REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS;
COMPILED FROM DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE BOARD,
AT THE
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,
WHICH WAS HELD AT
BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1813:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN ADDRESS TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC
ON THE SUBJECT OF
FOREIGN MISSIONS AND TRANSLATIONS.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, NO. 50, CORNHILL,
OCT. 1813.
DOINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At a meeting of the Board held by adjournment, in Boston, Nov. 9, 1812, the following Bye-Laws were adopted.

CHAPTER I.
Of the Duties of the Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President, and, in his absence of the Vice President, and, in the absence of both President and Vice President, of the oldest member of the Board present, to preside at each meeting of the Board, and to perform such official acts either during the session of the Board, or at any other time, as shall be assigned to him by any future bye-law, or any future vote, of the Board.

2. It shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee to carry into effect all votes and orders of the Board, the execution of which shall not have been assigned to some other Committee;—to superintend all the missions instituted or patronized by the Board;—to examine, counsel, instruct, and direct, all missionaries approved by the Board;—to keep the bond given by the Treasurer to the Board, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation;—to draw orders on the Treasurer, authorizing the payment of all monies which shall be expended under their direction;—to prescribe the place where the money of the Board shall be deposited;—to direct the loaning of monies, or the purchasing of productive stock, as they shall judge most conducive to the interests of the Board;—to ascertain the state of the Treasury at least twice a year, and oftener if they see cause;—to appoint, or authorize the appointment of, such agents at home and abroad, as may, in their opinion, be necessary to secure a safe remittance and a faithful expenditure of monies, and for such other purposes as in their judgment the interests of the Board may require;—and to perform any other duties, which shall be necessary, in their opinion, to carry into effect the foregoing powers, or to promote the interests of the Board, provided the same shall not be contrary to any vote or bye-law of the Board, nor to the Act of Incorporation.

The Prudential Committee shall appoint one of their number to be their Clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a full record of their doings, and to sign all their orders and other official acts. The records above described shall be always open to the inspection of the Board.
3. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to act as the organ of the Board in conducting the written correspondences between this Board and similar institutions, and between this Board and individuals, at home and abroad, generally; and to make such written communications as the Board or the Prudential Committee shall particularly direct.

4. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board and to enter the same in a book of records, and to certify all such doings of the Board as are to be known only by an inspection of the records.

5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies or other property given, contributed, or paid to the funds of the Board, and to give receipts therefor;—to keep safely all the monies of the Board, and all notes, bonds, deeds, and other evidences of property;—to pay out monies according to the orders of the Prudential Committee signed by their Clerk, or of the Board signed by the Recording Secretary;—to keep fair and accurate accounts of all monies received and expended;—to make up particular annual accounts, and estimates, for the information of the Board;—to loan and invest monies, and make remittances, according to the direction of the Board, or of the Prudential Committee;—to exhibit his accounts, whenever required, to the Board or the Prudential Committee;—and to do such other acts as experience may prove to be necessary in order to a faithful execution of the duties of his office.

6. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to examine the Books of the Treasurer thoroughly and particularly, at least once a year; and, if he shall find the accounts correctly kept and accurately computed, the payments well vouched for, and the balance satisfactorily stated and accounted for, to give his certificate accordingly, which certificate he shall enter at large in the Treasurer's books, and transmit a duplicate thereof to the Recording Secretary.

Chapter II.
Of the meetings of the Board.

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of this Board, on the third Wednesday of September in each year, until the Board shall, at any annual meeting, fix upon some other day for that purpose. The place of holding each annual meeting shall be fixed by vote at the annual meeting next preceding. The officers of the Board shall be chosen at each annual meeting, and shall hold their offices until others are elected.

2. It shall be the duty of the President, or (in case of his death or inability) of the Vice President, or (in case of the death or inability of both President and Vice President) of the oldest member of the Board, to call a special meeting of the Board on the written application of the Prudential Committee, or any three other members of the Board. The time and place of holding the meeting shall be such, as the officer who calls the meeting shall appoint. On receiving an application as above described, the officer to whom
the same is directed shall give each member of the Board notice
of the time and place of meeting, by transmitting to each member
a letter by mail in such season, that by the ordinary course of the
mails, each member may receive his notification at least thirty
days before the day of said meeting.
3. All adjourned meetings shall be notified as follows: The Re­
cording Secretary shall transmit written notice of any adjourned
meeting to every member of the Board, as soon as practicable
after such meeting shall have been agreed upon by the Board.
4. At any meeting of the Board three members shall form a
quorum to adjourn or dissolve the meeting; and five members shall
form a quorum to transact business.

At this meeting, the Auditor’s certificate, dated October 8, 1812,
relative to the Treasurer’s accounts, was communicated. The
meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morse.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The annual meeting of the Board was held at Concert Hall in
Boston, on Wednesday Sept. 15, 1813.

Present,
The Hon. John Treadwell, Esq. LL. D.
Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D.
Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. LL. D.
Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D.
William Bartlet, Esq.
Rev. Seth Payson, D. D.
Hon. John Hooker, Esq.
Rev. Calvin Chapin,
Rev. James Richards,
Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D.
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Vice President.
Minutes of the last annual meeting and of two adjourned meet­
ings were read.
The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year
ensuing, viz.
The Hon. John Treadwell, Esq. President.
The Rev. Dr. Spring, Vice President.
William Bartlet, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Spring,
The Rev. Dr. Worcester,
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.
Prudential Committee:

The Rev. Dr. Worcester, Corresponding Secretary.
The Rev. Mr. Chapin, Recording Secretary.
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Treasurer.
Charles Walley,* Esq. Auditor.

* Samuel H. Walley, Esq. the former Auditor, declined a re-election, on account
of his numerous avocations.
The Rev. Dr. Spring laid before the Board a seal, which had been presented to the Board by Robert Ralston, Esq. Whereupon,
Voted, to accept the said seal as the seal of this corporation.
Voted, that the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr. Ralston for his generous donation.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman and the Hon. Mr. Hooker, were appointed a committee to revise the bye-law respecting the powers of the Prudential Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Chapin and the Rev. Dr. Payson were appointed a committee to report on the case of Messrs. Judson and Rice, who have withdrawn themselves from the service of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Spring had leave of absence the remainder of the session.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Sept. 16. Met according to adjournment, and the business of the day was opened with prayer by the Recording Secretary.

The Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D. took his seat at the Board.

Voted, that this Board consider the relation between this Board, and the Rev. Adoniram Judson, jun. as having been dissolved, on the first day of Sept. 1812, when, in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, he announced his withdrawment of himself from under our instructions.

Voted, that this Board consider the relation between this Board and the Rev. Luther Rice, as having been dissolved, on the 23d day of October, 1812, when, in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, he signified, that it was no longer compatible with his sentiments to follow our instructions.

Voted, that the following be adopted as a part of the bye-laws, chap. I. sect. 2.

All applications to be employed as missionaries shall be made to the Prudential Committee; and said committee shall carefully inquire and examine into the qualifications of any applicants; and in case thereupon they are well satisfied of the propriety of employing such applicants, they are authorized to expend any sums of money necessary for fully qualifying the applicants for the mission to which they may be designated, or on which they may be proposed to be sent; and when, in the judgment of said committee, the applicants may be suitably qualified, the said committee are authorized to send them on such missions, as they may think proper.

And the Prudential Committee are authorized to suspend any missionary, whenever, in their judgment, he shall violate the instructions given him, or shall fail to perform the duties reasonably required of him, until the next meeting of the Board.

The Prudential Committee shall regularly report their proceedings to the Board.

At 11 o'clock A. M. attended public worship, when a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dwight from John x, 16.

Voted, that the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Dwight for his sermon this day delivered, and that a copy be requested for publication.
The Rev. Dr. Morse, Mr. Evarts, and the Rev. Dr. Worcester were appointed a committee to carry the above vote into effect.

The Report of the Prudential Committee was accepted.

The Treasurer's accounts were exhibited, as examined and certified by the Auditor, and accepted.

The Rev. Drs. Dwight, Morse, and Lyman, were appointed a committee relative to the connexion between Mr. Eleazer Williams and this Board.

Voted, that Mr. Evarts be requested to present the thanks of this Board to Mr. Duren, and the choir of singers under his direction, for their very acceptable services in the public exercises of this day.

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the committee of the First Church in Boston, for the use of their church for public religious exercises.

Voted, that the Prudential Committee be directed to make inquiry respecting the settlement of a mission at St. Salvador, Brazil; at Port Louis, in the Isle of France; and on the island of Madagascar.

Whereas it has been stated to this Board by the Prudential Committee, that a gentleman, who wishes his name not to be mentioned, has offered to this Board a printing-press, whenever it shall be needed to publish the Scriptures under the direction of the Board.

Voted, that the Clerk of the Prudential Committee be requested to present the thanks of the Board for this liberal offer, and that the donation be accepted.

Voted, that this Board approve of the measures taken by Messrs. Richards and Warren, as reported by the Prudential Committee; and that the thanks of this Board be presented to Robert Ralston, Esq. Drs. Dorsey, James, Chapman, Hewson, Davis, and Billings, the Rev. Drs. Stoughton and Rogers, Mr. Patterson, and others, for the kindness and patronage which they have respectively extended to Messrs. Richards and Warren.

Adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, Sept. 17. Met according to adjournment, and the business of the day was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Payson.

The committee, to whom was referred the case of Mr. Eleazer Williams, presented the following report which was accepted:

That Eleazer Williams, upon satisfying the Prudential Committee with respect to his departure from the course prescribed to him by the Board,* and engaging to place himself fixedly under their direction, may again be received under the patronage of the Board.

Voted, that the Treasurer be allowed three hundred dollars for his official services the last year.

A communication was received from the Hon. Elias Boudinot, Esq. a member of this Board, enclosing, as a donation, a bill of exchange on London for one hundred pounds sterling; Whereupon

* He had prematurely joined his brethren, the Iroquois Indians, in New York and Vermont, near the frontiers of the United States.
Voted, that the thanks of this Board be presented to the generous donor.

Voted, that the next annual meeting of this Board be held in the Philosophical Chamber of Yale College, on the Thursday next after the second Wednesday of Sept. 1814, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Voted, that the Prudential Committee be authorized to allow the missionaries of this Board such incidental and unforeseen expenses, as have been necessary.

Voted, that the thanks of this Board be presented to Samuel H. Walley, Esq. for his services as Auditor.

The Rev. Drs. Morse and Worcester, and Mr. Evarts, were appointed a committee to prepare and publish an address to the public on the behalf of the Board.

Voted, that it be the duty of the Prudential Committee to compile and publish a report, including the address to the public, the report of the Prudential Committee, a statement of the Treasurer’s accounts, such account of donations as may be found expedient, extracts from the minutes of the present session, and such other information as they may deem useful.

During the session, the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. of New York, and Gen. Henry Sewall and the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, of the District of Maine, were unanimously elected members of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Miller was appointed to preach at the next annual meeting; and the Rev. Mr. Richards was appointed his second.

