

A TEACHING MINISTRY THE CONSERVATORS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE.

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SERMON

DELIVERED AT SEARSPORT, JUNE 23, 1852.

BEFORE THE

MAINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

AT ITS

FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

BY EDWARD S. DWIGHT,

Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Saco.

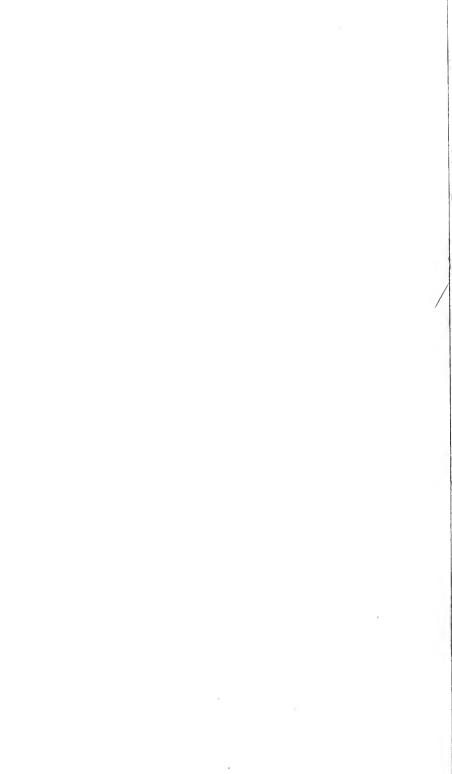
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WILLIAM T. JOHNSON......PRINTER.

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2 CHRON, XV: 3.

"Now for a long season Israel hath been without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law."

This assertion—part of an address made to Asa, king of Judah, by a prophet Azariah, of whom the Scriptures make no other mention—conveys its own clear explanation. The decadence of true religion and the popular lawlessness are sufficiently accounted for by the fact, that there was in Israel no "teaching priest."

And here is indicated a most remarkable deficiency in the religious institutions of the Hebrews-a deficiency so obvious, that it can hardly be viewed otherwise than as either unavoidable or intentional; and which was necessarily fatal to their Without inquiring into the reason, we may permanence. simply note the fact. The great Legislator, who communicated the will of God to his people, and prescribed their sacred rites, made no adequate provision for their continued religious instruction. To no order of men did he assign the duty of statedly teaching them the elements of divine truth, and enforcing on their regard their spiritual obligations. With this the priests had nothing to do. They were consecrated to offer sacrifice, not to expound doctrine. Except so far as the ordinary discharge of their sacerdotal function kept the people familiar with the usages of the national worship, the service they rendered as spiritual guides was altogether extra-official.

Still less were the Levites commissioned to stand in this relation to the tribes. The Mosaic law made the people themselves responsible for the perpetuation of their faith in its purity. The only ordinance in the whole code, bearing on this object, was that which commanded the parent to bring up his household in the knowledge of the true God, of his statutes, and of his former signal mercies toward the nation of his choice.

To sagacity like that of the Hebrew Lawgiver it could not from the first have been a matter of doubt, what must be the fate of religious truth, committed thus almost exclusively to a keeping so insecure, as that of domestic tradition among a people degraded, ignorant, and sorely tempted as were his countrymen—just emancipated from their Egyptian bondage, and still hemmed in on every side by tribes of the heathen. only consequence possible in their case was early realized. The energetic character of one or another virtuous ruler held them for the time being in check; but as soon as this restraint was taken off, their strong idolatrous propensities at once gained the mastery. A priesthood they still had, ministers of the true or of some corrupt worship, but not a "teaching priesthood;" and with no one to show them what was right in the eye of God, it was but natural that "every one should do that which was right in his own eyes." The connection between the want of habitual religious instruction and social debasement was plain, short, direct. The reverent fear of "the true God" on one side, and respect for the authority of "law" on the other, could be maintained only through the constant official inculcation of divine truth. For want of the key-stone both sides of the arch fell in; and the nation became lawless and godless.

In this lesson from the sacred history we find impressively illustrated the general truth,—that a Teaching Ministry, an order of men officially charged with the stated and frequent religious instruction of the people, is indispensable to the permanent welfare of society.

As with individuals, so with respect to the interests of communities and nations, moral resources take higher rank, and are to be more confidently relied upon to secure lasting prosperity, than the merely material and accidental. tions of true and enduring social welfare lie deeper than the wealth of a state, or its relative standing among other powers, its advantages of territorial position, or its form of government :-even in the Intelligence and the Virtue of the people: that intelligence, which results from the diffusion through all classes of the benefits of free education: that virtue, which manifests itself in a general conscientiousness and regard for the authority of law, and has its origin and the corner stone of its stability in a deep popular belief in the religion of the gos-Such intelligence and virtue will transform a bleak and barren country into a Scotland or a New England, full of happy homes, and free, strong, enterprizing hearts. In the absence of them, the regions which nature loads with her kindest favors will become what Ireland and what Mexico are.

It is however from the combination of these two elements, not from either of them operating alone, that the desirable result is to be expected. The enlightenment of a community will not—apart from that popular morality which draws its life from spiritual religion—ensure its welfare, more than that of an individual. Give superior mental culture to a man devoid of moral principle, and it but increases his power to work evil to himself and the public. And it can do no more for men collectively than separately. The most thorough intellectual training (history, both ancient and modern, bears abundant witness) is compatible with the uttermost domestic corruption and internal political weakness.

To secure for itself the former of these prime conditions of its own well-being, society provides the requisite apparatus of mental education—the best which its experience and practical sagacity are able to contrive. At various prominent points it rears its universities and colleges, as central reservoirs in

which may be gathered large store of the sweet waters of literary and scientific learning, to be distributed by suitable conduits for the refreshment of all the country around. In this State and in that it charters its normal institutions, to educate those who shall educate the mass of the people. In its several towns it builds and endows its academies, and multiplies in village and rural district its primary schools. It patronizes the art of teaching, and the writing of school books. It gives free circulation to the productions of a free press through all its families. It organizes lyceums, and employs public lecturers to awaken thought and spread information. It throws open the enjoyment of these advantages to all among its population, who desire to profit by them.

An educational organization of this popular kind presupposes, indeed, civil freedom founded on a pure Christian faith—the freedom of a state in which the common brotherhood of man is practically recognized, and the general welfare, not the interest of any privileged class, is esteemed of paramount importance. Wherever a people are in servitude—whether under an arbi-Wherever a people are in servitude—whether under an arbitrary sovereign, or in a pseudo-republic, or beneath a yoke of domestic slavery—the idea of a free system of education is the grossest political solecism. Such a system must inevitably be a nursery of habits of bold thought and endeavor, directly subversive in their tendency of all oppression. Under such circumstances popular instruction, more than any other internal interest, must be kept under the strictest surveillance of the government. Religion itself (one of the most potent of educational agents) must of necessity be degraded into a tool of state, and teach only such doctrines as may meet the approval and uphold the supremacy of "the powers that be." Under a government of mere force or prerogative, the more intelligent the people beyond certain narrow limits, the worse subjects they become, the harder to hold in bondage. In a state truly free, the more intelligent they are, the better qualified are they for their civil duties, whether they owe allegiance to a king, or are citizens of a republic. are citizens of a republic.

Where, then, liberty is firmly established on the foundation of true religion, it will in due time follow by natural consequence that the social mind will become enlightened, under the potent influences of free education. But how shall that virtuous popular sentiment be perpetuated, which is shaped and directed by general and earnest religious belief, and which is the other essential element of the highest social prosperity?

Is it to be expected that men, committed to their own impulses, will ever work out their permanent moral elevation? We have the conclusive and most emphatic answer to this question in the ever-unchanging, melancholy aspect of the vast heathen world; in which the blind idolatry and corrupt habits of the fathers become in gloomy succession the faith and practice of the children; and darkness broods from age to age over habitations filled with cruelty.

Or will it suffice, in the earlier periods of a nation's life, to instruct it in religious doctrine, and to entrust the subsequent guardianship of the faith in its purity to the popular regard for its spiritual authority, and appreciation of its intrinsic value? The history of Israel shows us the operation and issue of such an experiment, pursued faithfully through a long series of generations. The force of the impulse in a right direction originally given to the Jewish mind, meeting with constant resistance, ere long spent itself; and the descendants of Abraham, the disciples of Moses, soon came to be "without the true God and without law."

If we inquire still further—(and this must be considered the extreme case)—what would be the consequence, in an enlightened and thoroughly evangelized community, (like our own, for example) of at once and finally abolishing the institution of the Christian ministry, and committing the interests of morality and religion to the sole care of other agencies?—the question has never yet had a practical trial. The actual occurrence of such an event here is indeed an utter improbability. But if we were to suppose that by providential permission it were to take

place, it is hardly conceivable that any other result should follow than that which was reached in the experience of Israel. The additional element of Christian knowledge could only serve to delay a little longer the complete demoralization of society. The force with which evil resists good in this world is well nigh a constant quantity. Like the atmospheric pressure, it bears upon us unperceived and continuously, it affects a passage by every possible avenue, it moves forward wherever there is the least giving back. The power that opposes it must work without cessation, or it will gain ground. The native strength to do evil is as great in the child as in the father. The generation passing is not more prone to sin than the generation coming on. The subjugation of the one to the sway of religious principle, though it greatly facilitates, does not at all supersede the necessity of, the same process in regard to the other. Suppose, now, all human dependence for the perpetuation of spiritual religion in the community to be limited to such efforts, as naturally and exclusively fall to the hands of a Christian laity. Distribute the Scriptures to every one who will accept them. Multiply religious publications indefinitely-both the lighter and the more substantial. Let Christians meet on the Sabbath for social conference and united prayer. Concede all the efficacy that can be reasonably claimed to the silent operation of a consistent example. Let the systems of family and Sabbath School instruction exert, as long as they may, the salutary influence that belongs to them when faithfully administered. Can it be doubted what, after all, will be the ultimate issue? These various causes may greatly retard the process, but the moral deterioration of society is an inevitable result. Doubtless piety will long retain something of its life-breathing spirit, and for a time modify, if not control, public opinion. But the number over whose lives it has authority will by slow but sure waste be diminished. Less and less encouragement can be derived from the dissemination of evangelical writings. As auxiliary to the preaching of the

gospel, they render an admirable service; but always unpopular in their tenor and aim with the mass of men, they must by themselves ever compete at great disadvantage with secular literature. The benefits of free education may receive the widest diffusion. Learning, the solid and the elegant, may continue to flourish, but separated ever more broadly from Christianity, until the divorce is complete. The people, as a body, may attain a level of general information and of mental vigor, beyond any nation before them; and success may crown their intelligent enterprize with an ample material reward. But popular virtue, the other great element of true prosperity, will ere long be wanting. Under the pressure of worldliness, now grown bolder through the removal of one of its chief restraints, the force of piety in the church will in process of time be overborne; the more timid and feeble-minded will be swept away by the rising current; and even the men of stronger Christian purpose will begin to confess their discouragement at the ever-increasing difficulty of their work. The religious gatherings of the Sabbath, lacking one of their principal attractions, will soon be deserted by all but the more devout, and will at length go into disuse. Fewer and fewer will be the copies of the Bible, that guide the meditations of the closet and the visible deportment. Scantier and less hopeful will become the fireside instruction in its truths. Narrower continually must grow the circulation of religious publications, until, at last unsupported, they cease to appear. As time advances, errors will multiply. Infidelity will promulge without a blush its licentious doctrines; and by natural consequence crime against the peace and purity of society will be perpetrated with fast increasing frequency, and encounter no strong opposing moral sentiment. And, this point attained, the community is practically "without the true God," and is in the fair way of being speedily "without law." This consummation may not be reached in one generation, or in two; but its final attainment under such conditions is only a question of time. A Christian

state must ultimately retrograde to the reckless disregard of all law, divine and human, in default of the only adequate conservative agency, under God,—a permanent order or succession of religious teachers.

These considerations may serve to illustrate, my friends, the wisdom of our blessed Lord, in supplying in the second grand dispensation of his church the most serious deficiency of the first, by the institution of the gospel ministry. He created not indeed the "teaching priesthood" mentioned in the text; since under the Christian economy all sacerdotal functions and dignity vest solely in himself. But he established what is now the virtual equivalent and sufficient substitute for such a priesthood, the succession of official teachers of the gospel. "Go ye,"-was his parting injunction to his disciples-" and teach all nations." "And he gave some, apostles;" says the most illustrious of their number; "and some, prophets;" (these for a temporary work, but as permanent agents) "some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying-the building up-of the body of Christ."

It needs now but little reflection to perceive the singular adaptation of such an order (using the term to denote distinction of calling, not of rank) to the awakening and preservation of social intelligence and social virtue. No mystery attends its agency, other than the inward operation of the Holy Spirit on the human heart. Its members are chosen from the intelligent and the virtuous, to accomplish an avowed purpose by rational means. They set apart others of kindred spirit to follow after them in the same work; and these again give it in charge to the men of another generation. No priestly power, indeed, is transmitted along this series of religious officials; but a succession of instructors in the great truths of religion is in this simple way secured to the church of Christ. His minister, prepared for the service by disposition and by the requisite mental and spiritual training, dwells

among his brethren as one of them; not "a lord over God's heritage," but the pastor of their choice, "serving them in the gospel for Jesus' sake." It is his peculiar business—the object for which he is set apart by his very calling—to labor to do them good, primarily though not exclusively by leading them into the fold of the Good Shepherd. And if he be worthy of his office, his heart as well as his intellect is devoted to this end. He studies for this. He prays for this. He watches favorable occasions for this. From the beginning to the end of the year, he meets them statedly for this purpose on the Sabbath, to hold up divine truth, as often as the sacred day recurs, full in their view;—to admonish them of errors and sins; to present personal obligation; to quicken conscience to its work; to proclaim the sanctions of the law of Jehovah; to unveil the glories and attractions of the cross; and with the authority of a commissioned ambassador of Christ, yet with the affection of a brother who is himself dependent on sovereign grace, to break for them the bread, and to put to their lips the cup of the water, of life. Preëminently is he the Teacher of his people; not the mere puppet of a ritual service—not the performer before them of insignificant and superstitious ceremonies—his task is to press on their attention verities the most sublime yet the most practical, to work in their minds intelligent conviction, to educate them to comprehensive views of doctrine, dealing with them as rational beings, and concentrating all the light he can borrow from his reading and experience upon the clearer elucidation and enforcement of the word of God.

Privileged by his position to enter the various home-circles of his people, as one affectionately sympathizing in what seriously concerns them; he is for his very "work's sake" presumed to be a sincere friend. In scenes of the deepest domestic interest his friendly presence and aid are sought. By his voice is the nuptial blessing invoked. His hand sets the seal of the everlasting covenant upon the infant forehead. He whispers words

of counsel and of patient submission in the sick man's ear. He commends the departing spirit to the mercy of God. He draws lessons of timely admonition from death and the grave for the instruction of the living. He too, as the instrument of a more skillful and potent Comforter, "healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds." The young look up to him as the respected pastor of their parents and elders, and yield the higher regard to the words he speaks in that capacity; and when their hearts are bowed down with religious anxieties, he is the confidant and the counselor to whom they naturally have recourse for spiritual light.

