

AMERICAN EVANGELIST

GENESEE EVANGELIST.—Whole No. 752.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

VOL. V.—NO. 7.—Whole No. 224.

Poetry.

For the American Presbyterian.
PEARLNESS.—MATT. VIII. 25.

Come, then, come, with thy complaint—
Why dost thou, ere the morning, faint,
Or ere the sun is rising, groan,
Or sayst thou art in danger down the sky?

Art storm-tossed on a raging sea,
Of trouble and anxiety,
Do rough winds whistle in thy ears,
And conjure up a thousand fears?

Do surging waves around thee roll,
And threaten to submerge thy soul,
Of faith and hope, too, strip thee bare,
And nothing leave thee but despair?

Poor timid soul, thy ally fears,
"Thy Jesus, who thy vessel saves—"
Be sure of this—thine anchor hold,
While thou art tossing on the deep.

"The clouds look black, and threatening too!"
"What harm can a storm do?"
The eyes of Jesus see as clear,
As though a thousand suns were here.

What if the darkness now were gone,
And sun-light splendor on thee shone?
Might not thy courage fail as soon,
Beneath the burning blaze of noon?

As safe art thou as if at noon,
The sun in brightest radiance shone,
Or wilt thou ever be in calm
As waveless lake, or breezeless plain?

Come, cheer thee, soul, do not think,
Thy bark rocks on a perilous brink,
There are no dangers on the sea,
Unknown to him who guideth thee.

At His command the waves shall cease
To harass, and disturb thy peace,
And dismal winds, too, cease to howl
At thy distress, poor, timid soul.

His breath shall all the mists disperse,
And scatter far the blackest clouds,
That e'er were threatening o'er thy head
To sink thee damned among the dead.

What, then, dost thou so trust, trust in God,
His love is sweeter than the rod—
Hadst thou not fear, 'thou'dst feel no smart,
His love would fill thy trembling heart.

Fear not, fear not, in Him repose,
He soon shall still thy raging foes,
Fear not, all things shall yet be well,
He reigns in heaven, and rules in hell.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1860.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Five Corporate members have died since the last meeting of the Board, to wit: William Noll, D. D., John W. Ellingwood, D. D., Rev. Harvey Coe, Chauncy A. Goodrich, D. D., and Abel M. Egan, D. D.

Twenty-six persons have entered upon the missionary work, for the first time, within the past year; and six have returned to their respective fields, after a sojourn in the United States, more or less protracted. Thirteen persons are under appointment.

Three District Secretaries have resigned—Messrs Tracy, Cowles, and Pettiniggil. The District of Mr. Tracy, for the present, is divided between Mr. M. Leod and Mr. C. Clark. It is expected that Connecticut and Rhode Island will be united with Massachusetts. The District of Eastern New York is in charge of Messrs. Wood, Cannon, and others.

The receipts for the last financial year were as follows, to wit:—Ordinary donations, \$302,443.52; legacies, \$52,597.53; offerings for the debt, \$70,778.20; other sources, \$3,359.39; making a total of \$429,779.64. The disbursements were \$429,779.64, and the balance on hand, \$68,572.52. The contributions of children for the "Mission School Enterprise." The current expenditures of the year have been \$301,058.76. As the debt at the beginning of the year was \$66,374.18, the whole sum provided for was \$428,352.80. Hence the balance in the treasury, August 1, 1860, was \$1,408.10.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MISSIONS.

The French "enigrant trade" seems likely to be coming to an end in the region of the GABON, and in some other respects the mission in Western Africa has better prospects. The Zulu mission in Southern Africa, has a gradual but uninterrupted progress. Through the labors of Mr. Groat, in his late visit to this country, and of Mr. Lindley, who is now with us, it is becoming better known and more highly appreciated by our churches. The annual report of the mission has not been received.

Another persecution, in the form of a legal prosecution, has been impending over Dr. King, at Athens, the past year; so that he has been unable to visit his native land, as proposed a year ago, without a misapprehension of his motives. Mean while he has been completing his preparation for making a very valuable addition to the religious literature of the Greek people.

