

Burmans, Mugs, Kyens, and Kemees. As our attention had been directed to the two latter tribes, and as the Kyens were the more numerous people, I left home in the latter part of December, (the commencement of the cold season,) in company with brother Stilson, to visit them at Sandoway. I found them there a very scattered people living in little clusters of 4 or 5 houses, and these so far apart that there were only about four or five hundred people within a day's journey. At Aing, a place about 3 or 4 days journey from Ramree, I was told they were more numerous, and collected together in larger villages, but Aing is so unhealthy that I should have to live at Ramree and travel among them in the cold season only. Having taken into consideration the difficulty of establishing a mission among that people, and also that whilst doing so I should be living among thousands of Burmans perishing in the darkness of heathenism, I decided that it would be better if I went to Ramree to make an effort to benefit the Burman people. Since I have been home I have seen a number of Kemees who live about 100 miles up the river from this city. These people live in large villages, upon the banks of the river and also in the interior of the country. Mr Stilson has done something towards reducing their language to writing. Those that we have seen are principally Chiefs. They expressed a wish to have a missionary come and teach them. The Burman assistants here think we had better go and teach the Kemees, as in their opinion there is more hope of doing good among these wild children of the forest, than among the more cultivated and superstitious Burmans. I must confess I feel at present a stronger desire to labour among them than to stay among the Burmans if we continue in this province. The Burman mission in Arracan is far from being a successful one.

But another question still arises—had we better commence a mission in any part of Arracan? had we not better go to some part of the Tenasserim? To commence a mission here is in some respects very discouraging. Here have been labouring at one time four missionaries and their wives. Some have died, others have gone home on account of ill health, and now the American Board have only one missionary here, and there is some thought of his going to Maulmain, or to some part of Burmah. This is very disheartening to my own mind; brother Stilson feels it to be the same. Brother Comstock, also, whose mind was so deeply interested in the people of this province, in a time of bitter trial, when standing on the wharf, having just bid farewell to his beloved children who were leaving for America, gave as his last message to brother Kincaid, who was also leaving for America, "six men for Arracan." This dear man, a little before he died, said, I do not know but we had better leave Arracan and go to the Tenasserim, if we are not to have more help. My heart trembles while I thus write. Shall Arracan, with its two or three hundred thousand, be left to perish, and the voice of the missionary cease to be heard? Shall the few sheep here be left without a shepherd to encourage them in the midst of their persecution. What will my brethren at home say? Can they send one or two men soon? Could they do so, I would say let us occupy this field. I fear not the result. Let two or three men, full of faith and love, labour on,