concordance. The priest of the place made no opposition to our brethren, so that the people came in freely to see and converse with them. However, a priest at a neighboring monastery having heard of their presence, instigated the wife of Harootoon, who was absent from home at their vineyard, to return and drive the dangerous guests from her house; and

after the departure of our friends to Erzengan, this priest, as they learned on their return, came to the people and told them that it was not lawful for their nation to read these books, and that if they did so they would be accursed. He succeeded in getting the books away from all save Harootoon (Resurrection), the copper-smith, and Arakial (Apostle), who, being bold men and loving the truth, refused to give up their books, either on account of threats or promises, asserting that a thousand piasters would not tempt them to give them up. Kemakh is a small city, the residence of a Beg, which itself has but a small Armenian population, but there are Armenian villages in the neighborhood. We hope to send them a teacher and preacher soon.

At Erzengan, also, our brethren spent a week. Stopping at a coffee-shop, quite a number called upon them and received them gladly. But as soon as their coming was noised abroad, the chief priest of the place pronounced an anathema against all who should hear them and receive their books. For this cause, and from fear of a rich Armenian, a great oppressor and blasphemer of all good, the people were deterred from having any further intercourse with them. We are assured, however, that there are many friends of the truth in Erzengan, who would reveal themselves if a missionary would come and reside among them.

#### *Incident at Malatia.*

The native brother at Malatia reports some encouraging facts from that city; among them the following. He had sold a Bible to a man friendly to the truth. A priest heard of it, went to the man, took away his Bible, and tore it in pieces. Our brother, who is as bold as a lion, when he heard of the circumstance, went immediately to the Moodir (governor) and informed him of what the priest had done. The Moodir called him and asked him why he had torn up the Bible which this man had sold! He evaded the question by saying that he knew nothing about

this man. The Moodir repeated his question and received the same reply. At length the Moodir pressing the matter, the priest said, "This fellow has come here to deceive my people by inducing them to buy his books." The Moodir answered him, "These people are not your people, they are the Sultan's people; and now if I ever hear of your tearing any more Bibles in pieces, I shall tear your head in pieces." He then made the priest pay for the book he had destroyed and dismissed him.

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## Africa.

### LETTER FROM MR. PRESTON.

#### *Obstacles in the way of Reaching the Interior.*

THE statements below, from a letter of Rev. I. M. Preston, of the Gaboon mission, to a friend at Andover, are important as bearing upon questions of great interest in connection with missionary operations in Western Africa. The difficulties here alluded to are by no means the only or the most serious difficulties which must there be met. The faith and patience, not of missionaries only, but of the churches, may yet be long and sorely tried before Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God. Yet Africa is a part of the inheritance given by sure promise to Christ, and it shall be his. The missionaries do not faint, and shall the churches do so? Mr. Walker writes, October 14, 1856: "I know not what may have been written or published of a discouraging nature in regard to this climate and mission. I have no time to discuss the subject, but will simply say that I see nothing more discouraging now than I did ten years ago. I see nothing new in the climate or the people. I feel no more like fainting now than I did in 1846. The people are wicked, but they were so then, and so were the native and other members of the church. We have not seen all the fruit from the seed sown which we desire to see, but as to any cause for discouragement now, more than at any other period in the history of our mission, I do not find it."

Mr. Adams, it will be remembered, just before his death, expressed the most assured confidence that 'glorious things were in reserve for that mission.' The cheerful courage and hope of Mr. Bushnell also, are indicated in a letter recently received. So it is

with others; and so it has ever been with the missionary band at the Gaboon. Their "labor of love and patience of hope" will be had in remembrance before God, and should lead Christians at home to hope and labor and pray with and for them. Well do they say, "We do need your prayers."

#### *No Help from Caravans or Traders.*

The experience of Messrs. Adams, Herrick and Preston (see *Missionary Herald* passim) among the Bakëlè and Pangwe people, throws much light on the state of society in this part of West Africa, and affords another answer to the question, Why are the missionaries so long in reaching the highlands, which have been in sight more than ten years, and about which so much has been written as a health station? Many, no doubt, ask why the missionaries in West Africa do not travel as they do in South and East Africa, and as explorers do in North Africa. They forget that missionaries went to South Africa more than a hundred years ago; that for more than fifty years South Africa has been an English colony; that the natives are accustomed to foreigners and to driving their bullock wagons, and that the country is quite open, and affords many facilities for such travel.

In East Africa also, trade is carried on with the interior by means of caravans, if not in such style as in the North, yet so large that, with the protection of the Imaum of Muscat, they are seldom exposed to the plundering habits of the natives. Besides this, individual native kings, or head men, have much and wide influence, and being on friendly terms with the Imaum, restrain their people. In North-Eastern Africa, the age of the caravan trade is counted by thousands of years, and a single caravan is an army invincible by any native force.

In Western Africa none of these conditions exist. It is true the Gaboon river and its tributaries extend into the interior about one hundred miles; but it is equally true that probably not a single individual living at its mouth ever reached

the head of navigation. Away from the river the traveler is everywhere met by an almost impenetrable jungle, through which the natives keep open narrow foot-paths from town to town, only by continual hacking. With no roads, no beasts of burden, and no caravans of men even, it follows that travel is exceedingly limited.

Trade is the only object for which a man leaves his home. The Mpongwe, living on the sea-coast, ascends the Gaboon some fifty miles, intrusts his merchandise to the Bakëlès, who advance thirty or forty miles farther interior and deliver the goods to Pangwes. The Pangwes in turn advance still farther, and trade with those who kill the elephant, or again trust other Pangwes or other tribes. The Mpongwe returns to the coast, and the Bakëlès to their homes. Months often elapse ere a return is secured for goods thus passed interior. This system of trade gives rise to innumerable petty wars. The whole tribe is held responsible for goods intrusted to any individual of that tribe. Dishonesty is the order of the day, and failures in payment are frequent. Weary of waiting, and pressed by their Mpongwe creditors, the Bakëlès get up a war party to take a prisoner in order to hasten their ivory. They lie in wait near a town and seize the first one that comes to hand, age, sex, and condition being entirely disregarded. If resistance is offered, guns and other deadly weapons are used, and the combatants kill each other without remorse. When prisoners only are taken, they are held till the tribe redeems them by paying up old scores. When persons are killed, their friends endeavor to kill as many on the other side. After a raid of this kind, communication between the two tribes is cut off, and often the feud is prolonged for months. Again the murderers pay money, and it is soon settled.

#### *No Government to Protect.*

There is nothing, any where, that can

be called government. Each town has its head man, and is wholly independent of all other towns. A nation has many tribes, but no tribe has a chief, nor do they occupy separate districts. A single town will often contain people of three or four tribes, each individual making war as he pleases and doing what is right in his own eyes. The head man is obeyed only so far as it is convenient, or suits the taste of his people. He has no power to restrain them from carrying out their projects, nor to accomplish his own contrary to their wishes. Should he attempt it, they would leave his town and might join his enemies and bring war upon him. He seldom does attempt any thing of the kind, as it would be a shame for him to lose his people. He would be jealous of another town being increased at his expense, or he would fear the witchcraft of his disaffected subjects.

#### *Cupidity and Jealousy of the People.*

It is easy to see how a little opposition from almost any one would stop the missionary's progress in a state of society like this. He is wholly dependent on the natives for guides and carriers for his baggage, and for permission and assistance to pass. In leaving the sea-coast and establishing stations among the Bakëlès, but little opposition was experienced; because the Mpongwes are diligently sought by all white traders for factors, and are full of employment and money; so that the small disbursements of a missionary station are disregarded. Not so with a tribe or town in the interior. They do not come in contact with the white trader, and a missionary station is a great affair with them. Each man is willing, nay anxious, to have one in his own town, and as strongly opposed to any farther advancement. When then it is proposed to pass by several Bakëlè towns and establish a station among Pangwes—for whom among the Bakëlès the mildest term is "wild beast"—you touch the African

in his tenderest spot—his self-interest. He exclaims, ‘What! shall all these white man’s treasures pass by us and be scattered among the cannibal Pangwes? Shall those wild beasts learn the white man’s language and customs, and gain knowledge that shall forever put an end to our cheating them. Never!’ Equal difficulty is experienced in passing from the border Pangwe towns to the interior, even for an exploring tour of two or three days. The Pangwe has not yet been able to understand what possible object the missionary has in exploring. It is a new thing among them. Their fathers never saw a white person, almost all are afraid of his magic, witchcraft, or something else, and many refuse to see a white man till called from their hiding places by cupidity, and the fear of losing a present.

‘Appeal then to his cupidity, to open the way to the interior.’ This would do, were it not that you meet a hungry wolf at each town, who cannot consent to see you pass while you have a single valuable with you, and who is equal in boasting, good promises and lawlessness, to the one you first began with. Here too, all the assistance and protection you have paid for so liberally fail you. Force your way on, and you are robbed; return, and you lose what you advanced at the start.

#### *Sparse Population.*

These difficulties, joined to a rapidly decreasing population among the Mpongwe, Shikani and Bakëlë tribes, make it a question of serious consideration what farther advance interior can be made at present on this part of the coast. The number of Pangwes has been, I am fully persuaded, greatly overrated; and from what I have learned of their character, and the state of anarchy among them, I do not think their original country presents near so favorable a field for missionary effort, as I formerly supposed. I am acquainted with more than twenty towns, scattered on the creeks and branches of the Nkâ-

mâ and Bâkwë rivers, yet not among them all is there a desirable location for a missionary station, even if there were no obstacle in the way of forming one. The country interior may be more populous—not a town with which I am acquainted contains five hundred people—but what may be at the distance of two or three days’ journey in the interior, must be left to be determined by future explorers.

#### *Present Opportunities for Labor—Hope.*

I am aware that this is not a particularly encouraging view of this field, but those thinking about coming here ought to know how things are. A sober and correct view will injure no one in the end, and will prevent disappointment and dissatisfaction even from the beginning.

The opportunities and facilities for labor are abundant—beyond the strength of the missionaries at two of our stations, viz. Baraka and Nēngenēnge—and the providence of God may in a short time open to us equally desirable fields in the interior—that *terra incognita* which has so long baffled the effort of explorers. Then too, “when the time of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord,” and numbers of those who have been educated by the mission are converted, and feel constrained by the love of Christ to give themselves to teaching and preaching the gospel to their countrymen, the feeble missionary will not have to bear, as now, the burden and heat of the day alone; the desert shall blossom as the rose; and they who now ‘sow in tears’ will rejoice, ‘bringing their sheaves with them,’ or seeing them gathered in by others.

In another communication, Mr. Preston mentions circumstances which throw some light on the causes of the robbery of Mr. Adams and himself by Pangwes, reported in the *Missionary Herald* for July, 1856, “and make it seem less barbarous on the part of the people.” Jealousy and cupidity, excited by exaggerated notions of the white man’s

wealth, led a few reckless men, restrained by no government, to violence which has been, among such a people, remarkably rare.

### Recent Intelligence.

ZULUS.—A letter has been received from Mr. A. Grout, dated August 26. The country is still afflicted by what is called the lung-sickness, by which cattle in large numbers are dying. The mission, and the people at the stations, have lost many oxen. "Some of the people who had just procured a span of oxen, plough and wagon, have lost nearly or quite all their oxen, which disheartens them very much."

There are no conversions yet to report. "The heavens seem as brass over our heads, yet our church members show a becoming interest in hearing the word of God, and I believe many of them are growing in grace and in the knowledge of God. One of those who abandoned the church for heathenism a few years since, has now left the woman he then took, and returned to the first wife. He is again building an upright house, has family worship, and is as attentive to religious instruction as he ever was. He appears well, and we hope well of him. He is the most promising of those who left us, and one of whose conversion I could never doubt."

