

step in the arts and comforts of civilized life. It is true, that in this infancy of the spiritual life, and in the first stage of civilization, there will be found much remaining ignorance, and weakness, and error, which will often severely exercise the prudence, and patience, and perseverance of the Missionary; the depravity of the heart, and the superstitions and vices of the life, are not to be subdued in a day; instances of failure will occur; and infirmities incident to humanity, even in its highest moral elevation, and especially when just emerging from the pollution and degradation of idolatry and barbarism, will detract from the beauty and obscure the brightness of the greatest Missionary achievements. But after making due allowance for all these abatements upon the value and extent of our success, the history of our Indian Missions during the last seventeen years amply warrants us in reiterating the assertion, that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come"—abolishing an irrational and cruel idolatry—subduing the worst passions of the depraved heart of man—sowing the seeds and ripening the fruits of piety and virtue—creating the feelings and promoting the habits of industry and enterprise—developing and expanding, and elevating the sympathies of Christian love and devotion—and forming and arranging all those moral and intellectual materials which constitute the elements of religious, social, and civil happiness—alleviating the sufferings of poverty and affliction, and illuminating the "valley and shadow of death" with a "sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to everlasting life."

The Reports from our several Indian Missions afford a practical illustration of the truth and justness of these general observations.

GRAND RIVER MISSION.

This Mission is established in the vicinity of the "Salt Springs," among the Mohawk Indians. It was