Voted, that the Recording Secretary give immediate notice to all the members of the Board, who are not now present, of the time and place of the next annual meeting.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richards.

The foregoing account of the doings of the Board was compiled from the records by the Prudential Committee.

*The Annual Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Sept. 15, 1813.*

*Brethren,*

When Jesus of Nazareth was going about doing good, despised and rejected of men, little was it expected by the world, and little did it comport with human probability, that he would ascend to the right hand of the Majesty on high, be invested with all power in heaven and earth, and reign until every knee should bow to him, and every tongue confess him to be Lord, to the glory of God the Father. As he himself, on his way to the joy set before him, passed through scenes apparently the most inauspicious; so his servants, whom he has been pleased to employ in great designs and enterprises for advancing his kingdom, have generally been subjected, especially in their initiatory attempts, to trials and adversities, painful in their nature, and unpropitious in their aspect. But often has he shewn that his thoughts and ways are not like those of men. Often has he displayed the plenitude of his power, wisdom, and goodness, in
causing light to shine out of darkness, in carrying small beginnings into great results, and in crowning designs and enterprises, held for a time under discouraging circumstances, with unexpected and glorious success. Always, indeed, there is perfect safety in confiding in him; and happy are they, whether for the present successful or unsuccessful, who are truly engaged in his cause. Under these impressions, the Prudential Committee now meet their brethren, and submit their report with lively sentiments of gratitude and hope.

It was not until about three months after the last meeting of this Board, that the first intelligence from our missionaries sent out to the eastern world, was received in this country. In the mean time, however, they were not forgotten by the Prudential Committee. As the ordinary intercourse with India was obstructed by the war, it became necessary to establish a special channel, through which communications and remittances might be made with safety. For this purpose, the Committee assigned to Samuel Williams, and Junius Smith, Esqrs. of London, and to the Hon. John Herbert Harrington, Esq. the Rev. David Brown, D. D. and the Rev. William Carey, D. D at Calcutta, such agencies, as might be requisite in those places respectively for securing remittances to our missionaries, and for furthering generally the objects of this Board. To the gentlemen designated as agents at Calcutta was entrusted, very particularly, the application of the means forwarded to India by this Board, for aiding in the translation and distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

Pursuant to arrangements made by the Committee, a remittance of one thousand dollars for the support of our missionaries, and another of the same amount for aiding in the translation and distribution of the Scriptures, were forwarded by the Treasurer to our agents in London in the month of November. About the same time fifty pounds sterling were remitted to the Rev. George Burder, to refund what had been advanced from the treasury of the London Missionary Society, to Mr. Judson, when in England, in 1811. In February, another remittance was made for the support of the missionaries to the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars. Of the receipt in London of these several remittances, the treasurer has been duly advised; and assurances have been received from our agents there, in terms very gratefully to be acknowledged, of their cheerful acceptance of the trusts confided to them. For the translation of the Scriptures another remittance of about thirteen hundred dollars, (more than five hundred of which were specially appropriated to the repairing of the loss sustained by the fire at the Mission House at Serampore,) was made in May; and another of about a thousand dollars, in July. Of the receipt of these two remittances, it is not yet time to have received advice.

At the meeting of the Board in 1811, a sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, was appropriated to the purchasing of books for the use of the missionaries. As our brethren, when they were fitted out, were furnished with but few books; the Committee thought
it important to embrace the earliest opportunity of conveying to them an additional supply. Accordingly, as an unexpected opportunity was presented in November, a purchase was made of such books as were supposed to be the most suitable, to the amount of about two hundred dollars. These books were put on board the schooner Alligator of Salem, bound to Arracan; were directed to our agents in Calcutta, and committed, with special instructions, to the care of the supercargo, who was also constituted an agent for this Board. The Alligator sailed from Salem about the first of December; and by her, official letters were forwarded from the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer to our missionary brethren, communicating to them such advices and directions as were deemed expedient; and to the Hon Judge Harrington and Drs. Brown and Carey, respectfully soliciting their assumption of the agencies entrusted to them, referring them to documents accompanying the letters, by which they would be made acquainted with the institution, design, and transactions of this Board, and the instructions under which our missionaries were sent out—and soliciting their good offices in favor of the missionaries, especially in reference to the difficulties and dangers to which they might be exposed on account of the war. These letters, with leave, will be submitted to the Board. From the Alligator no intelligence has been received since her departure.*

The substance of the information respecting our missionaries, collected from the letters which have been received, is comprised in the following statement.

Our brethren were all highly favored in their passages. The Lord had them under his gracious care—kindly preserved their health—rendered their situation on board the ships agreeable—and conveyed them in safety to their destined port. Messrs. Newell and Judson, with their wives, arrived at Calcutta in the Caravan, on the 17th of June, and Messrs. Hall, Nott, and Rice, with the wife of Mr. Nott, in the Harmony, on the 8th of August, 1812. By Christian people there of different religious denominations, they were received in a manner the most courteous and affectionate; and their letters very pleasingly testify their deep and grateful sense of the Divine goodness to them, and of the cause which they had to "thank God and take courage."

Soon after their arrival, however, Messrs. Newell and Judson, received an order from the government, requiring them to return to this country by the Caravan; and signifying, that the Caravan would not be allowed to depart without them. By this order they were thrown into great perplexity and distress. Their Christian friends at Calcutta and Scramore entered with great sympathy into their situation; earnest solicitations were employed in their behalf with the officers of the government; and special and united prayers were offered up to Him who reigns in Zion, and turns the hearts of men. After some time the order was relaxed, and liberty

* It is hardly time to expect intelligence from this vessel.
was granted to the two brethren, to depart, by any conveyance which might offer, to any place, not within the jurisdiction of the East India Company. It then became a weighty question, whither they should go. Respecting Birmah, which had been contemplated by us, and by them, with particular desire and raised hope, as the field of the mission, they had received such information, as decisively to deter them from attempting an establishment in any part of that empire. China, still farther east, they supposed to be absolutely closed against them. Seeing no door open, or likely to be opened, in countries eastward of British India, they had only to turn their eyes westward. While in this state of anxious suspense, they received letters from their brethren of the Harmony, dated at the Isle of France, with the intelligence that the governor of that Island was friendly to missions, and very desirous of having missionaries employed there, and in the neighboring Island of Madagascar. As the Isle of France, Bourbon, and the more easterly Island of Ceylon, are not within the jurisdiction of the East India Company; but belong to the Crown of Great Britain, and are under separate governments; in them the policy of the East India Company does not prevail. Messrs. Newell and Judson, therefore, at length concluded to embrace the first opportunity of a passage to the Isle of France; considering that, should they not find it expedient to attempt an establishment either there, or at Madagascar, they would at least be out of the reach of that government, which had hedged up their way, and at liberty to go thence wherever Providence might direct them.

Accordingly, on the 4th of August, Mr. and Mrs. Newell embarked for the Isle of France, in a vessel which could not afford accommodations for any more passengers; and the expectation then was, that Mr. and Mrs. Judson would soon follow them.

Four days after the departure of Mr. Newell, the Harmony with Messrs. Hall, Nott and Rice, arrived at Calcutta. After going through a process, similar to that, to which the two brethren before them had been subjected, these brethren came also to a similar determination. They were providentially, however, detained at Calcutta, until the latter part of November.

This interval of delay was marked with some changes, which should have been little to be expected, and which cast a new cloud upon the affairs of the mission. On the 27th of August, Mr. Judson addressed a note to the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, informing them that he and Mrs. Judson had changed their sentiments on the subject of baptism, and signifying their desire to be immersed. Accordingly, on the first Sabbath in September, they were immersed. In his note, Mr. Judson says, "It is now about four months since I took the subject into serious and prayerful consideration." Mr. Newell, however, who was his companion on the passage to Calcutta, and after his arrival there until within about three weeks of the date of this note, appears to have left him without any knowledge of the change. His other brethren, also, who were at Calcutta, when he went from that place to Serampore, on
the 27th of August, appear to have been unapprized of the object of his visit there, and to have received their first intelligence on the subject two days afterwards from Dr. Marshman.

In a joint letter, written about twenty days after Mr. Judson's immersion, his brethren, referring to the fact, say, "In consequence of this trying event it has appeared to him and to us, and to those with whom we have conversed, expedient that we should separate and labor in different fields." This letter had the signature of Mr. Rice. About four weeks after this a letter was written by brethren Hall and Nott, in which they say, "You will be surprised to receive a letter written by us alone: we are surprised and distressed that it is so. Brother Rice has been led to change his sentiments on the subject of baptism; and brother Judson and he will probably attempt a mission to Java. What the Lord means by thus dividing us in sentiment, and separating us from each other, we cannot tell. This we know, the Lord seeth not as man seeth; and it ill becomes us to be dissatisfied with what he does. We hope and pray that these unexpected things may not damp the missionary spirit which has been kindled, but that it may burn with a brighter and purer flame." Mr. Rice, in a letter of the same date, professes to have examined the subject, "with prayerfulness, and in the fear of God, and with no small impression of the delicacy and high responsibility of his situation."

Aware of the fallibility of the human mind, and of the frailty even of good men, the Prudential Committee have no disposition to impeach the sincerity of these two brethren. It cannot, however, but be regarded with regret, if they had not, "with prayerfulness and in the fear of God," examined that subject, before so late a day:—before they assumed engagements of so high and responsible a character;—before they were placed in circumstances rendering it nearly impossible for them to preserve an equable state of mind, while examining as doubtful, a question which ought long before to have been settled with them; and in regard to which a change of sentiments would entirely change their relations, and open to them new and very different prospects;—before, in fine, they were in a situation, peculiarly exposing them, as the case might be, to mistake impulses for arguments, and an act, in which there would be "a shew of wisdom, in will worship and humility," for an indispensable effort of Christian self-denial. Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure: and on this foundation, the instances of instability, which we lament here to record, but against which no human foresight could provide, should lead us more entirely to repose our hopes. They shew us that missionaries are but men; and forcibly inculcate the importance of great caution, and great fidelity in examination, on the part, not only of this Board, but of all who would offer themselves for the missionary service. Instead, however, of inducing discouragement, they should rouse the holy zeal, and quicken the pious exertions of all the friends of truth; and should they, in the wisdom of God, be so overruled, as
Refiort of the Prudential Committee. 13

to bring an accession of strength to the missionary cause, the event would be joyous.

