

England during the seventeenth century. Their endeavours were continued for the same purpose through the greater part of the eighteenth, until interrupted and for some time suspended by the war between Great Britain and most of her American Continental Colonies, which ended in the acknowledgment of the independence of those colonies as the United States.

The operations of the Company have since been carried to the neighbouring Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, latterly principally directed to that part of Canada formerly called Upper Canada, where, in addition to Schools and other establishments for the instruction of Indians in useful learning, this Company has contributed largely to the repairing of the Church at the Mohawk Village on the Grand River, and has caused another Church to be built lower down on the same River at the Tuscarora Village. In both service is now regularly performed by Ministers of the Anglican Church duly ordained, whose income is supplied from the funds of this Company. Through this connection with the Mohawks, Tuscaroras, and their neighbours, the Company is so far fulfilling the first intention of its foundation, for the six nations, of which they form a portion, were originally inhabitants of parts of North America, included in what was once called New England, and the present attendants upon the Grand River Churches may be regarded as immediate descendants of the first objects of the Company's labours.

The present revision of the translation of the Prayer Book has been undertaken in compliance with the pressing solicitations of several of the most attentive members of these increasing congregations, enforced by the special recommendation of their ministers, without whose zealous and diligent exertions it could not have been so properly executed.

Several translations of religious books into the Indian languages have been formerly made, about 20 years after the formation of this Company, the Rev. J. Elliot, called the Apostle of the Indians, translated Baxter's Call, the Psalter, Catechism and Practice of Piety, and afterwards the whole Bible. In his correspondence with the Honble. Robert Boyle, then the Governor, he expresses much anxiety about the completion of this work, which however he lived to complete. (a) But no translation of the Book of Common Prayer appears to have been made before that by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, a Missionary in the service of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was printed at New York, in 1714.

There was another dated at New York, 1769, containing the Communion office, with that of Baptism Matrimony and Burial, which bears the name of the Rev. H. Barclay.

In 1780, an Indian Prayer Book was published by direction of Gen. Haldimand, at Quebec.

Another was printed in 1787, in London, at the expense of the

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