The missions in Turkey standing connected with peoples of different languages, and even races, a change of names for them, has to some extent been found expedient. The Northern Armenia has been divided into two, Eastern and Western, and the Assyrian has been connected with the former. The Western Armenia will hereafter be known as the "Mission to Western Turkey." The Eastern Armenia and the Assyrian missions, forming one, will be the "Mission to Eastern Turkey," and the Southern Armenia will be the "Mission to Central Turkey." South of that is the "Syria Mission," and east of all is the "Nestorian." These are our four missions in Western Asia and European Turkey, and the Balkan peninsula. Our report, the present year, will follow the old divisions and nomenclature.

The NORTHERN ARMENIAN mission has 13 stations and 45 out-stations, 38 ordained missionaries, and others, male and female, making the laborers for the country 72; also four native pastors; 21 native preachers, 84 native teachers, and 55 other native helpers; making the native force 114. One of these, the pastor of the first church in Constantinople, from which he derives his whole support, is with us to-day. The branch of the mission among the Bulgarians of European Turkey, with three stations, is opening a most promising field for future labors, comparatively safe from the outbreaks of Turkish fanaticism, owing to the great predominance of numbers in the Christian population. The Bulgarians are struggling to be freed from their ecclesiastical thralldom to the Greek Church. The welcome they give to Protestant aid is not yet from a spiritual want, but from a desire for civil, intellectual, and social elevation. They eagerly receive the Scriptures. The religious movement among the Moslems has had a marked development the past year. Doors of entrance to this people have been opening more or less in many places besides Constantinople, among which are Philippopolis, Smyrna, Yozgat, Cesarea, and Diarbekir. Six Moslem converts were baptized at the capital, one of them an Imam of 10 years. In one instance, a missionary read the Scriptures and bowed in prayer with a high Turkish officer of the army in the palace of a Pasha, in the presence of servants, and in the Mussulman quarter of Constantinople, the officer appearing to be strongly under the influence of evangelical ideas and feelings. The converts, however, are as yet mostly Armenians. There are 28 churches, with a membership numbering 680, of

whom 110 were received the past year. Nearly 1,400 children are in the free schools; the seminaries contain 66 scholars, and the female boarding-school 24. Nearly 12,000,000 pages were printed in different languages. Dr. Goodell is revising the Old Testament for the Armenians, and read the Turkish language with their national alphabet; and Dr. Schanber is now devoting himself mainly to preparing this version of the Scriptures for Mohammedan readers. Other books are being prepared in Armenian and Armono-Turkish. The church in Pera, already mentioned, is seeking to erect a church edifice, which shall serve as a center of attraction to their countrymen, visiting the Capital from all parts of the empire, and as a model for the better class of Protestant churches.

The progress of the work of grace has been most signal in the SOUTHERN ARMENIAN mission. With not half the number of stations, and not a third as many missionaries, and comparatively recent origin, the results here compare remarkably with those of the Northern mission. Twelve churches, eight of them only six years old, contain almost 600 members, receiving 107 the past year. The schools number more than 1,300 pupils. No mission has been more favored with native laborers of the true apostolic spirit. Private unlearned church members have done much to spread the knowledge of the gospel. The churches are being gradually supplied with native pastors, and are "schools of the prophets." At Aintab and Marash, a girls' boarding-school is coming into existence at Aintab, and the Sabbath-school congregation at Aintab is 900, and the Sabbath-school, composed of men, women, and children, has risen to above 1,600. At Marash, where only eight or nine years ago, native helpers were imprisoned, and Dr. Schanber is now preaching, on special occasions amount to from 1,400 to 1,600; and this in a stone church, built entirely by their own efforts. At Kessab, where a missionary had only a residence of a few months the last season, there is a church of sixty members, and they, with aid from their fellow-laborers, have completed a meeting-house that will hold one thousand persons, and this number has been counted within its walls. Home Missionary Societies have been formed at Aintab and Marash, called by a native name signifying "Society." Within the sphere of this mission there is also a movement among the Moslems.