During their stay at Calcutta, Messrs. Hall and Nott obtained such information, and such views of probable events, as induced them to relinquish the design of returning to the Isle of France, in the hope that they might yet find it practicable to establish themselves at Bombay, Surat, or some other eligible place in India. Early in November, therefore, they engaged a passage for Bombay, obtained their passport, from the police, and were contemplating their prospects with high satisfaction, and encouragement. But here, on a sudden, another trial was interposed. After their effects were on board for Bombay, they had notice from the police, that it was the pleasure of the government to have them conveyed to England, and that a passage would be provided for them in the fleet then under despatch. They were greatly perplexed; but, as their passports were not revoked, they at length concluded, that they might be warranted in going on board the ship, in which they were regularly entered as passengers, and had paid their passage, and await the event. Accordingly, on the 20th of November, they went on board. The ship remained in the river, a little below Calcutta, five or six days; during which they were not without fear of being ordered back by the officers of the police, who well knew where they were; but on the 27th, the ship dropped down the river, and on the 29th she was out at sea. This was the date of our last intelligence from them. Under this date, Mr. Nott writes, “We are now past all the danger which we feared.—As far as we can judge, if we are favored with good weather, we shall have a pleasant passage. We hope soon to have a home. If we do not go to Bombay, we shall either stay at Ceylon, or go to some place, where we shall certainly stay.”

About the time that these two brethren left Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Judson and Mr. Rice took passage thence for the Isle of France, where they arrived about the middle of January. On the 15th of March, Mr. Rice took passage in a Portuguese vessel for the Brazils, with a view to return to this country on special business, deemed by himself and Mr. Judson important to their contemplated separate mission. He has just reached this place from New York; and from him the Board may probably receive some further communications. He left Mr. and Mrs. Judson at the Isle of France, waiting for a passage to Penang, or Prince of Wales’s Island, where they intended, if practicable, to effectuate an establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell’s passage from Calcutta to the Isle of France was long, perilous, and distressing. After leaving Calcutta, on the 4th of August, they were driven about in the Bay of Bengal for a month, in which time Mrs. Newell was sick with a fever. On the 5th of September the ship put in at Coringa in distress. Thence they sailed, on the 19th of the same month, and arrived at the Isle of France in the fore part of November.

About three weeks before their arrival, they were called to the mournful office of consigning to the waves an infant daughter,
whom but five days before, they had joyfully received at the hand of God, and whom with mingled vows and tears, they had solemnly devoted to him in baptism. Soon after this, symptoms of a consumption began to shew themselves in Mrs. Newell. The disease baffled all medical skill; and on the 30th of November at Port Louis in the Isle of France, she fell asleep.—"During the whole of her sickness," says her mourning husband, "she talked in the most familiar manner of death, and the glory that was to follow." She wished it to be distinctly made known to her friends, that "she had never regretted leaving her native land for the cause of Christ."—"God calls me away," said she, "before we have entered on the work of the mission; but the case of David affords me comfort: I have had it in my heart to do what I could for the heathen, and I hope God will accept me." When told that probably she would not live through another day; "O joyful news," said she, "I long to depart."

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Precious to the hearts of many is the memory of this amiable and excellent woman. Her superior and cultivated mind, her enlarged and active benevolence, her solid and elevated piety, her steady and cheerful fortitude, her enlightened and sacred devotedness to the missionary cause, adorned with all the endearing virtues of the female character, had raised her high in Christian estimation, and given no ordinary promise of distinguished usefulness. But He, from whom all these excellences proceeded, and to whom they were consecrated, best knew how long to employ them in this world, and when to raise their possessor to perfection for higher employment in a better. Mrs. Newell neither lived to herself, nor died to herself. Her witness, we believe, is in heaven, and her record on high; and we trust that her fervent prayers, her readiness to forsake all for the service of Christ, and her exemplary life and death, will not be lost to her friends, or to that sacred cause to which she was so ardently devoted.

Her bereaved husband feels her removal as an unspeakable loss; yet appears to bow to the dispensation with a truly resigned spirit, and to be sustained under it with the consolations of God. He will be remembered by this Board in his affliction, with tender sympathy and with fervent prayers; and He, whose servant he is, and who will never be unmindful of him, knows how to make his trials redound to the furtherance of the great design in which he is engaged, and to work for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

On the 24th of February Mr. Newell left the Isle of France, in a vessel bound to Bombay; intending to join his brethren Hall and Nott there, or at Ceylon, as Providence should direct.

In regard to the difficulties, experienced by our brethren from the government at Calcutta, it may be proper to state, that they do not appear to have been in any respect peculiar to American missionaries. They were only such as English missionaries have had to encounter; and they proceeded from the general policy of the
East India Company, which, on the principle of mercantile monopoly, goes, except in cases of connivance, to exclude from their territories all persons, of whatever profession, not licensed by the Directors at home. To this policy the Directors of the London Missionary Society, in their Annual Report, last May, have repeated reference. One of their Missionaries, a Mr. Thompson, on his way to the Missionary station at Belhary, arrived, in March 1812, at Madras; where, "when it was found that he came from England without a license from the East India Company," he received an order from the superintendent of the police as follows:

"Rev. Sir,

"I am directed to inform you, that the Honorable the Governor in Council is precluded, by the orders of the Supreme Government, from permitting you to reside in any place under this Presidency; you will, therefore, return to the Isle of France, or to Europe, by the first opportunity."

No revocation of this order could be obtained. But Mr. Thompson, in a letter, says, "I have nothing to complain of the government here, for they act agreeably to the letter of their instructions; nor of the government at home, as, when the Charter was given to the Company, there was little regard to such an accession of territory, and it had no view to the religion of the people: and when the Toleration Act was passed, the Parliament did not anticipate that the British dominions would be so extensive, or that Christians would feel it their duty to communicate the Gospel to foreign lands, and therefore no provision was made for such a purpose."—In reference to the case of Mr. Thompson, the Directors of the Missionary Society, say, "It is impossible not to feel, on this recital, the most painful regret, that regulations, which were originally made for commercial purposes only, should now be employed to impede the progress of Christianity, or place under the control of the East India Company a subject so intimately connected with the present and eternal happiness of many millions of the human race. For the removal of such unrighteous restrictions, the Society applied to his Majesty's ministers; has petitioned the Legislature; and will continue importunately to address the Throne of Grace."

As the Charter of the East India Company is about expiring, petitions not only from the London Missionary Society, but from other bodies, and meetings composed of highly respectable members of the Established Church, clergymen and laymen, as well as of other religious denominations, and in the different parts of Great Britain, have been poured in upon the Legislature; praying, that, in the new Charter, there may be some effectual provision in favor of the propagation of the Gospel in the Company's extensive and populous territories. If these petitions have failed, or shall ultimately fail of success, the failure will be greatly lamented by the true friends of the Gospel and of the best interests of mankind, both in Great Britain and in this country.

The information, which our missionaries obtained at Calcutta respecting Burmah, and by which they were deterred from proceed-
ing thither, was probably more particularly detailed, in letters which have not yet arrived, than in those which have been received. It appears, however, that war, both civil and foreign, was raging in that empire; and that the missionaries, who had been sent thither from the London, and the Baptist, Missionary Societies, had been obliged to leave the country. These are strong facts; and doubtless will appear to this Board sufficient to justify our brethren, in relinquishing, for the present, a design which had been entertained with great fervency of hope, and in regard to which no small disappointment is felt. The committee, however, do not abandon the hope, that a door may yet be opened, at no very distant period, for the propagation of the Gospel in Birmah.

Though disappointed in regard to the Birman empire, and obstructed in British India, our missionaries, at their last dates, were by no means discouraged. They still had hope of obtaining footing at Bombay, or Surat, in a way similar to that in which missionaries had obtained footing, notwithstanding the difficulties always presented in different parts of India. And should they fail there, they had assurance of being allowed to establish a mission at Ceylon; where a field of no small extent and promise would be open to them. Of this island, as a field for missionary labors, the Directors of the London Missionary Society, in their last report, give a very favorable representation. A gentleman resident there, as quoted by the Directors, says, "I hope the Missionary Society, and all other societies for promoting the glorious cause, will strain every nerve to send some able teachers to this country. Never was such a harvest, as is here prepared for the reapers."

Our missionaries mention, in very grateful terms, the courtesy, hospitality, and generosity, which they experienced from many persons at Calcutta, Serampore, and Port Louis. At Calcutta, in addition to various other acts of liberality, collections were made for them, in money, of upwards of seven hundred rupees—more than three hundred dollars. For these collections, they express very particular obligations to the Rev. Mr. Thomason, an Episcopal clergyman, who on all occasions had acted towards them the part of a Christian and a friend. And when Mr. Newell left Calcutta for the Isle of France, he had a letter of credit, from Dr. Carey to a house in the latter place, to be used, in case of necessity, until he should receive from us the means of repayment.

The Prudential Committee have not lost sight of the design of this Board, respecting a mission to the Iroquois, or Caghmawaga Indians. It is a design peculiarly near to their hearts; but they have to lament, that, on account of the war, it cannot at present be carried into effect. May the God of mercy grant, that the present obstructions may soon be removed; and a door yet be opened for the Gospel to be imparted to our pagan brethren of the wilderness; whose claims for commiseration are most unequivocal and affecting; and in regard to whom, before the great Parent of all, a responsibility the most awful rests upon the people of these States.
Messrs. Richards and Warren, who for two years have been under the particular patronage of this Board, soon after they had closed their studies, a year ago, at the Theological Institution, went, under the direction of the Prudential Committee, to Philadelphia, for advancement in medical science. They have been in that city about ten months; and have there received marks of courtesy and liberality, which are mentioned by them in terms of fervent gratitude, and which claim the grateful acknowledgments of this Board. From regard to the service to which they are devoted, they have been admitted, gratuitously, to an entire course of lectures in the celebrated Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University; and, recently, have been placed in very eligible situations, one in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the other in the Philadelphia Almshouse—situations not only exempting them from a principal part of the expenses of living, but affording them advantages for medical improvement, not exceeded, probably, by any in the United States. Besides attending to their medical studies, they have been employed, for a considerable part of the time, by the Missionary Society in Philadelphia, and have performed jointly, in the city and vicinity, the duties of one missionary: thus favoring the funds of this Board, improving themselves as preachers, and doing good, we devoutly trust, to the souls of many. They will be ready for our service abroad, whenever it shall be judged expedient to send them.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, the liberality of the Christian public towards the objects of this Board, has been such in the course of the year, as highly redounds to the praise of Divine grace. Our brethren and friends, in the Auxiliary Societies in the different parts of our country, have exerted themselves with very exemplary and animating zeal, and are entitled to the most affectionate and grateful recognition on this anniversary. The donations to the Board have been published as they were received. The amount received from Sept. 1, 1812, to August 31, 1813, exceeds eleven thousand dollars, as will appear more particularly by the Treasurer's annual accounts. Several Auxiliary Foreign Mission Societies have been formed within the year past; but the exact number cannot be stated, as it is frequently some months after these societies are formed before authentic information is received from them.

