

154

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

OF THE

American Board of Commissioners

FOR

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1857.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

SINCE the last Annual Meeting, two Corporate Members have deceased, to wit : Charles M. Lee, LL.D., of Rochester, N. Y., and William Maxwell, Esq., of Richmond, Va. Intelligence has also been received of the death of two missionaries and two female assistant missionaries.

Twenty-eight missionary laborers have been sent to their several fields, in different parts of the world ; seven of whom were returning to stations which they had before occupied. There are now under appointment in this country, eleven missionaries and seven female assistant missionaries ; in all, eighteen.

Mr. Treat has returned from Europe, essentially benefited by his journey, and has resumed the care of the Indian Department. The Monthly Publications are still edited by Mr. Worcester. No other changes of importance have occurred at the Missionary House.

Since the last meeting, three District Secretaries have been appointed to districts made vacant by the resignation of their previous occupants, to wit: Rev. William Warren, of Northern New England, Rev. John M'Leod, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Alexander Montgomery, of the North-western District.

Rev. John H. Pettingell, of the Eastern New York District, left his field in December last, for a voyage to Western Asia in pursuit of health. He is expected to resume his labors this autumn.

The other District Secretaries, with some interruptions from illness, have pursued their usual labors.

The "Morning Star" was launched on the 12th of November, and sailed from Boston for Honolulu on the 2d day of December, where she arrived on the 24th of April following, proving herself to be a good sailer and thoroughly built. She was received at the islands with demonstrations of joy, such as those islands never saw before. After one week in port, she sailed again, with missionaries and delegates and supplies from the native churches, for the Marquesas Islands, some 1,500 miles distant. She was to return in about two months, and sail with Mr. and Mrs. Bingham for Micronesia. By this time she is probably approaching the central regions of that section of the Pacific. She is commended to the gracious care of Him "who sitteth above the floods."

The "Mission School Enterprise" was presented to the builders of the "Morning Star," and others, near the beginning of the present year, and already some sixty or seventy thousand certificates of stock have been called for, and the interest has been steadily advancing. The scheme, it is thought, bids fair to be successful.

The long expected new certificate of membership has been completed. Its design, and execution, and entire aspect, can hardly fail of being satisfactory to the Board and its patrons.

It was drafted by Mr. Hammat Billings, and engraved by Mr. J. W. Watts, both artists of distinction resident in Boston, who deserve great credit for the manner in which they have executed their task.

During the financial year, 211,400 copies of the Missionary Herald, and 406,000 copies of the Journal of Missions and Youth's Dayspring, have been issued, with at least the usual number of Annual Reports, Sermons, Tracts, and Pamphlets; the particulars of which will be found in the forthcoming Annual Report.

The ordinary Receipts for current expenses during the year, were \$352,742 99.

The extra Receipts, for special purposes, were as follows:
 For liquidation of the debt of the previous year, \$36,189 70
 For the Missionary Packet, 28,525 37

There were also received in the missions of the Board,
 From the Turkish Missions Aid Society, \$8,516 00
 From the American Bible Society, 7,116 45
 From the American Tract Society, 7,000 00
 From the U. S. Treasury, for Indian Schools, . . . 6,290 00

The ordinary current Expenditures of the Board, for the same period, were \$355,590 58, leaving an unpaid balance against the Treasury, of \$2,847 57.

The extra Expenditures of the year, for special objects, were as follows :

For liquidation of the debt of the previous year, \$36,189 70
 For the "Morning Star," and surplus invested, 28,525 37

The total Receipts for the year, from all sources, ordinary and extra, were greater than those of the previous year, by \$110,139 37.

The prospect for men and funds for the year to come, is quite as encouraging as it was at the commencement of the year just closed ; in some respects, more so. Certainly all the laborers who can be secured, and all the money which can be raised, will be needed for the prosecution of the great enterprise in which the Board is engaged.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MISSIONS.