The mission in SYRIA has been interrupted by a civil war of unexampled barbarity, the appalling facts of which are too well known to the Board to need recapitulation here. One of our stations, Deir-el-Komr, has been nearly blotted out by violence, and those portions of the mountain where the Protestant doctrines and influence most prevailed, in the regions of Hasbeyia and Rasheyia, have been desolated with fire and sword. Some scores of thousands of homeless widows and fatherless children are to be seen, and the people are comfortably in the villages of Lebanon, are not dependent on charity for shelter, clothing, and food. Our missionaries and their families have hitherto remained unharmed, protected by the respect of the Druses, and by a kind Providence. The great advantage of this mission, the visitation, has been the publication of the Arabic New Testament, in the version composed by Dr. Smith, and completed by Dr. Van Dyck. The schools and other operations were much as heretofore, until broken up by the war.

The British ASSEYRIAN mission, is one of the most prosperous of the missionary stations in the East. It has a church of seventy-three members, and Protestants are a recognized power among the people. In other districts there is an increased disposition to listen to gospel truth. Even Koordistan, the seat of the most atrocious and bloody persecutions, has seen the light of the Christian religion. The time seems to have come, moreover, for embodying the true disciples of the Lord Jesus for more effective action in those dark places of the earth. It is remarkable that, just at this time, the requisite number of young ministers for such a work came forward with a desire to be sent to that field. This was the more observable, as several of the older laborers in the field are nearing a furlough for rearing their wasted energies. The Committee have gladly sent them forth, and hope it is the last consideration to be given to the home in India, but a very competent pastor, and mountains is a native force of 45 preachers. The male seminary has 50 pupils, and the female seminary 30. Sixty-eight villages contain four hundred pupils; about five hundred of them females. The press, under the efficient care of Mr. Brock, sent forth 700,000 pages. More than three hundred Nestorians were received by the mission as church members. Even in Persia, Moslems have been drawn to the gospel by the true light which shines among them through the mission.

The Bombay, Ahmednuggur, and Satara missions have been re-organized, and resume the old name of "MAHARATTA MISSION." The mission has had to mourn the sudden decease of Mrs. Wood. The native pastor Ramkrishnapur has been re-elected to the office of pastor, and Mr. Groat, the first church in Bombay; and another, Vishnu Karmakar, has taken his place. The church at Seor has also received a native pastor, Sidoba, who had been preaching there four years as an itinerant. Mr. Ballantine is training a small theological class at this place. Ahmednuggur field has an admirable division of labor. The churches and converts are chiefly here. The 18 churches in the mission received 69 converts, and contain almost 400 members. There are 56 native helpers, besides four pastors and one licentiate.

Dr. Winslow still continues his labors at MADRAS, and devotes a portion of his time to a Tamil Lexicon, which has already had much labor bestowed upon it. The printing establishment, one of the best in the East, is doing good service. The printing in all languages, was 22,550,970 pages. The grammar school contains 197 pupils, and there are 400 pupils in the free schools.

The MADURA mission has an excellent working apparatus. Each of the 14 missionaries has his district, province, and station, and pastors, 52 school-masters, and what is remarkable, 18 school-mistresses, who had been educated in the female boarding-school. The climate of the Madura District is regarded as healthy. In twelve years there has been no death of an adult in the mission families. The society contains 49 pupils, in the girls' boarding-school 54, and the free schools 1,076. The 29 churches received 75 new members, and number 1,012 in all. The Christian congregations number 6,000. The cases of discipline in the churches have been few, and the general condition of the churches is healthy and hopeful.

Crossing the strait, we come to the field occupied by the OXYLON mission. Three of the nine churches have native pastors, and these churches are among the most flourishing. Two of the native helpers are formally licensed preachers, and 26 are licensed laborers, and 24 are school-teachers. Forty-six were received into the churches, and the membership is now 457. The 24 village schools have more than

1,700 pupils, but suffer from incompetent teachers. The passion for the English language, as a means of gain, still sways the people. Dr. De Dru of Calcutta, adverse to the teaching of English to village teachers. The training school contains 20 pupils, and the Oodoville female boarding-school 35. Both are prosperous. The mission has passed its passing through trials, but is coming out of them like gold tried in the fire.

