

Indian Advocate.

"And the Desert shall Rejoice and Blossom as the Rose."

By THE BOARD OF INDIAN MISSIONS.

LOUISVILLE, JUNE, 1852.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER 12

The Indian Advocate.

Edited by the Corresponding Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, JUNE, 1852.

The rooms of the AMERICAN INDIAN MISSION ASSOCIATION are at No. 411, Jefferson Street, opposite the Court House.

Special Notice!

Letters on business connected with the Indian Mission Association, should be addressed to
REV. SIDNEY DYER,
Cor. Secretary Am. Ind. Miss. Association,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Those containing remittances, to
CHARLES S. TUCKER,
Treasurer Am. Ind. Miss. Association,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
It is also particularly requested of all persons coming to the city, having in charge money for the Association, that they call at the Treasurer's Office, 469 Main street, and pay it there.

Agents for the Board.

REV. Y. R. PITTS,
Financial Sec'y Am. Ind. Miss. Association,
CANTON, OHIO, KY.
Rev. J. M. Bennett, Kentucky.
Rev. V. R. Thornton, Gen. Agent for Georgia.
Rev. W. M. Manning, for Mississippi.
Rev. A. G. Nugent, for Indiana and Illinois.
Rev. J. M. Ashburn, Georgia and South Carolina.
Rev. B. Kimbrough, Tennessee.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting and report of the Board, are now out of press, and are being distributed. Our friends are aware, that the new post office law, requires that such documents shall be prepaid, and this would involve a heavy expense, were the Board to send them out. Those, therefore, who may desire copies for filing, will please inform us, enclosing a three cent stamp. We shall send them, of course, to public bodies, libraries of colleges, &c.

Meeting of Association.

It is our purpose to meet with as many Associations as possible this season, to present the claims of Indian Missions; but we hope those Association which we may be compelled to pass by, will not overlook the Indians, but make their wants a prominent item in their benevolence. We shall be glad to receive invitations from brethren in all parts of the State, and will respond to as many as possible.

Appointment of Missionaries.

At a late meeting of the Board, Rev. C. M. Brown and wife, of Kansas, Mo., were appointed as Missionaries to the Putawatomie Indians, in connection with the Manual Labor School.

Brother and sister Brown have been for some time employed at the mission, and have proved themselves efficient laborers. They are to have charge of the domestic affairs of the establishment.

At the same meeting, Miss Martha Ann McKay, of Wyoming Valley, Pa., was appointed as a teacher. Sister McKay has also been for several months engaged at Waco; and the lamented sister Osgood considered her equal to any teacher in the Indian country. Thus the Board have added three to their missionary force, and we trust that there will be a corresponding increase on the part of the friends of the Board, in sustaining our operations.

We hope soon to announce that a Missionary is on his way to the Pueblo of New Mexico. Much longer delay will be injurious to the enterprise.

A Noble Gift.

The Board are now great obligations to the Hon. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the generous donation of a copy of Schoolcraft's great work on Indian history, &c., published under the direction of the Indian Bureau. It is an invaluable work, and its loss in the present unsettled form, is mainly owing to the wise foresight and judgment of the Commissioner, who has, in all things pertaining to his department, manifested a sound and worthy of the highest commendations of his country and the friends of the Indians; we hope the time will be not distant when he leaves the position he has so worthily filled.

Rev. B. Kimbrough.

We are happy to announce to our readers and friends in Tennessee, that the Board have commissioned Rev. B. Kimbrough to act as their Agent in this State, in connection with his Foreign Mission agency. Brother Kimbrough is too well known in Tennessee to need any commendations from us; we, therefore, bespeak for him a warm reception and a generous share in the liberality of our Tennessee brethren, who have been wont to show much interest in the cause of Indian Missions.

Our thanks are due to Hon. W. H. Seward, of the United States Senate, for sundry public documents.

Treasurer's Report.

Receipts of the American Indian Mission Association, during the year ending April 1st, 1852.
Balance on hand from last year \$431 00
Donations acknowledged in Advocate and subscription to Advocate 7,811 12
From United States Government, for support of Manual Labor School 300 00
From United States Government, for support of Putawatomie Manual Labor School 4,298 91
From Choctaw Nation, for support of Armstrong Academy 2,200 00
Legacy of Mrs. Eliza McFadden, in part 100 00
\$15,141 93

Expenditures of the American Indian Mission Association, during the year ending April 1st, 1852.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS. \$11,756 25
Corresponding Secretary's salary one year 1,000 00
AGENCIES.
Rev. G. R. Davis 630 18
Rev. J. M. Bennett 82 00
Rev. A. Moffatt 92 03
Rev. I. F. Hurrell 250 47
Rev. J. G. Post 130 42
\$1,992 90

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.
Rent of Mission House one year 60 00
Printing Advocate and 3,500 Minutes per year included Labor School 645 45
Stationery 4 00
Travelling expenses of Corresponding Secretary and Agents 253 86
Postage and Post Road 29 23
Contingent expenses 14 35
\$1,007 50
Cash on hand 826 17
\$15,911 17

We have examined the within Report, and find the same correct.

WILLIAM GARNETT, } Aud. Com.
D. T. RANDALL, }
March 16, 1852.

Missionary Intelligence.

CRICKS.

Letter from Rev. H. P. Buckner, April, 1852.
Sabb Arrival Home—Three Baptisms—Dying Saint—Results of the Past Year.

I arrived safely in the Creek Nation on the 17th of April, and found my family well. What abundant reason have I to be grateful, for the protecting care of my Heavenly Father! I found the cause of religion in a prosperous state, and entered immediately on my missionary duties.

The first Sabbath after my arrival, I visited Kowetah, about twenty-five miles from home, where several came forward for prayer. Two Sabbaths ago, we had a church meeting, and received three into the fellowship of the Muskohkee Church.