CANTON.—In a letter dated October 4th, mostly of a private character, Mr. Vrooman makes the following remarks:

Our preaching service is daily, and well attended. My assistant usually speaks over an hour every day, and about half the time, perhaps a little more. I take his audience and talk to them for an hour or more after he is done. Sometimes, though not often, some who come in at the beginning of the service will remain till the close, two and a half hours, or even more. I have just returned from speaking to an audience as quiet, attentive, and many of them apparently as interested in the *narrative*, as one could desire. Some old men come in from time to time, who appear to listen with a great deal of pleasure, so much so that if they were professedly pious, one would conclude they loved the word of truth most dearly. Younger men, of good standing as merchants and shop-keepers, are often observed to sit and listen with attention, and sometimes with that peculiar uneasiness which indicates a troubled mind, halting between two courses of action; with duty urging upon one hand, and pride or sinful inclination leading on the other. We are not in haste to make converts. There are some who desire baptism, but I have no confidence in their professions. I should rejoice to see men humbled before God, and deeply penitent for sin, and thereupon receiving peace and joy in the Holy Ghost—in forgiveness and reconciliation. Of such men I would most gladly form a church; but until such appear, I shall endeavor to content myself with laboring and observing

the progress which the truth is evidently making among all classes of the people. Means must be proportionate to *desired* results, and I believe there are no reasons for supposing results have not been proportionate to the means employed on this mission field, as compared with others.

Canton evidently is not a pet mission, either with American or English Christians. I would have come to any other place in China sooner than Canton; but I now feel that in sending me here the Committee acted under the guidance of one who sees the whole, and knows where each laborer may be best employed. I have, at present, no wish to go elsewhere. There is room for more, *room for all who will work*, if it be an *hundred*, or a *thousand*, STRONG MEN.

Mr. Vrooman speaks of using tracts, and portions of Scripture as a gratuity to induce men to listen to preaching, and expresses strongly his conviction that more use should be made of the press at Canton.

CEYLON.—Dr. Green writes, October 1: "During the past six months, though on a paying basis, ten hundred and thirty-two patients have been registered in the dispensary, which is about as many as the average while all was gratis. Applicants now pay not only for medicines but for operations. The Friend in Need Society's Hospital has begun to require pay for medicines, which fact may, perhaps, in part account for the increase of the last over the previous six months; the number from October to April having been seven hundred and fifty-four. The medical class of eight have been regularly pursuing their studies. Their progress is not, I fear, quite so satisfactory as that of the previous classes, as their preliminary education was not so complete. An improved edition of the work on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, is all ready for the press, and only waits the reply of government to determine the size of the issue. Through the kindness of Dr. Calvin Cutter, it is to be freely illustrated with cuts, which will add greatly to its usefulness and acceptableness. The work on obstetrics, spoken of in my last report, is undergoing a third revision and comparison with the English original; and will, I hope, come to press as soon as the other book is out. By the kindness of Dr. Stephen Tracy, this also will be illustrated with cuts."

NESTORIANS.—Mr. Stoddard, in a letter dated October 24, reports an interesting tour to the mountain districts, from which he had just returned. He was accompanied by Mr. Cochran and Miss Fisk from Oroomiah, and joined by Mr. and Mrs. Rhea in Gawar. He says: "My own impressions as to the importance of the mountain field have been considerably increased by this journey, and I long

to see intelligent, pious and earnest helpers stationed without delay in all these districts. Owing to the wickedness and superstition of the people, and the influence of Mar Shimon, the field will of course be a hard one; but I cannot doubt that faith and prayer and active exertions will bring about there, as well as on the plain of Oroomiah, the most gratifying results."

СНОСТАWS.—A letter from Dr. Hobbs, of Lenox station, dated November 25, notices the extensive prevalence of sickness among the people, with several recent cases of death. His own family circle had been visited, and his little daughter was among the dead. "She was beloved by our dear people," he writes. "Many of them came during her sickness, and remained with us all night for several nights; and if their prayers and attention could have saved her, she would now be with us. After her death, they would come and stand weeping over her for hours. Our godly women have spoken comforting words; and one of our elders made very good remarks at the funeral."

### Home Proceedings.

#### WHY \$350,000 WILL BE NEEDED FOR 1857.

MISSIONS to the heathen cannot live and prosper at the same cost from year to year. As well might trees grow and flourish without any increase in the supply of sap from the earth; or a growing family with the same amount of food or clothing. Every new missionary of course adds his salary; every new native preacher or helper his support; every congregation its preaching-house; every preaching tour its expenses; every school the wages of its master; every book its paper, printing and binding. Growth in any of these departments involves expense; and nothing will prevent an increased expenditure, but the absence of growth and prosperity in the missions, on the one hand; or a positive restraint upon the increase of missionaries, native helpers, congregations, schools and books, on the other. A reduction in the expenditures can be made only by disbanding schools, stopping the press, discontinuing preaching tours, breaking up congregations, dismissing native helpers, recalling missionaries. Violence must be inflicted somewhere.

If the Board happens to be in debt, it is owing to the fact that the missions have grown faster than the contributions. If there is a balance in the Treasury, it is because the

contributions have grown faster than the missions. An exact balance of the two things, is what no human foresight can ensure. Funds can rarely be obtained in advance of their appropriation. No missionary society undertakes this; nor could any extensive missionary institution long avoid insolvency, which did not limit beforehand the expenses of its several missions, by specific appropriations. These appropriations are based upon an estimate of the probable receipts of the Board, and the necessary expenses of the missions. The question of *reduction* arises only when the estimated receipts fall short of the estimated expenditures.

Take the case of the Board. The cost of sustaining the missionaries through the year 1857, will be \$150,000; the native preachers and helpers, \$30,000; the seminaries and boarding schools, \$30,000; the common schools, \$20,000; the press, \$15,000. There are other departments, but these will suffice. The sum total of the expenses of the year, is \$350,000—to say nothing of the deficiencies of the last three years. The cost of the missions, maintained in their present integrity, will be that amount in the year 1857. The present rate of receipts for the year gives promise of but little more than three hundred thousand dollars.

Such were the facts. What then were the Board or the Prudential Committee to do? Only one of two things.

1. They could cut down the expenditures for 1857 some thirty or forty thousand dollars. But where begin? By recalling missionaries? By dismissing native preachers? By breaking up congregations? By suspending preaching tours? These things are vital to the enterprise. Should it be by stopping supplies for the schools? Such a reduction as the one suggested, would destroy every common school in the missions. Is this the alternative which the Committee ought to take? How do we know that the requisite funds may not yet be obtained? And this brings to view the other alternative.

2. They might presume that the friends of the cause will contribute the necessary funds. The question for the Prudential Committee was, whether to reduce expenditures by largely sacrificing the results of our prayers and labors in the missions, or, to take, within reasonable limits, the ground of faith in God and his people. Obligated to choose one or the other, they have taken the latter. They presume—and they think they have a right to presume—that Christian people, when they understand the case, will prefer to give the money. That the ability exists, none can

doubt. The churches have increased in numbers, and still more in wealth. Some views and interests that were apparently discordant, have been harmonized. Indeed, the onward progress of the missions seems absolutely to demand a large increase of receipts. Terrible to the churches, to the cause, and displeasing to our adorable King, would be a great curtailment now. The Committee dare not take the responsibility. To obtain the funds, may require an effort; but that effort can be made; and it would be no strange thing if God should add his blessing. He is gracious and full of compassion.

#### PASTORS.

In view of these facts and considerations, the pastors of our churches are respectfully but earnestly requested to lay this subject before their respective congregations. The pastor's position gives him an influence, and involves a responsibility, which attaches to none of his people. He can do, in relation to this cause, what no other man can. If there are exceptions to this remark, they are not numerous. Having the confidence and affection of his people, he can speak with authority and power, certainly with effect. Pastors, with few exceptions, love this cause, and appreciate its bearings upon the spiritual welfare of their flocks. In their deep poverty, moreover, they are, in point of liberality, an example to their people. There may be exceptions, but this is the rule. We come, therefore, with great confidence, and lay this enterprise upon their hearts. They will not stand by and see it suffer.

#### CHURCH MEMBERS.

We turn also to the officers and members of the churches, and all friends of the cause, both male and female, and ask them to weigh the subject, and lend their generous and hearty coöperation. Beloved brethren and sisters, will you not adopt some well-considered plan of **SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE**, and give according as God has prospered you? Let *every individual* bear a part in this noble work. Indeed, who would wish to be excused?

#### CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Our young friends who built and sent forth the "Morning Star" to illuminate the islands of the sea, having learned by experience that it is more blessed to give than to receive, will be glad perhaps to lend still further aid. We have a project which we would present for their consideration. If it shall please them, they can take hold of it at once.

The schools for the children and youth in

the missions, cost about \$50,000 a year. Now we have divided this **SCHOOL FUND** into five hundred thousand shares of ten cents each. If they should all be taken, then we have the \$50,000. We ask, then, will not our young friends, the stockholders in the "Morning Star," and others, just put their little shoulders to this great wheel? Will they not be so kind as to show their fathers, and mothers, and Sabbath school teachers, and every body else, how little rain-drops from the clouds, and little rivulets from the mountains, can become great rivers, and whirl rapidly round the mightiest engines ever built by man? What a beautiful sight it would be, to see the children and youth of this blessed land, sending the knowledge of the **CHILDREN'S FRIEND** to the poor ignorant children and youth in the dark places of the earth! Surely it would make angels glad; and the gracious Savior himself would be pleased, just as he was when the children in the temple cried, "Hosanna to the Son of David." Shall it be done? If so, we have \$50,000. A certificate, with some appropriate device, will be provided for stockholders in this new enterprise as soon as may be. We trust our young friends will be ready.

In conclusion, we will only say, if pastors will lend their aid, and the officers and members of churches, and other friends of the cause, will heartily coöperate, and make an advance of *twenty per cent.* on the residue, as recommended at the late meeting of the Board in Newark, the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, needed for 1857, will be obtained.

*Missionary House, Boston, Dec. 23, 1856.*

#### EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.

On the 5th of January, the following missionary laborers sailed from Boston in the Henry Hill, Captain Watson, for Smyrna. Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, and Mrs. Susan A. Wheeler, of Warren, Me.; Rev. George H. White, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mrs. Joanna F. White, of Chester, Vt.; Rev. Charles F. Morse, of Salem, Vt., and Mrs. Eliza D. Morse, of West Boylston, Mass.; Rev. Jackson Coffing, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Mrs. Josephine Coffing, of Dresden, Ohio; Rev. Oliver Westcott Winchester, of Madrid, N. Y., and Mrs. Janette S. Winchester, of Shoreham, Vt.

They are all to join the missions to the Armenians; Messrs. Wheeler, Morse and Winchester expecting to be connected with what is now the North Armenian, and Messrs. Coffing and White with the South Armenian

mission. Mr. Wheeler was educated at Bowdoin College and Bangor Theological Seminary, and has been four years a settled pastor at Warren, Maine. Mr. White received his education at Wabash College and Union Theological Seminary; Mr. Morse, at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary; Mr. Coffing, at Marietta College and Union Theological Seminary; and Mr. Winchester, at Middlebury College and Andover Seminary. Rev. J. H. Pettingell, District Secretary of the Board in Eastern N. Y., and Miss Dodd, sister of the missionary, Rev. E. M. Dodd, of Smyrna, took passage in the same vessel.