The three CHINA missions are all more or less affected by the transition state of that great empire. The Canton province has been the seat of war, both civil and foreign. One of the large cities near Canton was nearly destroyed by the "rebels" a few years since, and promises rapid restoration, to become an eligible site for us. Shanghai is now disturbed by the near approach of revolution, and every thing at the north is in suspense, awaiting the results of the English and French returns, with the American Embassy, from Peking, following that of Mr. Macy mentioned last year, is a loss that for a long time cannot be repaired. The mission at Puh-chan has not been disturbed, and is evidently gaining ground. The Committee feel that the Board ought to have a larger missionary force in this region, and that every thing tends to open it more and more to the gospel.

The SANDWICH ISLANDS have been Christianized; but as the people came up from the lowest heathenism and the most debased foreign corruption, which thorough and successful conversion, it is slow work—if it will ever be possible—to make the institutions of the gospel wholly self-sustaining among them. But they are themselves doing much towards this result, and the report gives important facts bearing on this point. The national revenue collected last year, was \$20,000. More than \$80,000 are raised for the schools, which contain nearly 10,000 pupils. There are also some dozen or more select schools, for the "Oahu College" downwards. Towards the endowment of this College, the Hawaiian government has given land valued at \$100,000, and the foreign residents on the Islands have found one of the professors. The 23 churches contain 14,413 members in regular standing, and report the number received the past year at 573. The contributions, for native Christians, for various objects, were near twenty thousand dollars.

The MICRONESIA mission, occupying four positions in the great Archipelago, with the effective aid of the "Morning Star," is getting under prosperous way. There are many difficulties to be surmounted. The influence of such a mission, upon the sea-faring habits of these remote regions, is considerable, and all its missionary work, remarkable how safe our brethren and sisters are and feel among those savages. They should be remembered every where in the prayers of God's people. The gospel prepares the way for the work of the Spirit; and the great part of the "Anglo-governors" "the Isles shall wait for thee." The attendance upon the means of grace among the DAKOTAS is less than it was a year ago. A murder committed in Dr. Williamson's neighborhood, last winter, drove away a part of his hearers, and in many churches the mission has "retreated." In many churches, however, the work is going on. The educational interests of these Indians are receiving the careful attention of the missionaries. They propose, hereafter, to give the native language more prominence than it has received in past years. The boarding-school has had eight pupils during a part of the time, and has one hundred. There are four day schools in operation, one of which only is in charge of the mission, the other three being supported by the United States government.

The progress of the continued ill health of Mr. Wheeler, the amount of labor devoted to the spiritual interests of the OJIBWAS is found to be less than usual. The ordinary services have been sustained, however; and the Sabbath school was never so large and interesting, at any previous time, as it is now. Cases of serious inquiry have occurred, from time to time, and have been followed by the removal of their loved to the Savior. The members of the churches—of whom twenty-two are Ojibwas—are supposed to be advancing in knowledge, as also in stability of character.

The boarding-school was opened last October, the first institution of the kind among the Indians in our territory. It has fifteen pupils, with the prospect of an increase as fast as it shall be safe to add to the number. It seems to have secured the confidence of the people. A favorable report is made of the day school.

The progress of the Indians in civilization is by no means rapid; still a gratifying change has taken place within a few years. "The people certainly dress better," Mr. Wheeler says, "live better, possess more of the comforts of life, are more settled in their habits, more industrious, more enterprising, than they were in former days." The school has been a great blessing, and has been a constant improvement to the people. The success of the Cattaraugus Indians in their industrial pursuits, is highly encouraging. "For several years," Mr. Wright says, "there has been constant improvement in the people, and the period under review exhibits more decided progress than any other since the first introduction of the plough." An Iroquois Agricultural Society has been organized, which will hold its annual fair in October; and the premium list embraces nearly all the items usually found in the list of the county agricultural societies of the white people, besides a variety of articles exclusively Indian.