Yesterday I was called upon to visit one of our deacons, (H. C. Brown,) who is quite low with consumption. It is gratifying to see with what cheerfulness and Christian resignation he submits to the chopping hand of his Heavenly Father. As he was quite feeble and spitting blood, he could only whisper to brother McIntosh, who interpreted to me his conversation. He said that "he did not know that he should die now, as that was hid from him, but he did not think that he would get well. He felt prepared and willing to die. There was nothing in the world that he loved too well to be unwilling to leave it." As there was a large congregation present, he wished me to preach to his unconvinced friend, Michael Iv. 1st ver. He selected both the hymn and text. Brother Brown has been of great service to the church, and will be greatly missed if the Lord remove him from our midst.

Several of our most exemplary members died during the short time that I was absent; but all gave satisfactory evidence that they were "confident, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord."

During the past year we have baptized sixty-five into the fellowship of the churches on this side of the river, ordained four preachers, constituted one church, and contributed, for benevolent purposes, \$412 25.

From the same, dated May 22, 1852.

Revival—Six baptisms—Interesting Congregations. &c.
We are again enjoying an outpouring of God's Spirit in the Creek Nation. Last night we received six converts who were baptized to-day. To-day we had a congregation of five or six hundred, who all paid serious attention to the preaching of the word. Thirty-two came forward for prayer. We collected \$19 75 for church expenses. Next Saturday we will have a church meeting at Choctaw and will administer the ordinances.

Letter from Rev. S. Wallace, dated May 15, 1852.

Increased Attendance on Divine Worship—Baptism—Opposition—An Old Custom—Confession of Propriety. &c.

We are still at work, and our meetings are well attended. At our prayer meeting last evening and also the evening before, there were more people in attendance than could be seated in the house. We hold these meetings in town three times a week, and it is our custom always to read and explain a portion of the Scripture.

The congregation was large at our monthly meeting, but only one united with the church. Several persons whom we expected to come forward at this meeting were deterred from attending, through fear, it is said, of their town chiefs.

Bro. Conner, a Deacon of our church, stayed with me a few nights ago. Since brother Jack was compelled to stop preaching, he has filled the vacancy and kept up the preaching against opposition. He says an old custom has been enforced upon brother Gamble because he continued to attend meeting after the death of his wife, and did not keep himself shut up in a private room for four months, as the custom required. They have taken all his property and his only daughter, a little girl, from him. I have not seen brother G. since, as the affair occurred only a few days ago.

Brother Conner lost his wife six months ago, and he says the same treatment or more severe is threatened to him. He says he expects to be dealt with in some manner, but he remains unshaken in the faith; but these things discourage his people and their attending meeting. I gave him such instruction as I thought suitable to his condition, and encouraged him to remain steadfast in the faith.

I purpose going to see the brethren in that neighborhood in a few days. It is twenty miles or more west of us.

These old customs are nothing more than what is common to a heathen people, and do not surprise us, nor need not discourage us; only let the light of the gospel shine upon them, and they will soon fade away, and the people will soon see the true principles of humanity and justice. I have often felt like going and preaching up in some of the towns west of us; for how are they to receive the gospel without it is carried to them, and how can they be convinced of their errors unless they are appointed out to them and the right way laid before them. The judgment of my brethren here is different from mine, and they are better acquainted with the people.

We hope the day is near when all the Creek people may worship God without fear or molestation. The brethren put an arbor near brother C. McIntosh's, and had an interesting meeting a week ago.

We have had a great deal of rain lately, and the Canadian is higher than it has been for three years. All the streams have been very full, but no damage has been done to any persons to my knowledge.

Extract from a letter from Rev. J. Perryman, Native Preacher, dated April 19, 1852.
Prosperity of the Choctaw—New Preaching Place—Baptisms. &c.

The churches in my boundaries are doing well. I have now three new preaching places, Choctaw, Hattiesburg, and Lower Big Spring. In this latter town there is a society of Methodists, who have met for me four or five times to come and preach to them. I went down on Saturday last, and had a good time. I have baptized one at this place, and two at Big Spring.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board.

The ceaseless lapse of Time has again brought us to the period when the Constitution demands of the hands of the Executive Board an account of their stewardship. But before they present to the Association the evidences of their zeal and faithfulness, they would render their expressions of devout gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, for the numberless tokens of his approbation and blessing on their humble efforts to advance his glory, and testify their willingness to submit to the chastenings of his rod, which he has also seen fit to lay upon them.

No year in the history of our organization has been so thickened with mercies and trials, as the one in which we are now called upon to give account. The transition from great prosperity to almost a total prostration of efforts, has been, at some of our stations, sudden and overwhelming; yet the general work has gone steadily on, and the results of the year show a most gratifying degree of progress, which should cheer the hearts of the friends of Indian Missions, and stimulate them to greater efforts and nobler sacrifices in the good work. The labors of each successive year have served to impress the imperative claims of the Aboriginal inhabitants upon the Christians of America, who now possess their soil, and dwell in peace where once stood their ancient and peaceful homes. If American Christians do not supply them with the "words of life," they can look with very little hope in any other direction; and we entertain the pleasing thought, that the good results set forth in this Report, will so encourage those who have begun to work for the social and religious elevation of those original inheritors of the land, now outcasts and wretched, that there will remain no occasion for the manifestation of sympathy from other Christian lands.— With this trust, we proceed to give a brief statement of the operations of the Board for the past year.

At the last anniversary of the Association, it was made our sad duty to bring to your notice the death of two of the Executive Board, and also one of the Missionaries employed; and we have now a like painful task in announcing the sudden demise of sisters Lykins and Osgood, of the Waco Mission, which events occurred in January last, within one week of each other, Miss Osgood on the 9th, and Mrs. Lykins on the 15th of the month.