Mr. and Mrs. Best and Mr. Herrick have returned to the Gaboon mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell are here. Mr. Adams, a missionary of promise, has ceased from his earthly labors. How many have read his dying experiences with tears of joy! Preaching and schools have been as usual. Four or five natives at Baraka, and as many more at Nengenenge, are believed to have been converted. One of these was awokened by witnessing the triumphant death of Mr. Adams.

The Zulu mission has made all the progress that is usual in enterprises of the same age among a barbarous people. Ten years ago, there were no churches, and not more than two

converts ; now, eight churches contain nearly two hundred members. In a nation of inveterate polygamists, a hundred married men now reside at the stations, each the husband of only one wife. In two-thirds of these families, both husband and wife are professors of religion. In twenty others, the husband is a church member. There are at least eighty households, containing one hundred and sixty baptized children, in which family religion is to some extent maintained. More than threescore of these families have exchanged the rude Zulu hut for civilized dwellings. The power to read and write is beginning to gain ground, and the older stations show a decided advance towards civilization. The prospects of the mission have never looked quite so cheering as now.

Dr. King continues to operate in *Greece*, but mainly through the press ; having transferred much of the more important parts of the literature of the Religious Tract Society into the modern Greek language. The old enmity has again broken out in calumnious and malignant fictions, with the hope of driving him out of the country.

The *Armenian* field continues to be cultivated with the most encouraging success, nor can our labors be longer restricted to the Armenians. Several brethren from this field are present at this meeting, and its claims will not fail to attract the especial regard of the Board. In every branch of the work, and in nearly every part of the field, there has been progress. The Protestant community has increased in numbers, and in a consistent, intelligent, stable Christian character ; and some of our brethren begin to speak of the day as not remote, when the responsibility of carrying on the work, may be thrown, in great measure, on the native churches. The seminary at Bebek, and theological classes at Aintab and Tocat, are training native preachers and pastors. The demand for such laborers is increasing wherever Armenians are found, from Thrace to Pontus. Not only in regions of Asia, near Constantinople, are more laborers wanted of every grade, but far to the East, towards the sources of the Euphrates and on the Tigris and the tributaries of the Euxine, the demand is equally urgent. Still larger and more urgent are the demands in the West. We can

no longer neglect the Bulgarians and other Slavonic races of European Turkey. The doors to them are open, and require no long series of preparatory labors. Adrianople and Philippopolis, large cities south of the Balkan mountains, demand an immediate occupation ; and the country north of the Balkans would have equal claims upon us, had not our Methodist brethren of this country engaged to occupy it, and commenced a mission for that purpose. Then, too, there are the Mussulman Turks, the Osmanlis themselves, extensively and increasingly calling for the means of understanding the gospel. More than twenty-two hundred Turkish Bibles have been sold the past year to the Turks, and gone doubtless into a still greater number of Turkish families. And in what other country of continental Europe should we find more toleration ? The Hatti-sherif, however imperfectly enforced as yet, is still the law of the empire, the "*Magna Charta*" of Protestant liberty, promulgated doubtless in good faith ; and there is now no prospect of any such persecution in Turkey as would have deterred the Apostles from attempting to execute their mission. In this field there are thirty-six missionaries, nearly a score of native preachers, and more than a hundred native helpers.

In *Syria*, we have been called to mourn the great loss occasioned by the death of Dr. Eli Smith, just when his labors in translating the Scriptures into the Arabic language had become most valuable. He has left the New Testament, the Committee are happy to be assured, in a condition to be soon printed under the supervision of Dr. Van Dyck. The gospel has been stately preached at sixteen places, and at four of these places there are organized churches, containing eighty members, of whom fifteen were added during the year. Twenty-five scholars are training in the seminary for teachers and preachers ; and the free schools contain more than a thousand pupils. Nearly a million and a half of Arabic pages were issued from the press.