With more or less of completeness, yet further, he illustrates the moral beauty of Christian principle in his own life of earnest well-doing. All that is "lovely and of good report," all that is true in doctrine and right in practice, has in him an authorized defender. Preserving his own meekness and gentleness, he, by virtue of his office, may boldly denounce all wrong in high or low, and yet give no just cause of offense. He has the ear of his people, and access through the ear to their hearts. The friends of religion fall back upon him for support, and are conscious of strength in him as their leader. The lovers of good order respect him for his intellectual and moral worth, and know how to appreciate the value of his great social influence. Only the wicked hate him, because they feel the silent check of that influence upon their wickedness.

Thus he stands in the community one of the strong pillars of the church of Christ and of public intelligence and morality, partly in the power of his own Christian character, and partly too in the power of his divinely instituted and time-honored office. And when God's providence removes him by death, or to some new sphere of duty, another enters into his labors for the same ends. And thus, from one generation and age to another, a beacon-light is kept burning, signal at once of danger and deliverance at hand—divine truth finds at the post so occupied a free voice, and God has a servant stationed to pro-

claim his will, "whether men will hear or forbear." And there, with his blessing, will his word continue to be the acknowledged judge of right and wrong, and its principles will in general restrain and regulate the popular sentiment. There will "the true God" be reverently worshiped, and "law" will maintain its steady sway over the public mind, and society will "hold fast that which is good," though it be old, and go onward still in the career of improvement, through the conservative and yet quickening influence of a TEACHING MINISTRY.

Such a ministry, it is then apparent, is an indispensable social necessity; the condition of that prevailing rectitude of principle, which is itself one of the immediate conditions of the social welfare. Wherever it is wanting, the tendency of the community is surely downward. Mere public spirit, therefore, (not to speak of a higher motive,) demands the establishment and perpetuation of this ministry, wherever the spiritual wants of the people require it. And every one who claims to be a lover of his country—not to say, every friend of Christ—has cause to take interest in the effectual accomplishment of such a result. It is a matter in which all have a real concern, how the State and the Nation shall be thoroughly provided with a permanent evangelical ministry, devoted, as it needs to be in order to the highest usefulness, wholly to its appropriate work.

To a wide extent, it is true, the spontaneous action of the people forestalls every practical difficulty. The religious sentiment is in our own country so deeply planted, and so widely influential—especially among the native population—that the neighborhoods are comparatively few, which do not prize, and demand, the services of a settled minister; or which, if able, are not willing to incur, in recompense for them, the burden of his support. But where this ability does not exist, how is the necessity to be met? Scattered between our cities and more thriving centres of traffic, and much more numerously toward our internal frontiers, are many a hamlet and sparse settlement;

upon whose few inhabitants, subsisting only by dint of hard industry and close economy, the sustenance of a minister of Christ must impose an additional tax, which they are ill able to pay. Shall they, then, because of their poverty, be condemned to forego the benign instructions and ordinances of religion? Leaving out of view the consequences to them of such destitution in the eternity to come, we have already seen its probable disastrous effect upon their worldly well-being; and in their loss the public at large are also sufferers. Cut off from Christian teaching, their only prospect is deterioration in principle and practice. And the alternative their condition offers is, whether they shall be abandoned to the pernicious influences of social irreligion, tending ever "to more ungodliness;" or whether in their inability they shall be succored from without, and by others' aid a Christian minister be stationed among them, to be the central nucleus around which the various loose elements of society shall crystallize in beautiful order, obedient to a heavenly law. And if to the spirit of philanthropy this alternative leaves no place for hesitation; then there still remains the practical question: On whom does the obligation devolve of thus supplying the needy with the ministrations of religion?

With such an undertaking the civil government may in other countries be ready to intermeddle, and even to take it under state control; but can have no concern with it here. The spiritual wants of the people lie beyond the sphere of its administration; and the universal equality of religious sects in the eye of the law forbids that governmental countenance or support should be given to any one of them, to the real or seeming prejudice of the rest. Neither is the work one which can be prudently left—for obvious reasons—to the zeal and energy of private Christians. The dependence is too uncertain. The resources of individual wealth in the hands of the devoted friends of Christ are not adequate to the greatness of the necessity. It demands an instrumentality that shall secure the systematic, thorough, and persevering prosecution of the object. And the only method of obtaining this is associated and organ-

ized Christian enterprize. "We who are strong"-says the apostle-"we ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." And the spirit of this scriptural precept, which breathes so manifestly the benevolence of the gospel, requires, in its application to the duty we are considering, that those who love God should combine their efforts, in the way which reason and experience point out as the best to effect the desired end. The great works of public convenience, which no man can afford to build at his own expense, are easily constructed by the united resources of a numerous company. The church of Christ-and even the separate leading divisions of that church—are amply competent to bear even so great a burden as that of maintaining the institutions of Christianity among their destitute countrymen, by the same simple process of cooperation. And in the execution of this most necessary and useful work it is the privilege of every Christian to be according to his will a stockholder. For in it as in no other enterprize—"if there be first a willing mind, a man is accepted according to that which he hath, and not according to that which he hath not." And, under divine providence, it is only by such means that the complete evangelization of the country can be permanently effected. It will not come to pass of itself, but a very different result in its stead. It cannot be compassed by the exertions of a few, or the shortlived zeal of numbers. "The foundations of many generations" are not to be laid in a day, or with trifling pains and cost. They must inclose a broad territory. They must traverse the roughest ground. They must be made strong in proportion to the greatness of the building to be reared upon them. And slow and hard and long must be the toil, and liberal the expenditure, that shall lay them well.

In such an undertaking there is not only room for all to work, but need of all. No endeavor can be more patriotic or Christian, or promises better to promote the welfare of the country that we love. None therefore prefers a stronger claim to the cordial support of all, who have the good of that country

truly at heart. But especially does it commend itself to those who acknowledge subjection to Christ's law of love, and their obligation "freely to give" even as they "have freely received." To their unfeigned and operative desire for the enlargement of Christ's earthly kingdom, to their enlightened sympathy with him in the aims of his grace and the course of his providence, to their prayerful counsels and labors, their willing self-sacrifice, their steadfast perseverance in well-doing, their humble dependence on the power of the Divine Spirit to give their efforts success—is the great work committed. Thus carried on, "their labor cannot be in vain in the Lord." Our land through all its borders shall keep its Sabbaths, and from age to age shall we continue a people "whom the Lord our God careth for," and delighteth to bless.

A work such as we have now been considering-the maintenance of a teaching ministry among the destitute—has the Missionary Society, whose anniversary we observe to-day, been quietly, and in a measure successfully, endeavoring to accomplish, for the last forty-five years, in behalf of the State of Were it challenged to show its actual results in good, the response might well be, that a foundation wall stands of course more out of sight below than above the surface of the ground, and is not intended for display. And still may the Society, in the honorable consciousness of past fidelity to its trust according to its ability, by way of answer bid the inquirer "look around" him. Yet not by simply "looking around," and noting the obvious good it has wrought, and is working, in scores of villages and plantations, in the advocacy of good morals and the promotion of vital piety, will you gather the materials for a just estimate of its merits. Who but the Omniscient is able to discern the negative benefits of its agencyto comprehend how much evil it has prevented in the long course of its operation, that else had sorely cursed the State and the Nation? And to-day we greet it from our various sanctuaries, (many of which owe the enjoyment of their precious ordinances to its brotherly kindness,) betraying no symptom of age and decay, but rather in the fresh vigor of its early

prime. It has not yet "fulfilled its course"—it has but made a good beginning. And in the future it must long bear an increasing rather than a lessening burden. We look forward to the time when, undeceived as to the imagined attractions of a Western paradise, and the golden charms of regions still more remote, our young men shall be content to wrest their livelihood by patient industry from the resources of their native soil, and to "dwell among their own people." We look to the time when those resources shall be far more thoroughly explored and extensively improved, than as yet they have ever been;-to the recovery of vast tracts of territory from their present wildness to purposes of skillful husbandry; -to the upspringing of many a thrifty farming village and busy town, in clearings where as yet the virgin forest stands, and on the shores of our quiet lakes, and by the swift current of our great rivers, and around their numerous waterfalls;-to the binding of the different sections of the State together with cross bands of iron :to the employment on a greatly expanded scale of our unrivaled facilities for foreign commerce;—and to the consequent large increase of our population and our wealth. And with their advance must keep pace the agencies of pure religion. Society claims not this field, indeed, for its exclusive occupancy. So far otherwise, it bids a cordial God-speed to its evangelical brethren of whatever name, who are engaged in a like good service. But with the growth of the Commonwealth must its responsibilities unquestionably be augmented. And in discharging them, it boldly calls on the numerous congregations it represents, to see that no weak impatience or unwise parsimony be permitted to cripple its ability for doing good. For it is but their agent, working for them ;-or rather let us say. it is working for God, and for the ages to come! And with his favor, potent and lasting shall be its influence in preserving Maine from ever coming to be "without the true God, and without law!"

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Jesus Christ was a Missionary, appointed and sent forth by the Father to bear witness to the truth. He was a Home Missionary. Himself a Jew, he was sent to the lost sheep to the house of Israel. With weary steps he traversed the cities and villages of his native land, calling on men to repent, in the temple and the synagogue, on the hill-side and by the way-side, in the dwelling house and the fishing boat, preaching, everywhere, the Gospel of the kingdom. Oh, how was our earth honored when He dwelt upon it; and how was the work of the Home Missionary honored, when He was employed in it.

At that period, no systematic measures were adopted, either in relation to him, or to the twelve and the seventy, whom he sent forth for a short season, on domestic missions, nor yet in relation to his apostles after his ascension, for the temporal support of laborers in the Gospel vineyard. We read however of certain women, who ministered to our blessed Lord of their substance, and of the brethren from Macedonia, supplying that which was lacking to the apostle Paul, while he labored in In our day, when the "company" of Christian missionaries is greatly increased, and the work to be done is continually growing upon their hands, it has been found necessary to act, in sustaining them, in concert, and on system. It is ordained of God, that they who preach the Gospel, should live of the Gospel; and when they cannot obtain an adequate support from those among whom they labor, others do well to assist them. That opportunity may be offered for performing a service so acceptable to God, and so profitable to men, to the

best advantage, is the design of missionary associations; and of these none has stronger claims upon the sympathies, prayers, and charities of the Christians and the citizens of Maine, than the Society, which holds this day its forty-fifth anniversary. It proposes to assist those, who are sent forth, like their Divine Master, to preach the Gospel at home; and through them to confer a benefit of priceless value upon many of the churches and communities of our own State. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us; and we have now assembled, that we may offer our thanks for the past, and take counsel for the future.

TABULAR VIEW.

A list will now be given of the churches and congregations, aided during the past year, with the names of the missionaries, and such other particulars, as were included in the last two Annual Reports.

TABULAR VIEW.

Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for	Home Missions.	D 11:11:1	For other objects.
1. Acton. Rev. William Pierce, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12m	50	100	63			4	20	00		
2. ALEXANDER. COOPER. Mr. John R. Upton, s. s. Rev. C. W. Richardson.	June 25, 1851. May 4, 1852.	6 11-2	91 42	70 70	18	1			12	50		
3. Albany. Rev. Geo. F. Tewksbury, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	110	75				10	25		
4. ALNA. Rev. Sam'l Talbot, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	125	88			2		21		
5. AMHERST and AURORA. Rev. Henry S. Loring, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	91		31					9	14	00
6. Andover. Rev. Mark Gould, P .	June 25, 1851.	12	126	125	40		3			21	16	75 •
7. ATKINSON. BRADFORD. Rev. Eusebius Hale, s. s. Mr. Solomon E. Bixby.	June 25, 1851. May 4, 1852.	9	143 28							5 23		
8. Belfast, <i>North</i> . Mr. Wm. C. Pond. Rev. J. A. Munsell.	Sept., 1851.	3	56 98		42			12		20		
9. BELGRADE, (Chandler's Mills.) Rey. Josiah Tucker.	Nov. 12, 1851.	2	28									

REMARKS.

- 1. "Our Sabbath School is attended with more interest, than for many years previous. We have some evidence that four of the youth, connected with it have been brought from nature's darkness to the marvelous light of grace, while others are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. Sabbath and prayer meetings are much better attended than one year since; and a deep anxiousness has been resting for some weeks on the minds of this people."
- 2. During the summer months of Mr. Upton's mission there was in both these places "a uniform increase of numbers. The young people exhibited great interest in the meetings." Several minds appeared tender. The people felt their need of preaching, and said they must have it.—Mr. Richardson after spending three Sabbaths in this field considers it a promising missionary station.
- 3. Since last January Mr. T. has resided with his family for special reasons, and with consent of his people at Oxford, and has supplied the pulpit at Albany but one half the time.—The interest of the people at Albany in the ordinances of religion and their ability to sustain them are about the same as for several years past.
- 4. "More adults than before in the Sabbath School. The church has recently been quickened, and a deeper solemnity has attended our meetings. There seem to be few materials, with which to build up a strong self-sustaining society. But while the people feel unable of themselves to sustain the constant preaching of the gospel, they are too poor to do without it."
 - 5. Nothing reported of special interest.
- 6. Universalism has a streng hold upon a large portion of this population.—About one half the voters in town have declared themselves against the Temperanee Law, and opposition to that law has strengthened the opposition in the minds of many to and our cause. —There is no other evangelieal preaching in town, except by a Methodist brother one fourth of the time.—Harmony in the church appears to increase. —We have two Sabbath Schools in the town, and are expecting to commence another."
- 7. Mr. Hale left this field of labor the first of April. His departure is deeply regretted. He represents the state of things at Bradford, as discouraging on account of the want of efficient co-operation within the church and of prejudies and opposition without it. At Atkinson "things continue to look encouraging."—Mr. Bixby was very favorably received, and an arrangement has been made for securing his services for twelve months to come.
- 8. The fruits of a revival in this place, which commenced under the preaching of Mr. Pond, are "some dozen cases of hope. Among them is one, who deliberately and decidedly threw up her old hope, convinced that she was deceived. Three new family altars have been erected. A Young Man's Class in the Sabbath School organized soon after the season of special religious interest under the tuition of one of the young converts, is vigorously sustained. The church has reached, it is believed, a higher point of Christian character."
- 9. At Chandler's Mills is a settlement, embracing quite a number of families, but without regular preaching. Very few professing Christians reside there; but a desire has been expressed for the coming of a missionary, and a willingness to contribute something to his support. Mr. T. organized a Sabbath School to go into operation in the Spring.

TABULAR VIEW.