The second week in January, in accordance with the invitation so widely circulated, was devoted to special religious services on the reservation. The results appear to have been an increase of spiritual life among the converted Indians; while a few others, it is hoped, experienced a saving change. Fourteen have been admitted to the Cattaraugus church, and five have been received into Christian fellowship on the Allegheny Reservation within the past year.

No important change has occurred in the condition of the TUSCARORAS since the last annual meeting. Intemperance is still a sore evil, there is but little reason to anticipate the deliverance which may long for, while the outside world is so unpropitious. A part of the Indians are advancing in their temporal interests; and there is an increasing desire among them for the comforts of civilized life. Their progress in spiritual things, it is supposed, is less satisfactory. It should be mentioned with thankfulness, however, that eight have joined the Tuscarora church. Mr. Rockwood has received a release from his connection with the Board, and the Committee have felt constrained to inquire whether these Indians can be regarded, any longer, as constituting a part of the foreign field. It is almost sixty years since they became the objects of missionary solicitude. At least one-third of their number belong to the visible church of Christ. Eight years ago, it was said of them, "No one can look at the fields of grain, their orchards, their houses and barns, their roads, their public buildings, without discovering the signs and proofs of manliness and thrift." It is the testimony of Mr. Rockwood that they have the ability to sustain the preaching of the gospel, for the most part; and some of our home missionary organizations would doubtless be ready to meet any reasonable deficiency. Under the present arrangement, however, they do almost nothing to lessen the expense which the Board is

annually incurring in their behalf, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will do more hereafter. In view of all the circumstances, therefore, the committee feel that the foreign missionary work, in this field, should be closed at an early day.

THIS BOARD CLOSES ITS WORK AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

The Prudential Committee have deemed it expedient to discontinue this mission. To this end they have recently adopted the resolutions that follow—namely: "That, in the adoption of the Christian religion by the Cherokee people, and the recognition of it by their government; in the general diffusion among them of gospel institutions, though under different forms; in the introduction and permanent establishment of the principles and practice of piety; in the gradual removal of the impediments to the creation, notwithstanding formidable obstacles, of a regulated civil community from one of the largest and most fertile of our continent;—the Prudential Committee gratefully acknowledge a work of divine grace, amply merited by the exertions and assistance which have been made, by Christians of different names, in this behalf.

2. That while the spiritual renovation of the Cherokee people is confessedly imperfect, the Committee regards the appropriate work of the Board as that of furthering such so far accomplished; and that the same should be completed, as far as the future, so far as impeded by the intervention of other denominations better situated for operating there than ourselves; as to render it proper and expedient for the Board to resign, and withdraw its agents from the field; and that in other more needy portions of the unevangelized world, where it can now work to better advantage.

3. That, accordingly, the mission of the Board among the Cherokees, should be, and it is hereby, discontinued.

4. That the Board does not at once terminate the personal relations of the members of this mission to the Board; but leaves them at liberty to make such arrangements for the future as they shall severally judge proper; and the committee will recognize and sustain such pecuniary aid, whenever they receive from their connection with the Board, as its rules, usages and means enable it to afford.

5. To prevent the possibility of misapprehension, it is further resolved, that the mission is not adapted to the ends, as in the natural world. Let her, as its rules, usages and means enable it to afford.

6. A correspondence will be opened with the American Bible Society, with a view to securing the continuance of the translation and printing of the Holy Scriptures, now in progress in the Cherokee language.

CONCLUSION.