## DONATIONS,

### RECEIVED IN DECEMBER.

#### MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. So.	
Cumberland Centre, H. S.	1 00
Gorham, 1st cong. ch.	74 33
Portland, 2d cong. ch. 174,01; 3d do. 180; m. c. 73,83; High st. ch. 17,55;	445 39
Minot, s. s.	4 00
Yarmouth, m. c.	43 83—568 55
Kennebec co. Aux. So. B. Nason, Tr.	
Augusta, South ch.	338 42
Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr.	
Bath, Central cong. s. s.	67 00
Topsham, Cong. ch.	20 00—87 00
Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	
Bangor, 1st par. cong. ch. 50; Hammond st. ch. 125; s. s. to cons. JEREMIAH E. POND an H. M. 50;	225 00
Dedham, Cong. ch. and so.	29 75—254 75
Somerset co. Aux. So.	
Anson T. Spaulding, 20; R. G. S. 2; a lady, dec'd, 3;	25 00
York Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.	
Limerick, Cong. ch.	75 26
Saco, P. Eastman and wife,	20 00—95 26
	1,368 98
Broomfield, W. W.	10 00
Norway, Rev. H. P.	2 00
Orland, Ch. and so. to cons. EDWARD BUCK an H. M.	50 00
Oxford, Miss H.	1 00
Kenduskeag, Mrs. A. Case,	1 00
Nellie,	8
N. Belfast, m. c.	5 54—69 62
	1,438 60

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Aux. So. C. P. Drown, Tr.	
Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Wood's s. s. class,	13 40
Marlboro', Trin. cong. ch.	16 21
Nelson, Cong. ch. and so.	12 15
Roxbury, B. Nims,	10 00
Winchester, Ortho. cong. ch.	18 22—69 98
Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr.	
Bristol, S. Cavis,	10 00
Canaan, m. c.	6 00—16 00
Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.	
Goffstown, Cong. so.	29 00
Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.	
Canterbury, Cong. ch. and so.	11 00
Dunbarton, do.	33 00—44 00
Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.	
Chester, Miss E. J. N.	5 00
Derry, Cong. ch. and so. wh. and	

prev. dona. cons. RICHARD MELVIN an H. M. 10; Mrs. S. C. Hinsdale, 10;	20 00
Kingston, Cong. ch. m. c.	18 00
Salem, Cong. so.	15 73—58 73
Strafford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.	
Farmington, Cong. ch. and so.	37 60
Sullivan co. Aux. So. E. L. Goddard, Tr.	
Langdon, Cong. so.	10 00
Meriden, B. M. 50c.; a friend, 20;	20 50
Newport, D. B. Chapin to cons. Mrs. LUCY REED an H. M.	100 00—130 50
	385 81

#### VERMONT.

Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.	
Middlebury, Cong. ch.	20 00
New Haven, do.	80 00
Ripton, do.	9 00—109 00
Caledonia co. Aux. So. E. Jewett, Tr.	
Hardwick, Cong. s. s. for c. f.	29 55
St. Johnsbury, 2d cong. ch. m. c. 59,75; 2d and South chs. for c. f. 31,36;	91 11—120 66
Chittenden co. Aux. So. E. A. Fuller, Tr.	
Colchester, C. F.	1 00
Franklin co. Aux. So. C. F. Safford, Tr.	
Franklin, Cong. ch.	15 60
Orange co. Aux. So. L. Bacon, Tr.	
Wells River, Cong. ch.	35 00
Newbury, A friend,	10 00
Chelsea, Cong. ch. and so.	23 72—68 72
Orleans co. Aux. So. J. M. Wheelock, Tr.	
North Craftsbury, Cong. ch. m. c. 38; fem. miss. so. 22; Rev. J. N. Loomis, 10;	70 00
Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.	
Brandon, Cong. ch. m. c.	45 22
Fairhaven, C. Reed,	10 00
Castleton, Cong. ch. and so.	22 50
Westhaven, do.	55 00—132 72
Washington Aux. So. G. W. Scott, Tr.	
Berlin, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 26,71; R. C. 3; E. N. P. 1,90;	31 61
Waterbury, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. fr. J. G. Stimson to cons. Rev. C. M. WINCH of Worcester an H. M. 50.)	87 00—118 61
Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.	
Brattleboro', Central ch. m. c.	40 90
Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.	
Norwich, South ch. and so.	50 00
	730 61
Vermont,	50 00
	780 61

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable co. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.	
South Wellfleet, Ch.	7 00
Berkshire co. Aux. So. H. G. Davis, Tr.	
Lee, A friend to cons. NOAH R. BRADLEY, of Stockbridge, an H. M.	100 00
Richmond, Cong. ch.	20 00
Stockbridge, do. m. c.	60 00
Williamstown, D. N. Dewey, 30;	39 25—219 25
Williams College, m. c. 9,25;	
Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent, (Of wh. fr. Mrs. Morland, 10;)	868 43
Essex co. North, J. Caldwell, Tr.	
Newburyport, Mr. Dimmick's so.	83 08
Essex co.	
Marblehead, A s. s. class,	7 25
Franklin co. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.	
Shelburne Falls, Cong. so. wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. S. E. LOOMIS an H. M.	71 30
Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. W. Hopkins, Tr.	
Amherst, Mrs. P. Moore, 20; South par. cong. ch. m. c. 8;	28 00
Easthampton, S. Sabin,	10 00
Goshen, Cong. ch.	10 00
Plainfield, do. m. c.	10 00—58 00
Harmony conf. of chs. W. C. Capron, Tr.	
Millbury, Cong. ch. and so. 117; m. c. 22; s. s. miss. asso. for c. f. 27;	166 00

Middlesex South.	
Concord, Mrs. Hoar, 10; Trin. cong. ch. m. c. 25,06;	35 00
Holliston, Cong. ch. and so. 70; a lady, for books and tracts for Aintab miss. 8;	78 00
Natick, 1st cong. s. s.	93 74
Wayland, Evan. ch. and so. coll. and m. c.	51 40—258 20
Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. W. L. Ropes, Tr. Medfield, S. A. G.	1 00
Medway, 1st cong. ch. and so.	18 16
Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. gent. 150; m. c. 20,10; Chapel m. c. 2,19;	172 29
W. Roxbury, South evan. ch. and so. m. c.	10 00—201 45
Old Colony Aux. So. H. Coggeshall, Tr.	
North Rochester, Isaac Briggs, Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.	100 00
Abington, 1st par. la.	18 00
Bridgewater, Scotland par. m. c.	5 00
Randolph, 1st par. m. c.	45 50—68 50
Pilgrim Aux. So. J. Robbins, Tr.	
Marshfield, 1st ch. m. c.	16 00
Plymouth, 1st cong. ch. 45,77; 2d do. 24,14;	69 91—85 91
Taunton and vic.	
Berkley, Ten. cent. so.	19 00
Seekonk, Cong. fem. miss. asso.	24 00—43 00
Worcester co. North. C. Sanderson, Tr. Winchendon, North cong. ch.	136 30
Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R. Hooper, Tr.	
Leicester, A friend, dec'd,	10 00
Princeton, Cong. so.	70 34
Worcester, Centre ch. bal.	15 00—95 34
	<hr/>
	2,469 01
Cambridgeport, 1st cong. ch.	189 39
Charlestown, 1st par. m. c.	78 63
Chelsea, Winnisimmet ch. m. c. 83,32; Broadway ch. and so. m. c. 40;	123 32
East Cambridge, Evan. ch. m. c.	21 00
Lawrence, Lawrence st. ch. and so. to cons. J. D. BURT, EBEN T. COLBY, and J. B. KEYES H. M.	366 63
Lowell, John st. cong. ch.	12 74
Medford, 2d cong. ch. m. c.	9 30
Newton Centre, Cong. ch. and so.	47 95
Reading, E. W.	1 00—850 01
	<hr/>
	3,319 02

## RHODE ISLAND.

Barrington, Gent. benev. asso. 24; m. c. 20;	44 00
Little Compton, Mr. Bane's so.	14 00
Tiverton, Cong. ch. m. c.	13 00—71 00
Legacies.—Providence. Calvin Dean, by William Sheldon, Ex'r,	1,000 00
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	1,071 00

## CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield co. West, C. Marvin, Tr.	
Greenwich, 2d cong. ch.	50 00
Norwalk, 1st do. m. c.	215 36
Ridgefield, 1st do. s. s. for ed. of a boy at Gaboon m.	15 00
Wilton, Cong. ch.	110 50—390 86
Fairfield co. East, Rev. L. M. Shepard, Tr.	
Danbury, Cong. ch. coll. and m. c. 208 85	
Long Ridge, Cong. ch. m. c.	7 00
Newtown, Rev. W. H. M.	2 00—217 85
Hartford co. Aux. So. A. W. Butler, Tr.	
Bristol, Gent. 42; la. 10,35;	52 35
Farmington, Emeline W. Deming, to cons. Rev. OSWALD L. WOODFORD an H. M.	50 00
Hartford, A friend, for Armenian m. 1,120; North ch. (of wh. fr. Charles Boswell, to cons. WILLIAM H. POST an H. M. 100;) 603,15; Centre ch. m. c. 10,30; C. Day, to cons. J. W. SEYMOUR an H. M. 100;	1,839 45
So. Windsor, Wapping so.	38 54
Windsor, Ch. and so.	24 62—2,004 96

Hartford co. South, H. S. Ward, Tr.	
Glastenbury, Gent. 182; la. 110,20; m. c. 50,29;	342 49
Middletown, 1st so. gent. and la. (of wh. to cons. Rev. JOHN NEWTON an H. M. 50;)	225 91
New Britain, South ch.	327 00
Newington, Gent. 56; la. 60; young la. Eunean so. 39,69;	155 63
Wethersfield, Ch. and so.	171 85
Westfield, Gent. and la. 32,50; m. c. 10,68;	43 18—1,266 12
Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.	
Barkhamsted, Coll.	21 00
Bridgewater, do.	4 50
Litchfield, do.	3 00
New Milford, (of wh. fr. M. E. T. dec'd, 2,50;)	152 45
North Canaan, Coll.	37 77
New Hartford, North, Coll.	8 00
Torrington, do.	28 00
Torrington, do.	1 25
Terryville, do.	21 50—277 47
Middlesex Asso. E. Southworth, Tr.	
Chester, Cong. ch. gent. and la. 74,13; m. c. 67,32; wh. cons. SAMUEL SILLIMAN an H. M.	141 45
East Haddam, 1st cong. ch. gent. 22,95; la. 23,27;	46 22
Hadlyme, s. s. for c. f.	6 00
Killingworth, J. P. Lane,	5 00
Old Saybrook, Cong. ch. gent. and la.	100 00—298 67
New Haven City Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.	
New Haven, College st. ch. wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. ANSON SHELDON, and Mrs. SAMUEL H. HEMINGWAY H. M.	182 18
Centre ch. and so.	575 75
Chapel st. ch.	194 10
Third cong. ch. m. c.	14 50
South do. do.	13 35
United m. c.	20 30
Yale college m. c.	23 25
A. S. G.	2 00—1,025 43
New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Tr.	
Branford, Rev. T. P. Gillett, wh. and prev. dona. cons. ELIAS GRILLET of Torrington an H. M. 50; J. S. and wife, 1;	51 00
East Haven, Gent. 67; la. 45,60; 112 60	
North Branford, A friend,	50 00
West Meriden, A friend,	5 00—218 60
New Haven co. West, A. Townsend, Tr.	
Birmingham, Cong. ch. and so.	168 62
New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.	
Bozrah, Fitchville, coll.	40 00
Colchester, A friend,	1 75
Norwich, 2d and Main st. ch. m. c. 19,39; 2d so. la. (of wh. from a lady, to cons. with prev. dona. SAMUEL ALLEN an H. M. 50;)	175,88;
175,88;	195 27
Salem, Cong. ch. 8,10; Rev. B. B. H. 5; do. 5; prev. ack.	13 10—250 12
Tolland co. Aux. So. E. J. Smith, Tr.	
South Mansfield, Gent. 81,75; la. 66,25; m. c. 22;	170 00
Stafford Springs, Cong. ch. m. c.	49 00—219 00
Windham co. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr.	
Ashford, Mrs. B.	1 00
Central Village, Cong. ch. to cons. Rev. WILLIAM E. BASSETT an H. M.	63 67
East Woodstock,	21 25
North Woodstock,	101 46
Willimantic, Cong. ch. m. c.	16 00—203 38
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	6,541 08
Legacies.—New London, Jonathan Coit, by Wm. H. Crump,	3,000 00
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	9,541 08

## NEW YORK.

Board of For. Miss. in Ref. Dutch ch. C. S.	
Little, New York, Tr.	
Coxsackie, 2d R. D. ch.	36 00
Coeymans, R. D. ch.	36 50