TABULAR VIEW.											
Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for Home Missions.	For other objects.	
10. BENTON. KENDALL'S MILLS, (Fairfield.) HUNTER'S MILLS, (Clinton.) Mr. Crosby H. Wheeler.	April 26, 1852.	1-2 mo.	42	75 125 100	15 no eh.						
11. BINGHAM. SOLON VILLAGE. Rev. Sidney Turner, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	126	120 110	69 12		2	1	6 00 1 95	7 50	
12. Blanchard. Greenville. Sangerville. Rev. John A. Perry, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	199		60 no ch. 25	1	1		11 7 26	3 74	
13. BRIDGTON, North. Rev. Leonard W. Harris, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	50	200	45	4		25	21	10	
14. Brooksville, West. Rev. Josiah G. Merrill, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	50	51		1	1	5 50		
15. Brooksville, East. Rev. Manning Ellis, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	50	75	45						
16. Brownfield. HIRAM. Rev. David Gerry, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	126		42 15	3			5 08 3 00		
17. Brownville. Rev. Wm. S. Sewall, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	75	116	78	6	6	5	26 35	46 63	
18. Burlington. Rev. Mareus R. Keep, s. s. Mr. John E. M. Wright.	June 25, 1851. May 4, 1852.	6 1	75 28	90	17		ļ		10		

REMARKS.

- 10. At Benton there are grounds of encouragement. A larger number of people than formerly have become pewholders, and about \$\int_{300}\$ are to be expended in repairing and painting the meeting house.—At Kendall's Mills the attendance on public worship is good, and some are entertaining the hope that Congregational preaching will be sustained there (with aid from the M. M. S.) for one half the time.—At Hunter's Mills a new meeting house has recently been erecte l—with the understanding, that Congregational ministers may occupy the pulpit on fourth of the time.—Mr. W. visited at these three places 165 families, and was in general very kindly received. Some twenty Sabbaths have been supplied during the winter and spring at Benton and Fairfield by the Secretary of this Society, for a compensation accruing to the benefit of the Society.
- 11. In both places an unusual interest in the Sabbath School, and Bible Class. "From both a large number (considering the population) have gone within the two past years to California. Should the greater part of those who have left Bingham return, and bring with them the expected results of their toil, it would materially increase our pecuniary ability. Our people are disposed to do what they can. I could mention several instances of self-denying liberality like hers, who though giving but two mites gave all she had."
- 12. Nothing of special interest is reported from these places. At Greenville the hope is indulged, that a Congregational church will soon be gathered. The only religious meeting, now held there, is by Mr. Perry one third of the time.
- 13. "For about two months past we have been favored with a revival of religion. The church is revived; and we hope that some 25 persons have passed from death unto life. The interest (June 2d) has not subsided. Several young men, of promising talents, connected with the Academy, are among the converts; some of whom, we are encouraged to believe, will enter upon a course of preparation for the gospel ministry."
- 14. The paster of this church laments the prevalence of "worldliness, and a mountful want of Christian principle." Prayer and conference meetings have "died out." At some out-stadons meetings have been well attended, and the hope has been entertained, that the Lord was about to revive his work.—A more commodious house of worship is greatly needed.
 - 15. Nothing reported from this place of special interest.
- 16. Difficulties, that have existed in the church at Brownfield, in great measure removed, and a very strong desire expressed for the continuance of their pastor. The Sabbath School has opened this spring with more than usual interest.—"In Hiram the prospects are more favorable, than they have been for a long time."—In both places "the cause of temperance is steadily advancing."
- 17. One cause of discouragement is "the disposition of the young to migrate to the West, or to California." Another, "that families are divided in their religious views, and hence the children have no regular place of worship."
- 18. Mr. Keep removed from Burlington in the winter, and after his departure they had no evangelical preaching, until the coming of Mr. Wright. They have also been deprived by death of their only deacon. In the absence of a pastor attempts were made to introduce among them hurtful error and delusion. Mr. W. was heard with attention, and an anxious desire was expressed for the constant preaching of the Gospel.

TABULAR VIEW.

TABOLAL VILV.											
Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for Home Missions.		For other objects.
19. CAPE ELIZABETH. Rev. Royal Parkinson, P.	June 25, 1851.	31-2 mo.	45		39				1	.8	
20. Castine, North. Mr. Henry S. Downs.	August 28, '51.	2	2 8								
21. CHERRYFIELD. COLUMBIA. Rev. Phillip Titcomb, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	31-2	60		23 no ch.				1	.5	
22. Chesterville. Fayette. Rev. Joseph H. Conant, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	126		45 22	1			11 7 5 0	5 0	
23. DEDHAM. Rev. Lewis Goodrich.	June 25, 1851.	12	150	80	40			9	27 5	0 2	23 76
24. DEXTER. Mr. Dan'l F. Potter, Rev. Joshua S. Gay. Rev. Philip Titcomb.	July, 1851. Sept., 1851. January, 1852.	1 3-4 3-4 6	49 21 75	90	57				10 0	0	20
25. DIXFIELD, Rev. Alfred Morse.	June 25, 1851.	2	25		2 6				6 2	3	
26. DIXMONT. PLYMOUTH. Rev. Israel Hills, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	81		no eh.				_	0	
27. Dover and Foxcroft. Rev. Wooster Parker.	June 25, 1851.	12	150	170	139	6		2	60 0	0	
28. FARMINGTON FALLS. MERCER. Rev. Alpha Morton, s. s. John K. Deering, s. s.	June 25, 1851. Nov. 1, 1852.	4 8	3 7 67 133	135 112	no ch. 57	1		6	5 0 5 3		

REMARKS.

19. In the month of October last Mr. Parkinson was dismissed, and no missionary aid has been extended to Cape Elizabeth, or applied for, since that time. It is understood that a minister of excellent character, and acceptable to the people in that place, might have been obtained; but so small was the amount subscribed among themselves towards his support, as to preclude the expectation of securing his services.

20. "I met," says Mr. Downs, "with a cordial welcome, and was very kindly treated by all without exception. There was expressed a universal satisfaction with the meetings of the past summer, and a regret that they could not be continued during the winter."

21. "The little church and society here at Cherryfield (wrote Mr. Titcomb under date of Nov. 15, 1851) when I came among them were barely able to support the Gospel, with the amount of aid they obtained from the Miss. Soc. They were hoping for accessions of numbers and strength to enable them to go on and make some satisfactory progress. But their hopes have been disappointed. By emigration to California, and to other parts of the country, and also by death, they have lost the presence and aid of 7 or 8 families, who together paid \$115 for the support of the Gospel.—After conferring with the society, it was thought best, on the whole, that I should close my labors among them."

22. The church at Fayette has been weakened very much by deaths and removals, and will probably in future worship with other denominations.—Chesterville is expecting to be supplied together with Farmington Falls.—Mr. Conant has removed to Monmouth, and is under engagement to preach constantly there for a year to come.

23. For account of a revival in this place see subsequent page. "Our house of worship," writes the pastor of this church, "has become too narrow. We suffer great inconvenience for want of a meeting house." "The parsonage was creeted," says the church committee, "and nearly finished, last year. The meeting house is yet in anticipation; but we hope the time to arise and build is not far distant."

24. One-third of the members of this church are non-resident. During the year their meeting house has been repaired.

25. Mr. Morse left Dixfield the last Sept. after two years of useful and acceptable service—discouraged by the want of greater success—and has gone to one of the Western States. For some time after his departure, the place remained destitute; but for several months past has been supplied one fourth of the time by Mr. Hopkins of Rumford.

26. A good deal of religious excitement in the vicinity, but nothing of special interest in connection with the labors of Mr. Hills. A new house of worship is going up at Plymouth, at the expense chiefly of those who are attached to the denomination which he represents.

27. A very neat and commodious house of worship has been completed and taken possession of during the year. In consequence of emigrations however, and of the opening of another evangelical meeting, the number now attending on Mr. P.'s preaching does not equal what it was two years ago. Still the society may be considered in a prosperous condition.

28. Good attendance upon the means of grace. Better observance of the Sabbath. Some hopeful conversions. Several individuals stand ready to be gathered into a church at Farmington Falls, but the number of male members would be so small, that it has not been thought best to organize one. Mr. Deering's time has been equally divided between the two places.

Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for	Home Missions.	For other objects.
29. Frankfort. Rev. Stephen Hayes, P.	June 25, 1851.	12m	100	175	66				33	30	49 00
 30. Frankfort Mills. Mr. Geo. W. Field. Mr. Wm. A. Fobes. 31. Freeman. Phillips, Hill, &c. 	June 25, 1851. Sept., 1851.	200		150	14 3					17	10 00
Rev. Henry White. 32. GARDINER. Rev. Win. L. Hyde, P.	July 16, 1851. June 25, 1851.	12	75	290			4			52	
33. GARLAND. St. ALBANS. Rev. Peter B. Thayer.	June 25, 1851. Sept. 25, 1851.	3	31 50 112	125 200	63 63			3	11	6	25 00
34. GOULDSBOROUGH. Mr. A. R. Mitchell.	May, 1852.	1	28		no ch.						
35. GRAY. Rev. Allen Lincoln, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	150		58				41	62	
36. HARRISON. Rev. Charles Packard, P.	June 25, 1851. Jan. 14, 1852.	6 6	28 38	110	97	17	2	27	6	05	39 26
37. Hodgdon. Monticello. New Limerick. Linners. Mr. R. W. Emerson.	June 25, 1851. Jan., 1852.	6 6	112 112		14 4 no ch.	1		1			
38. ISLE OF HAUT. Rev. Joshua Eaton, s. s.	Oet. 25, 1851. Jan., 1852.	3 6	42 91	5 0	no ch.			3			

REMARKS.

29. The paster of this church, though invited to another place some few months since with increase of salary, and other circumstances more inviting, "could not feel it his duty to leave this poor feeble flock, and this then distracted people." And now in view of the increased attachment of friends, the softening of the hearts and melting of the prejudices of enemies, a revived spirit of prayer among the members of his church, an increased interest in the Sabbath School, and an unusual thoughtfulness on some minds in the congregation, his "hopes are stronger than they have been for years."

30. During the past year a church has been organized in this place, and religious worship constantly maintained. Should they succeed in obtaining a faithful and

worsing constantly maintained. Should they succeed in obtaining a rathful and acceptable pastor, there is a very encouraging prospect of stability and growth.

31. One Sabbath in four was spent by Mr. White on Phillips Hill, and another in Freeman. Meetings in these places were well attended. Other Sabbaths were spent in the region round about." One Sabbath at Plantation No. 2, Somerset Co., "a very pleasant and refreshing season" was enjoyed by himself and others "in a barn."

Several destitute families were supplied by him, during his mission, with the Bible.

32. A good state of feeling reported in the church. "Somewhat crippled in pecuniary strength by emigration to California. Without aid from the Miss. Soc. we should long since have ceased to exist; and though we hope to be drawing nearer. year after year, to a state of independence, yet we cannot now support the Gospel, without aid from abroad."

33. No special religious interest pervading these societies, but "a good degree of union and brotherly love in the church, and the truth received always with respectful,

and sometimes with solemn fixed attention."

34. The attention of the Trustees was drawn to this place by an application from a pious young lady, who having come to the knowledge of the truth while visiting in another place, and having there known the benefit of a constant attendance on Gospel ordinances, felt deeply the loss of them, where three-fourths of the time was no preaching and very few persons were to be found professing godliness.—Mr. Mitchell was very kindly received, more than half the expense of his mission was paid by the people, and an earnest desire expressed for his return.

35. Considerable expense has been incurred since the last autumn in repairing and painting the meeting house. After this shall have been defrayed, it is hoped that this society will make some advances towards a condition of self-support.

36. For an account of the revival in this place, see a subsequent part of the Report. "The ability of the church has been somewhat reduced during the past year by the removal of some of its members to other towns and States. The immediate prospect of increase in this particular has not been essentially changed by the revival—which

has been confined mostly to the young,"
37. "Our meetings in connection with the Methodists" (at Hodgdon) "are fully attended. Some S or 10 persons have indulged a hope in the Savior; most if not all of whom incline to the Methodists. One young man has recently joined our church. Very little regular preaching in New Limerick, except our own.—Our meetings at Monticello are well attended."—During the last 6 months Mr. Emerson has not preached in Linneus.

38. "In the summer the men are nearly all at sea. - The cause of temperance is onward. - The Sabbath School is small, but interesting and promising. - No singers to aid in public worship. - No one to help in conducting social meetings. But the Spirit of the Lord is here. Several persons serious besides those whom I have reported (some 3 or 4) as hopefully converted. Hope to find by and by materials

for a Church.'

ALES CAMERO TELLITOR												
Churches and Missionarics.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for	Home Missions.	Tou other objects	ror other objects.
39. INDUSTRY. MERCER. Mr. John Dinsmore.	Aug. 28, 1851.	2mo	28		94				2	70		
40. Jackson. Thorndike. Rev. Luther Wiswell, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	100	75 27	2 2		12 2	15 34	50 50		
41. Kennebunkport, 1st p. Rev. John Baker, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	130	71		1		20	05	25	00
42. KITTERY POINT. Rev. Albert W. Fiske, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	75	48	3	1	2	20	00	34	81
43. LEVANT. Rev. Charles B. Smith, P.	June 25, 1851.	6	84	200	45	6		7	25	61	20	00
44. LIMINGTON. Rev. John H. Garman, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	150	93	1	1	1	11	85	19	54
45. LINCOLN. Rev. Alvan J. Bates, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	250	75	28				10	00	6	00
46. LOVELL. Rev. Selden Wentworth, s.s	June 25, 1851.	12	100		69				9	00		
47. Machiasport. Mr. William A. Veale, s. s	o. Oct. 20, 1851. Jan. 14, 1852.	11-2			41				6	50		

REMARKS.

39. Mr. Dinsmore was well received, and the interest in his services increased, while they continued. So far as is known, they have had no other Congregational preaching

at Industry during the year.

40. At Jackson during the winter, in connection with "a series of meetings," (which commenced with some eight or ten persons, who came together for religious worship, and concluded to meet again) "a genuine revival" occurred, by which the Church was greatly revived, and ten or twelve individuals were hopefully renewed. The influence "reached out to those, who had not in years past attended meeting any where." - At Thorndike protracted meetings were held; by which "a good impression was made, though there was not more than one or two decided conversions."

41. "For the last few months there has been considerable increase in our congregations upon the Sabbath.—The spirit of Christian benevolence is rising in the society; more than twice as much having been contributed for charitable purposes,

as during any previous year."

42. The congregation has been somewhat lessened of late by the sickness of some individuals, and the removal of some families. There is also much of prejudice and of religious apathy in the community. But let the sound preaching of the Gospel be steadily maintained, there is good ground for expectation that this ancient church will be strengthened, and will gradually rise to a condition of self-support.—After a series of meetings, very spirited and fully attended, for the purpose of discussing the Maine Law, an overwhelming majority was found in favor of maintaining it.

43. Mr. Smith's labors at Levant ceased with the first 6 months of the missionary year, and no application for missionary aid has been received since. The society has been weakened by the removal from the place of several valuable members. In the village there is still, it is supposed, stated evangelical preaching for at least one half

of the time.