Not a few are present who have followed the course of this mission from its commencement to the present day. He who began the mission, the beloved and venerable Dr. Kingbury, now a veteran in another field, lives to witness its completion. The Cherokee mission has had a strong hold upon our churches. Its reacting influence, when the people were in their old country east of the Mississippi river, was scarcely less than that of any other mission. The first school of the Board, at Herd, Dr. Worcester, the first school of the Board, journeying through the wilderness in the last stages of his mortal disease, rested from his labors, and was buried. Here Father Hoyt wrote that journal of the Brainerd station, extending through volumes of the missionary record, over which so many have passed the meridian of life, and to heaven, have rejoined, and wait, prayed. Thither the well-remembered DeWalt went repeatedly, in the pursuit of health, and imbued that high inspiration which, in the Letters of "William Penn," moved the mind of the great American people. Here resided the missionaries, Worcester and Butler, now gone to a better world, who, from love to Christ and to the rights of the oppressed Cherokees, allowed themselves to be incarcerated in a Georgia penitentiary. Here, among the rocks of Council Bluffs, connected at different times with our mission churches, have been some whose names are still cherished in the memory of our Zion. It will suffice for us to mention Catherine Brown and her brother David, John Arch, and John Huss. The churches have been amply repaid for all we have done for this people, and for the many who have been brought to the land of the living. The mission is not abandoned; but our appropriate work is done. The Cherokee people have been Christianized, through the divine favor, and what remains for building up and sustaining the institutions of the gospel, is the duty of the people, and not of the Board. It must be left to others—for the reason that our appropriate work is no longer there, and that other Christian professors and teachers, with methods of operating and modes of worship better suited, perhaps, to the tastes of the people, have so diffused themselves, that there is no longer a simple space for us, and no longer a distinct call of Providence for our continuance. All has not indeed been accomplished that we desired, nor all that we expected; but perhaps as much as we were entitled to expect. How hard it is, even among gospel preachers, to consider the influence of the influence of the world; and how far are our churches from the gospel standard of perfection. Let us be devoutly thankful for what has been accomplished among the Cherokees, and be true to our labor among them has not been in vain in the Lord.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Missions	22
" Stations	119
" Out-stations	160
Number of ordained Missionaries (8 being Physicians and Surgeons)	166
Number of Physicians not ordained	6
" other Male Assistants	10
" Female Assistants	106
Whole number of laborers sent from this country	376
Number of Native Pastors	25
" Native Preachers	159
" Native Helpers	478
Whole number of laborers connected with the Missions	524

The Press.

Number of Printing Establishments	6
Pages printed during the year	38,382,075
Pages printed from the beginning	1,231,103,847

The Churches.

Number of Churches, (including all the Sand-wich Islands)	244
Number of Church Members, (do. do.) so far as reported	18,819
Added during the year	1,066

Educational Department.

Number of Seminaries	11
" other Boarding Schools	18
" Free Schools, (omitting those at Sand-wich Islands)	345
" Pulpits in Free Schools, (omitting those at S. I.)	674
Number of pupils in all the Schools	10,615

Ordnation of Missionaries sent forth since the formation of the Board, (not ordained) 415 || Missionary Stations, not ordained | 254 |
| Female Assistant Missionaries | 128 |
| Total | 1,257 |

The report from the churches at the Sandwich Islands is as follows:

Number of Churches	244
Number of Church Members	18,819
Added during the year	1,066

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FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[From the Report of the Boston Journal.]

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, it being the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Society, commenced its sessions at the Tremont Temple Tuesday afternoon. The house was quite full at the opening of the meeting.

The Board was called to order, at four o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor.

The record of the last meeting was read by Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, the Recording Secretary. Rev. Mr. Pettiniggil was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary. The following Committee were appointed—

Committee of Arrangements.—Rev. A. L. Stone, Rev. H. B. Hooker, Rev. T. A. Mills, Rev. L. P. Langworthy, Rev. Edwin Johnson, Rev. A. H. Quinn.

Business Committee.—Henry White, Esq., John Kingsbury, Esq., Rev. George E. Adams, Rev. S. G. Clapp, Rev. I. K. Sprague.

Treasurer's Report.

James M. Gordon, Treasurer, read an abstract of his Annual Report. Some of the principal items of expenditure were as follows: Zulu Mission, \$12,738; Gaboon Mission, \$5,879; Galesa, \$2,401; North Armenia, \$88,314; South Armenia, \$10,596; Syrian, \$24,707; Assam, \$9,693; Nestorians, \$17,285; Bombay, \$6,851; Ahmednuggur, \$15,200; Satara, \$2,815; Madras, \$6,022; Kolapur, \$1,500; Madara, \$29,232; Ceylon, \$18,104; Canton, \$4,733; Fuch-chau, \$9,625; Shanghai, \$5,382; Sandwich Islands, \$17,782; Moronesia, \$7,571; Choctaw, \$4,553; Georgia, \$6,245; Dakota, \$2,593; Ojibwas, \$2,514; Caucasus, \$341; Seneca, \$8,472.