East New York, do.	10 00
Flatlands, do.	40 00
Flatbush, s. s. for Arcot m.	5 50
Greenport, R. D. ch.	15 00
Harlem, do.	93 25
Jamaica, A friend of missions,	5 00
Leeds, R. D. ch.	6 53
New Baltimore, Rev. H. B. Gardner, D. D.	20 00
New Paltz, s. s. for chil. of Amoy miss.	8 80
Owasco, R. D. ch.	20 00
Shawangunk, Rev. C. Scott,	50 00
Stuyvesant, R. D. ch.	98 39
Warwick, do.	5 00
Walden, R. D. ch. coll 33; s. s. for c. f. 8;	41 00
West New Hempstead, and Spring Valley, R. D. ch.	17 37—508 34
Geneva and vic. G. P. Mowry, Agent.	
Albion, Pres. ch. 98,62; m. c. 34,78; disc. 66c.	132 74
Clyde, Pres. ch.	55 24
East Bloomfield, 1st cong. ch.	204 00
Holley, Pres. ch. 31,74; Mrs. O. B. 10; Mrs. S. P. 10;	51 74
Hammondsport, Pres. ch.	32 00
Niagara, do.	162 43—638 15
Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent.	
Rochester, A. Champion, 2,000; Plymouth ch. 156,71;	2,156 71
Sweden, P. Sutphen,	25 00—2,181 71
Syracuse and vic. S. Mead, Agent.	
Amboy, Pres. ch.	18 00
Elbridge, do.	53 00
Marcellus, do.	9 00
Onondaga Valley, Pres. ch.	15 37
Syracuse, 1st do.	79 53
	174 90
Ded. disc.	83—174 07
St. Lawrence co. Aux. So. H. D. Smith, Tr.	
Stockholm, H. H.	30 00
New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A. Merwin, Tr.	
(Of wh. fr. a friend, to cons. ORASMUS BUSHNELL an H. M. 100; E. C. Hamilton, 50; G. Carpenter, 50; E. C. Bridgman, 10; John K. Myers, wh. cons. Miss LUCY MYERS WRIGHT, of Oroomiah, an H. M. 100; West 23d st. pres. ch. m. c. 73; West pres. ch. Scudder miss. so. which and prev. dona. cons. Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, A. BOYNTON, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, BENJAMIN SALTER, JR., ALEXANDER MAXWELL, and ABRAHAM L. EARLE, H. M. 270,75; SAMUEL C. HILLS, 50; Brooklyn, Armstrong juv. miss. so. for Mrs. Bridgman's sch. China, 25; Miss Fisk's sch. Oroomiah, 25; Miss Agnew's sch. Ceylon, 20; Mr. Winslow's sch. Madras, 50; which cons. Miss MARY E. THEILHEIMER H. M.; South pres. ch. for the Spear and Cobb schs. Madura, 50; Plymouth ch. 193,51;	1,249 92
	4,782 19
Amsterdam, Village pres. ch. m. c.	72 88
Arkport, J. Hurlbut, 10; C. Hurlbut, 10;	20 00
Babylon, Mrs. M. A. C.	9 00
Camden, Cong. ch.	15 50
Candor, do.	15 19
Chester, Pres. ch.	33 00
Cazenovia, Mrs. S. H.	10 00
Circleville, Pres. ch.	26 00
Danby, La. cent so.	11 00
Elba, Cong. ch. to cons. Rev. RES-CUM H. DEXTER H. M.	50 00
Haverstraw, 1st pres. ch.	38 33
Homer, Cong. ch.	113 06
Hudson, 1st pres. ch. fem. miss. asso. wh. cons. Mrs. LYDIA CHAMBERLAIN an H. M.	100 00
Ithaca, 1st pres. ch. 79,26; Mrs. S. B. 5; C. M. C. 3,50;	87 76
Jay, A. M.	3 00
Jefferson, 1st pres. ch. m. c.	8 11

Jewett, Pres. ch. m. c.	10 00
Lyons, La. miss. so.	30 25
Naples, Cong. ch. m. c.	2 18
North White Creek, A. E. 4; Mrs. A. E. 2; S. W. 2; S. R. 1;	9 00
Parishville, Rev. B. B.	2 00
Pike, Pres. ch.	15 00
Portland, Cong. ch.	6 00
Poughkeepsie, Pres. ch. m. c. 37,16; P. W. 5;	42 16
Romulus, D. D. Johnson,	15 00
Sherman, by C. Hawley,	10 00
South West, A. Watson,	5 64
Spencerport, Cong. ch. and so. 17; Mrs. J. H. D. 5; C. H. W. 10;	32 00
Strykersville, M. W.	5 00
Troy, E. T. 10; Nail Factory m. c. 15; (1st pres. ch. 100; prev. ack. to cons. BENJAMIN HATCH an H. M.)	25 00
Upper Aquebogue, Cong. ch.	47 00
Upper Morrisania, Pres. ch.	22 20
Wadhams Mills, Cong. ch. m. c.	29 00
Whitehall, D. Jones,	10 00
Unknown, to cons. Miss MARTHA S. BOWERS, of Cooperstown, an H. M.	100 00—1,020 26
	5,812 45

**Legacies.**—The Estate of Mrs. Ostram, 50; Brooklyn, Mrs. Nancy Girard, by Guy Richards, Ex'r, 1,000; East Bloomfield, Benjamin Gauss, by T. Gauss, Ex'r, 500; Franklin, Hoffman Barnes, by J. H. Barnes, Ex'r, 250; Sherburne, D. A. Rexford, by N. C. Rexford, 20; 1,820 00  
7,632 45

**NEW JERSEY.**

Board of For. Miss. in Ref. Dutch ch. C. S. Little, Tr.	
Bergen, R. D. m. c.	81 37
Bergen Neck, R. D. ch.	10 50
Franklin, do.	50 95
Jersey City, 1st R. D. ch. youth's miss. so. for Mr. Scudder, Arcot,	30 00
Middletown, R. D. ch.	20 00
Middlebush, do.	25 00
Montville, do.	32 75
New Brunswick, 2d R. D. ch.	59 18
Whitehouse, O. W. V.	2 00—311 75
Bergen, Two sisters, for ed. hea. chil. 2 00	
Bridgton, L. Q. C. Elmer,	20 00
Newark, J. Haines, 40; Rev. W. Bradley, 10; 1st pres. ch. (of wh. fr. STEPHEN H. CONDIT, wh. cons. him an H. M. 100;) 561,74; s. s. 16,21; High st. pres. ch. (of wh. fr. J. B. Pinneo, to cons. SAMUEL L. PINNZO an H. M. 100;) 200; South Park pres. ch. m. c. 62,63; Roseville, pres. ch. wh. and prev. dona. cons. ASA H. HOLDEN an H. M. 50;	910 58
New Brunswick, Union s. s. for Rev. E. C. Scudder, Arcot m.	12 00
Plainfield, Rev. W. H.	1 00—975 58
	1,287 33

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Harrisburg, 1st pres. ch. m. c.	34 85
Montrose, Pres. s. s. for Mr. and Mrs. Jessup, Syria,	50 67
Philadelphia, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 217,66; la. 200; Kensington, 1st pres. ch. 57,51; disc. 42c.	474 75
Pittsburg, L. L. 10; S. J. L. 10; A. P. L. 10; L. O. L. 10; S. F. L. 10; L. R. L. 10;	60 00
Waverly, C. C. C.	10 00—630 27

**MARYLAND.**

Port Deposit, J. C.	5 00
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**VIRGINIA.**

Cook's Creek and Harrisonburgh ch.	42 00
Liberty, Rev. G. W. Leyburn,	4 40—46 40
By S. M. Price, Agent.	
Alexandria, A teacher,	10 00

Buckingham, A lady,	10 00
Campbell co. A. Anthony, Jr.	10 00—30 00
	<u>76 40</u>

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Brick Church,	8 00
Rowan co. Theophilus, 10; for c. f. 30c.	10 30—18 30

## OHIO.

By G. L. Weed, Tr.	
Cincinnati, 3d pres. ch. m. c. 21;	
Miss C. 2;	23 00
Columbus, 2d pres. ch. m. c.	16 00
College Hill, Pres. ch. m. c.	3 00
Dresden, do.	23 00
Dayton, 3d st. pres. ch. coll. 104,34;	
m. c. 40,47;	144 81
Greenville, Ch. coll.	6 50
Granville, Cong. ch. coll. 219,54;	
G. B. Johnson, (wh. and prev. dona. cons. CAROLINE LOUISA JOHNSON an H. M.) 50;	269 54
Jersey, Pres. ch. coll. 39,43; m. c. 5,74; s. s. 3,61;	48 78
Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary ch. m. c.	9 52
	<u>543 15</u>
Ded. disc.	5 00—538 15
By T. P. Handy, Agent.	
Berlin Heights, Cong. ch.	23 00
Burton, Cong. ch.	16 30
Cleveland, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 24,42;	
Wm. Hall, 3; A. M. Oviatt, 10;	
T. P. Handy, to cons. T. DWIGHT ELLS, an H. M. 100;	137 42
Conneaut, Cong. ch.	13 00
Dover, Cong. ch. 5,55; SELDEN OSBORN, wh. cons. him an H. M. 100;	105 55
Fremont, 1st pres. ch.	40 72
Richfield, H. Oviatt,	67 00
	<u>402 99</u>
Ded. disc.	4 18—398 81
By Rev. S. G. Clark.	
Bloomfield,	5 29
Bristol,	2 32
Chagrin Falls,	1 75
Cleveland, 1st ch. J. F. Clark, 20;	
2d ch. 5; S. Benedict, 10;	35 00
Concord, Mrs. S. J. Wilson,	5 00
Claridon,	11 60
Fowler,	9 00
Geneva, 4,29; C. S. 10;	14 29
Gustavus,	4 75
Hartford,	4 00
Hambden,	9 50
Hudson, Rev. M. Grosvenor and wife,	10 00
Independence,	1 53
Kinsman, 25,45; J. Christie, 10;	
H. Lillie, 10; Mrs. C. S. Golpin, 10; T. Kinsman, 10; P. Allen, 10; m. c. 13,27;	88 72
Kingsville,	8 67
Mecca,	4 97
Messopotamia,	7 25
Milan,	100 00
Newton Falls, 15,55; Rev. E. Chester and wife, 10;	25 55
Norwalk, wh. and prev. dona. cons. JOEL E. MEAD an H. M.	80 00
Painesville, Coll. 35,35; m. c. 12,20; R. Hitchcock, 25; E. Merrill, 10;	82 55
Solon,	14 70
Vernon,	1 50
Wayne,	34 50
West Andover,	4 50
West Williamsfield,	13 48
Williamsfield, M. Leonard,	10 00—590 42
Belpre, Cong. ch. m. c.	8 07
Harmer, E. M. Hart,	7 89
Akron, A. Stoat,	60

Maumee City, Juv. miss. so.	1 00
Hudson, Western Reserve Coll. m. c.	2 81
Defiance, Cong. s. s. m. c.	2 17
Dresden, Pres. ch.	7 00
Gallipolis, do.	7 00
Johnstown, ch. 27,21; E. G. 10;	37 21
Monticello, T. Y.	5 00—78 75
	<u>1,606 13</u>

## INDIANA.

By Rev. O. P. Hoyt.	
La Porte,	76 18
Lima,	19 15
Lexington,	2 77
Mishawakia,	18 66
Orland,	5 99
Van Buren,	2 45—125 20
By G. L. Weed, Tr.	
Liberty Mill, J. C.	5 70
Rising Sun, Con. pres. ch.	10 69—16 39
Elkhart, Cong. ch.	3 00
Salem Centre, Pres. ch. m. c.	4 00—7 00
	<u>148 59</u>