In the close of this Report, the Prudential Committee would deliberately say, that, in a general review, they see no reason for discouragement, or for a remission of activity, on the part of this Board or its friends; but abundant cause of thankfulness, and increased exertion. If, when we engaged in our great design, we were not prepared for trials—if we did not lay our account for occurrences apparently adverse, and calling for the utmost firmness of faith, steadiness of purpose, and energy of action; we had profited but little by the experience of ages;—had observed to little purpose the unvaried course of Divine dispensations, and were but ill qualified for an undertaking of this arduous and mo-
mentous kind. Hitherto our trials have been comparatively light; and our encouragements many and great. It is only three years since the first meeting of this Board, then only a voluntary association, feeble, destitute of funds, and unassured of any adequate patronage. It is not time to have achieved much in the pagan world; if anything has been done in the way of preparation—in giving stability and efficiency to the institution—in gaining the attention and favor of the Christian public to the design, obtaining the requisite funds for its support; and devising and maturing plans for carrying it into effect—we have not labored in vain, but may reasonably hope to reap in due time. That the heathen world is to be converted to Christ is as certain, as that the word of God is true; that this is to be effected by the instrumentality of Christians is as evident; as the Divine institution of the Christian ministry is unquestionable: that the time for its accomplishment is near, both the word and providence of God unequivocally declare. Preparations for this great event have been commenced upon a vast scale; and, amidst the portentous commotions of the world, are advancing with astonishing constancy and celerity. Not to discern the signs of the times were a proof of most deplorable blindness; not to hail, with grateful joy, the advance of Him to whom the kingdom of the whole earth belongs, were a fearful indication of inward hostility to his cause; not to be zealously engaged in the great design of bringing all nations under his benign dominion, were to betray a deadness of heart, an unbelief, a devotedness to the world, or a pusillanimity, unworthy the Christian name. With humble reliance on Him, may this Board be steadfast and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

**Pecuniary Accounts of the Board.**

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in account current with Jeremiah Evarts, their Treasurer, Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To cash paid from Sept. 1, 1812 to Aug. 31, 1813, in conformity to orders from No. 25 to No. 52 inclusive, signed by the clerk of the Prudential Committee, for expenses incurred in the prosecution of the objects of the Board</td>
<td>$8,603 05</td>
<td>$8,611 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To losses by counterfeit bills received in donations</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>8,611 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance carried to the credit of new account, Sept. 1, 1813</td>
<td>8,077 59</td>
<td>8,077 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debit</strong></td>
<td><strong>Credit</strong></td>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$16,688 64</td>
<td>$16,688 64</td>
<td>$16,688 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contra.**

By balance brought to the credit of new account, Sept. 1, 1812, as appears by the Auditor's certificate of Oct. 8, 1812 | $5,252 46

By cash received in donations, as particularly published in the Panoplist; viz. in the Panoplist for October, 1812, p. 249 | $1,500 63

- November, 1812, p. 288 | $207 32
- December, p. 335 | 216 00
- January, 1813, p. 380 | 1,815 01
- February, p. 425 | 1,255 50
- March, p. 476 | 611 67
- April, p. 528 | 1,065 46

**Total Credit** | **Carried forward** |
| $6,801 59 | $5,252 46

By cash paid from Sept. 1, 1812 to Aug. 31, 1813, in conformity to orders from No. 25 to No. 52 inclusive, signed by the clerk of the Prudential Committee, for expenses incurred in the prosecution of the objects of the Board | $8,603 05

To losses by counterfeit bills received in donations | 8 00

To balance carried to the credit of new account, Sept. 1, 1813 | 8,077 59

**Total Debit** | **Credit** | **Balance** |
| $16,688 64 | $16,688 64 | $16,688 64
Pecuniary Accounts of the Board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May, p. 575</td>
<td>§6,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, p. 45</td>
<td>59 §5,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, p. 92</td>
<td>4G §5,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, (part I) p. 139</td>
<td>283 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(part II.) p. 192</td>
<td>as corrected in the number for September, (part I.) p. 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, p. 575</td>
<td>425 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, p. 45</td>
<td>1,349 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, p. 92</td>
<td>1,835 84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brought forward. §6,801 59 §5,252 46

January, p. 575 122 83

By avails of a dollar, which proved to be genuine, though supposed to be counterfeit, and charged as such in last year’s account...

By interest on money lent...

By avails of a dollar...

A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD, FROM SEPT. 1, 1812, TO AUGUST 31, 1813.

Nov. 10, 1812. Paid for a bill of exchange on London for £251 12 6 sterling, at 14 per cent discount, the avails of which to be remitted to Calcutta toward the translation and publication of the Scriptures, in the vernacular tongues of Asia...

Apr. 1, 1813. For £353 0 9 3 4 exchange, at 16 per cent discount, to be remitted to Calcutta, viz. for the translation...

Nov. 10, 1812. For a bill of exchange for £261 12 6, at 14 per cent discount, the avails of which to be remitted to Asia, on account of the salaries of the missionaries...

Feb. 20, 1813. For £600 exchange, at 16 per cent discount, to be remitted on account of salaries...

Oct. 12, 1812. For a bill of exchange for £51 12, at 18 per cent discount, which was remitted to the London Missionary Society, to replace money advanced by that Society towards the necessary expenses of Mr. Judson, while in England, in the summer of 1811...

Aug. 25, 1813. The premium of insurance on the specie sent to Calcutta in the Caravan...

Paid at different times towards the necessary expenses of the law-suit to recover Mrs. Norris’s legacy of £50,000...

Expenses incurred in aiding Messrs. Richards and Warren to obtain a medical education...

For books sent to India for the use of the missionaries by the Alligator...

To Mr. John Frost for 29 weeks of service in assisting in the formation of Foreign Mission Societies, at £8 a week...

Necessary travelling expenses of Mr. Frost in the winter and spring of 1812...

Travelling expenses of members of the Board, before the annual meeting of 1812, but not discharged till then...

Travelling expenses of the members in attending the annual meeting at Hartford, Sept. 1812...

Travelling, and other necessary expenses of the members, in attending the adjourned meeting of the Board in Nov. 1812...

Travelling expenses of the Prudential Committee, in attending meetings in Oct. 1812, and Feb. 1813...

For copies of the Panoplist, vol. iv, new series, presented to Foreign Mission Societies to convey missionary intelligence...

Carried forward. §52 80 §7,907 50

* It was thought better to publish the expenses in this way, than to copy the accounts at full length under their respective dates.
### Statement of Donations.

**Brought forward**: $5,328.00

- For printing 1,500 copies of the third annual report: $93.15
- For printing documents for the use of Mr. Frost, on his tour: $7.23
- For stationery: $2.23
- Trunk for safe-keeping of the Corresponding Secretary's books and papers: $6.00
- For printing hymns at the ordination of the missionaries in Salem: $3.00

**Balance of expense on account of the education of Mr. Eleazer Williams**: $1.93

- Postage paid by the Treasurer on account of the Board: $12.69
- Postage paid by the Treasurer, as the expense of remitting by cartels: $5.14
- Counterfeit bills received in donations: $8.00
- Commissions for changing money: $5.00

**Allowance to the Treasurer for his official services during the year preceding Sept. 15, 1813, and his other services, particularly in attending on the Legislature in the winter and summer sessions of 1812, on the business of the petition for an Act of Incorporation**: $500.00

**Balance**: $8,611.05

### Auditor’s Certificate.

**Boston, 11th Sept. 1813.**

This certifies that I have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending on the 31st of Aug. 1813, and have found the same correctly cast and well vouched, and that a balance of Eight Thousand and Seventy Seven Dollars, and fifty nine cents in notes and cash remains in the Treasury; which sum is accounted for in the Trial Balance, dated 31st August, 1813, a copy of which is written on the other side of this paper.

S. H. Wallis, Auditor.

**Balance**: $8,077.59

In the Trial Balance above-mentioned, the particulars are given, which compose the following sums; viz.

- In notes on interest: $5,073.00
- Deposited in Massachusetts and Eagle Banks: $2,679.74
- In the hands of the Prudential Committee to meet contingent expenses: $328.85

**Balance**: $8,077.59

### Statement (A.)

Exhibiting the donations from individuals to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, from Sept. 1, 1812, to Aug. 31, 1813, inclusive.

**Sept. 3, 1812.** From William Ripley Esq. of Cornish, (N. H.) $10.00

15. From individuals in Goshen, (Mass.) by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Lyman: $29.30

From a friend of missions in New London, (Conn.): $50.00

From young ladies in New London: $5.00

17. From Mrs. Eliza Hooker, of Farmington, (Conn.): $5.00

19. From Miss L. W. of Boston, (Mass.): $2.00

From Dea. Williams of Exeter, (N. H.) by the Rev. Dr. Spring: $13.00

22. From individuals in Hanover, (Mass.) by the Rev. Ezekiel Rich: $5.00

23. From Mr. John Tucker, of Norfolk, (Vir.): $13.00

From a parishioner of the Rev. Cornelius Waters, in Ashby, (Mass.): $5.00

**Oct. 5.** From a friend to missions, by Professor Adams of Dartmouth College: $6.00

9. From individuals in Spencer, (Mass.) by the Rev. Ezekiel Rich: $15.87

From a friend to missions in Wrentham, by the same hands: $1.00

10. From Henry Phillips, Esq. of Exeter, (N. H.) by the Rev. Dr. Morse: $10.00

**Carried forward**: $157.17
Statement of Donations.

Brought forward $1,937 17

15. From individuals in Plainfield, (Mass.) by Dea. James Richards, $18 75
16. From females in Plainfield, by the same hands, $8 00
17. From individuals in Belchertown, by the Rev. Experience Porter, viz.
  from Mr. Jonathan Dwight, towards the translations, $37 00
  from others in the same town, $17 10-24 10
  From Betsey M. Tryon, of Lebanon, (N. H.) by the Rev. E. Porter, $5 00
  From individuals in Norwich, (Mass.) by the Rev. Dr. Lyman, $14 00
  From a friend to missions in saugus, (N. Y.) by the same, $5 00
18. From a subscriber to the Panoplist, $10 00
19. From Mrs. M. Burgess, of Providence, (R. I.) $10 00

Nov. 7. From friends to missions in Whitesborough and Utica, (N. Y.) by
  Mr. John Frost, $44 29

10. From friends to missions in Cheshire, (Conn.) by the same, $6 00
11. From individuals in the Rev. Mr. Kellogg's parish in Framingham, by
  the Rev. Dr. Morse, $26 78