Sister Lykins had long lived among the Indians, having been sent out when quite young by the old Triennial Baptist Convention. When this Association was organized she was, with her bereaved husband, among the first appointments made. From that time to the day of her death, she continued faithfully to discharge her duties, amid many trials and privations. Sister Osgood was appointed in 1844, and soon after her appointment she repaired to her station, where she was intrusted with the immediate instruction of the pupils in the school. Of her success, each Annual Report bears ample testimony. She was ardently devoted to her work, so much so, that, when on a visit to her friends in the early part of the year, she resisted all their importunities to remain and spend her days with them; and though in feeble health, she returned to the scene of her labors and sufferings to end her days. We cannot dismiss this subject without introducing the

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ORGAN FOR THE BOARD.

testimony of the United States Agent for the tribe among which these two lamented sisters labored, to their worth. In a note announcing their deaths, he thus speaks:

"I should do violence to my feelings, were I to close without paying a small tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. I came into the Indian country the first of July, in discharge of an official duty, and most of the time since I have shared the hospitality, and enjoyed the society of the Missionary family at this station; and I express myself but *oddly*, when I say they enjoyed my highest esteem and confidence.

"To a singleness of purpose and devotion to the interests committed to their charge, they united a high order of capacity and intellectual fitness for their peculiar and most delicate and difficult duties; and I fear this must be a long lapse of time before their places may be filled.

"They died at their post, in the faithful discharge of their duties, and their memory should be cherished and treasured by all the friends of Indian Missions."

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

When the last Report was presented, the Board had several Missionaries under appointment who had not been assigned to stations. This fact will account, in part, for the small number of candidates commissioned the past year. The lack of the adequate means, however, is the principle reason why our missionary force has not been more largely increased.

The only additional appointments made during the year are that of the Rev. Henry Graves an enlisted native Choctaw, whose qualifications are of a very high order, and who has already proved an efficient co-laborer—he is associated with the Missionary force at Armstrong Academy—and that of sister I. F. Herrick, wife of Rev. I. F. Herrick. Sister Herrick is stationed with her husband at the Putawatomie Mission, where, it is hoped, she will prove a true fellow-helper to the truth.

AGENTS.

At the last Annual Meeting, the Association instructed the Board to employ a Financial Secretary, to take the general oversight of the agency department of our operations. Immediately after the adjournment of the Association, the Board took the proper steps to carry into effect this recommendation. The attention of the Board was directed to the Rev. Y. R. Pitts, of Great Crossings, Kentucky, as possessing in a very high degree the qualifications necessary for the above office; and after correspondence and several personal interviews, brother Pitts was duly appointed. At the time of his appointment, however, his engagements were such as to preclude his entering at once upon the discharge of his proper duties; nor was he able to do this until the early part of the present year.

The appointment was made with the understanding that it was an experiment, which, after a year's trial, if it should not appear greatly conducive to the interests of the cause, should be discontinued.

The little time which brother Pitts has devoted to his work, has given the most cheering hopes that the measure will be of great and lasting importance to our noble enterprise. It is expected that brother Pitts will give his energies to that work hereafter, until the question of expediency is definitely settled; and those who know his devotion to Indian Missions, energy and business habits, feel no misgivings as to the result.

It may be proper here to state, that the general subject of agencies, such as selecting the candidates for appointment to this service, surveying and locating their respective fields of operations, and a general supervision of their labors, has been assigned to the Financial Secretary; he, at the same time, acting as a General Agent in the collection of funds wherever his duties may call him.

Rev. V. R. Thornton has continued to perform a gratuitous agency for the Board in the state of Georgia; and very essential aid has been received from his efficient co-thorough operation, which the Board hope still to receive, al-brother Ashburn will hereafter devote some of his time to this field.

Rev. G. B. Davis, after a long and faithful agency in behalf of the Board, mostly in the state of Alabama, has been compelled to retire, on account of growing infirmity.

Rev. J. M. Ashburn has been permanently transferred from his Mission station to an agency for the states of Georgia and South Carolina; and his former success in one of these states, leads the Board to hope much from his co-operation.

Brethren A. Moffat, I. F. Herrick in Missa ppt, J. M. Bennett, in Kentucky, J. C. Post and A. G. Newgent in Indiana, have rendered more or less service in this department.

The Board intend supplying the place of brother Davis in Alabama as soon as a suitable candidate can be secured, and the Financial Secretary is now on his way to Virginia to supply that State with an efficient agent.

Every year's experience serves to illustrate the wisdom of the policy establishing a popular organ of communication with the public. It is the cheapest agency which can be employed, and produces the most lasting impression as its appeals are read and re-read, while the voice of the living Agent can only be heard once; and then it reaches many to whom the Agent has no access. The experience of the Board has fully established the fact, that wherever we can introduce a few copies of the Indian Advocate, we are sure to have returns through their influence in nearly every instance sufficient to pay for many times the numbers sent. For these reasons the Board have aimed to extend the circulation of their organ throughout the United States; and they have been gratified with the success which has thus far crowned their efforts. The Indian Advocate is exclusively the property of the Board, and all profits arising from its publication go directly into the Treasury of the Association.