44. No very noticeable change has occurred during the past year in the condition of this people.—Under date of June 14, the paster writes "yesterday, which was our communion season, I discovered more engagedness and devotion among Christians, and of interest and apparently deep feeling in the congregation, than I have seen for many months past. I could not but hope for good. Oh for a breaking down of this

Church and people before God! Oh for a visitation from the Most High!''
45. "Our neat and convenient house of worship" (writes the pastor of the Church at Lincoln) "which was completed last autumn with the assistance of kind friends abroad, furnishes us with at least one way-mark, from which we can look back and say, hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Much interest has been maintained during the year in sustaining the institutions of religion, especially the Sabbath School. Since the sacrifice was made to build a house of worship, liberality to the minister has increased, and a more eareful attention has been given to the preached Word. Our Church conferences are always interesting.

46. No return from this place. It is understood that Mr. Wentworth's labors here

have ceased.

47. A most lamentable state of apathy in relation to spiritual things, internal and external, has existed in Machiasport for several years past. During Mr. Veale's labors in the place, he had to contend not only with this evil, but with the evils occasioned by erroneous teaching and fanatical excitement. He appears to have labored diligently, and for a time with encouraging prospects of success. "During the last part of his mission there were some indications of good among the members of the Church, and still more among the members of his Bible Class." They are expecting to be supplied for half the time during the year to come by the Rev. Mr. Bacheller.

Churches and M issionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dolfars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for Home Missions.	For other objects.
48. Madison. South Anson. Rev. Thos. G. Mitchell, s.s.	August, 1851. Oct. 27, 1851.	1mo	28 102	125	35 44				10 00 11 00	
49. Maple Grove, (Letter D.) PRESQUE ISLE, (Letter F.) SALMON BROOK. Rev. Joshua Eaton, s. s. Rev. Ephraim Fobes.	June 25, 1851.	21-2 21-4	70 63		9 4 8					
50. MARSHFIELD. NORTHFIELD. WHITING. Rev. Gilman Bacheller, s.s.	June 25, 1851.	12	100		no ch. 21			4	9 43	
51. MECHANIC FALLS. Rev. Enos Mcrrill, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	150	118	46	4	1		34 00	15 00
52. Monson. Rev. Horatio Ilsley, P. Vicinity of Monson.	June 25, 1851. Jan., 1852.	12 3-4	100 30	125	84			2	52 67	50 00
53. Mount Desert. Rev. Samuel Bowker.	Jan. 14, 1851.	в	50	125	114				12 00	60 00
54. NAPLES. CASCO, (Webb's Mills.) Mr. John Parsons.	Aug. 19, 1851.	3	36	20	no ch. do.					

REMARKS.

- 48. "The large proportion of children and youth in Madison, and their readiness to attend the Sabbath School, afford much encouragement to labor in that department. The congregation on the Sabbath is at present large. The sale of intoxicating drinks has been greatly reduced, and the prospect now is, that it will soon be entirely suppressed.
- 49. Of the 19 Sabbaths, spent in the Aroostook by Messrs, Eaton and Pobes, ten were at Letter P, three at Letter F, and three at Salmon Brook—one at Houlton, one at Moluneus on the military road, and one at Letter H.—In the church at Maple Grove there was evidently (Feb'y 20th) "an improved state of religious feeling; better than had existed for a whole year previous." In general "the people complained of the state of religion as very low."—At Houlton the Congregational Church has been very much weakened by removals. But one male member remains. The Sabbath School however and prayer meetings are sustained, and they are supplied for more than half the time with Baptist and Methodist preaching.
- 50. For several years discipline in the Church at Northfield "had been entirely neglected until the fear was, that to attempt it would destroy the Church." At length however being instructed, that "this was the only thing which could save it from extinction, they commenced the work of setting the house of God in order. From that time Christians seemed to awake out of sleep. During the winter and up to the present time the interest in the Church has increased. There have been a few hopeful conversions and others are anxious."—Mr. B. spent 14 weeks at Marshfield, and 4 at Whiting.
- 51. "Almost every thing indicates progress, except the peeuniary condition of the society. In this respect it has but little strength. The aspect of the congregation on the Sabbath is often very serious. Several persons are not far from the kingdom of heaven, and some of them it is believed are Christians, though they do not join the Church."
- 52. No other preaching in Monson since January last, but that of Mr. II-ley. A few of the Baptist Society have attended upon his preaching.—The Society has been greatly weakened by the emigration of its young people to other places and States, and the prospect now is, that such will continue to be the case. Mr. IIsley in fulfillment of a special mission has spent two Sabbaths at Atkinson, and one at Greenvillo.
- 53. "A great field having great wants. One hundred families connected with the Congregational society in this and the adjacent islands, in five different towns. Six Sabbath Schools, and as many Bible Classes are well sustained, in connection with other denominations. The temperance cause has received a fresh impulse. The Congregational interest in this place has evidently been declining for some time. Many however hold fast the form of sound words, and love the institutions of the Gospel. A beautiful Church edifice is now in process of erection in the most important and central location on the island. The day star of promise and strength seems to be rising upon this people, and it is believed that when some existing difficulties shall be removed, they will find themselves able and willing to provide entirely for their own wants."
- 54. In neither of these places has a Congregational Church been organized—but there are Church members in both of them, and favorable openings for the introduction of Congregational preaching.

Churches and Missionarics.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for	Home Missions.	For other objects.
55. NEWFIELD. Rev. Edmund Burt, P.	June 25, 1851.	12m	75	100	67	8		2	14	70	17 50
56. New Vineyard. Kingfield. Rev. David Turner, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	70		40 10				9	00	
57. NORWAY. Rev. Harrison W. Strong, s.s.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	100	105		2	2		25	10 00
58. Number Eleven, &c. Rev. Marcus R. Keep, s. s.	Jan. 14, 1852.	6	125	50							
59. OLDTOWN. Rev. Sam'l II. Merrill, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	250	175	22			3			
60. ORLAND. Rev. Hiram Houston, P.	June 25, 1851. Jan. 14, 1852.	6	7.5 75	100	27	3			30	00	16 00
61. Onono. Rev. L. Ives Hoadley, P.	June 25, 1851. March, 1852.	8	134 66		39			2	18	07.	
62. Orrington. Rev. Franklin Davis, s. s.	June 25, 1851. Sept., 1851.	3.9	35 91	150	57	3		3	35	00	15 00
63. OXFORD. WEST MINOT. Rev. Isaac Carlton, P. Rev. Thos. G. Mitchell, For WEST MINOT.	June 25, 1851.	12 3-4	126 21	75	47 31					50 50	

REMARKS.

- 55. "Things remain with us much as they have been, with the exception, that there is now some prospect that the parsonage buildings will be removed and refitted at the village near the meeting house, which it is proposed to paint at the same time—at an expense of from \$500 to \$600, which will be a pretty heavy outlay for this people."—Not more heavy than it will do them good to make. There is that seattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty.
- 56. "Things appear a little more encouraging than they have appeared for some time past. Some of the best members have moved away."
- 57. Nothing of very special interest reported.—The meeting house, to which the most of Mr. Strong's Sabbath services have been confined, is at the distance of some three miles from the village. A strong desire has been expressed there for Congregational preaching, and it is much to be desired, that such arrangements may be made, as shall unite all in the town who are friendly to our denomination, in vigorous and persevering effort to sustain the institutions of the Gospel.
- 58. "Two worthy young men (at No. 11) communicants of our denomination. There is more seriousness in this place, (June 14) than I ever knew before. Last Sabbath the congregation was the largest I ever knew there on a common occasion,—between 80 and 90; and at Masardis almost every inhabitant—perhaps 70 or more. The Sabbath School at No. 11 consists of 45 and upwards. The people are expecting to raise for Mr. Keep \$200 for three-fourths of the time, or \$150 for one half.
- 59. "In respect to the eause of education and intelligence more especially among the young—in respect to temperanee, to attendance on public worship—to the pecuniary ability, and sound reliability of those who contribute to support the Gospel—there has been a decided improvement. In addition to all this there has been within the last two or three mouths an unusual degree of religious feeling among the people, and three we hope have passed from death unto life."
- 60. Very little contributed in this place towards the support of the ministry, except by Church members. "They have not been accustomed to give, and do not know how blessed it is."—There are in this field manifest indications of progress, though no special religious interest is reported.—"Three years ago there was but little preaching here of any kind, and when they had any, not so many attended (usually) as we now have in the Sabbath School—though now there are two other Sabbath Schools in the place and two other meetings of different denominations. Much interest has been felt in favor of the Maine Law. Some victims of intemperance have been reclaimed."
- 61. Nothing of special interest reported, except the hopeful conversion of two individuals.
- 62. "Our hope for the increase and growth of this Church is in the young. They come in from families, not heretofore favorable to the cause of religion, and are connected with our Sabbath School, and seem to be interested.—The three cases, that have occurred of hopeful conversion, are all from the Sabbath School."
- 63. "The state of things at Oxford is less encouraging than it was a year ago." Of the 47 Church members, 21 are non-resident. The Sabbath School consists of but 20. No provision has yet been made for the support of preaching for another year. At West Minot "things are much more encouraging." The last Sabbath in May the congregation consisted of nearly 200. They have a Sabbath School of about 80 scholars.

TABULAR VIEW.

Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for	Home Missions.	For other objects.
64. Passadumkeag.				70	8				7	• •	0.00
Howland. Mr. Wm. A. Merrill, s. s.	August 28, '51. March, 1852.	6mo	100 67	50	no ch.				}	10	9 00
65. PATTEN.					24						
Adjacent Plantations. Rev. Charles Soule.	October, 1851. Jan. 14, 1852.	3 3	91 91								
66. PHILLIPS. NEW PORTLAND. Rev. S. L. Gould.	April 28, 1852.	2	56		37 10				2	25	
67. PITTSTON. Rev. Joshua S. Gay, P.	October, 1851.	8	67	100	62		1		21	50	
68. POLAND. Rev. Stephen Gould, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	50	75	47	1	1		20	00	
69. Rumford. Dixfield.				$\frac{100}{65}$	$\frac{71}{26}$					4	
Rev. E. S. Hopkins, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	00	20						
70. SANFORD. Rev. Albert Cole, s. s.	June 25, 1851. March, 1852.	8 4	67 33	125	55				41	50	48 00
71. SEBEC. MILO. Mr. S. H. Partridge, s. s.	June 25, 1851. April, 1852.	9	150 42	75 80	10 6	3	3	1		6	3 00
72. SEDGWICK. Rev. Daniel L. Freneh. Mr. Talmon C. Perry, s. s.	Aug. 28, 1851. Nov., 1851. Feb., 1852.	3-4 3 3	21 50 50	100	29						
73. Skowhegan. Rev. Asa T. Loring, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	7 5	175	22		2		7	60	

REMARKS.

- 64. Sabbath Schools interesting and prosperous.—The Maine Law is enforced here (in P.) and works admirably."—"The members of the church are harmonious and united in all their efforts to support and extend the gospel."
- 65. Mr. Soule's labors have been divided between Patten and five neighboring plantations, embracing in all about 200 families. But few of these can be considered Congregational families. At Patten however the attendance on Mr. S.'s preaching has been at times quite encouraging. "The academy opened this spring with 70 scholars. An intelligent population is coming up there with but little evangelical preaching."—It is expected that Mr. Soule will spend the summer and autumn in this region.
- 66. Prospects (in Phillips) brightening somewhat, since Mr. Gould commenced his labors—" The church in New Portland feeble and prostrate. But one male member in the place and at home, who is able to do anything for the support of preaching."
- 67. The two churches in this place retain their separate organization, but worship together. A third meeting is sustained every other Sabbath in the village, being held by the kindness of the Methodist society, in their vestry, and is well attended. The people are gradually rising, it is believed, from an unhappy state of disunion, and will again find themselves, should things go on peaceably and prosperously, both able and willing, without foreign aid, to support the institutions of religion. But that time has not yet come.
 - 68. Some indications of progress during the ministry of the present pastor.
- 69. Of the 7I members of the church in Rumford but sixty live in the place, and of these 13 are seventy years old, or more, and seldom if ever attend meeting. "Within two years a great change has taken place in regard to intemperance. Efforts made in connection with the Maine Law have driven intoxicating drinks pretty effectually from the place. This change has not been effected without considerable excitement. The church have not been all of one mind in regard to measures, nor principles.—I hope and trust we shall see brighter times by and by.
- 70. Nothing of special interest reported from this place. Should there be a renewal and increase of manufacturing operations the society at Sanford may soon become a self-supporting establishment; but should these continue to decline, the society will searcely gain strength.
- 71. Mr. P.'s labors at Milo closed with the first of April; and his own opinion is, that it will not be advisable to make a new appropriation at present for Sebec. Both these churches are feeble, and the number of families attached to our denomination is very small. In both places their strength has been weakened by emigration. In the village of Sebec 8 or 9 houses are now vacant, and at Milo no church members remain, but females.
- 72. Nothing of special interest reported. The congregation has been composed in part of persons of other denominations.
- 73. "The number of young people in the congregation has within a few years been greatly increased. Several young men, never before in the Bible Class, have recently joined in it—We have suffered, in common with most other communities in our State, from the California mania, in the enigration of citizens, and in draining the country of money, as well as in greatly depressing business."

Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of commission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for Home Missions.	For other objects.
74. SPRINGFIELD. LEE and CARROLL. Rev. Alvan J. Bates. Mr. Stephen L. Bowler.	June 25, 1851. Aug. 28, 1851.	mos 13-4 2	50 56		19					
75. Standish. Rev. James B. Hadley, P.	June 25, 1851. Jan. 14, 1852.	6	63 63	60	58	1	2		20	23 00
76. STRONG. Rev. Wm. Davenport, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	150	125	66	1	2	1	8 16	9 75
77. SUMNER. HARTFORD. Rev. Benj. G. Wiley, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	150	85	1			13	3
78. Sweden. Rev. Isaac Weston, s. s.	Aug. 1, 1851.	12	100	100	35			1	11 6	3 25 00
79. Temple. Rev. Simeon Hackett, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	100	100	83	3	3	2	14 3	8
80. TURNER. Rev. John Dodd, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	75	100	87			1	33 5	8 26 81
81. Union. Rev. Sam'l Bowker, P. Mr. Daniel F. Potter, s. s.	June 25, 1851. Sept., 1851.	110	28 68		80	11			21 5	0 5 15
82. UNITY. Rev. Charles Temple, s. s.	June 25, 1851. Jan. 14, 1852.		100 100	150	39	16	6	22	14 0	0 15 00

REMARKS

74. In this missionary field is a Congregational church of 19 members scattered through three towns. "The people are generally poor, and could do nothing, except in the way of board. I was received," says Mr. Bowler, "very kindly, and much gratitude was expressed both to the M. M. S. and to myself." In Carroll "there had been meetings for religious worship on two Sabbaths only during the season."

Two Sabbaths (out of eight) were spent by Mr. Bowler with the Kenduskeag Union Parish, who worship in a meeting house recently creeted 4 1-2 miles from Bangor,

in the vicinity of Glenburn, where is a small Congregational church.