Dec. 1. From a friend to heathens, by mail, with the Mattituck post-mark, $2 00
1. From Dea. Reuben Leighton of Westfield, (Mass.) $3 00
2. From Edmund Dwight, Esq. of Springfield, toward the translations, $5 00
3. From a gentleman in Westfield, by Mr. W. Dwight, towards the translations,
   Jan. 1, 1813. A donation by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Holmes, it being the
   profits of Buchanan's Memoir, first American edition, $22 50
8. From Mr. Levi Kidder,
   11. From Mr. Joel Tuttle of Pulteney, Steuben county, (N. Y.) $5 00
12. From an unknown person in Salem, (Mass.) $10 00
14. From Gen. Huntington of New London, towards repairing the loss at
    Serampore, $100 00
16. From a male friend of missions in New London, $5 00
15. From individuals in Hartford and the Vicinity, by Mr. P. W. Gallaudet,
    towards the translations, $600 00
16. From the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. of Salem, (N. Y.) one half
    to missions and the other to translations, by the Rev. Dr. Morse,
    from an unknown person, by Mr. Samuel T. Armstrong, toward the
    translations, $200 00
27. From a friend to the cause, by Mr. Henry Hudson, $5 00
28. From Miss. Eny Hosford, Newington, (Conn.) $1 00
29. From Mrs. Esther Hosford,
30. From the Rev. Bonomi Upson, of Berlin (Conn.) by the Rev. Mr. Chapin, $10 00
31. From individuals in Plainfield, (Mass.) by Mr. Richard?, $15 00
32. From a lady in Framingham, (Conn.) by Mr. George Talburd and his family,
    of Athol, by the same hands, $10 00
33. From Jabez Huntington, Esq. of Norwich, (Conn.) towards repairing
    the Serampore loss, $50 00
34. From ladies in Beverly, a New Year offering, by the Rev. Mr. Emerson,
    from ladies in Walpole, (Mass.) by Mrs. Eunice Kingsbury, $78 36
35. From the Rev. Thomas Robbins, of East Windsor, (Conn.) for the
    translations, by Mr. Henry Hudson, $5 00
36. From a friend to the eastern mission by the same hands, $5 00
37. From a friend to Foreign Missions, East Windsor, (Conn.) by the same
    hands, $5 00
38. From an unknown person, by Mr. Hall near Bellows Falls, $6 00
8. From individuals in Hartford and the vicinity, towards the translations,
    by Mr. P. W. Gallaudet, $150 00
towards the Serampore loss, $100 00
15. From a female in Exeter, New Hampshire, the avails of gold trinkets,
    $50 00
24. From individuals in Chester, (Mass.) by the Rev. Dr. Lyman, $24 25
26. From Mr. Solomon Goodell, of Jamaica, (Verm.) by the same hands,
    $123 90

Carried forward $1,987 13
## Statement of Donations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>From Mr. Peetiah Perit (of New York) towards the permanent fund</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>From individuals in Norfolk, (Va.) towards making up the Serampore loss</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>From Mr. James Irwin, of Painted Post, Steuben county, (N. Y.)</td>
<td>2 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>From individuals in Hartford and the vicinity, by Mr. P. W. Gallaudet,</td>
<td>80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>towards the translations, to the disposal of the Board.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>April, From D. P. S. post-master, by mail</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>From individuals in Norfolk, (Va.) to wait to the Serampore loss, by William Maxwell, Esq.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>From Mrs. Wheaton, Dedham, towards the Serampore loss</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>From individuals in Middlebury, (Conn.) by the Rev. Mark Mead,</td>
<td>27 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>From Miss S. F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>From a friend to translations in Cayuga county, (N. Y.) by Mr. P. W. Gallaudet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>From a female,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>From Mrs. Wild, of Braintree, by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>From Abijah Richardson, Esq., Luther Meadall, Lyman Tiffany, Joseph Lyon,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Comfort Walker, Medway, Artemus Woodward, Medfield, and Dr. Nathaniel Miller, Franklin, $5 each.</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>From friends of missions in Worcester, by the Rev. Dr. Austin</td>
<td>28 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>From a friend of missions in Oakham, by the same hands</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>From individuals in different parts of the country, by Mr. Hezekiah Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>From individuals in Portsmouth, (N. H.) for the translation of the Scriptures, collected by the late Dr. Buckminster, and paid by his executor, Dea. Amos Tappan</td>
<td>122 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>From individuals in Peru, (Mass.)</td>
<td>11 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>June 5. From the Rev. Lathrop Thompson, by Dea. Nathan Coolidge,</td>
<td>194 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>12. From Mr. Daniel Nettleton, of Washington, (Conn.) by the Rev. E. Porter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>15. From Frederic Cheeseborough, of Stonington, (Conn.)</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>16. From D. R. Dixon, of Utica, (N. Y.)</td>
<td>4 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>17. From individuals in Greensborough, (Vet.) by Mr. Henry Hudson, towards the translations</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>—— for the Serampore loss</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>From the Rev. Giles H. Cowles, of Austinburg, Ohio, for missions,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>—— for translations,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>From a young lady of Cairo Greene county, (N. Y.)</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>From a friend of missions and translations, of Winchester, (Conn.) by the Rev. Frederick Marsh</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>From individuals in Farmington, (Conn.)</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>29. From a gentleman in Maine, remitted by the Rev. Dr. Worcester</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>From individuals in Cohoes, (Mass.) by the Rev. Dr. Lyman</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>From the Rev. John Keep, of Blanford, (Mass.)</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>From Mr. Solomon Godsell, of Jamaica, (Vet.) the remainder of his donation of $500</td>
<td>200 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>From the same, a new donation</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>27. From the Rev. Lathrop Thompson, the residue of his donation, of $400</td>
<td>205 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Aug. 2. From Enthiah Strong, of Hadwick, (Vet.)</td>
<td>2 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>9. From a female friend of missions in Andover, (north parish)</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>14. From a friend,</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>19. From ladies in Montpelier, (Vet.) by Dr. John Crosby</td>
<td>24 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>21. From Eliza Abel, of Preston, by Gen. Huntington</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>From a friend of missions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>From a female friend of missions by Mr. Henry Hudson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>From Mrs. Mercy Tyler, Mount Araut, Susquehannah county, (Penn.)</td>
<td>1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>33. From Mrs. P. Ely, of Simsbury, (Conn.) by Mr. P. W. Gallaudet</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>51. From a friend, in a letter with the Salem post-mark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $3,333 56
## Statement of Donations.

### STATEMENT (B.)

Exhibiting the donations from Foreign Mission Societies* within the same period.

| From the Female Foreign Mission Society of New Haven, | - | 102 26 |
| From the Female F. M. Society in Stepney, Wethersfield, (Conn.) | towards the permanent fund, | - | 20 00 |
| From the Female F. M. Society of Newark, (New Jersey,) | * | 158 25 |
| in Tyringham, (Mass.), | - | 15 00 |
| in Plymouth, (Mass.), | - | 20 00 |
| in Wethersfield, (Conn.), | - | 85 35 |
| in Franklin, (Conn.), | - | 36 00 |
| From the Female F. M. Society of Litchfield County, (Conn.) | - | 1,854 11 |
| of Boston and the Vicinity, | - | 1,154 72 |
| of Northampton and the neighboring towns, | - | 570 45 |
| of Springfield and the neighboring towns, | - | 175 00 |
| of Colchester, (Conn.) and the Vicinity, | - | 130 00 |
| of Portland and the Vicinity, | - | 275 48 |
| of Brunswick and Topsham, | - | 72 00 |
| in Ware, (Mass.), | - | 24 00 |
| in Newburyport, | - | 150 00 |
| of Salem and the Vicinity, | - | 328 58 |
| in Portsmouth, | - | 90 00 |
| of Bath and the Vicinity, | - | 109 83 |
| of Hallowell and Augusta, | - | 110 00 |
| in the county of Franklin, | - | 160 00 |
| of Norwich, (Conn.) and the Vicinity, | - | 242 45 |
| in Falmouth, (Maine,) | - | 13 00 |
| of North Yarmouth and the Vicinity, | - | 118 75 |
| of the Western District in Fairfield county, Conn. | - | 87 25 |
| of the North Association in Hartford county, | - | 62 50 |
| of Saco and the Vicinity, | - | 15 00 |
| of New Haven and the Vicinity, | - | 509 25 |

Total $6,810 30

### STATEMENT (C.)

Exhibiting the donations from other charitable Societies.

| From the Female Cent Society in North Preston, by General Huntington, | - | $58 70 |
| From a Female Charitable Association in New Canaan, by Mrs. Sarah Bonney, | - | 62 00 |
| From the Religious Charitable Society in the county of Worcester, | - | 124 35 |
| From associated females in the Rev. Richard S. Storr's Society in Braintree, | - | 19 60 |
| From the Female Mite Society in Franklin, Delaware county, (N. Y.) | - | 24 00 |
| From the Cent Society in Newington, (Conn.) | - | 39 55 |
| From the Cent Society in Wethersfield, (Conn.) | - | 40 00 |
| From a Cent Society in Ware, (Mass.) | - | 15 77 |
| in Green County, (N. Y.) | - | 50 51 |
| From the Female Benevolent Society in Farmington, (Conn.) | - | 16 00 |

Carried forward $443 91

*Some of the Foreign Mission Societies here specified made several payments, during the time above stated, amounting to nearly their whole income for two years; others made but one payment, amounting to but part of their income for one year. There are others still, from which no payments were received within that time. The sums here stated cannot be considered, therefore, as a fair exhibition of the annual subscriptions of the several Societies.*

†This Society made another payment conjointly with the Society for the same object formed by the gentlemen in Newark; but the sum remitted by each was not stated, and the whole is included in the donation from the latter Society.
### Statement of Donations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the Female Cent Society, in East Guilford (Conn.)</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Union Society in Weymouth,</td>
<td>$5.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Norwalk, (Conn.)</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Rowley, (Mass.)</td>
<td>$20.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From associated females in Wrentham, remitted by Miss Amelia Bertody</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Female-American Society, in New Bedford</td>
<td>$23.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a branch of the same Society in Dartmouth, (Mass.)</td>
<td>$5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Washington Benevolent Society in Peru, (Mass.)</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a Society of Females in Fairhaven, (Mass.)</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Female Charitable Society in Great Barrington</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Falmouth, (Maine)</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Pittsfield Female Charitable Society</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brought forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>$443.91</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$863.91</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exhibiting the donations from churches and congregations, in the form of contributions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belchertown, by the Rev. Experience Porter</td>
<td>$21.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the Congregational Society in Lenox</td>
<td>$36.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the church in Windham, (Vt.)</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the church in Grafton, (Vt.)</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the First Congregational Society, in Fairfield (Conn.)</td>
<td>$67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed at a conference in Hopkinton, (Mass.)</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$257.13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY OF DONATIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From individuals received between Sept. 1, 1812, and August 31, 1813</td>
<td>$3,323.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Foreign Mission Societies</td>
<td>$6,810.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From other Charitable Societies</td>
<td>$863.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The avails of contributions in churches and societies</td>
<td>$287.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,284.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There were several contributions at the annual meetings of Foreign Mission Societies; but the avails of these were included in the donations from the respective societies.*
AN ADDRESS
TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC,
ON THE SUBJECT OF MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN, AND TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

In behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the subscribers, a committee for the purpose, beg leave to solicit the attention of the Christian public to the cause in which the Board is engaged, and for the promotion of which it was originally instituted, and has been since incorporated. We are not backward to state, at the commencement of this address, that we shall lay before the reader, with great satisfaction, some of the facts and reasons, on which our attachment to this cause is founded, and which, we are sure, will not fail to commend themselves to every enlightened conscience, and to make an impression on every pious heart. The cause itself is transcendentally glorious, and deserving of the warmest approbation of all men, however imperfectly, or feebly, we may state its claims. To doubt, or hesitate, in regard to the urgency of these claims, and the duty of keeping them habitually in view, would be equally repugnant to our feelings, and dishonorable to our profession as Christians. Can it be a matter of doubt, or of indifference, to any man, who has the Scriptures in his hands, and has profited by perusing them, whether Christianity is to become, at some future day, the religion of all mankind?—whether its transforming power is universally to influence the hearts and the lives of men? whether the word of God is to be read, understood, and obeyed, by the nations now sunk in idolatry and ignorance?—whether this grand consummation is to be effected by the means which men are voluntarily to supply?—or whether there is an imperious necessity that Christians should zealously co-operate in this great work of the Lord?