In its policy it has been the aim of the Board to occupy an entirely neutral ground on all the exciting questions which now unfortunately agitate the political and religious institutions of our common country; and being restricted to no geographical limits by the provisions of our charter, we have endeavored to deal impartially with all. The Board deem this subject of such vital importance to the work in which we are engaged, that they would again solicit the attention of the Association to its consideration, with the hope that some plan may be devised to give our Organ a wider circulation. The number of copies issued is about forty-five hundred, being a small increase on former years.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The past year has been one of extraordinary pecuniary embarrassment in most sections of our country, which has more or less influenced the receipts into the Treasury of the Association yet it is with sentiments of gratitude that we are able to report an increase over every preceding year. The Report of the Treasurer shows the receipts from all sources to be, \$15,811.91; the Expenditures for the same period, \$14,975.74; leaving in the Treasury the sum of \$836.17. The liabilities of the Board, including unpaid drafts, purchases made for the use of schools and salaries of Missionaries due, amount to near three thousand dollars, leaving over two thousand to be provided for over and above the liabilities of the current year. In order fully to carry out the objects which the Board now have in view, it will require for the present year at least the sum of twenty thousand dollars. This sum can and ought to be raised with ease, and there will be a fearful responsibility resting somewhere if there should be a failure at the end of the year.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The question as to the relative importance of schools in the plan of our operations, has long and seriously engaged the attention of the Board; and last year they had arrived at such conclusions as induced them to bring the subject before the Association, and recommend a material change in the policy previously pursued. The question was submitted by the Association to a large Committee, who, after careful investigation, reported in favor of the recommendation of the Board. The change contemplated by this measure, is the subsidizing of the school system heretofore pursued to the preaching of the Gospel, as more scriptural, efficacious, and much less expensive. As the question is a serious one, involving important principles, and requiring great changes, the Board deem it proper to call the attention of the Association to its further consideration. They cannot, however, forbear stating, that the experience of the past year has made more evident the wisdom of the policy which contemplates these changes. They would also state, that the wise and benevolent provisions made by the United States Government for maintaining schools, and giving instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts, renders the duties heretofore devolving on benevolent organizations to furnish these advantages to the Indians, less imperative and onerous.

The Board are the more anxious for the examination of this question by the brethren now convened, as, doubtless, most of them have been more or less conversant with the results of efforts to civilize and christianize the Indians, they having been but recently removed from the localities now occupied by your own habitations, where some of the first efforts to improve the condition of the Indians were put forth, when they were still residents within your own borders.

NEW FIELDS OF LABOR.

While the Board have been somewhat, even above well grounded expectations, in the extent of the fields already occupied, and in the results of their labors, they have never, for a moment, lost sight of the pressing wants of other fields already white to the harvest; but have un-

ally called the attention of the Association to points demanding immediate occupation. At the last Anniversary, in an especial manner, the claims of the Pueblos of New Mexico were urged, and the Board were authorized to make special efforts to occupy this inviting field, which we regret to report, has not been accomplished from the inadequacy of the support rendered to the Board, barely enabling them to keep up the stations already occupied.

Since the last meeting, additional facts have come to the knowledge of the Board which renders more imperative the obligation to supply this interesting people with the words of life. A missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, now laboring at Santa Fe, in communication addressed to your Board, urging an immediate attention to their wants, says of them: "They are by far the most virtuous and industrious portion of the inhabitants of the Territory; and they possess more vivacity, intelligence, and honesty, than their Mexican neighbors. They are the original proprietors of the land, and are indeed, a most interesting people." They are semi-Catholics, mixing their ancient pagan rites with the superstitions and mummeries of the Man of Sin. They number over ten thousand. A mission among these people would open the way to two or three neighboring tribes of nearly equal importance. It is the great desire of the Board to locate a missionary with this tribe before the close of the present year.

There are many other points demanding speedy attention; but until the Board can meet the wants of those already under consideration, they deem it unnecessary to enlarge on this topic. It is, however, painful to see so many openings imperatively requiring aid, with no ability to meet the demands, and at the same time know that it is chargeable to the want of a proper spirit of liberality on the part of the followers of Christ, and a disregard of the principle of common justice. That we owe a debt to the poor Indians above that which can be justly claimed by any other heathen nation, few or none deny; that we should make some restitution for privileges and possessions yielded up to our enjoyment, is equally admitted; that we have long and shamefully neglected them, is a common confession.

How much longer shall these charges remain true? The subsequent Reports of this Association will answer in some degree, by showing the fields of destitution supplied, or yet left uncultivated.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMONG THE INDIANS.

The deplorable results of intemperance among the aboriginal inhabitants of this country is a fact too obvious to admit of a question. Since the day that Hendrick Hudson first placed the fatal cup to the red man's lips, down to the present time, it has been the bane of the race, more potent for their destruction than all other causes combined. Its moral effects on their hearts, and social habits are truly frightful. The power of restraint, which in some measure mitigates the evil among civilized men, is entirely removed in the Indian country, hence, when liquor is obtained, free and unrestrained indulgence is the order of the day. This evil has been the greatest obstacle against which the Missionary has had to contend. It has met him at every point, chilling his darling hopes of reformation.

Recently, from the most promising fields in the Indian country, this complaint has been reiterated by the Missionaries of the Board, with the earnest inquiry whether something could not be done to effect at least a mitigation of the evil; and the Board now repeat the question to the Association: Can anything be done by this body which will serve to check this tide of ruin, which sets its broad, deep and dark waves towards the Indian country? Already stringent laws have been enacted by the Government, but they are so indifferently executed, or openly disregarded, as almost to be a nullity. Perhaps much of this failure is to be attributed to the want of a proper plan of organized effort to arrest the traffic along the Indian frontier. Next to the salvation of the soul, the greatest benefit which philanthropy could render to the Indians would be to relieve them from the reach and influence of alcoholic drinks. The Board, therefore, deem it proper to call the attention of the Association to this subject, in the fond hope that their assembled wisdom may devise some plan which may result in lessening the evil complained of and so universally deplored.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

CHOCOTTA.

AMERICAN AGENTS.

SECRETARY—Rev. E. D. Potts, Rev. A. Moffat, Presiding; Mrs. Potts, Miss O'Connor, Miss Davis, Mrs. Moffat, Anna Anderson; Rev. Henry Graves, and R. M. Worcester, Native Assistants. Total, 8.

Since the last Report was presented, this station has passed through some changes, which doubtless must have

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CREEKS.

NORTH FORK TOWN.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. S. Wallace, *Preacher*; Mrs. Wallace, *Female Assistant*; Rev. Chilly McIntosh, Wm. McIntosh, *Native Assistants*. Total, 4.