## ILLINOIS.

By Rev. I. M. Weed.	
Granville, Pres. ch.	34 00
Waukegan, Cong. ch. m. c.	2 85—36 85
A teacher,	8 00
Brighton, Pres. ch. 8,50; H. D. P. 50c.;	9 00
Chandlerville, Cong. ch.	10 00
Chicago, 1st pres. ch. to cons. AMZI BENEDICT and SYLVESTER L. BLISS H. M.	200 00
Fidelity, Cong. ch.	7 50
Payson, F.	10 00
Pinckneyville, m. c.	2 00
Quincy, Mrs. F. S. Giddings,	9 00—255 50
	<u>292 35</u>
Legacies.—Chicago, Jeremiah Price, by John High, Jr., adm'r, 1,000; less Exc. 14,78; Quincy, William B. Nims, by E. K. Stone, 50;	1,035 22
	<u>1,327 57</u>

## MICHIGAN.

By Rev. O. P. Hoyt.	
Allegan, H. H. B.	10 00
Constantine, R. D. ch.	11 34
Cassopolis,	14 04
Corunna,	11 34
Dowagiac,	13 00
Edwardburg,	38 39
Fentonville,	4 10
Galesburg,	16 87
Kalamazoo, Pres. ch.	164 20
Gilead,	2 09
Niles,	141 34
Owasso,	4 44
Schoolcraft,	3 20
Sturges,	5 33
White Pigeon,	7 20
White Lake,	8 05—454 93
Ann Arbor, Cong. ch. 11; pres. ch. 5,51; College ch. 10;	26 51
Cold Water, Cong. ch. m. c.	8 19
Farmington, Rev. G. G. Sill,	2 00
Holland, A. C. Van R.	3 75
Jonesville, A friend, to cons. HIRAM J. MINER, of Fredonia, N. Y. an H. M.	100 00
Oroosa, R. F. and G. L. M.	10 00
Pleasant Creek, s. s. for c. f.	1 00
Pierson, 1st cong. ch.	21 00
Union City, Cong. so. 11; T. Moseley, 8,75; A. Safford, 10;	29 75
Wheatland, A. R.	5 00—207 20
	<u>662 13</u>

## WISCONSIN.

By Rev. I. M. Weed.	
Elk Grove, Cong. ch.	10 00
East Troy, do.	7 50

La Crosse, W. E. Potter, 25; Rev. W. B. REYNOLDS, wh. cons. him an H. M. 50;	75 00—92 50
Beloit, J. M. Keep,	25 00
Fon du Lac, E. H. B.	3 75
Manitowac, Pres. ch. m. c.	2 00
Neenah, M. A. B.	75
Patch Grove, Cong. ch.	6 00—37 50
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	130 00

Legacies.—Beloit, Mrs. Love Cotton, by A. L. Chapin, 500 00

630 00

MISSOURI.

Little Osage, Pres. ch.	8 00
St. Louis, J. Renfrew,	20 00—28 00

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, T. Tracy,	35 00
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TENNESSEE.

Dover, H. E. R.	2 00
Marysville, J. S. C.	5 00—7 00

OREGON TERRITORY.

Oregon City, 1st cong. ch. m. c.	16 50
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ALABAMA.

Gainsville, D. M. Russell,	100 00
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LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Prytania st. ch. juv. miss. so. for c. f.	25 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

Legacies.—Port Gibson, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Grafton, by H. H. Spencer, Ex'r,	500 00
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IN FOREIGN LANDS, &c.

Alleghany miss. E. Hall,	20 00
Boggy Depot, Cher. na. m. J. T. J.	2 50
Dwight, Cher. na. Cherokee widow, "the first gold dollar I ever had,"	1 00
Glasgow, Scotland, A. F. Stoddard to cons. CHARLES STODDARD an H. M.	100 00
Fuh-chau, China, Capt. and Mrs. Purden,	40 00
Madura, F. Clark,	20 00
Shipton, C. W. Coll. by A. Martin,	19 25
Wheelock, Choc. na. Miss M. Whitcomb for ed. in Nestorian m.	30 00
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	232 75

Donations received in December, 23,649 32

Legacies, 7,855 22

\$31,504 54

TOTAL from August 1st to

December 31st, \$95,129 80

DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &c.

Harwich, Ms. A quilt, fr. a friend.	
New Haven, Ct. Purchases fr. ladies, for boarding sch. Lower Alleghany,	32 00

DONATIONS FOR THE MISSIONARY PACKET.

RECEIVED IN NOVEMBER.

MAINE.—Albany, Cong. s. s. 5,30; Andover, cong. s. s. 2; Bloomfield, cong. s. s. 14; Brewer, cong. s. s. 31,70; Boothbay, cong. s. s. 5,50; Brunswick, by J. R. 1; Calais, Centre s. s. 15; Castine, Trin. s. s. 25,22; Cumberland Centre, s. s. 17,01; Dennyville, P. E. V. 2; Eastport, cong. s. s. 5,86; miss. cir. 5; East Sumner, cong. s. s. 7; Ellsworth, cong. s. s. 20; Frankfort, 1st cong. s. s. 2; Garland, cong. s. s. 8,50; Gorham, cong. s. s. 21,55; Kennebunk, cong. s. s. 2,20; Kennebunkport, South cong. s. s. 6,20;

Lewiston, Pine st. cong. s. s. 5; Lincoln, cong. s. s. 2,75; Litchfield Corner, cong. s. s. 4; Lubec, G. A. H. 50c.; J. M. 10c.; P. A. 20c.; J. S. 10c.; L. A. R. 10c.; Machias, cong. s. s. 12; North Belfast, cong. s. s. 6; Orland, cong. s. s. 6; Passadumkeag, cong. s. s. 2,61; Portland, Bethel s. s. 6; Prospect, cong. s. s. 15; Robbinston, cong. s. s. 14; Saco, cong. s. s. 23,60; St. Albans, cong. s. s. 4,25; Strong, cong. s. s. 3; Turner, cong. s. s. 9; Waterville, cong. s. s. 2; Waldoboro', cong. s. s. 2,12; Weld, cong. s. s. 6; M. H. 50c.; Wilton, cong. s. s. 2; Windham, cong. s. s. 2,20; Yarmouth, cong. s. s. 43,48.—364 25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Acworth, Cong. s. s. 3,25; Alstead, cong. s. s. 3; Amherst, cong. s. s. 70,83; Chester, four chil. 1,20; Concord, by J. M. Jr. 1; 1st cong. s. s. 19,70; Chichester, cong. s. s. 8; Conway, cong. s. s. 6; Cornish, cong. s. s. 2,66; Derry, 1st cong. s. s. 37,33; East Sanbornton, D. N. S. 1; Epsom, L. W. P. 1; Exeter, 2d cong. s. s. 6; Farmington, s. s. 5; Fitzwilliam, cong. s. s. 28,25; Gilmanton, Iron Works s. s. 3,30; Gilsun, s. s. 3; Goshen, H. R. 2; Greenfield, cong. s. s. 10; Hampstead, cong. s. s. 5; Hancock, chil. 7; Hinsdale, chil. 6,50; Langdon, s. s. 5; Lebanon, s. s. 14; Lempster, 1st cong. so. young people, 12,45; Lyndeboro', s. s. 9,60; Manchester Falls, s. s. 1; Meriden, s. s. 12; Nashua, by M. C. Stebbins, 3; New Alstead, s. s. 7; New Boston, G. E. Todd, 10c.; Nelson, s. s. 5; North Wolfboro and Ossipee Corner, s. s. 5; Piermont, chil. 5; Plymouth, cong. s. s. 25; Roxbury, s. s. 3,12; Rye, cong. s. s. 12; Salmon Falls, cong. s. s. 10; Salisbury, 7; Sanbornton, cong. s. s. 16; Staffordville, cong. s. s. 5; Stoddard, Mrs. R. D. 5; s. s. 2; Swanzey, ortho. s. s. 6; Temple, s. s. 13; Wakefield, s. s. 3; Walpole, miss. cir. 4; West Boscawen, 11.—432 29.

VERMONT.—Alburgh, s. s. 9; Bakersfield, s. s. 3; Bennington, s. s. 8; 2d cong. s. s. 30; Bradford, cong. s. s. 4,03; Brookfield, cong. s. s. 2,51; Brown- ington, cong. s. s. 5; Burlington, cong. s. s. 6,40; by J. M. T. 42c.; Cornwall, s. s. 9; Cambridge, cong. s. s. 3,60; Castleton, 1st cong. s. s. 11; Clarendon, s. s. 6; Dorset, s. s. 8; Enosburg, s. s. 9,05; Fairfax, s. s. 4; Fairlee, chil. 3; Fairhaven, s. s. 4; Georgia, s. s. 4; Grafton, s. s. 12; Granby, s. s. 3; Greensboro', cong. s. s. 10; Hartford, cong. s. s. 5,35; Jamaica, cong. s. s. 1,20; Ludlow, cong. s. s. 8,61; Lower Waterford, chil. 3,29; Manchester, cong. s. s. 10; Melndoes Falls, chil. 8; Montgomery Centre, by Rev. S. Paine, 4; Montpelier, s. s. 6,30; Middlebury, s. s. 5,25; Newbury, centre s. s. 10; New Haven, s. s. 8,50; Northfield, s. s. 5,20; Pitts- ฟอร์ด, cong. s. s. 10; Plainfield, cong. s. s. 5; Plym- outh, s. s. 3; Queechy, s. s. 5; Randolph, s. s. 5; Rochester, cong. s. s. 5; Rutland, cong. s. s. 28,51; Sharon, cong. s. s. 5,30; Sheldon, cong. s. s. 3,30; Springfield, cong. s. s. 11; St. Albans, cong. s. s. 15; St. Johnsbury, south cong. s. s. 4; Stow, s. s. 3; Waterbury, s. s. 5; Wells River, s. s. 11; West Halifax, s. s. 80c.; West Randolph, s. s. 13,42; Westminster, by P. S. 1,10; Weybridge, s. s. 6; Windham, s. s. 8,20.—379 34.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Agawam, s. s. 6,10; Am- herst, S. C. S. 1; 1st cong. s. s. 31; Andover, chapel s. s. 13; Abbott vil. s. s. 10; West par. s. s. 28,83; So. par. 6; Ashburnham, s. s. 2,50; Ashfield, 1st cong. s. s. 10; Ashland, 1st cong. s. s. 8,50; Athol, evan. s. s. 8; Auburn, s. s. 10; Belchertown, s. s. 12,49; Berlin, cong. s. s. 6,50; Beverly, Dane st. s. s. 23; Blandford, s. s. 4; Boxford, cong. s. s. 14; Boston, F. E. F. dec'd, 1; Anna D. B. 25c.; Lilly Bush, 25c.; J. S. 10c.; H. S. 10c.; A. H. Clark, 10c.; Winthrop, s. s. 1; T. Hollis, 4,13; J. C. 1; Salem st. s. s. 28,38; C. L. L. 90c.; a grand- father for his 42 grand-children, ten of whom have been called home by their heavenly Father, 42; Bowdoin juv. miss. so. 68; A. W. 20c.; G. W. 20c.; F. G. 10c.; M. F. B. 20c.; Rev. P. S. 60c.; 6 chil. 60c.; Anna, 1; chil. of I. S. L. 5; H. M. and S. T. S. 2; C. S. and A. H. S. 2; grandchil. of Mr. E. 75c.; L. P. S. 1; unknown, 25c.; Mount Vernon, s. s. 139,55; Phillips ch. s. s. 35; Maverick, s. s. 61,82; four chil. 10c.; Bridgewater, Trin. cong. s. s. 6,50; Brighton, cong. s. s. 15,51; Brookfield, evang. s. s. 6,40; a friend, 50c.; Brookline, Miss P. 50c.; Harvard, s. s. 17,57; Cambridge, Shepard s. s.

