

with her friend till the year 1812, when she went to live with her only brother, who had commenced business in the metropolis. During the next year she was admitted into fellowship with the Silver street church, of which Rev. E. J. Jones was the pastor. Before this, however, she had engaged in Sunday-school teaching, and in various ways tried to work for the Master, so that when she reached twenty years of age, she was well known as an active Christian worker. Her health, never robust, occasionally caused concern to her friends, and during the spring of 1815, her illness became at times alarming, but in answer to many prayers, as she believed, she recovered, and with renewed health came renewed consecration. The mission-cause had occupied much of her attention, and it was only in deference to the counsels of many friends that she abandoned the purpose of *going alone* to the heathen. About this time she became acquainted with William Ellis, who had offered his services to the London Missionary Society, and was attending the Gosport Missionary College. On the 9th of November, 1815, the young missionary married Mary Moor, and thus the way opened for the path of usefulness which she had so long in her mind. On the 23rd of January, 1816, they sailed from Spithead in a Government transport that was to convey convicts to Van Dieman's Land. The voyage was not a very pleasant one, especially as the captain proved to be rude and tyrannical. They reached Sydney, N.S.W., in July, but it was not until December that they found a vessel going to the South Seas. They eventually reached Eimeo, one of the Society group, in February, 1817, where they were soon afterwards joined by John Williams and his wife. Their first night ashore was spent in a hut thatched with leaves and with an earthen floor. Before long a mission-house was built and they commenced their work. Mr. Ellis set up his printing press and immediately began to print little "primers," and portions of the Gospels in the language of the natives. Mrs. Ellis and the neighboring missionary's wife, Mrs. Barff, took up the book-binding, and between them they astonished the natives and soon instructed them also in the business. In 1818, they moved from Eimeo to the island of Huahine, along with Williams and others, in

the *Haweis*—a vessel built with their own hands. It was a sore trial for the people of Eimeo to part with friends who had so endeared themselves to them, and whose missionary labours had been so signally blessed. But it was necessary that others should also be brought to the knowledge of the gospel. At Huahine Mrs. Ellis resumed her labours of love among the native females, and before long a little church was erected and the work went on with varying success. In 1822, Mr. Ellis accompanied a deputation from London to the Sandwich Islands, leaving Mrs. Barff and Mrs. Ellis with her four little children to manage as best they could. On the return of her husband she learned that the scene of their labours was again to be changed. They were transferred to Oahu, one of the Hawaiian group. With that wonderful facility of accommodating themselves to circumstances, which was a prominent trait in their characters, the devoted couple resumed work on Oahu, just as they had done at Huahine. They were eminently successful. The mission to the Sandwich Islands was distinctively American. It was begun by the missionaries of the American Board in 1819, when Messrs. Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston with a staff of lay assistants sailed from Boston in the brig *Thaddeus* for Hawaii; and by Americans it was conducted until by the blessing of God it ceased to be a mission by the establishment in 1863 of the "Hawaian Evangelical Association"—a self-governing and self-propagating church. But Dr. Anderson acknowledges that the services of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were of the greatest importance in laying the foundation of this work. Among those whom they were instrumental in bringing to Christ was Keopuolani, the king's mother, who was the first to receive Christian baptism at the hands of Mr. Ellis and who became a "nursing mother" to the infant church, and by her consistent life and happy death exhibited to her subjects the beauty of holiness. Severe illness made it necessary that Mrs. Ellis should return to her native land. Accordingly all her cherished missionary plans had to be renounced, and in September, 1824, she bade farewell to Oahu amid the tears and lamentations of many friends. They arrived in England in August, 1825. The change did not produce the desired results. Bodily weakness