The mission at North Fork Town has been one of peculiar interest from its rise, and very remarkable progress. But a few years have elapsed since the little church of twenty-two members was constituted on a rainy Sabbath, in the dark wilderness, under the laws of persecution. But God has been the refuge of his Saints, their present help in time of trouble; and the cause has prospered, until the little church now numbers its hundreds, having within its communion some of the chief men of the nation; the voice of opposition is hushed, and the arm of the oppressor is broken.

Although the labors of the present year have been much interrupted by the sickness of brother Wallace and the members of the family, and the free use of ardent spirits, yet the results are of the most gratifying character.

Many of the meetings have presented most cheering prospects. On one occasion brother Wallace says:

"We have never had so many in attendance, nor a more interesting meeting since I came to the nation."

"We baptized thirteen—received three others for the same ordinance, also three by letter, and restored two.—The brethren and sisters have returned to their homes rejoicing." At another period, he writes:—

"Since my last we have had two Church Meetings. At the former, Bro. C. McIntosh baptized three, at the latter, I baptized one, and another was received for that ordinance. Others presented themselves, but we deemed it proper to give them instructions, and requested them to seek for further light."

"God has been good to his people here, through the past spring and summer; for though we have had no meetings of an exciting nature, we have baptized more or less every church meeting."

The whole number of baptisms thus far reported, is thirty-eight. Thus, year after year, without any lengthy intermission, has God continued to pour out his spirit on this station, until few are left, in the immediate vicinity, who are not connected with the church, or members of families who are; all opposition has ceased—the Gospel has free course and is glorified.

CREEK AGENCY.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. H. F. Buckner, *Preacher*; Mrs. Buckner, *Female Assistant*; Rev. D. N. McIntosh, Rev. Lewis McIntosh, Rev. J. Perryman, and Rev. Mr. Jacob, *Native Assistants*. Total, 6.

Most of the year has been full of blessings for this station. Indeed, until in the fall, when the Cherokee and Creek Annuities were paid, and the consequent indulgence in drinking, the various out-stations connected with this mission enjoyed the most gratifying prosperity, and large numbers were added by baptism. From the many deeply interesting seasons enjoyed, we present the following, as communicated by our missionaries.

In June, Brother Buckner writes:

"God is still blessing his people in the Creek Nation. Yesterday I had the pleasure of baptizing six willing converts, who were not ashamed to own their Lord before men. One is sister Hetty Williamson, who is on a visit from Texas, to see her numerous relatives in this Nation. Her father was Gen. William McIntosh, D. N. and Lewis McIntosh are her brothers; and sister Drew, her sister. In coming to this Nation she has found Him of whom Moses did write; and soon she expects to return to Texas, and will speak of Him to her husband and acquaintances. Another is sister Vicky McIntosh, daughter of our principal chief. She has long sought the Saviour, and for some time has had a 'good hope'; but now has grace given to declare this before the world. Two others are brother Samuel Miller and his wife, from Broken Arrow. The former is an intelligent half-breed, and one of the rulers of the people. It has not been long since he commenced praying, but the evidences of his conversion are very satisfactory. His wife has been for some time a member of another denomination, but thinking that she was 'not at home,' she came to live with the Baptist family. I do not know the names of the other two sisters, but I hope that I will soon, for I think they 'are written in Heaven.' Of this was a blessed meeting, a never-to-be-forgotten scene; the influence of which will never cease. Gen. Edy McIntosh, the principal chief, and his wife, were present on this interesting occasion. Twenty-five presented themselves for prayer, and at the close, \$15 75 was contributed for the maintenance of public worship. I can never grow weary of such scenes. I would leave the world's exhibition at any time, that I might witness them."

In July following, at the same station the services held at the constitution of a church at Broken Arrow town:

"We found forty Baptists, members in full fellowship with the Muskoke Church, who lived elsewhere, and wished to be

constituted into a church, to be known as the Broken Arrow Church of United Baptists. After due inquiry and strict examination, being fully satisfied as to the faith and piety of the members, we proceeded to the expediency of having a church in that town, and proceeded to the constitution of the church as before mentioned. The Presbytery consisted of Elders Jacob D. N. McIntosh, and myself. It was a very solemn and interesting occasion. Eight months before, I could not get an invitation to go to the Muskoke town, for fear of the people, but now we have a beautiful and commodious house of worship, into which we were all invited. At the conclusion of the service, from 10 to 11, we were engaged in prayer. At night we had preaching, and four more added faith in the Son of God, and were received for baptism. On Sunday sixteen came forward for prayer, after which, I baptized the four who joined on the previous Sabbath, making forty-four members in all. Of these four, one belonged to the True tribe of Indians, one was the wife of Chief Layvette Marshall, and the other two were Creek, one of whom I do not remember. After baptism, these forty-four members stood up, and while we sang a song in Creek, received the hand of fellowship from more than one hundred members of the Muskoke and Cherokee Churches. I think that angels were at the scene. I never saw more weeping at any time in my life. Before dismissing the congregation, we had a collection for church expenses, amounting to nine dollars. Some of the people had no money with them, they threw their knives into the fire, which were immediately redeemed by those who had, and even took to their former owners. Brothers, two and three were present."

Many other deeply interesting facts have transpired in connection with the mission to the Creeks, but we can only afford space for the following, describing the meeting of the Association of Indian Baptist Churches:

"I hasten to inform the friends of Indian Missions of one of the most interesting Meetings ever assembled west of the Mississippi. Our Association was held at the Muskoke Baptist Church on the 10th inst. and continued on the 11th, and continued in session three days. At least 2500 persons were present, and I never saw better congregations by so large a congregation in my life. Everything that occurred during the whole time, was calculated to make a favorable impression upon the minds of the people. The Rev. Peter Folsom was unanimously elected Moderator, and Rev. D. N. McIntosh Clerk. The Missionaries present were, brethren Smalley, Wallace, and myself, native assistants, Folsom, Graves, Worcester, D. N. McIntosh, Lewis McIntosh, Perryman, and Jacob; the Rev. A. L. Hay and others were invited to seats as visiting brethren. I will omit the business part as that will soon appear in the Minutes. On Saturday, the Rev. Lewis McIntosh was regularly ordained to the Gospel Ministry, according to usual form. I never witnessed a more interesting ordination in my life. Brother McIntosh stated that he was sound to the core on all doctrinal points, and that he was in all respects well qualified to be eminently useful as a preacher of Righteousness. On this same day the Muskoke church paid into the hands of her deacons, \$125 00 for the support of native preachers that are not under the patronage of the Board. This amount had been subscribed previously, and Saturday was the day appointed for payment. Besides this we collected \$25 31 for defraying the expenses of the Meeting. I will not speak of the entertainment which we gave to our visiting brethren, but will leave that for others. I cannot resist, however, to mention the welcome oration to the Choctaws, by the Rev. D. N. McIntosh; and the farewell oration to the Creeks, by the Rev. Peter Folsom. Such speeches would have called forth bursts of applause from any congregation in our cities."

"On Saturday night four united with the Muskoke church, and on Sunday, these, with three others who had been received at a former church meeting, were baptized by brother Jacob. About fifty presented themselves for prayer on Saturday night."

Besides brother Lewis McIntosh, two others have been ordained to the work of the ministry in the Creek Nation during the past year, brother Yatojah, and Monday, a colored brother, who preaches with great acceptance where a missionary would, not be readily received. Brother Yatojah is doing great good; he is supported by the Muskoke church. There are now five native and two colored Baptist preachers in the Nation. Two or three new churches have also been organized this year.

The whole number of baptisms in connection with this station is sixty-five.

Brother Buckner is now spending a short time in Kentucky, for the restoration of his health, which has become very much impaired by severe labor and exposure.

In contemplating the extraordinary success of our missions in the Creek Nation, we are forced to exclaim: "What hath God wrought?" A nation has truly been born in a day.

WEAS, HANKS-HAWKS AND MIAMI.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. D. Lykins, *Preacher*; Miss Eliza McCoy, Miss S. G. Summerville, *Female Assistants*. Total, 3.

As has been already noticed under the head of Deaths, this place has endured a great loss in the demise of Mrs. Lykins and Miss Osgood; while the presence of disease during most of the year has otherwise retarded the interests of the Mission. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general progress observed has cheered the Missionaries and encouraged the Board. Some evidence has appeared that the seed sown will soon spring up and become ripe for the gathering in.

affected its interests in some degree. Brother and sister Brown retired from connection with the mission in the early part of the year; and it was not until December that the Board were enabled to supply the vacancy thus occasioned. This left brother Potts with double duties for most of the year, and prevented him from performing the usual amount of missionary labor. Still there has been a very healthy state of religious feeling existing in the church and community, which has resulted in the addition by baptism of twenty members to the church, in connection with the mission. One very promising brother, Henry Graves, has received ordination, and is now employed by the Board as a native assistant. He has proved, thus far, a very efficient laborer, and will doubtless be a valuable acquisition to the mission. The amount for his support has been contributed by some friends at Cubyatchie in the state of Alabama.

In the month of December, brother and sister Moffat arrived at the station, after a long and tedious journey, and are now actively engaged in their appropriate departments.

Sister Chenoweth and Davis continue active and efficient.

The missionary force at the station being again complete, we hope to see a corresponding increase in the interests of the mission.

The School has continued to make steady progress in all departments, the number of pupils being sixty.

Much sickness has been experienced at the station and surrounding country, and has proved unusually fatal, resulting in the death of not less than six members of the church, one being a licensed preacher of much promise.

The remarkable improvement which is manifest in the condition of that portion of the Choctaw people who reside in the vicinity of this mission, is most gratifying evidence of the great benefits derived from the labors of this Association. Good houses, farms, and other evidences of comfort and prosperity meet the eye at every point; the Sabbath is revered, and the institutions of religion observed in every town and hamlet of the district. Add to these facts the large number who have been brought to the knowledge of the truth, and does it not afford a theme of devout gratitude and thanksgiving to God for his blessing upon our labors?

Adult Sabbath Schools are held in most of the villages, which are well attended, and are productive of great and lasting benefits. We look upon this part of the nation as fully rescued from the tide which is sweeping with such rapidity the thousands of the race to certain ruin.

CANADIAN RIVER.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Joseph Smalley, *Preacher*; Peter Folsom, *Native Assistant*. Total, 2.

This station has continued in charge of the same laborers reported last year, and with increasing interest. A portion of this section of the Choctaw nation is occupied almost exclusively by "full bloods," who have heretofore manifested great opposition to the gospel. But the seed has been scattered among them occasionally year after year; and more recently the faithful preaching of the gospel among them by brother Folsom in their own tongue, has resulted in arousing them to a sense of their condition and danger, and several have finally been brought to the acknowledgment of the truth. Of this happy change, brother Smalley writes:

"Since I last wrote, four Choctaws have been received for baptism, and one by letter at Dog Creek, a few miles from the Council Ground of Muskogahy Districts. The prospects at this place are cheering, and I wish it be understood that brother Folsom has been the principal instrument in producing this change. It is true, a year and more ago I was in the habit of preaching in the neighborhood, but not being able to obtain an interpreter, I abandoned the undertaking. There may have been some scattering seed not altogether lost, but I consider our brother to have been the main instrument in the matter. I can truly affirm of brother Folsom that he has met my hopes. The more I see of him, the more I am reminded of brother Isham. May God make him to the Choctaws what our departed brother was to the Creeks."

Brother Folsom also writes thus encouragingly:

"You have been already informed by brother Smalley concerning four full blooded Choctaw baptisms. I had the honor of preaching the gospel at the same place, and invited sinners to come to Christ and be saved. Five of them came forward for prayer, who are still awaiting for baptism. So you will perceive, and glorify God, that our labor is not in vain in this part of the Choctaw nation. It is the will of God, we hope, to do more by preaching the precious word of God there."