23; Carlisle, cong. s. s. 8; Centreville, cong. s. s. 8; Charlestown, Winthrop s. s. three hundred and sixty-two scholars for 2,000 shares, 200; 1st par. s. s. 62; five chil. 50c.; Chelsea, four. chil. 40c.; Chesterfield, s. s. 5; Chicopee, 1st cong. s. s. 8,31; Chiltonville, A. J. 2; Clinton, 1st evan. s. s. 5; Cohasset, 2d cong. s. s. 10; Beechwood, s. s. 5; Cole-raine, E. A. N. 1; Concord, ortho. cong. s. s. 35; Conway, 1st cong. s. s. 43; Cotuit Port, village sch. 2; Union s. s. 6; Dalton, s. s. 8,30; Dorchester, bal. 30c; Dudley, cong. s. s. 10; E. Abington, cong. s. s. 12; E. Attleboro', cong. s. s. 16,71; Easton, evan. cong. s. s. 12,77; Easthampton, 1st cong. s. s. 27,16; Eastham, chil. 1; Essex, 1st cong. s. s. 30; Framingham, Hollis evang. s. s. 24; Freetown, E. J. W. 1; Gloucester, Lizzie R. 1; J. L. R. 1; M. A. 1; I. R. 1; Hadley, 2d cong. s. s. 15,90; Han-over, 1st cong. s. s. 1,60; Haverhill, s. s. 3; West par. s. s. 2; Hingham, A. S. N. 25c.; Holland, 6,50; F. W. 1,18; Holliston, cong. s. s. 25; Holyoke, 1st cong. s. s. 11; Hopkinton, 1st cong. s. s. 9; Kings-ton, J. N. Whitman, 1; Lancaster, s. s. 10; Lenox, s. s. 5,10; Leominster, s. s. 20,30; Littleton, cong. s. s. 20; Longmeadow, 1st cong. s. s. 2; Ludlow, Miss P.'s s. s. class, 1,50; Julia, H. C. 20c.; Lowell, C. L. B. 2; Lynn, Central ch. s. s. 23,44; Mans-field, s. s. 2,60; Manchester, cong. s. s. 6; Marl-boro', cong. s. s. 6,40; Marblehead, cong. s. s. 44,80; Marion, cong. s. s. 10; Mattapoisett, cong. s. s. 1,51; Millbury, 2d cong. s. s. 7,44; New Bed-ford, Trin. s. s. 30; N. cong. s. s. 25; Pacific ch. s. s. 36; New Braintree, s. s. 11; Newburyport, 2d pres. s. s. 8; B. L. C. 4,38; Rev. Mr. F. s. s. 10; Tit-comb st. s. s. 4; Whitefield s. s. 10,83; Newton Centre, E. P. N.'s s. s. class, 1; New Salem, cong. s. s. 1,30; North Amherst, s. s. 7,35; North Brook-field, N. M. C. 10c.; Mrs. A. chil. 1,30; N. Bridge-water, Porter evang. s. s. 10; 1st cong. s. s. 15,75; N. Beverly, C. & B. 2; L. E. J. Fairch.; S. L. C. 50c.; N. Chelsea, cong. s. s. 6; N. Fairhaven, s. s. 5,50; Northboro', S. A. 2; Northbridge, s. s. 6,54; Northampton, Edwards s. s. 64,16; Miss H. W. for chil. 2,50; S. P. for chil. 1,10; 1st par. s. s. 3; N. Hadley, two chil. 80c.; North Middleboro', cong. s. s. 10; North Reading, cong. s. s. 7,11; North Wrentham, E. A. and W. C. S. 2; North Wey-mouth, 1st cong. s. s. 15; Orange, s. s. 6; Oxford, cong. s. s. 10; Pawtucket, cong. s. s. 20; Paxton, s. s. 4,25; Pepperell, s. s. 15; Peru, s. s. 10; Philip-pton, cong. s. s. 12,30; Pittsfield, 1st cong. s. s. 53,50; Plainfield, chil. 5; Homan Hallock and fam. for James L. Cochran and fam. of Conn. 6; for Mo-ses Hallock and fam. of Ohio, 6; H. B. Hallock and fam. of Va. 3; G. Z. Hallock and wife of Mass. 2; M. E. H. of South Hadley, 1; Samuel, Sarah and William A. Hallock, of Plainfield, 3; Plympton, s. s. 4,23; Pocasset, R. M. D. 20c.; Provincetown, s. s. 5; Randolph, 1st par s. s. 15; Raynham, cong. s. s. 110,87; Roxbury, Eliot s. s. 70; do. young la. miss. so. 85; do. miss. s. s. 15,30; H. T. P. 50c.; C. P. P. 50c.; J. R. 10c.; E. G. A. 30c.; M. W. 20c.; C. M. L. 1; unknown, 2,19; Salem, south s. s. 35; Tab. s. s. 11,33; Sandwich, Calv. cong. s. s. 26,40; Scituate, cong. s. s. 5; Sharon, cong. s. s. 8,40; Shrewsbury, cong. s. s. 11; Sherborn, cong. s. s. 14,30; Shelburne, infant s. s. class No. 1, 7,10; Shelburne Falls, s. s. 3; South Adams, cong. s. s. 13; South Dartmouth, cong. s. s. 7,60; South Deer-field, Monument s. s. 6; South Hadley Falls, cong. s. s. 8,50; Southampton, cong. s. s. 12,33; South-wick, cong. s. s. 5,42; South Weymouth, Mr. Terry's so. s. s. 5; Spencer, s. s. 47,21; Sterling, s. s. 8; Sturbridge, cong. s. s. 7,30; Sudbury, cong. s. s. 23,90; Tewksbury, cong. s. s. 6,54; Templeton, cong. s. s. 11; Thorndike, 1st cong. s. s. 7,54; Townsend Harbor, s. s. 4,24; Tolland, s. s. 4,30; Truro, cong. s. s. 11; Uxbridge, evan. cong. s. s. 15; Walpole, cong. s. s. 15; Waltham, Trin. cong. s. s. 5,67; 2 chil. 20c.; Ware, 14,21; West, s. s. 9,02; Warren, cong. s. s. 6,60; Watertown, Phillips s. s. 2,30; Waquoit, s. s. 7; Waverly, G. C. H. 10c.; R. E. H. 10c.; Wayland, evan. s. s. 2,50; Wellfleet, 1st cong. s. s. 8; West Boylston, cong. s. s. 6,01; Westminster, s. s. 2; Westboro', evan. s. s. 29,57; W. Hawley, s. s. 6,70; W. Haverhill, s. s. 10; W. Newbury, 2d cong. s. s. 18,10; W. Roxbury, s. s. 1,40; West Stockbridge, Centre s. s. 11; W. Spring-field, s. s. 25; W. Cumington, s. s. 7,52; White-ly, s. s. 2; Winchester, a friend, 50c.; J. A. and A.

B. 2; Winchendon, North cong. s. s. 10; Wilming-ton, cong. s. s. 8,75; Williamstown, 1st cong. s. s. 15; members of a private sch. 3; J. P. and C. S. D. 2; Worcester, Salem st. s. s. 37,20; Old South s. s. 33; 3d Baptist s. s. 10; Windsor, cong. s. s. 10,23.  
2,869 25.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—Central Falls, s. s. 14; Little Compton, s. s. 15; Newport, united cong. s. s. 10; cong. s. s. 28; Point Union, s. s. 3,75; Providence, Central cong. s. s. 181,85; Richmond st. cong. s. s. 20; H. W. 1.—273 60.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Abington, s. s. 9; Ashford, E. E. G. 20c.; Barkhamsted, s. s. 5; Black Rock, cong. s. s. 8; Bolton, s. s. 75c.; Bozrahville, s. s. 10,30; Broad Brook, s. s. 11,50; Bridgeport, cong. s. s. 12; Bristol, s. s. 50; Canterbury, s. s. 7; Chap-lin, cong. s. s. 10; Chester, s. s. 9,09; Colebrook, cong. s. s. 6,56; Columbia, s. s. 8,06; Danbury, 1st cong. s. s. 8; East Haddam, 1st cong. s. s. 8,70; Millington, s. s. 4,40; Eastbury, cong. s. s. 1,12; East Granby, s. s. 5; Eastport, s. s. 7; East Wind-sor Hill, E. A. L. 2; East Windsor, s. s. 9; East Woodstock s. s. 4,30; Easton, cong. s. s. 15; Elling-ton, cong. s. s. 11; E. H. 3; Essex, cong. s. s. 18,25; Gilead, chil. 6; Granby, s. s. 17; Greens-farms, s. s. 22; Greenville, cong. s. s. 18; 1st cong. s. s. 6; Griswold, 1st cong. s. s. 13,60; Groton, cong. s. s. 1,21; Greenwich, 1st cong. s. s. 6; Green-field, cong. s. s. 12; 1st cong. 6; Guilford, 3d cong. s. s. 4,50; Hartland, s. s. 7; Hamburg, Lyme, s. s. 4; Hartford, Centre s. s. 10; Hitchcockville, s. s. 6; Huntington, s. s. 8,50; Higgamug, cong. s. s. 2; Killingworth, s. s. 8,50; Ledyard, s. s. 11,50; Leb-aun, chil. 6; Goshen, s. s. 18,30; Mansfield, s. s. 1,15; Manchester, 1st cong. s. s. 10; an indiv. 1; 2d cong. s. s. 10; Milford, 2d cong. s. s. 2; Middle-town, South cong. s. s. 20; Madison, cong. s. s. 26,65; New Fairfield, cong. s. s. 7; New Haven, Broadway s. s. 1; sundries, 13,65; New London, R. H. C. s. s. class, 5; 1st cong. s. s. 20; Norwich, 1st eccl. so. s. s. 24,15; Northfield, s. s. 3; Norfolk, cong. s. s. 20; North Branford, cong. s. s. 2,87; North Canaan, s. s. 15; North Coventry, s. s. 18,21; North Guilford, s. s. 5; Old Saybrook, 1st cong. s. s. 14,25; Plainville, s. s. 30; Portland, 1st cong. s. s. 4,90; Ridgefield, cong. s. s. 14; Rockville, 2d cong. s. s. 20; Rocky Hill, s. s. 10; Seymour, by Rev. H. A. DeF. 1; Sherman, cong. s. s. 10; Southport, 1st cong. s. s. 30; Simsbury, cong. s. s. 20; Southing-ton, cong. s. s. 15; South Cornwall, s. s. 10; s. s. 2,20; Southbury, cong. s. s. 5,35; Stamford, cong. s. s. 10; Stonington, s. s. 4; Stratford, cong. s. s. 18; Suffield, s. s. 12; Thompson, cong. s. s. 13,20; Unionville, s. s. 20; Wallingford, cong. s. s. 19; Waterbury, 2d cong. s. s. 2; Weston, s. s. 22; West Haven, cong. s. s. 3,10; West Stafford, cong. s. s. 3,25; West Cornwall, by N. H. Jr. 30c.; West Mer-iden, s. s. 9,42; West Suffield, s. s. 3; Willington, s. s. 5; Whitteville, cong. s. s. 5; Windsor, 1st cong. s. s. 50c.; Windsor Locks, cong. s. s. 8; Wol-cott, cong. s. s. 14; a district school, 2.

1,004 49.