75. Sabbath School very interesting.—Some danger that the minister of this people will be under the necessity of leaving them, for want of a house to live in.

76. Never so much union in the church and society, since the present mission commenced, six years ago, as now exists.—A better attendance and more interest in the Sabbath School, and Bible Class, than ever before.—More done on the subject of temperance within six months—than for 15 years before, all put together. Decided ground taken in favor of the new law, and the prospect is good of its being well attended to. Have felt for several months," says Mr. D., "that this would help in leading on to a revival of religion."

77. Meetings well attended. The people act in religious things from principle. They do well according to their means in sustaining the gospel, and are hoping soon to take themselves off from the patronage of the Missionary Society."

Mr. H. preaches one fourth of the time in Hartford, where is a population of 1200—

and but one minister in the town, in the 80th year of his age.

- 78. "There are those in this place who highly appreciate the ordinances of the gospel, and your aid; and who love the truth, the good old-fashioned doctrines of the Bible."
- 79. Thirty members of the church now resident.—A good Sabbath School, the only one in town.—"Few and feeble as this church are, not having a single man of wealth to aid them, and not more than 16 male members of the church, [resident] together with a few young men of scanty means out of the church, they feel that they cannot live without the gospel. Shall they not look to your society again for help, as in times past?"
- So. The church in this place is largely composed of aged and infirm persons.—They are widely scattered, and can seldom meet together, except on the Sabbath. The meeting house is unfavorably situated for the enlargement of the congregation, and is in need of repairs, such as the society are searcely able to make.—During the year a pressing call from a neighboring church was declined by Mr. Dodd, "solely from regard to their carnest and united desire that he should remain with them."
- "S1. The most hopeful sign with us is the progressive state of the Sabbath School. The Maine Law has been sustained, and in several instances executed, which has a good effect on the trade, and on the community. The eleven persons added to the church were the fruits of a revival, reported the last year."
- S2. The state of things in Unity during the past year has been materially improved. Not only has there been an increased attendance at the sanctuary, and in the Sabbath School, but it has pleased God to grant the convincing and converting influences of His Spirit. In a letter of May 23d, IS are reported as cherishing a hope, and several others as in an inquiring state of mind. Mr. Temple has recently been called to another field—at Monticello, Ill.—and has already taken his departure.

Churches and Missionaries.	Date of Commission.	Length of eommission.	Dollars appropriated.	Average congregation.	Church members.	Added by profession.	Added by letter.	Hopeful conversions.	Contributions for Home Missions.	For other objects.
83. VASSALBOROUGH. SIDNEY. NORTH AUGUSTA. Rev. David Thurston, s. s.	Oct. 15, 1851.	9 m o	75	120 60 50	31 12 30		1	2	10 4 10 0 8 4	
84. WASHINGTON. WINDSOR. BRANCH MILLS. Rev. Nathan W. Sheldon, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	6	91		39 28 no ch.				13 0	0
85. WATERVILLE. Rev. R. B. Thurston, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	150	150	38 res.	1	3	20	4	0 24 00
86. Weld. Carthage. Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	75	150	62	6	5	5	16 4	5 15 00
87. WHITNEYVILLE, JONESBOROUGH, WHITING, Mr. George S. Kemp.	Aug. 28, 1851.	23-4	77		28 15 13			2	11 1	0
88. WILTON. Rev. Benj. Dodge, s. s.	June 25, 1851.	12	150	100	28				18 9	2 5 00
89. Winslow. Rev. David Shepley, s. s.	Sept. 15, 1851.	10	83	100	60	2		1	1	35 00
90. York, 2d Parish. Rev. Morris Holman, P.	June 25, 1851.	12	84	100	29				16 00	25 00

REMARKS.

- 83. In this whole field it is a day of small things. But in connection with the abundant faithful labors of one who, though advanced in years, has still a mind to work, and ability in the outward and inward man to work well, the prospectis in some degree brightening.
- 84. So little progress had been made in this missionary field, and so discouraging was the prospect for the future, that it was not thought advisable, at the close of Mr. S.'s mission for the first 6 months of the year, to continue the effort. A strong desire has been expressed by some individuals in Washington, that he should labor with them again.
- 85. "The number of families in the congregation, and the attendance, have been diminished by the opening of another place of worship by the Methodists.—The death of Dr. Thayer was a severe bereavement. No other member would be missed so much from our pecuniary efforts, and from our social meetings.—The revival does not at present promise to hasten the time of our self-support."

For an account of the revival see a subsequent part of this Report.

- 86. "Some very interesting conversions. There is at present (June 4) a solemnity resting on some minds, and a revival spirit in the hearts of some members of the church.—The ordinance of infant baptism is gaining ground in the church.—A deep impression has been made upon the community by the death of an honored and devoted brother. We feel that we are a dying people."
- 87. During the last week of Mr. Kemp's residence in Whitneyville there were very encouraging indications of the gracious presence of the Holy Spirit. Several young persons were deeply concerned; one before he left, and another a few days after, expressed a hope in Christ.—In Jonesborough and Whiting each, he spent but a single Sabbath.
- 88. Number of stated hearers somewhat increasing. More marked attention to preaching. Prejudices wearing away. Interest in the Sabbath School increasing. A promising Bible Class of adults. One family, of whom 4 were church members, has removed to Mass. Pecuniary ability of the church about the same. Progress in the temperance cause very good.
- 89. The past three months much effort was made "to bring about peace in the church, without the exclusion of any of its members." But this was found "impracticable." During the winter much time and interest were devoted to cases of discipline, in the settlement of which the church acted harmoniously, and with less of evil resulting, than had been feared.—"During the spring months Christians have seemed quickened, and more of thoughtfulness has appeared at times in some of the impenitent. The interest in the Sabbath School is very satisfactory."
- 90. Twenty dollars have been raised for repairs and improvements on the parsonage. At one time during the year strong hopes were entertained that the Lord would appear in His glory and build up Zion. But just then, when "extra labor" was called for, and "would gladly have been performed," the pastor was (for a short season) visited with sickness.—"Some improvement is visible from year to year."

SUMMARY.

The fields, in which our missionaries have labored during the year, have been 90—the same in number as the year preceding—comprising 107 churches, and from 30 to 35 towns and plantations, without a church. Of the 140 places, contained in these missionary fields, 40 have been supplied the whole time; 6 three-fourths, 6 two-thirds, 20 one-half, 10 one-third, and 16 one-fourth.

The whole number of missionaries employed has been 95, (last year 90,) of whom 75 have been ordained ministers, and 20 licentiates. Fifty-eight have been in commission for the year, fifteen from 6 months to 10, six from 3 months to 6, and sixteen for shorter periods. The whole amount of service has been equal to 70 years, and that portion of it, for which they have been remunerated by this society, to 27 years nearly. Seven missionary pastors and stated supplies (of whom three have gone from the State) have left their fields of labor, and three have been installed, as pastors of missionary churches.

The average number of persons, attending on public worship in all the assemblies, to which our missionaries have preached, may have exceeded somewhat, 12,000. The number of persons, added to the churches aided by this society during the year, has been, by profession 120, by letter 50, in all 170. The whole number of members at the present time is 4,590, of which, however, a very considerable proportion are non-residents. The hopeful conversions reported are 202.

The contributions during the year, so far as reported, have been \$2,223.96; to the Maine Missionary Society \$1,369.76; for other objects \$854.20; being in all about one-fifth of what they have received.

IMPROVEMENT.

Some cheering indications of improvement may be noticed in the organization of a new church at Frankfort Mills with fair prospects of stability and growth; in the erection of new houses of worship at Foxcroft, Lincoln, Mount Desert and Plymouth; and in the repairing of old ones at Benton, Frankfort, Gray, and Newfield .- "Three years ago" writes the pastor of the church at Orland, "there was but little preaching here of any kind; and when they had any, not so many attended usually, as we now have in the Sabbath School; though now there are two other Sabbath Schools in the place, and two other meetings of different denominations."-During the year two of our missionary pastors were invited to other places with assurances of a more liberal salary, and prospects more encouraging of future enlargement. But they considered it their duty to remain and trust the event with God. And now in view of the increased attachment of friends, the softened hearts and lessened prejudices of enemies, the deeper feeling and the revived spirit of prayer in the church, and the universal thoughtfulness evinced by some of the congregation, the "hopes" entertained by one of these pastors "that God has designs of mercy and will yet redeem from this community a people to serve Him, are stronger than they have been for years."-Other indications of progress may be found in the Tabular View.

It does not belong to any human enterprize to be uniformly, and in every particular successful. Reverses and disappointments are sometimes experienced by those, who labor to build up the Kingdom of Christ. Scarcely anywhere in the State has a deeper interest been shown, or more zealous and persevering endeavors been made, than by a faithful few in the town of Cherryfield. For nearly four years they were blessed with the continued services of one, in whom they had entire confidence, and who was willing to remain with them, until duty should manifestly require his departure. In November last he thus wrote. "The little church and society at Cherryfield, when I came among them were barely able to support the

Gospel with the aid which they obtained from the Missionary Society. They were hoping for accessions of numbers and strength, to enable them to go on and make some satisfactory progress. Their hopes have been disappointed. By emigration to California, and other parts of the country and also by death, they have lost the presence and aid of seven or eight families, who together paid \$115 for the support of the Gospel. They have been behind-hand for the year just closed, and feel unable to sustain me for the future. After conferring with the society it was thought best on the whole, that I should close my labors among them. I have accordingly done so."

In a few instances the Trustees have been induced to grant increased appropriations for the benefit of Churches, that were not able to retain their ministers with the amount of help previously afforded. In only one instance has the appropriation been diminished; and that was to a society, which had hoped to dispense with our assistance altogether. So far as appears from the applications already received, the same amount of aid is desired by almost every Church, for the coming year, as it has received for the year past. This fact we regret, and yet we know not how for the present to bring up the Churches assisted to a higher degree of liberality; nor should we without extreme reluctance withhold assistance from those, who tell us that they are not able themselves to support the institutions of the Gospel, but feel that they cannot live without them.

Perhaps in no better way can the whole story be told, with respect to many of those places, to which the aid of this Society is extended, than in the following extract from the annual report of one of our missionaries laboring in the interior, in one of the oldest portions of the State.

"Though I can discover no prospect of self-support, yet I believe that this people must not be neglected. One of our Savior's last commands was, feed my sheep; and this Church, as it seems to me, must not be left to perpetual desolation. It is a light, shining in a dark place, and it would be wrong to extinguish it. The children too, those especially of Christian

parents, respecting whom such precious promises are given, must be trained up for God. But I do not see how this people can have the privileges of the Gospel without missionary aidequal to that which they have been receiving. My reasons for this opinion are the following. And first of all, this people [generally speaking] know not how to deny themselves, as some have done. They have not faith enough to carry them through it. The spirit that actuated the poor widow, when she east in her mites into the treasury of the Lord, is evidently wanting. And this is the one great thing, which keeps them back, and prevents progress in this respect, as well as in others. Those on whom the burden of supporting the Gospel chiefly falls, as a general thing, do all that they are able. But they have become somewhat discouraged. They have long been obliged to feed, clothe and warm (so to speak) those, who appear insensible to the privileges conferred upon them, and who do but little if anything to retain them, while some are employing all their powers to thwart this society in all their purposes. You may be assured, that the struggle of this feeble society is a hard one. The scarcity of money is another barrier. This is not a business place; and there are not those facilities for obtaining ready money, which are found in most communities, as large and as old as this.—Another thing that operates very much against this society is the constant emigration of the young people. As soon as they are old enough to begin to transact business for themselves, they leave this place for other localities. In this way we lose the very hope of society. I have sometimes wondered how this society has been sustained so long. It would have died out long ago, had it not been for the care and goodness of God. - The chief source of discouragement is the low state of religion in the midst of us. This it is, that under God prevents prosperity external and internal. I have long inquired with great anxiety, Why, O Lord, is thy Spirit withheld from this people? why must this branch of thy Zion languish? Some good, I trust, is accomplished. Christians are fed and comforted; and seed

is sown, which will at some future period spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God. Occasionally a soul is hopefully converted to God, which is an occasion for rejoicing and a ground of encouragement. Most of our young people go away unconverted to God, but they go the most of them from this sanctuary and the Sabbath School, and I cannot but hope, that the event will prove that labor has not been bestowed upon them in vain. I often hear of their regularity of conduct, and their attendance at the house of God and the Sabbath School in other places whither they have gone, and this is an encouragement to labor in faith and hope."

While we deeply sympathize with these missionary Churches, who, doing what they are able themselves, are discouraged by the want of a more cordial co-operation on the part of non-professing neighbors, we would remind them that all hearts are in the hands of God, and he can turn them whithersoever he will. For that grace let him be inquired of, by which men are taught in their own experience the value of the Gospel, and are induced cheerfully and liberally to aid in supporting its institutions. Even if the hearts of those already in the possession of earthly treasures should not be enlarged, when the reviving influence of God's Spirit is imparted, who can foretell the amount of good, that will hereafter result from imbuing the minds of the young with the spirit of Christ, and from commencing in them the habit of using the talents committed to their stewardship for Him?

But are not some Church members deficient? Do not those, who are comparatively "in deep poverty," far exceed, in some instances, their wealthier brethren "in the riches of their liberality?" If the principle were more fully adopted by the richer members of our Churches of giving "according to their ability," some Churches now assisted would cease applying for aid, and the ability of this Missionary Society to extend its operations would be greatly increased.

NEW MISSIONARY FIELDS.

At Kendall's Mills, in Fairfield, (in connection with Benton,) several Sabbaths have been spent by the Secretary of this Society, and four in addition by Mr. Wheeler, a licentiate from the Seminary at Bangor. In this flourishing village very good attention is given by a congregation, quite respectable in num ber and character, to the preaching of the word. Should the few professing Christians, attached to our denomination in Fairfield, make a vigorous and marked effort in favor of the enterprize, a permanent arrangement may be made for supplying this interesting community, in union with our Methodist brethren, with constant evangelical preaching. A few miles distant, in the town of Clinton, is another village, called Hunter's Mills, where during the past year a union meeting house has been erected, and the use of the pulpit appropriated for one fourth of the time to congregational preaching. Two Sabbaths of his mission were spent in this place by Mr. Wheeler .-- A two months' mission was given in November last to the Rev. Josiah Tucker at a settlement in Belgrade, called Chandler's Mills, embracing quite a number of families, but without regular preaching. A Sabbath School was organized there, a desire expressed for the coming of a missionary, and a willingness to contribute for his support.—A short mission has recently been given to the town of Gouldsborough, at the request of a pious young lady who having come to the knowledge of the truth in another place, and having there known the benefit of living in constant attendance upon Gospel ordinances, became deeply anxious, that similar privileges might be enjoyed by herself and others at home. Our missionary was favorably received, and an earnest desire expressed for his return.—The Rev. Mr. Keep removed the last winter from Burlington to the plantation, usually called No. eleven in the upper Aroostook, where in the midst of spiritual destitution he proposes in future to reside. Though there is no congregational church there, and a population of only 354, yet a disposition is found to support the institutions of the Gospel beyond what exists in some of our more

populous and wealthy settlements.—From the Isle De Haut we learn, that the cause of temperance is onward, that the Sabbath School is promising, and though there are no singers to aid in public worship, and scarcely any one to help in conducting social meetings, and during the summer nearly all the men are at sea; yet the Spirit of the Lord is there. One has become decidedly pious; two or three others are indulging a trembling hope, and the minds of several others are seriously affected.