"I am truly glad that our people are in general anxious to hear the gospel preached, and are willing about for more missions of the gospel. Owing to the extensive field of labor in this part, we have not supplied all that are calling aloud for help. But we still hope we shall be able to answer, by the help of God, to all the calls."

The results of the year, as far as reported, are the baptism of thirteen converts, and the organization of two churches, one at Jemmy Port, the other at Dog Creek. Although this part of the Choctaw nation is not as far ad-

INDIAN ADVOCATE.

Two converts during the year have testified that the labors of our Missionaries have not been vainly put forth. Both of these have already been called to occupy their places in the church triumphant, making an accession of four from this one station to the heavenly company, and one "little one."

The general condition of the School is briefly presented in the following extract from the report rendered to the United States Agent:

"When we contrast the present with the past condition of this people, we have good reason, I think, to hope for their advancement and prosperity in the future. As to their habits, attendance on religious worship, and general deportment, it is needless for me to speak, for these things have come under your immediate observation. It has long been the opinion of many that the ultimate destiny of the Indian race would be entire extinction; and such will doubtless be the case unless the religion, and some part, at least, of the laws and civilization of the white men be brought to bear upon them.

"The advancing waves of civilization have driven them already far towards the setting sun, and now they have but one alternative—to improve or perish.

"We designed to conduct this school on the manual labor plan, but hitherto, owing to a lack of means and the necessary assistance, as much time has not been devoted to labor as we desired; but we now hope to accomplish this part of the matter soon.

"The following report of Miss S. A. Osgood, principal teacher of the school, will show its condition:

"In reporting to you the condition of this school I would say, that the progress of my pupils during the last year equals, if it does not exceed, that of any previous year. Though there may have been a slight diminution of number, the attendance averaged has been quite regular; and while those more advanced find much pleasure in their study, their deportment would gain the approval of rigid preceptors.

"Enrolled are twenty-three boys and thirteen girls—average thirty.

"During the year one boy, a favorite with all, died; and his peaceful death affords abundant encouragement for renewed and persevering effort in educating the Indian race. To him religion illumined the pathway to the grave; and when he yielded calmly to the mandate of death, he spoke of aged chiefs of the "latter land," and, with hopes centered only in the death and sufferings of the world's Redeemer, he passed away in the loveliness of early youth, walking in the paths of peace. Another, a little girl, died at home at the present vacation.

"The female department of labor is interesting. The facility with which our small girls ply their needles, both in making clothes and fancy work, is surprising to all, when for the first time they witness their performance.

"For the future I anticipate greater results in prospect of increased comforts, in the repair of buildings, and also from the excellent influence of the very worthy agent of our people. They have long needed and listened to advice in regard to their children."

The ill health of brother Lykins, being much impaired by excessive labor and anxiety, he has received permission to travel for a few months; if he should deem it necessary, during which time he will act as the Agent of the Board.

A worthy brother and his wife have been hired for a time, until regular appointments can be made to supply the vacancies occasioned by death; also an additional female teacher, Miss McKay, employed; the usual operations will, therefore, be kept up.

We hope before long to have the places of the fallen filled with worthy successors, and the mission placed on its usual footing. The Government have allowed an annuity of three hundred dollars from the civilization fund to this station, in consideration of its great influence on the tribes enjoying its advantages.

Sister McCoy, who has been transferred from the Putawatonic station, is now on her way to join this mission, to take the place of the lamented Osgood. There is, therefore, six persons employed at this station, although but three are now regularly commissioned.

PUTAWATONIES

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. J. Lykins, Rev. B. W. Sanders, Rev. F. P. Herrick, *Preachers*; Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Herrick, *Total*.

This mission has passed through various changes during the year, now cheering, now sad, until in the month of January, when the appearance of the small pox entirely arrested its operations.

In the fore part of the year, up to the month of September, when the Superintendent made his report to the Government, its prospects were very flattering, which the following extract from that document will show:

"From the date of my last report no material change has taken place in the affairs of the institution. An additional field has been plowed and added to the farm land; some milk cows have been purchased, and one yoke of oxen.

"The quarterly reports will show the number of pupils entered from time to time, and the period of their stay at the institution.

"During the first quarter of the present year the whole num-

ber of pupils received was ninety Putawatonic and one from the Kansas tribe.

"On the second quarter, on account of the failure to receive any aid from the Government on the contract, the number of pupils was reduced to seventy-five, at which limit the school has been to the present time."

In Miss McCoy's report, presented at the same time, we have the subjoined cheering statement:

"Our children all improve well in every respect. I never saw white children who excelled them in letters, and but few that would equal them in sewing and fancy work. Of thirty girls (the number we now have) fifteen read, six write, five study geography and arithmetic, and one grammar; and, so soon as books can be procured, some three or four will study United States history.

"Of the boys, six study the third reader, six second reader, thirteen first reader, six geography, twelve arithmetic, and thirteen writing.

"The number of advanced scholars is small; but when we consider their total ignorance of the advantages of education, and the English language, we almost wonder at their progress, for they have everything to learn; and to say nothing of the inconveniences under which we have labored, the multiplied duties which, for want of more help, have made sad encroachments upon the time that should have been devoted to the children. I would be proud to compare them with any common country or village school among white people.

"We not only have upwards of seventy, and a number of others are expected every day. The school is gaining popularity; many who, not long since, were bitterly opposed, are now bringing in their children. All this increase is entirely without effort on our part; indeed, we have in some degree tried to keep them back, owing to our want of means to furnish supplies. But all is of Providence. Oh, that we may ever be kept humble, and trust him for all future need. There is nothing that I regard as a more striking evidence that the Lord is on our side than the improvement of our large scholars; some, who formerly gave us constant trouble, are now obedient, kind, and even affectionate, while they show all the interest in their own improvement we could expect."

