

Missionary Intelligence.

Wash.

September 1st, 1849.

Sir: It is with no small degree of pleasure that I find myself permitted to report to you the condition of this school. Knowing the deep interest which you take in the advancement of the Indian youth of your agency, I feel free to report fully.

This school was established on the manual labor plan by the Board of the American Indian Missionary Association, located in Louisville, Ky. This is a Baptist society, and organized expressly for Indian missions. The first year of the existence of this school were years of trial and anxiety to those in charge. The number of pupils was necessarily small for want of means to support them, and there was considerable opposition to schools on the part of some of the wild Indians; but I am happy to say that the number of scholars has steadily increased from five, the number at the commencement, to 38, the present number on the roll. The average number of the past year has been 27. The following extract from the report of Miss S. A. Ogden, principal teacher in the school, will show the manner in which it is conducted:

"The scholars are occupied with their lessons from six to seven hours per day; after which, the girls are quietly seated at their sewing, or engaged in domestic labor, and the boys are employed, as they are needed, in appropriate works."

"All are happy and affectionate, and the Indians are becoming more interested in their own improvement, while they are universally pleased with the progress of the children."

"The school now consists of thirty-eight—22 boys, and 16 girls. The average number is 27 for the year, which will end the 30th of September, 1849. The girls are taught in the various departments of house-work and sewing, which they learn very readily. Some very small girls sew very neatly, making their own dresses, and other clothing for the school; they also learn to knit. Two little girls, from five to seven years of age, who have not been here over three months, have just finished a quilt, all their own sewing. They and their mothers are delighted with such an achievement."

This school until the past year, was wholly supported by benevolent friends, the contributions of churches. The last year (ending the 30th September, 1848,) we received from the Government of the United States \$330 towards the support of the school.

There is not only a very visible improvement on the part of the children of the school, but the Indians generally around us are in an improving condition. There is, perhaps, no tribe in your agency more disposed to avail itself of the arts of the white man than this. And here, permit me to say, that much credit is due Baptists for United States interpreters, for the good influence which he has exercised in these respects. He has ever been an efficient supporter of schools, not only procuring them himself, but inducing many others to do the same.

In compliance, sir, permit me to assure you of our sincere respect, and to express the confident hope that, through your efficient labors in behalf of these people, they will continue to improve more rapidly than heretofore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. LYKINS,
Superintendent Washington School.

Col. HARRIS, Agent, &c.

CHOCTAW

AMERICAN AGENCY, Sept. 8, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the requisition of the Indian Department, I herewith transmit to you the annual report of the Choctaw.

The number of students during the session has been fifty three; forty-five of whom have been boarded and clothed from the funds appropriated by the action and the American Indian Association, whose board of managers is located in Louisville, Kentucky; two have been boarded and clothed by their parents; and six are supported here by relatives and individuals in different parts of the United States and the Choctaw nation; and six are day scholars. The studies pursued here have been as follows: algebra, &c. (Boomer's third part arithmetic); 11; the second part; 26; do. first part; 18; geography; 26; reading; McCallister's fourth reader; 26; McCallister's third reader; 26; do. second reader; 7; do. first reader; 17; Webster's spelling book; 4; writing 64.

The whole cost of the school for the year was \$1,000.00. The amount which the students have paid is \$100.00. The balance of \$900.00 was paid by the American Indian Association. As the session ends the 30th of September, the following is the condition of the school: 26; do. first part; 18; do. second part; 11; do. third part; 7; do. fourth part; 4; do. fifth part; 17; do. sixth part; 4; do. seventh part; 64.

In addition to the studies pursued in school, the students have labored on the farm part of the time; the result of which is 60 acres of corn, 30 of wheat and oats, and 4 of vegetables. Our wheat crop has been almost an entire failure, and our corn is not as good as usual, in consequence of the excessive rains; still I think we shall have sufficient to do us.

Our efforts have been directed to moral and religious, as well as scientific and manual training. Their deportment has been good both in and out of school.

There has been one death from whooping cough; with the exception of this disease, the health of the school has been good.

In addition to our labors at the institution, we have endeavored to impart religious instructions to some of the Indians living in our vicinity, and, with gratitude to God, I would acknowledge the blessings which have attended our labors in this Department. There have been 25 additions to the church, upon the profession of faith, in the favor of the world. The cause of temperance has made strong advances in the field of our labors.

From what I can see, I have reason to believe that morality, religion, and industry are on the increase among the people.

Hoping that your efforts and influence will be extended in the cause of Indian reform.

I remain, your obedient servant,
RAMSAY D. POTT, Sup't A. A.
Col. JOHN DEXTER,
Agent for Choctaw.

POTAWATOMIE

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

September 30, 1849.

Sir: Allow me to report the following as the condition of the Potawatomee Man. L. School.