REVIVALS.

For several months past the friends of Zion in our land have had frequent occasion to rejoice in those wonderful works of God's power and grace, by which Zion is enlarged and strengthened. Such occasions of rejoicing have existed in Maine; several portions of our missionary field have been blessed.

[For facts of interest at Northfield, North Belfast, Jackson and Unity, see the Tabular View.]

"We are happy to have the privilege of stating," writes the Rev. Mr. Goodrich of Dedham, under date of June 14th, "that God has been with us by his Spirit in a special manner since January last. The work has been characterized by stillness, sobriety and deep thoughtfulness. God has been purifying his people, and sinners, we trust, have been born into His kingdom. Nine already give evidence of a saving change. All of them, with but one exception, are young men. From 15 to 20 more are found in our weekly inquiring meeting, and are more or less awakened. We are praying for and expecting a blessing. Our little community has become decidedly religious. Every body goes to meeting in our immediate vicinity; and every body goes to the Sabbath School. While we bless God for what he has done, we find the large number of 55, connected with our Sabbath School, still impenitent. But we labor in hope, that they also may be brought in."

"During the last winter," says the Rev. Mr. Harris of North Bridgton, "our discouragements were very great. Our prospeets never before seemed so dark. In the early part of these were some indications of spiritual life in the church, not previously witnessed, and of serious thoughtfulness in some of the impenitent. Meetings were appointed for prayer and preaching several days in succession. A part of the church became deeply interested. Now it was evident, that several persons had become deeply convinced of their sinful, perilous condition. For a short time the number of such cases increased daily. Our hope is, that some 25 individuals have passed from death unto life. Several young men connected with the Academy, nearly or quite fitted for college, are among the converts; some of whom, we are encouraged to believe, will enter upon a course of preparation for the Gospel ministry. Our meetings are still interesting (June 14) and well attended. Pray for us that we may not grieve the Holy Spirit."

In a communication from the Rev. Richard B. Thurston of Waterville, under date of the 9th inst., is the following statement. "We have shared, as a congregation, in the work of Divine power of love, which we believe this place has enjoyed. Religious interest commenced among the Baptists (developing itself rapidly and powerfully at first in the College), and during all its continuance, the current has set strongly to their meetings. Much the largest number of conversions has occurred among them. Four or five young men in College, two other young persons also from out of town, hope that they have passed from death unto life, are in Congregational associations, and while here have attended our meetings. Six members of our Sabbath School have received, we trust, the grace of God not in vain. In several others we hope for fruit unto eternal life. There still remain persons, of whom we trust, that led by the Spirit they will soon enter into the kingdom of heaven. cluding those, whose residence and profession (if made) will be elsewhere, we reckon not less than 20 hopeful conversions; and in view of the present somewhat elevated state of the Church, and the interest which others manifest, we cherish the expectation, that God will add to this blessing, though on the other

hand we are conscious of so much evil, that we fear lest we resist and grieve the Holy Spirit. Perhaps half the conversions, that have occurred in the place, (amounting as is supposed to nearly a hundred) are of persons from other towns, temporarily here; a large proportion of those in families of the place are young persons, who may be expected soon to leave us; while with a few happy exceptions those of mature life and men of business and influence have not been renewed."

The following narrative is from the Rev. Charles Packard of "God has been pleased in his great mercy to visit us during the few months past with a revival of his work. the latter part of January some few drops of mercy descended in the hopeful conversion of one, and the awakening of one or two others. During the former part of the Spring there were indications that God was moving in a silent manner upon the minds of some of our youth. In these circumstances we were induced to continue the meeting on Fast day through several successive days, and wait on God by his appointed means. Gradually the spirit of prayer increased among his own people, and an increasing interest was manifest in the minds of sinners. The truth of God was evidently finding its way to the conscience and the heart. One after another gave evidence of deep conviction of sin and sought deliverance from its burden, but found none, till they found it at the cross of Christ. work progressed silently, yet with great solemnity and power. There was no excitement, but what legitimately results from the deep conviction of eternal realities. Not only were persons anxious for themselves, but a general solemnity and awe seemed to rest upon the minds of the community. A meeting was at length appointed for inquirers, which was continued, the number attending it increasing daily from 10 to 40. Meanwhile one after another was found rejoicing in hope. The number of conversions continued to increase, till as the result thus far (June 8th) of the work, 27 give evidence of having passed from death unto life. Nearly all of these are young persons, of whom the most are children of the Church, and nearly all

exert a commanding influence in the society of the young. Great and marvelous indeed are the works of God. He speaks and it is done. We feel that he has done great things for us, whereof we are glad; and while he has wrought among us, as a sovereign in a wonderful manner, to Him be all the glory.—At no previous time, since my connection with this people, have I had so much encouragement to labor with and for them, as at the present. When I came here, I found in the Church much of the spirit, alluded to by Paul in the 3d chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians. The state of things has been gradually improving, but not before has there prevailed so much of Christian love and harmony, as now. The conversion and co-operation of so large a portion of the young is also a source of encouragement to me, as well as to the Church. Nearly all of those, who have recently indulged a hope, belong to the village. Of this number 17 united with the Church the last Sabbath. Others of them will probably do so by and by. And what is not a little peculiar, the cases of hopeful conversion are nearly all confined to our society, though Christians of other denominations have been interested in the work."

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

At the last annual meeting the Society was reported free from debt, and a balance in its Treasury of \$259.58. The receipts during the year, exclusive of a temporary loan of \$800 paid, and then renewed, have been \$12,637.98, of which \$10,-279.07 were donations from various sources, and \$1250 the avails of legacies. There have been paid from the Treasury (not including the re-payment of the loan) \$12,866.28; and there is now in the Treasury (deducting \$550, which belongs to the permanent fund) a balance of \$461.51.

The amount received by donations during the year has ex-

The amount received by donations during the year has exceeded that of the last year by \$1259.73; a fact, which taken in connection with the completion during the year of a subscription of more than \$30,000 for the Seminary at Bangor, of which a third part has been already paid, affords some evidence of Progress.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the Report of May last we learn, that the whole number of Missionaries in the country at large, employed by the National Society, to which this is auxiliary, during the year preceding, was 1065, in 1948 missionary districts, in 28 States and Territories, embracing a population of nearly 300,000, speaking 8 different languages. Among the results reported are the erection of 60 houses of worship, the organization of 45 new Churches, 6820 persons added by profession and letter to the Churches, and 2643 hopeful conversions. The amount of receipts gathered in from all parts of the land, was upwards of \$160,000; being in advance of the year preceding by \$9,122.

Nearly the whole amount, credited by the National Society to Maine, has been expended in our own field. And who can estimate the amount of

GOOD EFFECTED.

Says one of our missionaries, speaking in behalf of the flock, of which he is the pastor, "We shall trust, so long as God sustains the Maine Missionary Society, the foster mother of the feeble Churches. The more I think of it," he adds, "the more I wonder, why these feeble Churches do not yearly hold a united jubilee of thanksgiving to God for this Institution."-Let all unite, who love the State of Maine, and desire its prosperity, in devout and fervent thanksgiving for the good work, which has been done in nurturing and strengthening Christian Churches in the midst of it. Some of these Churches have arrived at a self-supporting manhood. Others are striving hard to attain it. Others we fear are too well content with a state of dependence. Now it is well for the child, and even for the invalid adult, to receive assistance, while really unable to provide for his own wants; but not afterward. How shall he ever reach the condition of a perfect man, if always dependent? Let the strong help the weak, while so weak as to need help. But when by any practicable effort and sacrifice the weak can

dispense with the aid of the strong, and afford help to others weaker than they, then they do themselves an injury by receiving aid. Not in this way will a vigorous, growing prosperity ever be secured. When a Church long assisted is still declining, and there is no reasonable hope of saving it from death, the propriety may become very questionable of prolonging a sickly existence by aid, which might be imparted to those that would soon be able to sustain themselves. There is need, however, of

LONG PATIENCE.

Some causes of feebleness, which at present it is exceedingly difficult to remove, may not always operate so powerfully. One of these causes, a missionary who has felt constrained to abandon his field of labor, thus describes: "If I had only a few, who could be relied upon for efficient aid, who had really some back-bone, there might be some hope." In other Churches, beside that with which he was connected, the back-bone element is wanting; not always through deficiency of either intellect or energy. Sometimes the trouble is, "all seek their own, not the things that are Jesus Christ's." Is this evil without a remedy?-Another cause of weakness may be found in that sectarian spirit, which prevents those who are one in Christ, from giving their united support to the preaching of that Gospel in its essential points, which they all love. Must this evil always continue?—The spirit of emigration, which is weakening so many of our religious societies, may not always exert so disastrous an influence as at present. - Another evil complained of by one of our missionaries, testifying that which he had seen, is "the blasting, soul-destroying influence" of heretical doctrine - that which denies a future retribution-"destroying the benign effects of truth, and raising up a generation of people, as godless as the heathen." Facts have shown during the past year, that these strong holds are not absolutely impregnable. - Another evil, which has operated very injuriously is the use of intoxicating drinks. Some Churches aided by this society (a very few) have not entirely

purged away this "old leaven;" and some laborers in the Lord's vineyard have encountered from this source serious difficulty. But the very general testimony is, that our Churches and congregations are free from this great evil, and that in most of the communities, with which they are connected, the Maine Law is approved and executed. In some instances recently reported, a new temperance reform seems to be doing the work of John the Baptist, in preparing the way of the Lord.

THE END NOT YET.

The good work, in which for forty-five years this Missionary Society has been engaged, is not yet done. It needs to be carried on more vigorously. Obstacles should incite us to more ardent zeal, more diligent effort, more self-denying liberality. The law of Christ's kingdom is, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. But who has ceased to care for his own welfare, or to expend thought, time, money, labor, in promoting it? What parent pleads, that because he has already thought, watched, labored, expended so much, and so long, for the good of his children, he ought therefore to be excused from anything more? For them it is a pleasure still to give and to labor. And will not love to other human beings operate in the same way? If we love our fellow-citizens, if we love our brothers and sisters in Christ, shall we complain, that we have too many opportunities of doing them good? Does genuine benevolence ever grow weary of communicating happiness? Blessed ourselves with the institutions of the Gospel, we are debtors to those who are passing their season of probation without them. This debt, while the poor are yet with us—(and who are so poor, as those who have not the Gospel)-let us account it our duty, our privilege, still owing, still to pay. And may the God of all grace accept our offerings, and render them conducive to the fulfillment of his purposes, the glory of His Name.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Maine Missionary Society was held in Searsport, June 23, 1852. The meeting was opened with prayer and reading of the Scriptures by the President. The Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Edward S. Dwight of Saco, for which thanks were voted, and a copy was requested for publication. The Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. The Report of the Trustees was read by the Secretary, and accepted. Addresses were made by Rev. Stephen H. Hayes of Frankfort, Rev. Dr. Pomroy of Boston, Secretary of the American Board, Rev. Dr. Carruthers of Portland, and several others.

The following were chosen, as officers of the Society for the year ensuing:-

> PRESIDENT: Rev. WILLIAM T. DWIGHT, D. D.

VICE PRESIDENT: Rev. JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD, D. D.

COR. AND REC. SECRETARY: Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, D. D.

> TREASURER: JOHN HOW, Esq.

TRUSTEES:

Rev. WILLIAM T. DWIGHT, ex. off. | Rev. EDWARD F. CUTTER.

Rev. DAVID THURSTON. Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

Rev. JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD.

Rev. ENOCH POND, D. D.

Rev. JOHN W. CHICKERING.

Rev. DAVID SHEPLEY.

Rev. STEPHEN THURSTON.

Rev. ISAAC ROGERS. JOHN HOW, Esq.

AUDITORS:

WILLIAM C. MITCHELL.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

The revised Constitution, reported the last year, with a resolution in favor of its adoption, was taken up, and having been read, and amended, was adopted by a vote of "more than two thirds of the members present." By the fifth Article of the Constitution, as it now stands, "the payment of two dollars annually into the treasury of the Society, constitutes a member of the Society, and the payment of not less than twenty dollars constitutes a member for life."

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in Saco, on the fourth Wednesday of June, 1853.

PREACHERS

Rev. S. H. KEELER, First.

Rev. E. F. CUTTER, Second.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Aecount of Receipts and Disbursements by John How, Treasurer of Maine Missionary Society.

Receipts.

neceipts.	
Balance in the Treasury at the annual settlement, June 23, 1851, Dividends on Bank Stock, Oct. and April,	259 58
	262 50
Sale of house and land in Houlton, given to the Soc. by the late Hon. Wm. Richardson, Interest on notes due the society, Note of L. Varney and others given up, Interest on the same, 33 33	100 00 33 00
Interest on the same,	583 33
Legacy of Rev. John P. Foster, late of Sweden, 50 00 Fifth installment of legacy from Hon. Wm. Richardson, late of Bath, 1,000 00 Legacy of Jos. Hayes, late of North Yarmouth, 100 00 Legacy of Miss Betsey Trouant, late of Brewer, 100 00	1,250 00
Loan of Casco Bank	1,400 00
Loan of Casco Bank,	783 60
Loan of Casco Bank,	100 00
Less interest,	
	783 60
	120 00 0,299 07
₩ 15	1,474 68

^{*} In this amount \$20 are included, that should have come under the head of

Disbursements.

Bad bill received at Yarmouth,									1 00
500 certificates of life membership and expenses,									. 15 25
W. T. Johnson's bill for printing Annual Report	,								$135 \ 00$
Paid for distributing the same,									
Discount paid on uncurrent money,									
Interest paid on renewal of note at Casco Bank,									
Paid for large trunk for books, papers, &c.,									
Note paid at Casco Bank,									
** ** **				. '					800.00
Trustees' orders paid,									
Postages and incidental expenses,						•		•	19.56
Commissions on receipts,	٠			•	•		•		281 20
Balance in the Treasury,		•	•			•		•	1011 21
Datance in the Frenday,	•	•		•	•		•	•	1011 91
									C11 (71 C0
									\$11,471.68

PORTLAND, June 21, 1852.

Errors Excepted,

JOHN HOW, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Society, have examined the foregoing abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, and find the same to be correctly east, and the balance in the Treasury ten hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-one cents.

WM. D. LITTLE, \ Auditors.

DONATIONS

FROM JUNE 25, 1851, TO JUNE 23, 1852.