The object of the Board is one—the promulgation of Christianity among the heathen. The means, by which this object is designed to be effected, are of two kinds;—the publication and distribution of the Scriptures in the different languages of the nations; and the support of faithful missionaries to explain, exemplify, and impress on the mind, the great truths which the Scriptures contain.
In regard to the distribution of the Scriptures, the Board is in fact, though not in name, a Foreign Bible Society; and, under this aspect, we earnestly request that its advantages may be considered by all, who would joyfully place the Bible in the hands of pagans. Confining in its operations to no part of the globe in exclusion of other parts, the Board can extend the sovereign balm wherever there are spiritual maladies to be healed; enjoying the benefit of established plans of correspondence and co-operation, the result of its proceedings can be more prompt than could otherwise be expected; and having its attention long fixed on the most promising fields of exertion, its agents will acquire a facility of action, which can never be applied to single, isolated, and sudden efforts. Through the instrumentality of the Board, every charitable person, however retired or obscure, has it in his power to send the Bible to those very heathens than whom none of the human race can need it more, and on whom there are peculiar encouragements to bestow it. A known, regular, uninterrupted channel will be kept open, (with the blessing of Providence,) through which the streams of American beneficence may flow into the centre of the pagan world, and contribute to fertilize regions which have long been dreary and barren of all moral good. And shall not these streams increase, till they form a mighty river, flowing with a steady and resistless current, and bearing on its bosom the immorality of restored Jews, and the imperishable riches of converted Gentiles? Will not many of our countrymen esteem it a high privilege, that their contributions, at whatever season bestowed, may, in a few months and without care or trouble to themselves, be so applied, even in the remote eastern hemisphere, as to commence a series of good effects, which shall never end, and the number and magnitude of which no human powers can calculate? A single Bible given to a Hindoo, or a Ceylonese, may be the means of enlightening a family, of arousing the attention of a neighborhood, of withdrawing a multitude from idolatry, leading them to procure the Scriptures for themselves, and turning them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to the living God.

It is a fact highly gratifying to the Board, that the liberality of Christians has devolved on them the duty of remitting, in the course of the year past, bills of exchange to the amount of about eight hundred and sixty pounds sterling, to aid in the translation and distribution of the Scriptures in Asia; a sum which will produce as much in India, according to the present rates of exchange from London to Calcutta, as would be produced by remitting four thousand dollars in specie, after deducting from that sum the peace rates of freight and insurance. Though it is a pleasing reflection, that some part of this money may even now have been expended, and contributed to supply the spiritual wants of numbers, yet we are not to forget, that a few thousand Bibles cannot suffice for many millions of inhabitants; that the demand for the word of God will be more urgent, the more a knowledge of it is disseminated, and that the united efforts of all Christians, in all parts of the world,
Address to the Public on the Subject of Missions.

We might state a multitude of facts, all tending to prove, that the encouragement to distribute the Scriptures in Asia is continually increasing. From the journal kept by Peter, a native missionary of the cross, it appears, that throughout a long journey in Orissa a part of Hindostan, performed in the Autumn of 1811, he found great numbers of persons, who heard him with attention when he preached, and were very anxious to receive from him copies of the Scriptures. In stating his labors on a particular Lord's day, he says: “Some sat down with me for two hours at a time, reading the New Testament and hearing it explained. Others earnestly treated for a Testament, or a tract; and when they had obtained their request seemed as glad as if they had gained some rich prize.”

“At Bhudruka, as well as in the way to it,” says the same writer, “I preached Jesus to multitudes. The people seemed so eager for books, that I think I could have distributed a thousand, if I had had them.” On a subsequent day, he writes thus: “I sat from 12 o'clock till seven in the evening, reading and explaining the word of God. I gave away many tracts; also two Testaments to two very sensible Ooriyas, [i.e. natives of Orissa,] one of whom appeared very serious and attentive, and, after I had departed to my lodgings, came and inquired very particularly about the way of salvation.”

Two other missionaries write thus: “The poor heathen are much surprised to hear the gracious news of eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. You would admire to see with what gladness they accept the Orissa Testaments at our hands. They say they never thought the Firingees* had such a good book! We have distributed a considerable number of Testaments in the country, and have had the pleasure of sending one to Pooroo, and the Brahman of Jugunnath [Juggernaut] received it gladly. They wanted to pay for it, but we strictly charged the bearer to present it without taking anything for it.”

Important, however, as the distribution of the Scriptures among the heathen, in their own languages, is held to be by us, and by the Christian public generally, it should never be forgotten, that the preaching of the gospel in every part of the earth, is indispensable to the general conversion of mankind. Though the Scriptures alone have, in many individual cases, been made the instrument of regeneration, yet we have no account of any very extensive diffusion of Christianity, unless where the truths of the Scriptures have been preached. Were the heathen generally to receive the Scriptures, and anxious to learn divine truth, they would, like the Ethiopian eunuch, apply for instruction to those who had been previously acquainted with the same Scriptures; and when asked if they understood what they had read, would reply, How can we, except some man should guide us? The distribution of the Bible excites inquiry, and often leads those who receive that precious book to.

*“That is, the unlearned; a name given by them to all who were without caste.”
attend public worship in the sanctuary; but the preaching of the Gospel is, after all, the grand means appointed by Infinite Wisdom for the conversion and salvation of men. Without this, the Scriptures, however liberally distributed, will have comparatively little effect among any people, whether pagan or nominally Christian. This assertion is not only approved by reason, but abundantly confirmed by the history of the Church, and the express declaration of God's word. Whosoever, says the great apostle to the Gentiles, shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent? i. e. how shall they proclaim the Gospel to the heathen, or the Jews, unless they go as missionaries? And, as if to show that the circulation of the Scriptures, and the preaching of the Gospel, should go hand in hand, the apostle comes to this conclusion: So, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God. The countries, in which heathenism now prevails, will doubtless be able to furnish themselves with preachers, after Christianity shall have made extensive progress in them; but at the commencement of the Gospel dispensation to those who are entirely ignorant of it, they must for many years receive preachers from Christian nations.

So far as the Board has been engaged in the attempt to establish missions, some unexpected impediments have been thrown in the way. It has been ascertained, however, that Ceylon is open to our exertions; and this is certainly one of the most promising fields in the world for missionary enterprise. At the Isle of France, also, a useful station might be fixed; and hopes are entertained, that a door will be opened for the preachers of the Gospel, in the populous regions near Surat and Bombay. It may also be reasonably hoped and believed, that the missionaries, who remain in the service of the Board, will be improved, and rendered more fit for eminent usefulness, by the trials which they have experienced. So far as can be judged from their letters, the painful dispensations to which we refer have added to their patience, fortitude, and humility; and have attached them more strongly to the cause which they have espoused.

Disappointments in the great work of evangelizing the world are to be expected; but they should never dishearten us, nor cause us to intermit our labors; nor should they induce us to relinquish a particular object, unless they are of a decisive character, or have been many times repeated. Christians have been too ready to faint and grow weary under discouragements, in almost all ages of the Church. They would do well to take lessons on this subject from the men of the world. Does the loss of one ship, or a whole convoy, deter enterprising merchants from entering on a new commerce, which promises, so far as probability is regarded, to become lucrative and successful? Do our farmers abandon fields, which had been prepared for cultivation with great labor, merely because the
first crop has not answered their most sanguine expectations? The Christian should feel persuaded, that though a single attempt, or even a series of attempts, to send the Gospel to the heathen should fail; yet not only the experience of the Church from the first promulgation of Christianity to the present time, but the express promises of God in relation to times still future, afford the strongest encouragement to persevering labors in this cause.

Some persons speak of missions, as though they were a new thing in the world; or at least as though they had never done much good to mankind. These persons forget, that Christianity has always been extended by missions, wherever it has been extended at all, with the exception of what has been done in this way by colonization. They forget that all Europe, and large portions of Asia and Africa, have been converted to Christianity by missions; that the primitive preachers of Christianity were almost all missionaries; that the disciples who composed our Lord’s household, to whom Matthias and Paul were subsequently added, were named missionaries, and have been gloriously distinguished in all succeeding ages, as the missionaries of Jesus Christ. They seem ignorant that the word apostle, introduced into our language from the Greek, is precisely of the same meaning as our word missionary; and that learned divines have regretted, that the word was not translated instead of being thus introduced. They forget, that our ancestors in Britain were wretched idolaters, offering human sacrifices, and clinging to the most degrading superstitions, till they were delivered from their miserable bondage by the instrumentality of missionaries. If such mighty transformations were wrought by the labors of missionaries, when printing was unknown, and there was but little intercourse between nations; when most barbarous nations were subdivided into a multitude of petty states, hostile to each other; when science was in its infancy, and the restraints of law and order were but partially enjoyed; when commerce had but just begun to produce its civilizing effects;—how much more encouragement is there to proceed with vigor in the establishment and support of missions, in these highly favored times, when the art of printing will enable us to multiply copies of the Scriptures so as to supply the wants of every human being; when commerce visits every part of the world; when wealth is abundant, and the means of supporting distant expeditions of benevolence are easily supplied; when the number of persons engaged in this good work is great and increasing; and, above all, when the day is not far distant, as we trust, in which the word of the Lord shall have free course, and its influence be felt from the rising to the setting sun. It is to be remembered, that when any great design is to be accomplished for the church and the world, God sees fit to try those, who are engaged in it, by many adverse occurrences. Through what a series of difficulties did Moses conduct the Israelites before they were permitted to enter Canaan? Through what disheartening scenes were the immediate disciples of our Lord called to pass, before and after his resurrection? How dark and mysterious mus.
it have appeared, that Paul, with his illustrious qualifications, should have spent so large a part of his life in prison, and in laboring with his own hands for a support; and should have been so perpetually exposed to the rage and persecution of ungodly men? In the time of the Reformation, also, how numerous were the difficulties to be encountered—and frequently how unexpected—before the truth could be preached with safety in a single nation in Europe? How often did the nations, which had been partially reformed, relapse into Popery, and re-kindled the flames of persecution? When our ancestors first came to this country, and sacrificed their ease and comfort to establish churches in the wilderness, how many and various were their hardships? How often did they suffer under the frowns of Providence, and how severely were their faith and hope tried? Yet, in all these instances, God was preparing his people for success and prosperity. So in most of the modern attempts to send the Gospel to the heathen, the discouragements, which at first presented themselves, have been overcome by zeal and perseverance. If the Moravians had yielded to discouragements, of which they experienced a great variety, they never could have had, as they now have, one hundred and fifty missionaries, some of them in the most inhospitable climates, and twenty thousand hopeful converts. If the Missionary Society in England had given over their labors, at the loss of the ship Duff, they never could have had, as they now have, missionaries at twenty different stations; nor could they receive, as they now do, most gratifying intelligence of the progress made in communicating instruction, and of conversions from idols to Christ. If Ziegenbalg and his associates had been deterred by temporary hindrances, they could not have planted the Gospel more than a century ago, in southern India; nor could a long succession of missionaries and pastors have ministered to churches, whose light has shone in that region with double splendor, in contrast with the surrounding darkness.