The stations of the *Assyrian* mission are on the river Tigris, at Mosul and Diarbekir. Mosul has intense heat in summer ; but even then it is the abode of but few diseases, and its cli-

mate during three-fourths of the year is said to be agreeable and very salubrious. The number of professed Christians at Diarbekir was doubled the past year, and is thirty-two. A native boy who teaches grown up women to read, has twenty-five under his instruction. Forty attend the women's meeting held weekly by the missionary ladies, and the attendance is regular even in stormy weather. Neighborhood meetings prosper. The time seems near for occupying Mardin, the ecclesiastical capital of the Syrian Church.

Crossing the mountains of Koordistan, we come upon the *Nestorian* mission. It is remarkable that the active and continued hostility of the Persian Government, apparently bent on destroying the mission, has not materially affected its operations and usefulness. It has rather served to be helpful, on the whole, by stimulating the faith and zeal of our brethren in the mission, and urging on the truly pious natives to more decision and boldness. It has not been deemed expedient to organize separate churches, as yet, in this field ; but the missionaries admit none to communion with them at the Lord's table, except on examination of their credible evidence of piety. Almost two hundred are thus privileged ; and it is thought that nearly as many more, among the whole people, are worthy of a place at the Lord's Supper. There seem indeed to be foundations laying among the Nestorians for a pure and permanent Christian church. The excellent old Peschito version of the Scriptures in the ancient Syriac has been printed ; and also a version of the whole Bible in the modern language, made by our brethren. At least two thousand intelligent readers, taught by the mission, have thus been supplied with the sacred volume. Thirty-five natives are reckoned as preachers. The seminary for males has sixty-nine pupils ; the female seminary forty ; and fifty-three free schools number about 900 pupils. The press sent forth 880,000 pages during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Rhea still persevere in their solitary residence among the precipices and gorges of Koordistan, looking (vainly hitherto) for a new missionary and a missionary physician to come to them from this country, to help in planting the gospel among the Nestorians of the mountains, numbering two-thirds of the entire people. The mission and the

church of Christ suffered great loss on the 22d of January, in the death of Mr. Stoddard, principal of the Seminary at Seir.

The *Mahratta* missions are, as a whole, gaining in interest. *Bombay* is the oldest missionary station of the Board. A great amount of labor has been performed at this station, the fruits of which, though no where very conspicuous in the metropolis, are really spread over a great country. What is now wanted at *Bombay*, are men of popular preaching talents, in full use of the language, and actively devoted to the oral proclamation of the gospel. The *Ahmednuggur* field is ripening to harvest. The organizing of native churches in cities and villages, with native pastors, promises to answer all reasonable expectations. The mission has come to the conclusion, that it is well to leave it for the government to establish, if they will, vernacular schools in the villages, and English schools in the large towns. This will teach the people to read, and leave the mission more free for preaching. "When the day comes," they say, "in which the missionary can break away from all the labor of secular education, and give himself up entirely to the spiritual duties of his office, it will be a great day for India." One new church has been formed in the *Ahmednuggur* mission, making the number of churches in that mission seven, with 194 members, 30 of whom were admitted last year. The number received in the two past years, is 73.—*Satara* and *Kolapūr* are comparatively recent stations.

The oldest of our *Tamil* missions is the one in *Ceylon*. This has been weakened by the death of Dr. Poor, and by the illness of several obliging them to come to this country. Five are now on the ground, and two new missionaries are expected to embark for Ceylon the present autumn. Forty-four village schools contain 1,816 pupils. The greater part of the teachers are church members. The *Oodooville* Female Boarding School had 65 pupils, and is doing well. The mission deems the way not yet prepared for re-opening the Seminary at *Batticotta*. Indeed, they have not a man who could take charge of it. An English High School has grown out of the suspension of the Seminary, sustained by the native community, and taught by one of the most intelligent of the native instructors

in the Batticotta Seminary, himself a member of the church in good standing. It contains 130 scholars, between the ages of twelve and twenty years. The Board will look with great pleasure upon this auspicious beginning of a system of self-sustaining educational efforts by the native Christian community in Jaffna. Vernacular school-books are in a course of preparation. The semi-monthly paper called the "Morning Star," though now wholly in Tamil, has increased its subscription list, and more than one-third are heathens. The eight churches received thirty new members, and number 395 in all. The two native pastors have a good report.