Angormous Covernmen			
Aroostook Conference.			Harpswell—Coll. ch. and soc., 10 00
Burlington,—Coll. ch. and soc.,	10	00	Lewiston Falls—L. M. 139, other
	12	25	don. 142 99, 1-2 mon. con. 52 91,
Lincoln-Coll. ch. and society,	10	00	Ladies' Circle 37, 371 00
Passadumkeag and Howland—Coll.,			Mechanic Falls-Sab. Sch. 1, L. M.
		00	20, mon. con. 7, ann. 2, don. 10, 39 00
Thousand Congerence—o, o,	11	00	Minot-L. M. 46, ann. 10, don. 9, 65 00
c	:0	25	
১	00	20	Non Clausester Samuel Circle 2.1.2
~ -			New Gloucester—Sew'g Circle 2 1-2
CUMBERLAND.			L. M. 50, Fem. Miss. Soc. 14 43,
Auburn-Cont. 20, L. M. 10, ann.			coll. ch. and soc. 45, Col. Fox-
		00	
Brunswick—Coll. 43, ann. 4,	47	00	N. Yarmouth-L.M.20, other don. 44, 64 00
Cape Elizabeth—Coll. ch. and soc.			Poland—Coll. ch. and soc., 20 00
10, Fem. Miss. Soc. 8,	18	00	Portland, 2d Par.—Coll. ch. & soc.
Cumberland—Gent. 20 54, ladies			261 50, Miss. Sew'g Circle
24 46, Sew'g Circle 22, Sab. Sch.			53 50, L. M. 35, 350 00
	9	4.5	" 3d Par.—Coll. ch. &
Durham—Cont. 7 77, don. 2,		77	soc. 135, L. M. 35,
			ann. 4, Miss. Sew.
	T.T	00	
Freeport—Coll. 16 57, Cent Soc.	• •		Cir. 5, L. M. 100, 274 00
	16	70	intyn or. Con. ch.
Gorham—Lad. Miss. Sew'g Circle			and soc, 253 25, L.
	62	00	M. 100, don. 25,
Gray—Coll. eh. and soc. 2 L. M. 40,			M. Sew. Cir. 53 50, 431 75
	41	60	1055 75
-			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Pownal—Coll. 57 78, L.M. 10, ann. 2, 67 78	Gardiner-Coll. ch. and soc., 51	52
Saccarappa—Coll. 15 35, don. 11 50, 26 85	Hallowell—Fem. Soc. 28 50, mon. con. 45 69, Mrs. S. E. Bond 5 L.	-
Scarborough—Coll. 26 67, L. M. 20,	con. 45 69, Mrs. S. E. Bond 5 L.	
don. 5, 51 67	M. 100, other L. M. 50, ann. 2,	
Standish—Coll. ch. and soc. 20 00	coll. and don., 98 40 334	59
Westbrook, 1st Par.—Mrs. Kath.	Litehfield—Fem. Society 5, ann. 4,	
Dole 1 L. M., 29 00	don. 5, 14	- 00
Windham—Coll. ch. and soc., 14 18	Pittston—Coll. ch. and people, 11 50,	
Yarmouth—Coll. 121 91. L. M. 75.	L. M. in part 10, 21	. 50
ann. 2, Newell Soc. 3 L. M. 55,	Richmond—L. M. 25, don. 8, 33	3 00
ann. 2, Newell Soc. 3 L. M. 55, Fem. Cent. Soc., 4 L. M. 89 19, 313 10	Sidney—Ch. and people 7, don. 3, 10	00
Cumberland Conf.—29 70, 21 50, 51 20		43
	Waterville-Coll. in ch. and soc. for	
- \$2,814 98	2 L. M., 40	00 (
FRANKLIN.	Winslow-Coll. ch. and soc. 1250,	
Chesterville—Cont. 9 75, ann. 2, 11 75	ann. 2, don. 13,	7 50
Farmington—Fem. Miss. Soc. 2052,	Winthrop—Fem. Miss. Soc. 14 62,	
L. M. 20, mon. con. 32 45, cont.	cont. 36 58, 51	. 20
22 40, ann. 4, don. 2, 101 37	Kennebec Conference—25 09, 5,	09
Farmington Falls—Rev. Alpha	· · ·	
Morton, 5 00	<u> </u>	47
Fayette—Coll. ch. and soc., 5 00	LINCOLN.	
Industry—Coll. ch. and soc., 2 70	Alna-Coll. ch. and soc. 17, ann. 6, 23	3 00
New Vineyard—Coll. ch. and	Bath, Winter-st.—G. F. Patten 125,	
society, $4, 5,$ 9 00 $Phillips$ —Coll. ch. and society, 2 25	J. W. Ellingwood, 50, ann. 40,	
Phillips—Coll. ch. and society, 2 25	Fem. Ben. Soc. 110, Fem. Cent.	
Strong—Fem. Miss. Soc. for L. M.	Soc. 37, L. M. 56, coll. and don.	
in part, 8 15	73 07, 491 07	
Temple—Fem. Miss. Soc. 6, cont. 3 38, a friend for L. M. in part 5, 14 38	Bath, Central ChL. Hough-	
3 38, a friend for L. M. in part 5, 14 38	ton 50, J. Patten, 50. L. M.	
Weld-Cont. 6 20, mon. con. 5,	80, other ind. 26 50, coll.	
Fem. Society 5 25, 16 45	16 61, Fem. Miss. Soc. 20, 257 11	
Wilton-Coll. 11 07, Fem. Miss.	748	3 18
Soc. 11 35, ann. 4, don. 2 50, 28 92		
	Boothbay, N.—R. W. Lawson, 1	-
Franklin Conference, 14 64		
Franklin Conference, 14 64	" S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12	3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$\frac{14 \ 64}{\\$219 \ 61}\$	" S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll.,	3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64	" S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., 2 Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, 5	3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$\frac{14 \ 64}{\\$219 \ 61}\$	" S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., 2 Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, 5	3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 HANCOCK. 2219 61	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7,	3 00 2 00 5 37
Franklin Conference, 14 64 - \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M.	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7,	3 00 2 00 5 3
Franklin Conference, 14 64 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch.	3 00 2 00 5 37
Franklin Conference, 14 64 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con.	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgeeomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 87	3 00 2 00 5 37
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9. 144 75	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2	3 00 2 00 5 37
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9. 144 75	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and	3 00 2 00 5 37
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69,	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, 21 Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseat)—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 87 "(Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 —138	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, IV.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, Phinshura—Coll. & don. for L.M., 46	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by La-	3 00 5 37 1 00 3 00 9 87
Franklin Conference, 14 64 ——————————————————————————————————	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, 21 Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepsed)—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 87 "(Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, 57	3 00 5 3; 1 00 3 00 7 7 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, IV.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., "(Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc.,	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00 7 00 5 42
Franklin Conference, 14 64 ——————————————————————————————————	S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 687 (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 46 Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., 17 Union—Coll. eh. and soc., 12	3 00 5 3; 1 00 3 00 7 7 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 ——————————————————————————————————	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgeeomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, 21 **Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 87 **(Damariscotta)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 **Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 21 **Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem. Cent,	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00 7 00 5 42
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, IV.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., Union—Coll. ch. and soc., Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, 20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and	3 00 2 00 3 00 3 00 7 00 5 4:
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00 Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L.	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 687 (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 —Nipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and don. 35,	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00 7 00 5 42
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, IV.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgeeomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, **Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 87 **(Damariscotta)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 **Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 17 **Union Coll. ch. and soc., 18 **Union Coll. ch. and soc., 19 **Union—Ben. Soc. 35, cont. 16 20, 120	3 00 22 00 55 37 1 00 3 00 7 00 55 42 50 56 50 50
Franklin Conference, 14 64 ——————————————————————————————————	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., Union—Coll. ch. and soc., Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, 20, 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and don. 35, Warren—Ben. Soc. 35, cont. 16, 20, ann. 2,	3 00 2 00 3 00 3 00 7 00 5 4:
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00 Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L. M. in part, 10 00	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, **14, 7, 21 **Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepscot)—Coll. ch. **and soc., 687 **(**Damariscotta*)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and **don. 83, 133 00 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 **Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 21 **Walloborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, **20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and **don. 35, 41 **Warren—Ben. Soc. 35, cont. 16 20, ann. 2, 53 **Washington—From sun. individ. 3,	3 00 2 00 5 37 1 00 3 00 7 00 5 42 7 00 5 42 7 00 7 00 8 20 9 5 3
Franklin Conference, 14 64 ——————————————————————————————————	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgeemb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, 21 **Liston—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 87 **(Damariscotta)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 **Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 20 **Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, 20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and don. 35, ann. 2, ann. 2, washington—From sun. individ. 3, Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, 12 **Washington—From sun. individ. 3, Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, 12	3 00 22 00 55 37 1 00 3 00 7 00 55 42 50 56 50 50
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L. M. in part, 10 00 KENNEBEC. Augusta, N.—Coll. 8 42	"S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, 21 Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, 16 Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. and soc., "(Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, 20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and don. 35, 120 Warren—Ben. Soc. 35, cont. 16 20, ann. 2, Washington—From sun. individ. 3, Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, 15 Wiscasset—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 37,	3 00 2 00 3 00 3 00 7 00 5 42 7 00 5 5 42 3 0
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, IV.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00 Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L. M. in part, 10 00 KENNEBEC. Augusta, N.—Coll. 8 42	S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 Bremen—Coll., Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, 14, 7, Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, Newcastle, (Sheepscot)—Coll. ch. and soc., 687 (Damariscotta)—2 L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and don. 83, 133 00 —Nebburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 21 Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, 20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and don. 35, 120 Washington—From sun. individ. 3, Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, Wiseasset—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 37, cont. and don. 48 63, 66	3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 5 7 00 5 1 50 5 0 5 0
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00 Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L. M. in part, 10 00 KENNEBEC. Augusta, N.—Coll. 8 42 S.—L. M. 120, B.T. 100, mon. con. 99 47, ann. 4,	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgeeomb—Coll. ch. and people, **14, 7, **Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. **and soc., ** (Damariscotta)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and **don. 83, **Demariscotta)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and **don. 83, **Demariscotta)—133 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., **dies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., **20, 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and **don. 35, **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., **20, 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and **don. 35, **Italias Sew. Cir. 10, **Washington—From sun. individ. 3, **Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, **Wiseasset—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 37, **cont. and don. 48 63, **Woolwich—Rev. J. Sewall,	3 00 3 00 5 3; 1 00 5 7 00 5 1 5; 6 0 5; 7 00 6 0 5; 7 00 7 00
Franklin Conference, 14 64 S219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and soc. 57, Cir. of Industry for L.M., 97 00 Mount Desert—don. of 3 ladies, 12 00 Orland—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 20 Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L. M. in part, 10 00 KENNEBEC. Augusta, N.—Coll. 8 42 "S.—L. M. 120, B.T. 10 00 Castine—L. M. 246 75, Social 10 Castine—L. M. 120, B.T. Castine—L. M.	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgeeomb—Coll. ch. and people, **14, 7, 21 **Liston—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. **and soc., 687 **(**Damariscotta*)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and **don. 83, 133 00 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., 40 **Rocklaud—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., 21 **Waldoborough—L. M. by Fem.Cent, 20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and don. 35, ann. 2, ann. 2, **Washington—From sun. individ. 3, Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, Wiseasset—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 37, cont. and don. 48 63, Woolwich—Rev. J. Sewall,	3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 5 7 00 5 1 50 5 0 5 0
Franklin Conference, 14 64 — \$219 61 HANCOCK. Aurora and Amherst—Don. for L.M. in part, 9 00 Bluehill—Coll. ch. and society for L. M., 51 00 Bucksport—Coll. 73 75, mon. con. 62, don. 9, 144 75 Brooksville, W.—Don. of two gent., 5 50 Castine—L. M. 55, other don. 18 69, mon. con. 17, 90 69 Deer Isle—Female Cent Society, 15 00 Eastbrook—Mrs. Charlotte Parsons, 3 00 Ellsworth—L. M. 20, coll. ch. and society 10, 30 00 Sullivan—Miss Mary Sargent, for L. M. in part, 10 00 KENNEBEC. Augusta, N.—Coll. 8 42 S.—L. M. 120, B.T. 100, mon. con. 99 47, ann. 4,	** S.—Coll. 10, ann. 2, 12 **Bremen—Coll., **Bristol—Coll. ch. and society, **Edgecomb—Coll. ch. and people, **14, 7, **Lisbon—L. M. in part 10, don. 3, **Newcastle, (Sheepseot)—Coll. ch. **and soc., **(Damariscotta)—2 **L. M. 40, ann. 10, coll and **don. 83, **133 00 **Phipsburg—Coll. & don. for L.M., **Rockland—Cont. 37, L. M. by Ladies' Sew. Cir., 20, **Thomaston—Fem. Miss. Soc., **Union—Coll. ch. and soc., **20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and **don. 35, **Union—Coll. & don. for L.M., **20 50, others 35, ann. 30, coll. and **don. 35, **Union—Fem. Soc. 35, cont. 16 20, **ann. 2, **Washington—From sun. individ. 3, **Ladies' Sew. Cir. 10, **Wiseasset—Fem. Miss. Soc., 16 37, **cont. and don. 48 63, **Woolwich—Rev. J. Sewall, **Lincoln Conference,	3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 5 1 50 6 2 00 7