In estimating the success of missionaries, we must regard the stage of the mission, the difficulties to be met in the beginning, the value of an establishment among the heathen, and many other things, beside the number of converts made by the personal exertions of the first laborers in a new field. The man who shall learn a new language, conciliate the regard of even a few natives to the cause in which he is employed, add facilities to the acquisition of the language, begin a translation of the Scriptures, and prepare the way for others to labor with greater advantages, may, eventuallv, be the instrument of bringing more souls to heaven, (though he should never be so happy as to see any fruit of his toil with his mortal eyes,) than the most honored servant of Christ in a Christian country.

They who urge against missions to the heathen the small immediate success, which usually attends the first attempts in a new region, would do well to consider, that without a beginning there can be no progress,—without a progress no consummation. And shall there never be a beginning? Will Christians fold their hands,
Address to the Public on the Subject of Missions.

and leave the heathen to grope in Egyptian darkness, without an effort to enlighten them? Or, if this melancholy determination is not allowed, when shall the beginning be made? Can a more favorable time to institute new missions ever be expected? If this favorable crisis, when the Christian world is awake on the subject, should be suffered to pass away unimproved, who can ensure the return of another? But it will not pass away in this manner; it has already been seized by multitudes who will not relinquish the object. In regard to many missions, the beginning is past; the progress is cheering beyond expectation or hope; and a glorious consummation may be reasonably anticipated.

To those who allege, that little has been hitherto done in the great work, it may be replied, that, in most instances, quite as much has been done, as was expected by any man, who considered the means employed. In some instances, more has been done, than the most enthusiastic ventured to hope. Who would have dared to predict so salutary and speedy a change, as has been experienced at Bavian's Kloof and Bethelsdorp in South Africa, by the wild, ferocious, and besotted Cuffres and Hottentots? From a state of the most deplorable ignorance and brutish savagery, a hundred families of these degraded people have been delivered by the preaching of the plain truths of the Gospel. Industry has taken the place of vagrancy; honesty the place of fraud and theft; cleanliness and decency have been introduced where the most sordid and loathsome habits prevailed; the love of Christ has been shed abroad in hearts, which had been the residence of stupidity, sin and guilt; and the Christian graces and virtues have supplanted the selfish, malignant, and sensual passions and vices.

When Carey planned and entered upon a mission to Hindostan, about twenty years ago, he did not believe it credible, in his most sanguine moments, that his own eyes would ever witness such a progress as they have already witnessed. It appeared to him an object worthy of the most strenuous labors of a whole life to translate the New Testament into a single language; an object, which, if he might live to accomplish it, would furnish ground of everlasting gratitude and praise to God. What then must be his emotions, to see translations now carrying on in ten languages, in an establishment of which he was the founder; to see the publication of the New Testament in several languages, and a third edition of the whole Bible printing in one? What ought to be the emotions of Christians generally, while beholding these things, and the kindred efforts of other individuals and associations aiming at the same great end? How animating the thought that translations of the Scriptures are commenced in thirty Asiatic languages? Though we have to lament the early death of a Leyden, and a Martyn, yet others will be raised up to supply their places, and complete their benevolent designs.

The progress which has been made in obtaining a knowledge of the religious character of the Asiatics, and of the necessary qualifications of a missionary; in ascertaining the manner in which
many classes of the heathen are disposed to treat Christian instructors; and in establishing the fact, that the great doctrines of our holy religion produce their proper benign effects, wherever preached in simplicity,—may be regarded as highly important and satisfactory. The most common and popular objections to missions are found to be utterly groundless; and the day seems to have nearly arrived, when, with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, there shall be but one opinion on the practicability and duty of engaging in missionary enterprises.

Are we to reason, and act, as though all these advances were unworthy of consideration? Is the progress already made to be accounted as nothing? Is it nothing, that missionaries are stationed in New Holland; at many places in Hindostan; in Ceylon; at five or six places in Africa; in Tartary; in South America; in Labrador and Greenland; and in the islands of the Pacific ocean? Is it nothing, that such a man as Dr. Buchanan has travelled, and published the result of his researches, in order to show the progress of Christianity in the east, and to press upon Christians the duty of activity in this great work? Is it nothing, that the caverns of the Inquisition at Goa have been thrown open, and the wretched captives suffered to go free; and that this victory of religion over superstition has been achieved in consequence of the benevolent attempts to extend the light of the Gospel to Asia? Is it nothing, that we are enabled, by intelligence received while we are writing, to celebrate the triumph of the friends of missions in the British Parliament? a triumph which unbars India to the missionaries of the cross? Is it nothing, that the executive government of Great Britain is strongly in favor of communicating religious instruction to sixty millions of Asiatic subjects? Is it nothing, that the voice of the English nation was raised, in the course of three months, to a louder note of intreaty in favor of sending Christianity to the east, than it had been raised for a century past, on any moral or political subject whatever, not excepting the abolition of the slave trade for which the nation struggled twenty years? Is it nothing, that nine hundred petitions loaded the tables of each House of Parliament, signed by nearly half a million of individuals,—a greater number than ever before offered petitions in their own hand-writing, for one common purpose, to any government on earth? Is it nothing, that these petitions flocked together from every part of England, Ireland and Scotland, as if moved by the same impulse; that they were everywhere encouraged by the wise, the considerate, the benevolent, the pious; and that their success was earnestly desired by all classes of persons from the prince to the peasant,—from the learned divine to the amiable child?

We are anxious to fix your attention, Christian brethren, on the great object of evangelizing all nations;—an object more glorious, more worthy of the universal patronage and admiration of the people of God, than the tongue can express, or the heart conceive; and an object of sure and no very distant accomplishment. To this object the eyes of Christians in many countries are already most ear-
nestly directed. The Christian world is now, for the first time, reaching forward to its attainment, and even grasping it by anticipation. In Great Britain, the promulgation of true religion in every part of the earth, and the publication and distribution of the Scriptures in every language, are topics of general and familiar allusion, as though these stupendous events were at hand, and were even now hailed with demonstrations of joy. When we notice that the wisest and the best informed men in that empire, and in our own country, partake of these joyful anticipations, and that a similar crisis in the state of the church has never before been known;—when we observe, that this tone of public feeling has been excited not by a sudden impulse of enthusiasm, but by a patient comparison of the word of God with his providence, of prophecy with history, by an attentive consideration of the peculiar signs of the times, and by the gradual operation of causes above the powers of man to contrive or combine;—we are forced to believe, that God has great things to be accomplished by the men of this generation, and that, after punishing the nations for their sins, he is about to deliver them from the wretched bondage in which they have been held. To this day the ancient prophets looked forward with holy rapture; for this day the persecuted congregations of the faithful prayed, during the gloomy reign of Popish superstition; for this day the Reformers labored and suffered; for this day the most devout aspirations of pious souls have in every age ascended. Shall we, who are so happy as to see this day, neglect to do our part? Other times have been times of preparation; the present age is emphatically the age of action. Shall we remain idle in this 'harvest time of the world?'

Some may inquire, What shall we do? What are the duties peculiarly incumbent upon Christians at the present time? To these questions the following answers are respectfully submitted.

Christians should pray constantly and fervently for the advent of the latter-day glory. This topic should never be forgotten in the public assembly, the social circle convened for prayer, the family, nor the closet. It is uniformly in answer to prayer, that Christ appears in his glory to build up Zion. It is in consequence of prayer, that spiritual blessings are ever to be expected. Were it possible, that prayer should cease to be offered for the millennium, that blissful period would never arrive; and the creation would groan under the prevalence of sin without hope of deliverance. Daniel understood by books* the time appointed for the restoration of his captive countrymen to their native land, and set his face to seek the Lord God by prayer and supplication. So Christians should understand by the sure word of prophecy, the time of general deliverance, and should engage in earnest and united prayer. They should pray, in order to awaken their sympathy for the immense multitude of sufferers throughout the world; to enkindle their own zeal; and stimulate others to the good work of the Lord; and to prepare

* Dan. ix, 2.
themselves for all the sacrifices and active services, which the momentous crisis demands. They should pray, that Christians may all be united in the greatest effort, which ever claimed their aid; and that smaller points of difference may be forgotten in the great contest between Christ and false gods. They should pray, that all Missionary Societies, and all individuals who have an influence in the direction of missions, may be prudent, faithful, and guided by Infinite Wisdom; that the Missionaries whom they send may be humble, prayerful, courageous, and persevering, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost,—and may happily exemplify the doctrines which they teach; that a great and effectual door may be opened for their entrance among the heathen, and that Christ may speedily become the power of God and the wisdom of God to many who shall believe through their instrumentality; and that a divine blessing may rest on all who contribute by their influence, their example, their property, or their personal labors, to extend the limits of the true Church, and gather Christ's wandering sheep into the one fold.

We take the liberty of stating, in this place, that many Christians in Great Britain have, since missions were fitted out from that country, observed the first Monday evening in each month, as a season of peculiar prayer, both social and secret, for the success of missionaries and the spread of the Gospel. The same time has been devoted to the same purpose, by Christians in some of our towns, since the mission was fitted out from this country to Asia. Concert is pleasing in the pursuit of any desirable object. Let Christians, who are accustomed to assemble for social prayer, consider whether this concert may not be further extended. But whether this season be equally convenient for all, or not, we earnestly urge upon all the duty of stated, particular, persevering prayer for missionaries and those to whom they are sent. Let Christians raise their voices in unison, and adopt the language of the prophet, For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest; until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth. And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory.