Our *Madura* field is one of the best in India. Ten of the eighteen station districts, into which the field is divided, are occupied; and we have the co-operation of two native pastors, 99 native helpers, most of them virtually preachers, and 74 Christian teachers. There are now 23 churches organized; and such organizations are found to work well, "especially those over which native pastors have been ordained." The native church, over which the first of the native pastors was ordained in the year 1855, has increased from 18 to 34 members, and 53 were added to the congregation the past year. The number added to the churches, the last year, was 171; and the whole number of communicants is 804. The number in the congregations exceeds five thousand. The day schools have 871 pupils; the boarding schools 79; and the seminary 46; in all about one thousand.—Two new missionaries have joined the mission, and the oldest member is now in this country.

Mr. Winslow is on his return to *Madras*. The press has been a prominent feature in that mission, the past year, and is one of the best establishments in India, finding full employment in the vernacular languages, especially in printing the Scriptures. An Adams power press is to be added to the establishment. Mr. Hurd has given himself chiefly to the English high school, and has considerably raised its character. Five persons were received to the church. From the press there were issued, in the vernacular languages, somewhat more than 18,000,000 pages.

The fourth Tamil mission, in the order of time, is the *Arcot*, in the District of that name, some eighty or a hundred miles westward of Madras. Mr. William W. Scudder is now on a visit to this country. Messrs. Henry Martyn Scudder and Joseph Scudder have both suffered in health. The latter is for the present resident on the Neilgherry Hills, where he finds Tamil people ready to listen to his preaching. In the cool season, the missionaries go in a body on preaching tours, taking catechists and theological pupils with them; believing that more can be thus effected, than by going separately. Two new churches have been organized, making five in all, with 126 communicants. Thirteen were received the past year by profession, and forty by letter. There is a *præparandi* class of ten pupils, in which the instruction is confined to the vernacular. Schools for Christian children contain 112 pupils. The brethren are doing what they can to increase the number of valuable books in Tamil. The contributions of residents in India to the various departments of labor exceeded a thousand dollars.

The most southern of the four *China* missions—that of *Canton*—is virtually suspended by the war with England. Our printing establishment in that city has been consumed by the flames, and the brethren have retreated to Macao. Mrs. Peet, of the *Fuh-chau* mission, has died the past year, and her bereaved husband, and Mr. Vrooman of the Canton mission, are in this country. Forty Chinese converts were added to the church at *Amoy*, which now contains 158 members. The experience and developments of that mission promise much for China in the future. The *Shanghai* mission has formed a new station seventy miles in the interior, and its self-denying occupant from among our brethren, and his English associate, have not been molested. The volume of God's holy word appears to be gradually attracting attention and respect in China. More laborers are much needed. The language requires time, but there seems great probability of a large harvest at no very distant day.

None of the laborers at the *Sandwich Islands* now sustain any other than a modified relation to the Board. There are

twenty-nine clergymen residing at those Islands, who either sustain this modified relation, or have formerly been missionaries of the Board. Only two clergymen and two laymen, connected with education, derive their entire support from its treasury, and only nine of the clergymen depend upon it in part. As yet there are but four native pastors of churches, and as many licensed native preachers. Not fewer than thirty-five or forty native preachers have been licensed informally. The past year has been distinguished neither by prosperity nor adversity. None can doubt that a work of inestimable value has been accomplished. Evidences of this, as usual, are embodied in the Report, but cannot be in this brief abstract. It should be stated, however, that 1,169 hopeful converts were received into the twenty-one churches during the year under review, and those churches now contain 21,943 members in regular standing. The schools of all grades, supported almost wholly by the Hawaiian Government at an expense exceeding \$40,000, embrace nearly 12,000 pupils. As a crowning institution, one deemed essential to all the rest, and to the economical and successful completion of our work at the Sandwich Islands, the "Oahu College" has come into existence. As the President of the College, and also the President of the Government's Board of Education, are in this country, and at this meeting, and will doubtless be favored with a hearing from the Board, no more need now be said concerning that institution.