OXFORD.	Sangerville—Coll. 7 26
Andover-Ch. and soc., 11, Fem.	Sebec—Coll. 6 00
Ben. Soc., 10, 21 00	2015 12
Bethel, 1st Par.—Lad. Cent Soc. 11,	
coll. 20, don. 5, Dixfield—Cont. 6 23, don. 3, 9 23	g.
Dixfield—Cont. 6 23, don. 3, 9 23 Norway—Coll. ch. and soc. 20, don. 5, 25 00	Somerset.
Oxford—Coll. 4, don. 5 50, 9 50	Anson, SCh. 3, Fem. Cent Soc. 8, 11 00
Paris, S.—Coll. 38 10, L. M. 10,	Bingham—Coll. ch. and soc., 6 00
don. 10, 58 10 <i>Rumford</i> —From 3 individ. 4 00	Bloomfield—Fem. Cent Soc. 5 18, Cont. 7 82, 13 00
Sumner and Hartford—Ch. and soc.	Canaan—S. Wilshire and wife, 2 00
26, a lady 3, 29 00	Fairfield—From 3 individ., 11 00
Turner—Fem. Ben. Soc. 13 25, Y'g	Madison—Coll. ch. and soc., 10 00
La. Miss. Soc. 4 63, don. 15 70, 33 58 Oxford Conference—17 37, 18 59, 35 96	Mercer ''
029074 CONSCIENCE—11 01, 10 00, 09 00	Skowhegan—From sundry persons, 7 60
\$261 37	Solon, Village-Coll. ch. and soc., 1 95
_	" South—Cont. 5 00
PENOBSCOT.	St. Albans—Coll. ch. and people, 5, don. 1,
Bangor, 1st ParL. M. 35, Mrs. E.	Somerset Conference—12, 10 88, 22 88
L. Crosby, 50, Sab. Sch. 35, coll.	
ch. and soc. 197 59, 317 59	\$128 97
Bangor, Ham. St.—L. M. 65,	_
Sab. Sch. 45–38, coll. ch. & soc. 194–33, 304–71	Union.
Bangor, Central ChL. M.	Albany—Coll. 8 25, ann. 2, 10 25
30, coll. ch. and soc. 135 67	Bridgton—Coll. 22, L. M. 20, don. 3, 45 00
Brewer, WL. M. 70, coll.&	" N.—Cong. Soc. coll., 37 00
don. 36 04, 106 04	Brownfield—Cont. 2 83, Fem. Miss. Soc. 2 25, 5 08
Brewer, E.—Coll. ch. and soc.	Denmark—From 2 individ., 3 00
for L. M., 22 30	Fryeburg—L. M. 52 83, don. 39 50, 92 33
Brewer, Village—For L. M. 27 00 Brewer, 3d Ch.?—Coll. 11 42	Harrison—Coll. ch. and soc. 6 05,
	8 03, Hiram—Cont. 3 48, don. 2,
Dedham—Coll. ch. and soc. *45 50	Lovell—Coll. ch. and soc., 9 00
Dixmont—Ann. 4, coll. 6, 10 00	Otisheld—L. M. 40, ann. 2, coll. 10,
Eddington—From 3 individ. 1 50 Hampden—L. M. 40, Fem. Cent Soc.	don. 4, Ladies' Assoc. 4, 60 00
18 12, coll. ch. and soc. 61 88, 120 00	Sweden—Coll. ch. and soc., 11 63 Waterford—L. M. 40, don. 17, Fem.
Lerant-Coll. ch. and soc. 12 61, L.	Ben. Soc. 23 50, cont. 30 12, La.
M. 8, Union Sew. Cir. 5, 25 61	Sewing Circle 5, 115 62
Orono—Coll. ch. and soc. 18 07 Orrington—Coll. ch. & soc. for L.M., 35 00	2400 47
Plymouth—Coll. 4 00	\$408 47
*\$1,184 41	WALDO.
_	Belfast—Coll. ch. and soc., 85 00
PISCATAQUIS.	Brooks—Mrs. Issac Roberts, 20 00 50
Abbot—From a few individ. 3 00	Camden—Fem. Miss. Soc. 28 70, L.
Atkinson—Cont. 5 00	M. 15, cont. 21 36, 65 06
Blanchard—Coll. ch. and soc. for L. M, in part, 11 00	Frankfort—Coll. 32 30, don. 1, 33 30
M, in part, 11 00 Bradford—Cont. 13, L. M. in pt. 10, 23 00	" Mills—Coll., 17 00 Jackson—Coll. ch. and soc., 15 00
Brownville-Cont. 21, Fem. Miss.	Prospect—Coll. 13 60, don. 4, 17 60
Soc. 5 35, 26 35	Searsport—La. Sew. Cir. for L. M.
Dexter—Cont. 10 00 Dover and Foxeroft—Coll. 38, 22, 60 00	20, coll. ch. and soc. 65 50, 85 50
Garland—Coll. ch. and soc. 11 15	Swanville—Coll. for L. M. in part, 12 00 Thorndike—L. M. 26, coll. 8 50, 34 50
Monson-L. M. 40, Fem. Char. Soc.	Unity—Coll. ch. and soc., 14 00
5 25, cont. 7 42, 52 67	Waldo Conference, 13 37
*\$18 too much credited by mistake.	<u>\$412.83</u>
p	φ 112 O3

Wishington	0.11
Washington. Calais—Fem. Miss. Soc. for L. M.	Other States.
20, coll. 30, 50 00	Masschusetts.
Cherryfield—Ch. and soc. 10, 5, 15 00	Boston—Mrs. Esther Fuller, 7 00
Cooper—Coll. ch. and peo. 2 50, 5, 7 50 Dennysville—Coll. 40, 60, 100 00	Mrs. Amos Lawrence, 5 00 G. G. Wilder, 5 00
Eastport—Mon. con. in Central Con.	Nath'l Willis, 20 00
Society, 33 00	Rev. N. Dole & wife, 20 00
Machias—Coll. 92 67, don. 1, L. M. by La. Miss. Soc. 40, by oth-	Byefield—Rev. A. P. Chute, 3 00
ers 40, 173 67	Mrs. Esther Chandler, 2 00
" E.—Coll. 27 25, 27 31, don.	Charlestonn Box B Towner In 10 00
2 55, " port—Coll. Cong. Soc., 6 50	Charlestown—Rev. B. Tappan, Jr., 10 00 E. Marshfield—Rev. Sumner Clark, 10 00
Northfield—Coll. ch. and soc., 9 43	Newburyport-Wm. Thurston and
Pembroke—Ch. and soc., 12 00	wife, 4 00
Robbinston—Coll. in Cong. Soc., 15 70 Whiting—Coll. 5, 11 10, 16 10	Salem—Mrs. D. T. Frothingham, 20 00 Worcester—Rev. Seth Sweetser, 20 00
Washington Conf.—53 93, 9 06, 62 99	20 00
	NEW YORK.
York.	A female friend of missions, 8 00
Acton-Coll. ch. and soc. for L. M., 20 00	De Witt—Mrs. Emily M. S. Pomeroy,
Alfred—Coll. ch. and soc. 9, 14 17, 23 17	
Biddeford, E.—Cong. ch. and soc., 7 00 W.—T. H. Cole 2, 2 mem-	
bers of Saco church 43. 45 00	SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Buxton—Cont. 5 12, La. Miss. Soc.	Kohala, Native ch., of which Rev. E. Bond, Jr., is pastor, 20 00
10 50, L. M. by ladies 20, ann. 2, 37 62 Elliot—Cong. ch. and soc., 14 50	
Kennebunk—L. M. 20, sundry indi-	\$155 00
viduals 36, 56 00	_
Kennebunkport, 1st Par.—Coll. ch. and soc. for L. M., 20 05	
" 2d Par.—L.M.40, coll.	Aroostook Conference, 53 25
ch. and soc. 47 35, 87 35	Cumberland
Kittery—L. M. by ch. and soc. 20, cont. 4 51, 24 51	Hancock " 467 94
Lebanon-Coll. ch. and soc., 41 25	Kennebec " 1,117 47
Limerick—Coll. 6 52, don. 24 48, 31 00	Lincoln " 1,360 79 Oxford " 261 37
Limington—Semi-ann. subser. 10 35, don. 1 50, 11 85	0.1014
Newfield-Ch. and soc. 11 70, don. 3, 14 70	Piscataquis " 215 43
Parsonsfield—Dea. Samuel Garland, 5 00	Somerset
Saco—L. M. by Sew. Cir. 20, by others 40, Ben. Soc. 4, don. 35, ann. 2, 101 00	Waldo " 408 47
Sanford—2 L. M. by coll. in Cong.	Washington " 559 00
Society, 41 50 Shapleigh—Cont. in Cong. ch., 5 00	York " 803 50 Unknown, 2 00
	Unknown, 2 00 Annual Meeting at Yarmouth, 114 05
Wells, 1st Par.—L. M. to compl. 10,	Donations from Massachusetts, 126 00
cont. 6, 16 00	"from New York, 9 00 "from Sandwich Islands, 20 00
Wells, 2d Par.—Coll. 10, Mrs. Han- nah Gooch 3 L. M. 60, 70 00	" from Sandwich Islands, 20 00
York, 1st Par.—Coll. ch. and soc.46,	Amount of Donations, *10,279 07
L. M. to compl. 15, 61 00	Legacies, 1,250 00
" 2d Par.—Coll. ch. and soc., 16 00 York Conference—7, 17, 24 00	*\$11,529 08
\$803 50	*\$18 too much—see note page 57.

Life Members.

CONSTITUTED SUCH SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Maine.		(
Buck, Deacon Reuben,		Blake, Mrs. Charlotte,	E. Brewer.
Loring Pow House C	Acton	Sargent, Daniel.	Brewer Village.
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Johnson, T. S.,	66	Blake, Manrice B.,	
Little, Mrs. Sarah E.,	44	Blanchard, Mrs. Mary Ar.	Cumberland.
Littlefield, James W.,	44	Sweetser, Mrs. Elizabeth,	in, "
Pond, Mrs. Ann M.,	44	Woodward, Dea. Thomas	
Shepard, Anne,	44	Spofford, Mrs. Hannah P.	
Stackpole, Mrs. Sophia G.,	44	Colby, Mrs. Jane,	
" Miss Mary.	44	Peabody, Leonard,	Denmark.
Titeomb, Mrs. Rebecca M.,	44	George A.,	Eastport.
Veazie, Gen. Samuel,	"	Curtis, Jacob, jun.,	
Wheelwright, Mrs. Susan A.,	"	Perkins, Dr. John W.,	Farmington.
Church, Miss Judith P.,	Bath.	Sampson David E	• •
Clapp, Galen, jun	Dan.	Sampson, David F., Haley, Mrs. Olive,	Fayette.
Haley, James G.,		Coffin Miss Collect	Frank fort.
Lombard, Mrs. Thomas,		Coffin, Miss Sally,	Free port.
Patten, Miss Pauline,		Conklin, Rev. Luther,	**
Sewall, Miss Polly,	46	Davis Mrs. Almira,	44
Simpson, Miss Annie Tallman		Davis, Mrs. Eliza M.,	44
Tallman, Miss Ellen C.,	' "	Harrington, Miss Susan L	
Trott, Mrs. Rachel	1	Soule, Mrs. Susan,	"
Webb, Mrs. Elizabeth P. S.,		Bradley, Robert,	Fryeburgh.
Whittlesey, Rev. Eliphalet,	1	Harding, Mrs. Esther,	Gorham.
Woodman, Mrs. Hannah,	ł.	Irish, Mrs. Louisa,	**
Moore, Charles,		McLellan, Mrs. Belinda,	**
MeDonald, Moses,	Biddifast,	Young, Nathaniel,	Gray,
Parker, Rev. Leonard S.,	Buauejora.	Bond, William Mason,	Hallowe!l.
Packard, Deacon E.,	Blanchand	Getchell, Mrs. Alice P.,	4+
Hinkley, Nehemiah,	Dianemara.	Masters, George E.,	1.4
" Mrs. Phebe P.,	Bluchill.	" Miss Mary L.,	66
Trouant, Avery,		Richardson, Dr. C.,	4.6
Webb, Mrs. Sarah T.,	Dremen.	Curtis, Mrs. Rebecca S.,	Hampden.
	! .	Kellogg, Rev. Elijah,	Harpswell.
Field, Rev. George W.,	W. Brewer.	Doyle, Mrs. Mary,	Houlton.
Gregg, Mrs. Clarissa R.,		Duncan, Deacon Charles,	Kittery.
Holyoke, Mrs. Pricilla S.,	1	Filton, David G.,	Knox.
Page, Mrs. Ann Fessenden,		" Samuel N.,	44
Rouell, Mrs. Hannah,	1.1	Bradford, Dr. R.,	Lewiston Falls.
Skinner Wre Caroline	16	Mark, Charles Edward.	
Skinner, Mrs. Caroline S.,	11	Little, Mrs. Fanny,	4.6

		m., c	70 (1 1
	ewiston Falls.	Tyler, Samuel,	Portland.
Pickard, Joseph C.,	- "	Hagar, George Marshall,	Richmond.
Berry, Mrs. Nancy G.,	Lisbon.		Rockland.
Brown, Oliver A.,	Minot.		Saccarappa.
" Mrs. Ann Susan,	"	Cutts, Mrs. Susan A.,	Saco.
Freeman, Deaeon Daniel,	"	Dwight, Rev. Edward S.,	"
Hathaway, Benj. Tappan,	Monmouth.	Moody, Miss Rachel B.,	"
Eveleth, Mrs. Betsey,	Monson.		San ford.
Chute, Abraham W.,	Naples.		**
Dodge, Deacon Thomas,	New castle.		Scarborough.
Farley, Mrs. Mary Wilder,	"	Pottle, Mrs. Polly,	Strong.
Cobb, Sylvanus, N	ew Gloucester.	Willey, Rev. B. G.,	Sumner.
Field, Daniel,	6.6	Scales, Deacon James,	Temple.
Foxeroft, Samuel,	"	Reed, Mrs. Jane,	Waldoborough.
" Mrs. Abigail C. M	., "	Douglass, Mrs. Betsey,	Waterford.
Haskell, Miss Salome,	"	" Miss Harriet E.	, "
Nelson, Mrs. Louisa G.,	66	Sawin, Mrs. Hannah,	44
Stevens, Mrs. Mary M.,	"	Russell, Mrs. Sally,	Weld.
Strong, Rev. Harrison W.,	Norway.	Dole, Miss Catherine,	Westbrook.
George, Deacon Timothy,	Orrington.	Sawyer, Mrs. Sophia M.,	Winthrop.
Lufkin, Nathaniel,	i i	Alden, Rev. Edmund K.,	Yarmouth.
Anderson, Samuel P.,	Otisfield.	Blanchard, Miss Olive E.,	66
Tewksbury, Mrs. Charlotte,	Oxford.	Chase, Deaeon Thomas,	"
Dyer, Rev. Francis,		Emerson, Charles O.,	York.
Shurtleff, Deacon Giles,	44	<u> </u>	
Corser, Miss Octavia,	Portland.		****
Cummings, Ralph W.,	66	Adams, Mrs. Mary J.,	Illinois.
Dwight, Miss Elizabeth B.,	66		Brookline, Mass.
Fosdick, Miss Lucretia Gree	en. "	Davis, Dr. Benj. G.,	San Francisco.
Freeman, Mrs. Christiana,	,		Chatham, N. H.
French, Rev. J. R.,	"		Edgarton, Mass.
" Mrs. Sophia N.,	"	Grant, Lemuel P.,	Decatur, Ga.
Goodenow, Mrs. Eliza Q.,	44		interbury, $N.~H.$
Gould, Samuel C.	44	Hill, Rev. James J.,	Albany, Ill.
Hayes, Thomas R.,	44	Nichols, Rev. C. M.,	Barre, Mass.
How, William C.,	6.6	Savage, Daniel,	Andover, Mass.
Humphrey, Miss Hannah,	4.6	Sprague, Miss Susan K., I	
Ingraham, Mrs. James M.,	66	Tenney, Deacon Samuel,	
Richards, Miss Sophia,	46		Floucester, Mass.
Thompson, Mrs. J. M.,	66	Willis, Deacon Nathan'l	Boston, Mass.

Errata Corrected

IN LIST OF LIFE MEMBERS LAST YEAR.

Mrs. Frances B. Clark, instead of Mrs. Pricilla B. Clark, now of

East Marshfield, Mass.

Mrs. Eliza Haines, of Biddeford, by her nephew William P. Haines, instead of by her husband.

Alvin Boody, instead of Edwin Boody, of

Fryeburg.

Errata in this Phamphlet.

In the last column p. 22, against Blanchard for 5 cents read \$5; against Bridgton, N. instead of 10 cents read \$10.—P. 24, against Dexter instead of 20 cents read \$20.



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