Cost of Collecting—Agencies, \$10,611; publications, \$12,906; correspondence, \$4,708; Treasurer's department, \$4,132; expenses in New York City, \$4,949; miscellaneous charges, \$6,800.

The general permanent fund amounts to \$64,715.32; permanent fund for others, \$39,840. Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.—Governor Buckingham, Abijah W. Fisher, W. H. Brown, Dr. N. Durkee, and Dr. L. H. Smith, were appointed the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

Annual Report.

Rev. Dr. Treat, one of the Secretaries, read an abstract of the Annual Report.

The Board then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

A public meeting was held in the evening, commencing at quarter past 7 o'clock, to listen to a discourse by Rev. President Fisher, of Hamilton College, New York. The house was densely crowded as an early hour.

The exercises were commenced by the reading of a hymn by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen, N. J., commencing as follows:

"Assembled at thy great command,
Before thy face, great King, we stand."
After singing, Dr. Taylor read the 2d Psalm, and offered prayer.

Another hymn was sung, commencing, "Hail to the Lord's anointed."

Dr. Fisher, in introducing his discourse, said he had hoped that Williamston or Andover would have performed the duty of assignment to him, as they were more immediately connected with the origin of this Board.

SERMON BY DR. FISHER.

Text.—Isaiah 45: 1-6 verses, and do. 43: 2. It was, said, a fact, that for the enlargement of His Church God selected special instruments. This was shown by the text. Cyrus was pre-eminently fitted for the work as a restorer of the church. There were two still more remarkable examples of this character, Moses and Paul; they were not like the multitude in their training and discipline, and relations to the people, but possessed special qualities for their great mission. This view did not exalt the human above the divine, but assumed that the Divine selected means for the work, as in the natural world. Luther, Calvin and Whitefield were also cited as examples of fitness for a special mission.

The first lesson to be learned from the subject was that God chooses peculiar nations to do his work, as he does individuals. The Jew was chosen for the purpose of conserving the law; and therefore respectfully suggest the expediency to this end of further conference with the General Assembly in such form as the judgment of the Board may approve.

Hon. Linus Child moved the reference of the report to a special committee, and in view of the indebtedness, exonerated the Prudential Committee therefrom. He believed it to be the duty of the Board to go forward in their work of devising liberal things, in a very responsible, Board to take upon itself the entire care of the work, and therefore respectfully suggest the expediency to this end of further conference with the General Assembly in such form as the judgment of the Board may approve.

Dr. Anderson made some further explanations of the plans of the committee in requiring each mission, annually to make a statement of the amount which they would require.

The character and condition of the Protestantism in our country had been enumerated among the great results of the qualities specified, but these results were only attained through great struggles. In view of these qualities, it was argued, was the found the design of God to make us a missionary people, and to give us the privilege of being the people to believe they were pilgrims and strangers on the earth, the great possessions of the country, its richness in minerals and productiveness, all combined to that end.

This country had been favored by its devotion to material interests. Yet men were material as well as immaterial, and it was this quality which stimulates the enterprise seen everywhere, and guided by spirituality, it is just what was needed to unfold the attributes necessary to impress our people on the world, and to make us a missionary people, and to give us the privilege of being the people to believe they were pilgrims and strangers on the earth, the great possessions of the country, its richness in minerals and productiveness, all combined to that end.

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it would turn and corrupt itself; the other thought to complete the features was, that for half a century God has been organizing and training us for the work of foreign missions.

The Society, it was contended, was born amid prayers and faith, in the bosom of the young church, and of the new literature which resulted from it, were depicted in an exceedingly eloquent manner.

At its conclusion the benediction was pronounced. A