As far westward of these Islands, almost, as they are from our own shores, lie the thousand islands composing the groups of *Micronesia*. Our mission there is yet in its infancy, and has needed a vessel of its own for its development. The 'Morning Star,' which safely reached Honolulu in April last, will prove, if protected by divine Providence, of inestimable service to that mission. A son of one of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, with his wife, destined to this mission, went as passenger in the 'Morning Star.' The Holy Spirit was present in the voyage with his converting influences, and the arrival of the beautiful messenger of mercy awakened the utmost enthusiasm among the Hawaiian people, especially the rising generation, who had largely contributed to the fund for building and sustaining the vessel.

The missionaries among the *Choctaws* report the addition of 97 new members to the churches under their care. They are sorely tried, however, by cases of defection. The claims of Christian benevolence are not forgotten, a single church having contributed within the year at least \$700 for different objects. The interest of the people in educational efforts is undiminished. Civilization is steadily advancing. More labor is performed; better implements are used; property has increased; comforts have multiplied. Temptations to the use of intoxicating liquors abound in Arkansas and Texas; but the Choctaws struggle manfully against the evil. "The officers of our government," Mr. Byington says, "are quite faithful. I have often seen bottles that had been dashed to pieces by the light-horsemen." The perils of these Indians lie chiefly without. If they are left to themselves, the gospel may be expected to raise them to a higher position than many around them occupy. To some extent, indeed, it has done this already. Miss Goulding has been released from her earthly service, having taught the boarding-school at Pine Ridge eleven years, and having loved her work to the end.

The *Cherokee* mission is laboring more hopefully than usual. The number received into Christian fellowship within the past year is 28; and others are looking forward to the same privilege. Mr. Willey has not seen at his station, in any previous year, such proofs of the agency of the Holy Spirit. It is a very gratifying fact, moreover, that several young men have apparently yielded to the claims of the gospel. The schools and the press are still doing an important work. The friends of the Board, in all parts of the United States, have heard of the death of Rev. Elizur Butler, M. D., with profound regret. Though not connected with the mission, at the time of his decease, his long and faithful services are not forgotten.

The labors of the *Dakota* mission were rewarded with more success than usual, during the first part of the year. The desire for general improvement was increasing; the schools were prosperous; and some were receiving the truths of the gospel, it was hoped, as seed sown in good ground. But the massacre at Spirit Lake has proved a disturbing force among

all the Indians on the St. Peters ; and even now the excitement can hardly be said to have passed away. The mission families have been subjected to frequent alarms ; still the Angel of the Lord has encamped round about them. The indirect value of missions has been illustrated in a most unexpected manner. The only two persons who escaped the barbarity of the Spirit Lake murderers, were rescued at great peril by men who had learned humanity from our missionaries.

The *Ojibwas* on Bad River have fairly entered upon the era of progress. If no untoward influence shall be brought to bear upon them from without, very important and very desirable changes may be anticipated. The decline of paganism has become an undoubted fact. "The great desire of a majority of our people," Mr. Wheeler says, "is to have a home." "They are not satisfied with an ownership in common ; but they wish to be like their white neighbors." No ardent spirits are sold upon the Reservation ; and though many of the Indians obtain the means of intoxication elsewhere, it may be said to their praise that they scarcely drink one-fourth of the quantity of alcoholic liquors, which an equal number of the people in their immediate vicinity consume.

A new house of worship has been completed, and the attendance upon the services of the Sabbath has increased. Six chiefs are among the constant hearers of the Word. Several persons have recently professed their faith in the Savior, one of whom is an intelligent and influential chief. The desire for education has become so great, that the employment of two teachers is often necessary. Buildings are to be erected for a boarding-school, for which the United States government has agreed to pay \$3,000.