1. Site.—Half a mile South of the Kansas, nine miles below Uaintown, the trading post of the nation, and one and a half mile West of the great California road from Kansas, Westport, and Independence. The station has an excellent supply of good spring water, first rate soil, and is within reach of the necessary amount of timber. The mechanic shops consist of blacksmith and wagon-maker's shops—are located one-fourth mile West of the M. L. school edifice, and near the bank of the Kansas river.

The establishment was located under the joint supervision of Major E. W. Cummins, late Indian agent, and the superintendent, and is thought to be the most judicious that could have been made.

2. Buildings.—Our stone edifice, now in process of completion, for manual labor school, eighty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide, with two corridors of stone, three stories high, divided into twelve rooms, having sixty doors and windows; walls of first story two feet thick, balance one and a half feet thick; and, when finished, will cost \$4,000. One hundred by dwelling, thirty-six feet by eighteen, one story high, two good stone chimneys, comfortably finished, cost \$24. One hundred by house, for mechanics, eighteen feet by sixteen, one story high, good stone chimney, well finished, cost \$130. One hundred by kitchen and meat-house, each sixteen feet square, cost \$34. One other kitchen, six feet square, cost \$24.

3. Farm.—In process of completion; consists of sixty acres ploughed, planted, twenty-five acres of which is now in corn, one in potato, and two in beans and other vegetables. Thirteen thousand rails and staves have been made and put up. The whole farm, when completed, will consist of sixty-five acres of ploughed and forty acres pasture land, and will cost \$235. Twenty-five acres are now in wheat.

Stock, &c., consists of—
One good wagon and three yoke oxen, cost \$600 00
Seven head broad bridle oxen, cost 15 00
Five milk cows, \$15 per head 75 00
Total: 790 00

One harness cost 5 00
Two good ploughs, cost 10 00
Three chains, at 30 9 00
One bar cooper's tool, cost 10 00

4. School.—Rev. J. Ashburn, A. M., late of Georgetown College, Kentucky, principal teacher; Miss E. McCoy, principal of female department; since Sept. 20, 1849, the school has been conducted under the provision of the national census, by the Government; we having been informed that all the people kept by us previous to the completion of our buildings, and consequent to the signing of the contract, would receive the advantages of the school.

Of the pupils, seventeen were entered previous to September 20, 1849; twelve previous to June 20, 1849; also previous to August 10th, 1849, and others. The male pupils have been taught and instructed in the various departments of manual labor, and females in letters appropriate to their sex. All have been managing progress in their studies.

It is a laudable motive with us to Americanize the Indians, and attach them to our country and institutions, as in our estimation, upon success in this depends much in regard to their future well being. A foreign influence must ever engender prejudice, and produce want of confidence in our Government and people. Respect fully,
J. LYKINS,
Sept. 1st Sup. M. L. School.

Hon. ORLAND BROWN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Death of Rev. Henry Goldie

It becomes our mournful duty to announce the death of our beloved brother Goldie. The letter which reached us by the Liberia packet, dated March 31st, prepared us to approach the event, as both the white brethren were then very ill. Moreover, communications dated May 6th and 9th, being as the divided intelligence that one of them had been removed. He died at Sanna, four or five days journey from Monrovia. The following is the affecting allusion to this event, from brother Brown, who, though convalescent, was almost feeble to write:

"The first and most painful subject to which I allude, is the death of our beloved brother Goldie. He was attacked by fever on the 10th of March, but the disease appeared to yield readily to medicine, and he was soon out of bed. We rejoiced to believe that he was now safe; but he obtained two relapses, the third being a complication of fever and dysentery. The latter was checked after about three days, but the fever continued. About the 10th of April, on feeling his feet, I found them for the first time becoming cold. This was a heart-rending discovery. I thought he might live through the day. Next morning, I think it was, he began to show some aberration of mind, which continued to increase. He spoke often of the poor heathen, and exhorted us not to falter. Frequently he spoke as if he had been previously in his grave. On Friday night we expected him to die, but he lay insensible till next day about half past two P. M., the 13th of April, when he breathed his last. Surely no one can conceive the loneliness of our mood but in that hour. Our poor brother was buried without a coffin, about twenty paces from the south-east gate of Sanna. We wrapped him in a shroud and a mat, and covered the vault with palm, leaves and boards."

It will be remembered that brother Goldie was first designated to the Canton mission. Soon after his marriage, and just before his expected embarkation, his wife suddenly sickened and died. This prevented his departure, and he contemplated a few months' sojourn in Sanna. On the way to his field, he remained a few days in this city, but for the first time met brother Brown. His heart became deeply interested in the contemplated mission to Central Africa. All the appeals which for a period of twelve months had been made to secure a companion to accompany brother Brown, had been in vain. Conversations occurred between these brethren, which resulted in the purpose, with the sanction of the Board, to make Africa rather than China his field of labor. The resolution adopted by the Board in the case was conditional, and left the disposition of the question with him. They were desirous of securing a right minded man for this new position, but they would not, under the circumstances, assume the responsibility of a permanent appointment.