Another obvious duty, binding upon all Christians, is to show the sincerity of their prayers by their practice. None, who have read their Bibles, ought to be ignorant, that they are stewards of whatever they possess; that all their means and opportunities of doing good are recorded in the book of God's remembrance; and that an account must be rendered of the manner in which this stewardship has been exercised. Who, in this favored land, can say, that he has not been entrusted with at least one talent? Who can be willing to hide that talent in a napkin? How many are there, who have their five, their ten, their fifty, their hundred talents? And how unhappy will be their case, if all this liberality of Providence shall be found at last to have been wasted upon them; to have produced none of the good to which it ought to have been applied; and to have proved its earthly possessors guilty of unfaithfulness to the rightful Proprietor?
The proportion of his property, which each Christian should devote to public and charitable purposes, differs according to the different circumstances, in which he is placed, and must be left to the decision of his own conscience instructed by the word of God. But however difficult it might be to determine the exact amount which each one should give, there can be no hesitation in declaring, that it should, in all circumstances, and at all times, be so great as to be really valued by him who gives it, and thus be a real sacrifice in his estimation. For a poor widow to give her two mites, *even all her living*, is a great sacrifice; but for a wealthy man to give two hundred mites can be no sacrifice at all; for it would not cause him a moment's uneasiness, nor be considered as a loss worthy to be mentioned, if he were to lose ten times that sum in the bottom of the sea. That Christians may act with system, and yield to each charitable claim its proper regard, they will do wisely to ascertain, each one for himself, how large a sum he ought to bestow from year to year; always remembering, that it is safer to err on the side of generosity than on that of parsimony; that few err in giving too much, many in withholding more than is meet; and that his decision is to be re-examined at the judgment-seat of Christ.

Still less would we venture to intimate the proportion which is due to the various charitable purposes now existing in this country. We are confident, however, that where the public have the means of information in relation to such purposes, where no invidious comparisons are made between the claims of different charitable associations, and no rivalry exists but that which provokes to love and to good works, there is reason to believe that Providence will direct to a proper distribution of pecuniary means. There are many charitable institutions, on each of which every good man ought to implore the divine blessing. Perhaps no one of them receives so much patronage, as it deserves, and might very usefully employ. Let it be the endeavor of the particular friends of each to increase the general stock of benevolence, trusting, that if this be done, *all* benevolent designs will receive a rapidly increasing patronage:

There is one objection to sending missionaries abroad so common, and so plausible at first view, that it ought to be mentioned here. It is this: That many ministers of the Gospel, more than can at present be supplied, are imperiously needed at home. This objection states a melancholy truth, but proceeds on a mistaken principle. If the apostles had argued thus, they never would have quitted Judea; the Gentiles would never have heard the Gospel till many ages after the Christian era; our ancestors in Britain would never have been converted. The same objection could have been applied, nay was applied, to sending missionaries from Connecticut and Massachusetts to our new settlements, when the domestic Missionary Societies first began their operations.

But not to dwell on this consideration, there is another which settles the debate at once; which is, *That the readiest and most efficacious method of promoting religion at home is for Christians to*
exert themselves to send it abroad. On the most thorough examination this position will be found strictly and literally true. When missions to the heathen were first contemplated in England, the above objection was strongly urged, and with as great plausibility as it ever can be urged here. What has been the event? The number of evangelical preachers and professors of Christianity has been increasing in that country, in an unexampled manner, during the whole time since the first missionaries sailed from England. The increase of faithful preachers alone has more than twenty-fold exceeded the whole number of missionaries sent abroad.

When it was objected on the floor of the Senate of Massachusetts to the act for incorporating the Board in whose behalf we speak, that it was designed to afford the means of exporting religion, whereas there was none to share from among ourselves; it was pleasantly and truly replied, that religion was a commodity, of which the more we exported the more we had remaining. However strange this may appear to some, it will not seem strange to him who considers the import of these words: There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. He that watereth, shall be watered also himself. It is more blessed to give, than to receive. The government of God is a government of benevolence; and is intended to convince us, that he, who does good to others, is most secure of receiving good himself. The same remark, which was made respecting the increase of religion in England, will apply to this country, so far as it has been in similar circumstances.

The only remaining duty, which our limits permit us to urge upon Christians, in relation to this subject, is, That they use all the means in their power for obtaining information respecting the wants of the heathen and the encouragements to support missions. Without information no person can act understandingly; but when in possession of a simple statement of what has been done, and what is doing, with the motives for perseverance, Christians can act vigorously, unitedly, and to good effect. To be ignorant of the state and prospects of the Church, at this day, is criminal; especially as the means of information are within every person’s reach.*

We are unwilling to conclude, without addressing a few words particularly to our brethren in different parts of the country, who have associated in Foreign Mission Societies, and have committed their funds to the disposal of the Board.

Beloved Brethren.

We consider it as a token of great good to our own country, and as a pledge of success in the attempt to convert the heathen, that so many ornaments of our churches and pillars of civil society, have united in devoting a yearly tribute to extend the knowledge of Christ

* The committee would particularly recommend the Rev. Dr. Dwight’s sermon, delivered in Boston, at the annual meeting of the Board on the 16th ult.

Besides the religious magazines, the History of Missions, by Mr. Eleazer Lord, is highly worthy of perusal.
in foreign lands. In every great cause union is necessary; in none more evidently so, than in the one to which all our remarks have reference. Union in this cause is peculiarly productive of happiness. We appeal to your own experience, brethren. Is not the thought of joining in a work of vast importance to the souls of men with multitudes of your fellow Christians, widely scattered through the world, a thought which dilates the heart with joy? which prompts to Christian activity? which animates to prayer and praise? which ennobles the soul, and powerfully reminds it of the love of Christ which passes knowledge?

The multitudes among us who have lent their influence, and their property, to assist in the mighty enterprise of converting the heathen, could not direct their operations to effect unless they had some common bond of union,—some centre of action. If the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, secured as it is by an act of incorporation, can furnish this bond, and can so far be the servants of all, as to direct the offerings and benefactions of all to the end for which they are designed, the satisfaction thence arising will be a rich reward for the care and labor which so weighty a concern demands. That the Board shall in no case err, it would be presumptuous to engage; but that their designs are in a high degree interesting to all the disciples of Christ may be safely affirmed; and that the measures adopted by them will, with a divine blessing, be greatly conducive to the happiest results, may reasonably be hoped.

It is respectfully recommended to Foreign Mission Societies, that this address be read at their next annual meetings, unless peculiar circumstances render it inconvenient.

The worthy and pious females in our country, who have associated to contribute to the funds of this Board, are deserving of particular and affectionate remembrance. Nor would we pass over other females of like character, whose situation does not permit them thus to associate, but whose cordial regards to the cause have been expressed by individual donations. From the time of our Lord's crucifixion to the present day, probably from the patriarchal ages, the larger proportion of his most faithful and devoted followers have been found in the female sex. Here is a scene of action, in which women may take a lively interest without overstepping the limits, which a sense of propriety has imposed on female exertion. Here is an occasion, in which thousands of pious females may express the same affection with which the heart of Mary overflowed, when she anointed the feet of her Savior, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. She did it to honor the person of her Lord before his burial; they are invited to show the same affection, by furnishing the means of calling to spiritual life in Him those who are dead in trespasses and sins.

To conclude; the Board are deeply sensible that they need, and are earnestly desirous to receive, the cooperation, the good wishes, and the prayers, of the numerous friends of Christ, who have embarked
FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETIES.

The following Societies have been formed as auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and nearly all of them have already contributed to the funds of the Board.


The Religious Charitable Society in the County of Worcester. Inst. May 20, 1812. The Rev. John Crane, D. D. Pres. This society has three objects, one of which is to aid the funds of the Board.
The F. M. S. of Newark and the Vicinity. Inst. 1812. Mr. William Wallace, Treasurer. The name of the President has not been communicated to us.
— — of the County of Franklin. Inst. 1812. Jerome Ripley, Esq. Treasurer. The name of the President has not been communicated.
— — of Colchester, (Con.) and the Vicinity. Inst. 1812. Mr. John R. Watson, Treasurer. The name of the President has not been communicated.
— — of Ware, (Mass.) Inst. 1812. No officer's name has been communicated.
— — of Falmouth, (Maine.) Inst. 1812 or 1813. Mr. Humphrey Merrill, Treasurer.

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETIES

Have been formed by ladies in New Haven, New London, (Con.) Newark, (N. J.) Wethersfield, (Con.) Tyringham, (Mass.) Plymouth, (Mass.) and Franklin, (Con.)

CENT SOCIETIES

Have been formed to aid the Board, in North Preston, (Con.) Newington, (Con.) Wethersfield, (Con.) Ware, (Mass.) Greene county, (S. Y.) East Guilford, (Con.) Rindge, (N. H.) Norwalk, (Con.) Rowley, (Mass.) Falmouth, (Maine.) Somers, (Con.) and Harford, (Penn.)

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS,

Under different names, have been formed by ladies and have contributed to the funds of the Board, in the following places, viz. New Canaan, (Con.) Braintree, (Mass.) Franklin, Delaware county, (N. Y.) Farmington, (Con.) Weymouth, (Mass.) Wrentham, (Mass.) New-Bedford, (Mass.) Dartmouth, (Mass.) Fairhaven, (Mass.) Great Barrington, (Mass.) and Pittsfield, (Mass.)
Names of the Members of the Board.

The following gentlemen now compose the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The names of members residing in the same state, are arranged according to seniority.

IN THE DISTRICT OF MAINE,

GEN. HENRY SEWALL,
REV. JESSE APPLETON, D.D. President of Bowdoin College.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE,

HON. JOHN LANGDON, ESq. LL. D.
REV. SETH PAYSON, D.D.

IN VERMONT,

REV. HENRY DAVIS, D.D. President of Middlebury College.

IN MASSACHUSETTS PROPER,

REV. JOSEPH LYMAN, D.D.
REV. SAMUEL SPRING, D.D.
HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, ESq.
WILLIAM BARTLET, ESq.
HON. JOHN HOOKER, ESq.
REV. JEHUDIAH MORSE, D.D.
REV. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D.D.
REV. JEREMIAH EVARTS, ESq.

IN RHODE ISLAND,

HON. EXCELLENCY WILLIAM JONES, ESq.

IN CONNECTICUT,

GEN. JEHUDIAH HUNTINGTON,
HON. JOHN TREADWELL, ESq. LL. D.
REV. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D. LL.D. President of Yale College.
REV. CALVIN CHAPIN.

IN NEW YORK,

HON. JOHN JAY, ESq. LL. D.
HON. EGBERT BENSON, ESq. LL. D.
REV. ALEXANDER PROUDFETT, D.D.
REV. ELIPHALET NOTT, D.D. President of Union College.

IN NEW JERSEY,

HON. ELIAS BOUDINOT, ESq. LL. D.
REV. ASHEREL GREEN, D.D. President of Princeton College.
REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D. Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. JAMES RICHARDS.

IN PENNSYLVANIA,

ROBERT RALSTON, ESq.

The next annual meeting of the Board is to be held in New-Haven, at the Philosophical Chamber in Yale College, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1814. The Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D. is appointed to preach the annual sermon; and the Rev. James Richards is appointed his substitute.

Samuel T. Armstrong, Printer, Boston.