The legislature of New York having made provision for the education of all the Indian children within its limits, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has assumed the charge of the day-schools, heretofore sustained by the Board among the *Senecas* ; and the salary of the teacher in the Alleghany boarding-school is also paid from the funds of the State. It is not expected, however, that any material change will take place in the mode of instruction. All the teachers, at present

employed, enjoy the confidence of the mission ; and most of them have at some time held appointments from the Committee. The number of communicants in the two churches remains the same as it was last year. On the Cattaraugus Reservation larger sums have been given to foreign missions than during any previous year ; and appeals for other objects have met with a ready response. The erection of a new house of worship at Cattaraugus is an event of special importance. It is a sign of progress.

The *Tuscarora* church has been favored with a revival, which in some of its features was peculiarly interesting. The feeling of ill-desert and ruin manifested itself in a very striking manner ; and the preciousness of Christ as the Savior of his chosen ones assumed unusual prominence. The number already admitted to Christian fellowship, as the fruit of this revival, is 40 ; and others are expected to follow them at no distant day. It is supposed that intemperance has received a check on the *Tuscarora* Reservation. Peace and order prevail, for the most part ; and industry is becoming more and more general.

The Committee are not able to report any marked improvement among the *Abenakis*. The Roman Catholics, while they seem to have confidence in Mr. Osunkirhine as a man, still refuse to accept him as their religious teacher. Of the Protestants, many are absent a great part of the year, exposed to peculiar temptations ; those who remain at home, are regarded as "doing well."

Rev. Albert Barnes	John 14: 12-14.
Mark Hopkins, D. D.	Ps. 65 : 22.
Joel Hawes, D. D.	1 Sam. 7 : 13.
David Hayes, D. D.	Psalm 32 : 15.
Loren Frazee, D. D.	Matt. 6 : 19.
Samuel M. Cox, D. D.	Gen. 7 : 20.
Elizur S. Morris, D. D.	1 Cor. 13 : 8-10.
David H. Miller, D. D.	Exodus 4 : 16.
Joseph Loring, D. D.	2 Cor. 5 : 7.
William Adams, D. D.	Matt. 10 : 22.
Charles White, D. D.	Matt. 5 : 12.
Nathaniel Adams, D. D.	Gal. 5 : 20.
George W. Parsons, D. D.	1 Tim. 1 : 18.

SUMMARY.*Missions.*

Number of Missions,	29
" " Stations,	127
" " Out-stations,	79

Laborers Employed.

Number of ordained Missionaries (8 being Physicians),	169
" " Physicians not ordained,	5
" " other Male Assistants,	11
" " Female Assistants,	210
Whole number of laborers sent from this country,	395
Number of Native Pastors,	18
" " Native Preachers,	103
" " Native Helpers,	324
Whole number of Native Helpers,	445
" " laborers connected with the Missions,	840

The Press.

Number of Printing Establishments,	6
Pages printed last year,	42,074,315
Pages printed from the beginning,	1,034,897,561

The Churches.

Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands),	144
" " Church Members, (do. do.)	26,978
Added during the year, (do. do.)	1,894

Educational Department.

Number of Seminaries,	7
" " other Boarding Schools,	24
" " Free Schools, (369 supported by Hawaiian Government),	673
" " Pupils in the Seminaries, (80 do.)	273
" " " " Boarding Schools, (182 do.)	637
" " " " Free Schools, (10,076 do.)	18,326

Whole number in Seminaries and Schools, 19,236

The legislature of New York having made provision for the education of all the Indian children within its limits, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has assumed the charge of the day-schools, heretofore maintained by the Board among the Senecas; and the salary of the teacher in the Allegany boarding-school is also paid from the funds of the State. It is not expected, however, that any material change will take place in the mode of instruction. All the teachers at present