Our departed brother was eminently gifted in the possession of a warm, benevolent heart. His devotion to Christ was sincere and unswerving. We have seldom seen one who had less of selfishness in his nature. He was energetic and industriously prosecuting in the fulfillment of his designs. His perseverance was still vigorous, but he expressed the opinion that it would not be unduly to a tropical climate. We hoped he might have gained through the acquaintance safely. But he has gone to a world of his own children and cannot all over more disturb him. He was even called away, but not the man for himself—he was ready.—*S. Sup. Miss. Journal.*

A Good Temperance.—"Mother, what is this?" said a little girl, on she cast her eyes on one of the beautiful ornaments of membership in the Missionary Union, which had just been formed and brought home. The mother read it, and said, "You see that it is a certificate, or something which says the your father is a member of the Missionary Union." "Why did father pay \$100 so that he might own for them or long on his head?" The mother did not try to give the little girl a better definition of a life member, but proved to her that the object of the Union was worth paying a hundred dollars to work for all one's life.

This contribution pleased me so much, that I could report of it to the Missionaries, with the expectation that we hereafter would pay the \$100 as a price paid for the privilege of working for the cause of missions as long as we live.—*Missionary.*

It is a solemn duty to neglect the opportunity of benevolence which God places before us. Misfortune was visited in the lot, but have he we find waiting.

From the Foreign Missionary

General Views of Missions to the Indians ONE PARTICULARITY—TWO METHODS OF TEACHING

These Missions to the Indian tribes are conducted on principles somewhat different from the other Missions of the Board. The circumstances of the Indians are peculiar and different from all other heathen people. They are under the care and guardianship of the Government of the United States, and most of the tribes possess school-funds to a large or smaller amount. The Government is satisfied that these school-funds can be best applied for the benefit of the Indians, in connection with the Missionary Boards or Societies of the different Churches. But these funds, under the direction of the Department, are given to promote education, leaving the other branch of the missionary work to be sustained by the missionary institutions. If the principles adopted by the Board with the repeated approbation of the General Assembly, be the true principles, it is exceedingly important that all our churches should understand them, and be brought to feel the duty which thereby rests upon them.

There are two modes by which missions to the Indian tribes may be conducted.

1. Dispose with all schools, and abandon every effort to teach the Indians agriculture or the mechanic arts. Send to them simply the ministers of the Gospel, to preach to them and give them religious instruction.

2. Besides ministers of the Gospel, whose duty it shall be to give their time to preaching and religious instruction, institute also a system of day schools and manual labor boarding-schools, in which the youth of both sexes, while their religious instruction is properly attended to and cared for, shall receive a good English education, and be taught to labor, so that they can support themselves in the rich and where they live, and thus be prepared to unite together in civil communities, in large or smaller numbers, according to their circumstances.

EXPENSE OF EACH METHOD: THE FIRST METHOD—LIVES OF THE SCHOLARS

For the first 6 or 7 years of the missions, the expense to the Board of these two plans would be about the same, taking into view the school funds belonging to the Indians. After that time, the expense of the second plan would be less than the first. By that time the school buildings will have been finished and furnished, the farm will have been opened, and stock purchased; and as those expenses are diminished, the proceeds from the farm will have been greatly increased. These calculations are based on our estimate of the Iowa Mission. The allowance of school-funds there, is less by one-fourth than is usual; yet, if the school and the farm were given up, taking with them the school-funds, the expense to the Board would be more than it is at present.

If the first plan were adopted, then the school and the school-funds would be given up. These would soon be transferred to other denominations, willing to take the direction of this agency. In that case, our missionaries would be excluded from the teaching of the youth and children, the rising generation would grow up strangers to them, and the affections and the confidence of the parents would be with those whom they saw laboring for the good of their children. They must in these circumstances, labor at great disadvantage, and the most probable result would be their leaving the field altogether.

THE MISSIONS EXECUTIVE WITHOUT THE SCHOOL—LIVES OF THE SCHOLARS, AN ATTRACTIVE ASSISTANCE

Again, these efforts are a most important and profitable agency for good, not only to the youth and children but to their parents. Instruction in these communities, to meet their wants, must be on a comprehensive scale. The white population in closing round them on every side, and everything should be done to enable them to stand side by side with their white neighbors; but no efforts will meet their necessities, which leave out of view a common education for the young, and instruction, both by precept and example, in habits of labor and industry.

It may be said that it is not the proper work of ministers of the Gospel, to take the charge of boarding-schools, to have the care of farms, or to be employed, day after day in teaching in the schools. In most cases this is true; but if it were true in every case, it has no application whatever, in a comparison of the merits of the two plans proposed; because if the second plan be properly carried out, the labors of the ministers of the Gospel will be the same as in the first; with this difference, that in the one he will always have an attractive audience, who he visits the schools, while in the other, the youth and children are wholly withdrawn from his instruction.

When the Spirit of God strives with your soul, though how its strivings are heeded, but it shall be grieved, and turn away to come again to more