**NEW YORK.**—Addison, s. s. 4,10; Albany, M. A. S. 50c.; E. P. McK. 50c.; Ladies' miss. so. of R. D. ch. 2,05; 3d pres. ch. a. s. class, 1,36; Al-mond, s. s. 5,80; Amboy, pres. s. s. 5; America, pres. s. s. 77c.; Amsterdam, pres. s. s. 11; Angeli-ca, pres. s. s. 13,55; Ashland, s. s. 3; Attica, s. s. 1,24; Auburn, 1st pres. s. s. 22; Aurora, pres. s. s. 10,30; Bath, N. S. pres. s. s. 5; Batavia, pres. s. s. 10; E. H. 1; Bedford, s. s. 8; Belleport, cong. s. s. 1,50; Bergen, s. s. 13,07; Binghamton, cong. s. s. 10; M. J. and C. E. W. 2; Brasher Falls, s. s. 7; Bridgehampton, pres. s. s. 20; Bloomingburg, R. D. s. s. 1; Brooklyn, infant class, Elm Place s. s. 4; J. D. S. 3; W. D. S. 20c.; J. A. S. 15c.; Clinton av. cong. s. s. 52; Plymouth, s. s. 20; miss. s. s. 5; South pres. s. s. 44; Burdett, pres. s. s. 5,40; Buf-falo, 1st pres. s. s. 10,18; Caledonia, s. s. 10; Can-andaigua, s. s. 8; Cazenovia, pres. s. s. 25; Shelter-val. s. s. 5; a friend, 1; Chazy, s. s. 4,50; Check-towaga, N. L. E. 3; Chestertown, s. s. 5; Chitten-ang, R. D. s. 19; Clayville, s. s. 5; Clinton, cong. s. s. 12; chil. of Mrs. Dibble, 1; Coventry, 2d cong. s. s. 7,10; Coxsackie, 2d R. D. ch. s. s. 10; Croton, L. P. W. 20c.; Cutchogue, pres. s. s. 6,85; s. s. 1,25; Delhi, pres. s. s. 14; Deposit, s. s. 1,50;

Dunkirk, Geo. S. 1; s. s. pres. ch. 8; Eaton, s. s. of Miss A. D. M. 5; East Palmyra, pres. s. s. 10,50; Essex, pres. s. s. 5; Exeter, s. s. 2; Ellenville, s. s. R. D. ch. 12; Elmira, 1st pres. s. s. 10; Fairport, s. s. 2; Fire Place, "Hawkins," 30c.; Flatbush, R. D. s. s. 35; Flushing, cong. s. s. 7; R. D. s. s. 10; Fort Covington, pres. s. s. 5; Franklinville, pres. s. s. 50; Fredonia, s. s. 7; Fulton, pres. s. s. 8,50; pres. ch. juv. miss. so. 33; Geneva, s. s. 25; Gilbertville, pres. s. s. 10; Glenham, R. D. s. s. 6; Gouverneur, coll. by C. C. R. 4; Gowanda, s. s. 2,61; Greene, pres. s. s. 4; Hancock, Morning Star asso. 2; Hastings, R. D. s. s. 46,20; Haverstraw, 1st pres. s. s. 16,75; Henrietta, cong. s. s. 4,25; Holley, pres. s. s. 12; Holland Patent, pres. s. s. 20; Hopkinton, cong. s. s. 5; Hudson, pres. s. s. 12; miss. s. s. 4; R. D. s. s. 9,10; Hurley, R. D. s. s. 6,50; Jamaica, R. D. s. s. 10; Jewett, R. D. s. s. 10,80; Johnstown, pres. s. s. 20; Kingston, R. D. s. s. 16; Knowlesville, pres. s. s. 10; Lawrenceville, s. s. 3; Livonia, s. s. 17; Lisle, s. s. 3; Livingston, pres. s. s. 2,70; Lodi, R. D. s. s. 10; Lowville, pres. s. s. 5,50; Lyons, Miss'y Bill, 11,87; McGrawville, s. s. 11,12; Manhattan, s. s. 40c.; Malone, W. and G. D. 2; Malden, L. L. K. 1; Marbletown, L. B. 60c.; Marathon, Willie P. 30c.; Marcellus, pres. s. s. 8; Marshall, s. s. 5; Meriden, pres. s. s. 7; Middle Granville, s. s. 7; Middleport, pres. s. s. 3; Mellinville, R. D. s. s. 10; Montgomery, 1st pres. s. s. 11,50; Morrisania, cong. s. s. 11,80; Mount Morris, s. s. 2; Naples, s. s. 6; Newburg, R. D. s. s. 6; J. N. D. 1; s. s. 2; New Lots, R. D. s. s. 7,10; New Lisbon, pres. s. s. 3; Newtown, S. E. P. 50c.; New Windsor, Wash. Sq. s. s. 3; New Hartford, pres. s. s. 20; New Road, cong. s. s. 5,24; North Bergen, s. s. 8; North Marlborough, R. D. ch. s. s. 3,53; Northumberland and Gansevoort, R. D. ch. s. s. 7,50; New York City, Madison Sq. pres. s. s. 100; J. R. A. 50c.; F. B. 50c.; Pilgrim s. s. 44; Union s. s. 2; Mrs. T. five chil. 7,25; J. M. N.'s ten chil. 10; Mrs. R. D. L. chil. 40c.; Middle R. D. s. s. 15; West 23d st. pres. s. s. 10; The Little Eldredges, Terbels and Jacksons, 8; R. D. s. s. 5th av. cor. 29th st. 125,60; do. miss. s. s. 22,70; No. 83 miss. s. s. 2; R. D. s. s. 7th av. 4; 11th pres. s. s. 32,40; Cent. pres. s. s. 4,50; K. L. O. 10c.; N. E. cong. s. s. 6,10; E. M. L. Van V. 1; C. L. and E. L. M. 1; West pres. s. s. 20; Smith st. miss. s. s. 10; chil. by Mrs. Wilkie, 2,50; C. and D. W. 2; No. R. D. s. s. 2; A. B. and H. W. P. 1; 14th st. pres. miss. asso. s. s. 50; 13th st. pres. s. s. 2,10; Central s. s. 10; Mercer st. s. s. 3,87; six chil. 1; Mrs. W. chil. 1; Miss J. and girl, 1,50; Bedford st. cong. s. s. 5; by J. A. G. 1,20; A. A. 1; by R. B. H. 1; W. C. G. 1; twenty chil. of half orph. asy. 2; Bethel miss. s. s. of Mariner's ch. 10; Mary, 12c.; West pr. s. s. 5; by M. M. M. 4; by Mrs. Van W. 2; T. S. R. 1; miss. s. s. by Mrs. N. 5; Washington av. miss. s. s. 5; L. A. H. S. and W. S. B. 1; 7th av. R. D. s. s. 1,70; 13th st. pres. s. s. 1; Wash. Sq. R. D. s. s. 50; Little Mary's Saving Bank, 1; No. R. D. s. s. 8; J. A. S. chil. 5; Rev. H. D. W. chil. 4; No. 83 s. s. 10; a friend, 25c.; two little girls, 1; Mercer st. s. s. 27,47; Miss M. M. 2; C. G. M. 2; S. C. L. 1; 9th R. D. s. s. 2; New York Mills, pres. s. s. 20; Nineveh, s. s. 7,12; North Bergen, s. s. 8; Nyack, E. W. and A. D. Davison, 1; Oakfield, pres. s. s. 1,70; Oaks corner, H. H. D. 30c.; Olean, pres. s. s. 5; Oswaco, R. D. s. s. 5,10; Oramel, T. F. H. 2,40; Painted Post, C. C. C. 50c.; Panama, pres. s. s. 5; Parishville, cong. s. s. 3; Peekskill, pres. s. s. infant class, 4; Penn Yan, pres. s. s. 12; Perry Centre, 1st cong. s. s. 5,10; Port Richmond, two little girls, 75c.; Pierreport, youth and chil. 10; Poughkeepsie, 2d R. D. s. s. 5; pres. s. s. 31,55; Pratt Village, pres. s. s. 3,59; Preston Hollow, O. D. 50c.; Phelps, C. A. S. dec'd, 40c.; Rensselaer Falls, cong. s. s. 12,69; Ripley, s. s. 4; Rochester, Brick pres. s. s. 25,50; Rondout, Minnie, 2; Roxbury, s. s. 5; Rutland, s. s. 8,70; Sand Beach, Oswaco Lake, "from a family," 100; "Treasures of a little girl," 1; a widowed mother for her chil. 1; Sand Lake, pres. s. s. 5; Saquoit, s. s. 5,27; Saratoga, R. D. s. s. 2; Schenectady, 2d R. D. s. s. 5; Sherburne, 1st cong. s. s. 13; Sherman, cong. s. s. 5; Shelter Island, pres. s. s. 20; Somers, pres. s. s. 24c.; Strikersville, s. s. 7,40; Syracuse, R. D. s. s. 12; 1st pres. s. s. 10; Southampton, chil. 2; Smyrna, cong. s. s. 7,44;

Upperville, 51c.; Tarrytown, 2d R. D. s. s. 5; Paulding Ins. 6; Texas Valley, s. s. 1; Tompkinsville, R. D. s. s. 1; Troy, 1st pres. s. s. 40; S. N. H. 50c.; M. L. W. 50c.; J. D. W. 50c.; J. R. W. 50c.; Union, 1st pres. s. s. 16,40; Unionville, chil. of Rev. N. E. P. 1; Upper Aquebogue, cong. s. s. 7; Utica, H. L. and G. W. 2; "Miss Hattie Camp," 1; Lydia, Mary C. and Robert Boyle, 1; Westminister, pres. s. s. 30; Valatia, pres. s. s. 12; Vernon, Mt. Vernon pres. s. s. 10; Vernon Centre, s. s. 23; Wales, Weeds Hill s. s. 1,69; Watertown, 1st pres. s. s. 13; Watkins, pres. s. s. 2,30; Waverly, Mrs. L. M. B.'s s. s. 1; West Dresden, s. s. 1; West Troy, R. D. s. s. 50; West Fayette, youth's miss. soc. 20; Whitehall, s. s. Miss. soc. 1st pres. ch. 26; Windham Centre, Addie P. 10c.; Williamsburg, R. D. s. s. 1,40; infant class, 5; Woodstock, s. s. 63c.; Wurtsboro, s. s. 2; Yonkers, 1st pres. s. s. 25; Youngstown, pres. s. s. 20; Yorktown, s. s. 3,60.—**2,480 76.**

NEW JERSEY.—Belleville, R. D. ch. Harrison s. s. 15; Bergen, R. D. s. s. 25; do. 75; Bloomfield, Centre pres. s. s. 59; Bridgeton, 2d pres. s. s. 3; Caldwell, pres. s. s. 18,60; Chatham, Mary and Sarah Williams, 8; Chester, cong. s. s. 8; Connecticut Farms, pres. s. s. 8; Dover, pres. s. s. 15; Drakeville, s. s. 6; East Millstone, R. D. s. s. 5; M. B. W. 5; E. E. W. 5; Elizabeth, 3d pres. s. s. 12; Elizabethtown, "Ogleviz," 1; English Neighborhood, R. D. s. s. 5,30; Franklin, R. D. s. s. 30; Hackensack, 2d R. D. s. s. 10; Hoboken, pres. s. s. 5,20; R. C. and E. M. 20c.; R. D. s. s. 3,41; Jersey City, W. H. Talcott, chil. 7; C. L. F. 1; 3d R. D. youth's miss. soc. 10; miss. s. s. 2; Madison, pres. s. s. 8; Millstone, R. D. s. s. 8; Milltown, R. D. s. s. 3,30; Middletown, R. D. s. s. 1,20; Montague, chil. of Rev. D. A. Jones, 2; Morristown, pres. s. s. 17,16; Middlebush, s. s. 2; Newark, T. G. Frelinghuysen, 5; Lucie Frelinghuysen, 5; 1st cong. s. s. 7; So. Park s. s. 16,60; So. Park pres. infant s. s. 10; R. D. s. s. 15; 2d R. D. s. s. 15,50; Park pres. s. s. 15; 4 couns. 40c.; 2d pres. s. s. 20; 1st pres. s. s. 90; J. O. P. 50c.; J. P. 50c.; F. K. P. 50c.; J. L. P. 50c.; New Brunswick, 2d pres. s. s. 5; 2d R. D. s. s. 15,90; North Bloomfield, R. D. s. s. 6,50; North Branch, s. s. 6; Orange, 2d pres. s. s. 10; Paterson, 2d R. D. s. s. 8,30; pres. s. s. 11; Perth Amboy, by Miss Julia F., 5,84; Rockaway, pres. s. s. 7; Beach Glen s. s. 3,50; Union s. s. 3,25; South Orange, pres. s. s. 12,25; Three Mile Run, s. s. 6; Troy, s. s. 3; Woodbury, pres. ch. family of T. D. J. 5.—**699 61.**

PENNSYLVANIA.—Allegheny City, pres. s. s. 9,70; miss. s. s. 3,90; Athens, pres. s. s. 4; Belle Valley, D. H. S. 60c.; Birmingham, 1st pres. s. s. 5; Bristol, pres. s. s. 10; Carbondale, pres. s. s. 30,10; Catasaugus, s. s. 21; Cochransville, R. P. A. H. 10c.; East Millcreek, s. s. 5,30; Summit, s. s. 1,80; Easton, R. D. s. s. 12; Equinunk, G. Fero, 15c.; Girard, pres. s. s. 3; Great Bend, s. s. 2; Greentownship, 2,50; Harbor Creek, pres. s. s. 10; Harrisburg, pres. s. s. 100; Hawley, pres. s. s. 4; Honesdale, pres. s. s. 12; Moorheadville, G. W. C. 30c.; Philadelphia, s. s. by D. C. McCamman, 41; a grandfather for five grand chil. 5; 1st R. D. s. s. 25; Olivet pres. s. s. 16; Northern Liberties, 1st pres. s. s. 30; Southwark, 1st pres. s. s. 10; Clinton st. pres. s. s. 65; 1st pres. fem. s. s. 8; 3d R. D. s. s. 19,26; Green Hill, R. Malin, 2,50; J. Malin, 2,50; Pittsburg, John and Neville, 60; Pottsville, 1st pres. s. s. 20; Reading, pres. s. s. 76,24; Smithfield, cong. s. s. 11; juv. miss. so. 13; Spartansburg, s. s. 4; Springfield, s. s. 3; Wattsburg, s. s. 5; West Chester, G. A. B. 75c.; J. B. 51c.; Williamsport, 2d pres. s. s. 13,84; infant, 3,50; York, pres. s. s. 20.—**692 55.**

DELAWARE.—Hall's Store, Ocean pres. s. s.—5.