The account with the Government for moneys disbursed at this station, having been delayed until the cause was suffering, it was deemed advisable for Dr. Lykins to visit Washington, to secure, if possible, their early payment. Miss McCoy returned to the States with him; and brother Ashburn having been transferred to an Agency, it left brother Sanders and wife alone with all the cares of the Mission on their hands. The school was of necessity somewhat reduced, but our energetic brother kept the school in operation until the breaking out of the malarial already mentioned.

Dr. Lykins was fully successful in his mission to Washington, and has returned, in company with brother Herrick and wife; and so soon as the health of the station will permit, the full complement of ninety pupils will be received into the school; and the Board anticipate a much more encouraging state of things at this point than has ever before appeared, as the main difficulties, which have heretofore obstructed the way, are now removed.

Miss McCoy has been transferred to the Wea mission, in accordance with the dying wishes of sister Osgood.

Brother Simmerwell living too far from the Mission to render them any aid, his name has been dropped, as his connection was nominal; his influence, however, is still with us.

This station has also felt the withering effects of intemperance, to which Dr. Lykins makes reference in his report, in the following extract:

"But while we have been cheered by an increased interest in their schools and advances in agriculture, pursuits, we have witnessed with the deepest regret a retrograde in their habits of intemperance.

"From reasons, perhaps unnecessary to mention, they have drunk to a greater extent, and have introduced ardent spirits more freely, and with less hesitation, than previously known; added to this most disheartening circumstance, from Col. Sumner's regiment passing through their country they contracted the cholera, and many have fallen victims to this dreadful scourge.

"A few days since I met in the road an Indian wagon containing a barrel of whisky, accompanied by horses laden with bags, all on their way to a village where the cholera was then raging. The result is not difficult to anticipate.

"In thus again referring to this base of all hopes for the red man, the use of ardent spirits, it is from no desire to dwell upon a subject so painful, nor from any expectation of imparting to the department information of which it is ignorant; but from the hope that some means may be devised to arrest the evil. Indeed, I do not regard the attainment of this object as attended with the least difficulty if suitably attempted.

"The arrest of two or three offenders by a few soldiers detailed for the purpose, and punishment under existing laws, would at once and effectually suppress this dreadful evil to the Indians, and chief obstacle to the attainment of the object sought by the praiseworthy and self-denying missionary who labors for their rescue.

"It is surely due the poor degraded Indians, as well as the various Christian societies who labor for them, that it should be done."

Brother and sister Herrick are sustained by the Regular State Convention of Mississippi.

RECAPITULATION.

Missions	4
Stations	8
Out Stations	8
Missionaries and Assistants	28
Churches	21
Baptisms	158
Pupils in Schools	165
Communicants over	1,300

CONCLUSION.

We are persuaded that very few understand or can appreciate the anxieties and solicitude inseparable from conducting missionary operations, especially among the Indians, where we have not only the usual obstacles incident to benevolent enterprises to overcome, but an apathy unaccountable as it is of long standing. For this reason perhaps, few are prepared to welcome with the same delightful emotions of gratitude felt by the Board, the blessing which have attended the operations of the past year. Death has been busy in the ranks of our missionary force; a stinted benevolence has left the Board to labor under embarrassments to keep our small band of laborers in the field, while the large portions of the harvest, white for the sickle are wasting away, passing beyond the reach of salvation. Under such circumstances, like the weary traveler in the parched desert, when he beholds the fertile oasis, the Board have forgotten their trials, as they have turned away from their contemplation to mark the indications of the Divine favor bestowed upon their humble efforts. Take, for example, the present condition of the Creek mission, and contrast it with the time when this Association first established their stations in that nation, when whipping, with fifty lashes on the naked back, for praying, preaching, singing, or meeting together for these purposes! Now the whole nation sends its multitudes to the solemn assembly, and chiefs and head men are among the active participants in the religious exercises, and opposition is unknown.

Not satisfied with the attendance of their own tribe, they invite those from other parts of the Indian country, and cordially extend to them the hand of fellowship and welcome. In spirit, Saul, the persecutor, has again become Paul, the friend and fellow helper to the truth. The Association mentioned as convened in the Creek nation, we look upon as one of the remarkable events of modern missions. It was a convocation of Christian Indians, formerly enemies, but now made one by the blood of Christ, by which their enmity had been slain.

In contemplating this delightful convocation, we have been fully impressed with the idea that, if no other good had been accomplished by all our efforts, this would have sufficed. We will no more despond. "THE LORD IS WITH US!"

But we must return from this pleasing contemplation of what has been accomplished, to the consciousness that thousands are now perishing for lack of vision; the tide of their destiny, every year increased in its rapidity by the influences of the whole race, is hurrying them to that vortex, beneath whose deep and dark waves so many of their race have already been engulfed. While tardy Philanthropists linger along the borders of the Indian's country, restless Adventure and grasping Speculation penetrate into every nook and corner of his territory, exhausting the resource of life, and poisoning the streams which supply the life currents of the heart, or sweeping away whole tribes in a brief space of time, to make room for a new race of inhabitants.

The wise and generally timely efforts of our Government have not been sufficient to stay these influences of destruction, and now the case of the Indians of the plains and the Rocky Mountains is almost hopeless. Before the efforts of benevolence, at its present slow march, can reach the confines of their homes, they will be beyond the range of human succor.

Wandering and wild in their habits, their means of supply, inefficient and precarious at best, nearly or quite destroyed by the rapid influx into their country of a new race, restless in their prisons, it is not surprising that they become restless and desperate. Their case is most pitiable in my view of it.

Much of this misery might have been prevented; but the past being irrevocable, the duty of the present is to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of these calamities. And is there any question as to the means by which this can be accomplished? The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. They cannot hear without a preacher; how can one preach without he sent? and who are authorized to send but the church? and who will send to the poor Indians, if the American Church withdraws the Word of Life? Alas! they will look in vain for aid to help, and may find their souls in mortal danger, and take up the lamentation, "Oh, how cruel for my kind!"