REPORTS

Preachers and Places of Meeting.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Place of Meeting.</i>	<i>Preacher.</i>	<i>Text.</i>
1810.	Farmington.	No sermon.	
1811.	Worcester.	"	
1812.	Hartford.	"	
1813.	Boston.	*Timothy Dwight, D. D.	John 10 : 16.
1814.	New Haven.	*James Richards, D. D.	Ephes. 3 : 8.
1815.	Salem.	*Calvin Chapin, D. D.	Ps. 96 : 10.
1816.	Hartford.	*Henry Davis, D. D.	Ps. 119 : 96.
1817.	Northampton.	*Jesse Appleton, D. D.	1 Cor. 1 : 21.
1818.	New Haven.	*Samuel Spring, D. D.	Acts 8 : 30, 31.
1819.	Boston.	*Joseph Lyman, D. D.	Isaiah 58 : 12.
1820.	Hartford.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	Mark 16 : 15.
1821.	Springfield.	*Jedidiah Morse, D. D.	Ps. 2 : 8.
1822.	New Haven.	*Alexander Proudfit, D. D.	Mal. 1 : 11.
1823.	Boston.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	Neh. 6 : 3.
1824.	Hartford.	*Samuel Austin, D. D.	Gal. 1 : 15, 16.
1825.	Northampton.	*Joshua Bates, D. D.	John 8 : 32.
1826.	Middletown.	*Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	Matt. 28 : 18, 20.
1827.	New York.	Lyman Beecher, D. D.	Luke 11 : 21, Rev. &c.
1828.	Philadelphia.	*John H. Rice, D. D.	2 Cor. 10 : 4.
1829.	Albany.	*Archibald Alexander, D. D.	Acts 11 : 18.
1830.	Boston.	Thomas DeWitt, D. D.	Matt. 9 : 37, 38.
1831.	New Haven.	*Leonard Woods, D. D.	Isaiah 62 : 1, 2.
1832.	New York.	William Allen, D. D.	John 8 : 36.
1833.	Philadelphia.	*William Murray, D. D.	2 Cor. 10 : 4.
1834.	Utica.	Gardiner Spring, D. D.	Matt. 10 : 6.
1835.	Baltimore.	*Samuel Miller, D. D.	Numb. 14 : 21.
1836.	Hartford.	*John Codman, D. D.	Matt. 10 : 8.
1837.	Newark.	John McDowall, D. D.	Acts 4 : 12.
1838.	Portland.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	Ps. 102 : 13-16.
1839.	Troy.	Thomas McAuley, D. D.	Isaiah 11 : 9.
1840.	Providence.	Nathan S. S. Beman, D. D.	Ps. 72 : 17.
1841.	Philadelphia.	*Justin Edwards, D. D.	Zech. 4 : 6.
1842.	Norwich.	William R. DeWitt, D. D.	2 Cor. 5 : 14.
1843.	Rochester.	Thomas H. Skinner, D. D.	Phil. 3 : 13.
1844.	Worcester.	Rev. Albert Barnes.	Luke 14 : 28-32.
1845.	Brooklyn.	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	Ps. 55 : 22.
1846.	New Haven.	Joel Hawes, D. D.	1 Sam. 7 : 12.
1847.	Buffalo.	David Magie, D. D.	Isaiah 33 : 15.
1848.	Boston.	Isaac Ferris, D. D.	Matt. 6 : 10.
1849.	Pittsfield.	Samuel H. Cox, D. D.	Dan. 7 : 27.
1850.	Oswego.	Richard S. Storrs, D. D.	1 Cor. 15 : 58.
1851.	Portland.	David H. Riddle, D. D.	Isaiah 41 : 14, 15.
1852.	Troy.	Leonard Bacon, D. D.	2 Cor. 5 : 7.
1853.	Cincinnati.	William Adams, D. D.	Matt. 13 : 38.
1854.	Hartford.	Charles White, D. D.	Matt. 6 : 10.
1855.	Utica.	Nehemiah Adams, D. D.	Gal. 2 : 20.
1856.	Newark.	George W. Bethune, D. D.	1 Tim. 1 : 15.