MARYLAND.—Baltimore, 5th pres. s. s. 10; Nanjemoy, chil. 1.—11.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington, s. s. by W. P. Young, 20; 1st pres. s. s. 10.—30.

VIRGINIA.—Kerr's Creek, Miss Bigelow's sch. 2; Lynchburg, 2d pres. s. s. 11; Middleburg, s. s. 7,30; Moore's Ordinary, ten. chil. 2; Prince Edward C. H. by E. H. C. 1; Parkersburg, s. s. 2;

Richmond, s. s. 4; ten chil. 1; West Liberty, the mother of a missionary, and her two grandsons, 5; Wyllesburg, Miss Wheeler's sch. 1.—**36 30.**

OHIO.—Ashtabula, 1st pres. s. s. 4; Atwater, s. s. 3,31; Aurora, s. s. 50c.; Bremen, s. s. 4; Burton, s. s. 7; Cadiz, 1st pres. s. s. 3; Canton, s. s. 6,80; Castalia, s. s. 3; Chatham, 1st cong. s. s. 16,18; Chester, J. E. B. 1; Cheviot and vic. s. s. and chil. 10; Chillicothe, 2d pres. s. s. 10,20; Circleville, s. s. 1; Cincinnati, 5th pres. ch. miss. s. s. so. rel. inq. 7,50; 8th miss. s. s. Y. M. C. un. 2; Dr. A.'s three chil. 1,20; Emily, 1; her de'd' bro. 54c.; Cleveland, Euclid st. pres. s. s. 33,28; Cleves, pres. s. s. 5; College Hill, pres. s. s. 14; E. H. H. 2,50; Conneaut, s. s. 2; Constitution, pres. s. s. 10; Edinburg, s. s. 5; Ellsworth, pres. s. s. 6,55; Franklin Mills, 1st cong. s. s. 4; Gallipolis, four brothers, 1; Georgetown, pres. s. s. 6; Granville, s. s. 19,07; chil. of mater. asso. 35c.; Greenville, dis. s. s. 75c.; Greenville, s. s. 3; Hockingport, "Colville," s. s. 5; Jackson, C. H. pres. s. s. 3; Jersey, pres. s. s. 4,38; Kingsville, s. s. 2,42; Madison, cong. s. s. 10; Mason, pres. s. s. 5,80; Maumee City, 1st pres. s. s. 5,68; Medina, D. C. G. 1; Milan, pres. s. s. 9; Mt. Auburn, Union s. s. 7,80; Mt. Gilead, pres. s. s. 5; Mrs. L.'s infant class, 5; New Carlisle, "Olive Branch," s. s. 6,20; New Lexington, s. s. 1; Parcher's Corner, W. H. S. and L. H. W. 21c.; Portsmouth, pres. s. s. 18,05; Piqua, pres. ch. s. s. 5; Putnam, s. s. 13; Ravenna, cong. s. s. 6; Ridgeville, s. s. 2,50; Rockville, Sandy Spring, s. s. 4,10; Steubenville, J. A. M. and C. A. M. 1; Vienna, s. s. 2; Walnut Hills, Lane sem. s. s. 5; Mrs. E. Kemper's class, 6; Wayne, 1st cong. s. s. 7; Wellington, 1st cong. s. s. 5; Yellow Springs, pres. s. s. 5.

**345 28.**

INDIANA.—Aurora, Pres. s. s. 10; Bedford, pres. s. s. 13; Columbus, s. s. 5,23; Danville, pres. s. s. 2,08; Indianapolis, 1st pres. s. s. 12; miss. s. s. 3; Madison, miss. s. s. 5; Monticello, s. s. 3,50; Michigan City, s. s. 3; Logansport, s. s. 5; Lost Creek, Freedom s. s. 1; Newtown, s. s. 7,45; New Albany, pres. s. s. 9; North Madison, s. s. 4; Putnamville, pres. s. s. 4; Richmond, a s. s. class, 2; Rob Roy, pres. s. s. 4,55; Spencer, two little girls, 50c.; Thornton, chil. 2; Vevay, pres. s. s. 1,20; Waveland, by J. M. C. 8; Winchester, chil. 1.

**106 51.**

ILLINOIS.—Albion, s. s. 4; Annavan, s. s. 5; Augusta, pres. s. s. 20; Barrington, cong. s. s. 2,51; Batavia, cong. s. s. 6; Beardstown, cong. s. s. 5; Belvidere, pres. s. s. 10; Black Oak Grove, s. s. 3,20; Bloomingdale, cong. s. s. 3,30; Brighton, pres. s. s. 6,50; Bristol, s. s. 5; Byron, s. s. 4; Carlinville, pres. s. s. 5; Columbus, pres. s. s. 2; Chatham, s. s. 10; Chicago, 2d pres. s. s. 17,25; Bethel, s. s. 11,75; 1st pres. s. s. 10; Norwegian, s. s. 1; Elysium, s. s. 6; Elgin, H. H. 1; N. H. 50c.; Friendsville, J. R. C. 20c.; Geneseo, cong. s. s. 15; Granville, 1st pres. s. s. 4,50; Griggsville, cong. s. s. 10; Knoxville, s. s. 1,50; Lamolille, cong. s. s. 5; Metamora, cong. s. s. 5; Lee Centre, cong. s. s. 8,30; Naperville, two chil. 20c.; Newark, s. s. 3; Ottawa, 1st cong. s. s. 42,08; Payson, s. s. 9; Petersburg, pres. s. s. 4; Plainfield, cong. s. s. 10; Plymouth, cong. s. s. 7,50; Port Byron, cong. s. s. 3,51; Rock Island, 2d pres. s. s. 7; Rockford, 2d pres. s. s. 10,40; 2d cong. s. s. 20; St. Charles, cong. s. s. 20; Sheffield, s. s. 7; Waltham, cong. s. s. 2,50; Waukegan, cong. s. s. 7,85; Wenona, J. E. D. 50c.; five s. s. scholars, 50c.; Winchester, pres. s. s. 2.—**345 55.**

MICHIGAN.—Adrian, s. s. and others, 2,20; Allegan, 1st pres. s. s. 14,41; Almont, W. B. O. 1; Augusta, s. s. 5; Barry, s. s. 1,50; Byron, 5 chil. of Rev. D. B. C. 50c.; Constantine and Mottville, s. s. 5,10; Deerfield, pres. s. s. 50c.; Eaton Rapids, cong. s. s. 2,42; Flint, pres. s. s. 10; Florence, s. s. scholars, 6; Hillsdale, s. s. 4; Homer, pres. s. s. 4,75; Kalamazoo, 1st pres. s. s. 30; Lansing, s. s. 3,60; Little Traverse, Indian miss. s. s. 3; Marshall, pres. s. s. 10; infant s. s. 5; Mill Point, s. s. 5; Monroe, pres. s. s. 1; North Raisinville, s. s. 2; Niles, J. E. J. 1; Pleasant Creek, s. s. 5,20; Pontiac, by Rev. A. H. F. 7; Raisinville, s. s. 10; Romeo, cong. s. s. 10; Tecumseh, "a little boy," 50c.—**148 16.**

WISCONSIN.—Appleton, 1st cong. s. s. 4,50; Berlin, s. s. 11; Caledonia Centre, two boys, 20c.; Columbus, pres. s. s. 3; Fall River, F. C. L. 10c.; Fort Atkinson, s. s. 2; Fox Lake, C. A. N. and S. E. N. 20c.; Fulton, s. s. 3,50; Geneva, s. s. 2; Janesville, s. s. 17,20; Kenosha, s. s. 8; La Crosse, s. s. 1; Lyndon, cong. s. s. 3; Menasha, s. s. 3; Milton, s. s. 8,28; Neenah, pres. s. s. 1,57; M. A. B. for 4 chil. 42c.; Platteville, cong. s. s. 8,30; Racine, pres. s. s. 23; Fox s. s. 7,65; sch. dis. No. 3 s. s. 2,35; Rosendale, cong. s. s. 7; Sheboygan, cong. s. s. 4,60; Waukan, cong. s. s. 1,95; Wautoma, s. s. 1; Waupun, 1st cong. s. s. 3,54; Wauwatosa, s. s. 1; Cong. s. s. 7.—**135 36.**

IOWA.—Davenport, a reader of the Miss. Herald, 2; Dubuque, cong. s. s. 9,24; Fairfield, s. s. 5; Farmington, cong. s. s. 4; Garnaville, s. s. 2; Hillsboro', s. s. 5; Maquoketa, cong. s. s. 5; Muscatine, s. s. 30; North Davenport, Union, s. s. 5; Westfield, J. S. for grand-chil. and great grand-chil. 1.—**68 24.**

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LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, H. P. P. and P. E. P. 1; Waterproof, a family, 5.—**6.**

MISSISSIPPI.—Port Gibson, pres. s. s.—**50.**

ALABAMA.—Greensboro', Pres. s. s.—**3 50.**

NORTH CAROLINA.—Salisbury, M. D. A. C. 1; T. E. C. 1.—**2.**

TENNESSEE.—Knoxville, 2d pres. s. s. 10,25; Farmington, P. R. 1; Jonesboro', juv. miss. so. pres. s. s. 36,79.—**48 04.**

KENTUCKY.—Jamestown, s. s. 3; Louisville, H. W. P. 1; Willie F. and Fanny C. 60c.—**4 60.**

ARKANSAS.—Gaines' Landing, chil. of C. McDermott.—**5.**

CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, 1st cong. s. s. **33 60.**

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—Bell Plain, G. S. 90c.; S. S. 10c.; Marine, C. E. and T. N. S. 3; Spring Valley, by Ira Tracy, 2,30; Stillwater, 1st pres. s. s. 2.—**8 30.**

IN FOREIGN LANDS, &c.—Canada West. Brantford, cong. s. s. 22; Guelph, Eramosa union s. s. 5,50; Rockwood, W. J. P. 1; Scotland, cong. s. s. 2,20; Basford, s. s. 11; Stratford, s. s. 3.—Canada East. Danville, s. s. 5.—*Alleghany Mission.* Indian chil. 2.—*St. Stephens, N. B.* Cong. s. s. 28.—*Tuscarora Mission.* Chil. 5.—*Choctaw Nation.* Wheelock, G. C. E. 50c.; C. D. E. 50c.; M. H. 50c.; L. G. 50c.—**86 70.**

Amount received in November,	10,710 48
Previously acknowledged,	6,684 85

<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$17,395 33</b>
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