REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,

FOR

FOREIGN MISSIONS;

COMPiled FROM

DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE BOARD,

AT THE

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,

WHICH WAS

HELD AT NEW HAVEN, SEPT. 15, 1814.

BOSTON:
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Nov. 1814.
FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Board met according to appointment, at the Philosophical Chamber of Yale College, on Thursday, September 15, 1814, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Present,

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, Esq. L. L. D.
Hon. John Treadwell, Esq. L. L. D.
Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D.
Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D.
Hon. John Hooker, Esq.
Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D.
Rev. Calvin Chapin,
Rev. James Richards,
Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D.
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. and
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.

The Vice President opened the meeting with prayer.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing: viz.

The Hon. John Treadwell, Esq. President.
The Rev. Dr. Spring, Vice President.
The Rev. Dr. Spring,
The Rev. Dr. Worcester, and Prudential Committee;†
Mr. Evarts,
The Rev. Dr. Worcester, Corresponding Secretary.
The Rev. Mr. Chapin, Recording Secretary.
Mr. Evarts, Treasurer; and
Mr. Chester Adams, Auditor.‡

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to William Bartlet, Esq. for his services as a member of the Prudential Com-

* The Rev. Dr. Dwight was prevented, by College business, from attending till near the close of the meeting.
† William Bartlet, Esq. declined a re-election.
‡ Charles Walley, Esq. who was chosen Auditor last year, declined accepting the office.
HoiAgs of the American Board of Commissioners, and for the generous entertainment which, on several occasions, he has afforded the Prudential Committee.

The Hon. Elias Boudinot communicated an extract from a letter, stating an earnest request from the Delaware Indians, that missionaries be sent among them; which extract was referred to the Prudential Committee.

Voted, That it is the opinion of this Board, that the independent and unevangelized tribes of Indians, occupying their own lands, whether without or within the limits stated in the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, are, with other objects, embraced by the Act of their Incorporation.

The Prudential Committee exhibited their Report, which was accepted.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. public divine service was attended, in the Church of the United Society, and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Richards, from Eph. iii, 8: Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unspeakable riches of Christ.

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Mr. Richards for his sermon delivered this day; and that a copy thereof be requested for publication.

The Hon. Mr. Boudinot and the Rev. Dr. Davis were appointed a Committee to carry the foregoing vote into effect. The printing of the sermon was referred to the Prudential Committee.

Voted, To request De Lauzun Deforest, Esq. to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the year now closed.

Friday, Sept. 16. The Rev. Dr. Davis opened the meeting with prayer.

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

Voted, That the next annual meeting be held at Salem, Mass. on the third Wednesday of Sept. 1815, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Rev. Mr. Chapin was chosen preacher for that meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Davis second preacher.

Voted, That the Recording Secretary transmit to every member of the Board information of the time and place of the next annual meeting.

The following bye-law was adopted, in addition to chapter 2nd, section 1st, of the Bye-laws:

If, in the opinion of the Prudential Committee, it shall at any time be dangerous to the health of the members of the Board, or on any other account highly inexpedient, to meet at the place appointed for any annual meeting, the Prudential Committee are authorized to appoint some other place for such meeting, by giving notice of such place to the Recording Secretary, in season for him to give notice to each member of the Board.

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President and Fellows of Yale College, for the convenient accommodation afforded them, during their present session, in the Philosoph-
ical Chamber appertaining to said College; and that the Recording Secretary transmit a copy of this vote to the President.

Voted, That the Prudential Committee be directed to prepare and publish the annual report of the Board, including such parts of the Report of the Prudential Committee as they shall judge most useful, an abstract of the Treasurer’s accounts, a statement of donations, and such other information as they shall deem proper and expedient.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman closed the session with prayer.

The preceding account is compiled from the original minutes of the Recording Secretary, with the omission of such particulars as might be uninteresting to readers generally.

**REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.**

**Brothers,**

The last annual Report of your Committee left our missionaries in the East, on the mighty waters, uncertain where they should land, and still more doubtful where they should abide. During the year great solicitude has been felt for them; but at length that solicitude is considerably relieved. For a long season they were held in anxious suspense, painfully fluctuating between fear and hope; but at length that suspense appears to have come nearly to an end. Our last letters from them were received by the way of England about ten days ago; the latest date from Mr. Newell being the 20th of last December, at Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon; and from Messrs. Hall and Nott, the 23d of the same month, at Bombay. The principal facts and circumstances, related in their several communications, your Committee will report in order.

Messrs. Hall and Nott, as reported at our last anniversary, left Calcutta on the 20th of November, 1812, under circumstances not very pleasant, and embarked for Bombay, expecting to touch at Ceylon, and doubtful whether they should proceed any further. It appears, however, that they touched not at Ceylon, but at Pondicherry, where they staid about five weeks. The reason of this they probably assigned in a letter written at Pondicherry, to which in a subsequent letter they refer, but which has not been received. They arrived at Bombay on the 11th of February, 1813, about eleven weeks after leaving Calcutta. On their arrival, they immediately found that intelligence concerning them, forwarded from Calcutta, had reached Bombay; intelligence, disadvantageous to them, and accompanied with an expression of the will of the supreme government, that they should be sent to England. They were permitted to submit to Sir Evan Nepean, governor of Bombay, a very respectful and judicious memorial; which, together with accompanying documents, declared the views with which they came to India*—made known the patronage and instructions

* See Appendix A.
under which they had been sent forth—gave a narrative of their proceedings at Calcutta—explained the misunderstanding which had arisen between them and the supreme government there, and the reasons of their departing thence for Bombay, under circumstances so liable to misconception—referred their case to the well known clemency and candor of the Governor, and implored his favor and protection. Their memorial was very kindly received and considered; and every thing relating to their object and their proceedings appeared to the Governor in so satisfactory a light, that he not only allowed them to remain for the present at Bombay; but assured them of his disposition to render them every favor in his power; and even took upon himself the trouble to write a private letter in their behalf to Lord Minto, the governor general at Calcutta, with a view to remove the unfavorable impressions respecting them, which had been made on his Lordship's mind, either by misrepresentations or unexplained circumstances, and to obtain permission for them to reside at Bombay, or to go, unmolested, in pursuit of their object elsewhere. Thus encouraged, the two brethren sat down to the study of the Mahratta language, under the tuition of a Brahmin; in the hope of having the satisfaction, in due time, of preaching in that language to the natives at Bombay, and in the extensive and populous regions, in which the language is vernacular.

Sir Evan Nepean's letter appears to have been successful in satisfying the governor general's mind in regard to the character and proceedings of the two missionaries. The war, however, between the United States and Great Britain, intelligence of which had been received in India, gave rise to new difficulties. On the 25th of June the brethren were informed, by Dr. Taylor, a gentleman from whom they received many friendly offices, that the Governor, Sir Evan Nepean, had expressed his fears that, on account of the war, he should be under the necessity of sending them to England; though, as they state in their journal, "the Governor expressed to Dr. Taylor his firm confidence in their integrity, and the excellency of the character of those gentlemen by whom they were patronized."

On the 18th of August, by the advice of a Mr. Money, another gentleman to whom they were indebted for many offices of kindness, they drew up another memorial to the Governor, which was to be presented along with certain documents of a purport to shew decisively, that their mission had no connexion with the war. Mr. Money, they say, "urged us to do this immediately, as he had observed our names down at the marine office as passengers to England on the Carmarthen, which was to have sailed about this time, but having sprung a leak will be detained a month or two." From this memorial, that something of the spirit and feelings of the brethren may be perceived and felt, the following passages are extracted:

"Right Honorable Sir,

"When we consider that both English and American Christians are interested in our success—that already much time and money..."
have been expended in our enterprise, and that much more must be expended if we are sent from this place;—that we must then be in perfect uncertainty, whether we shall ever be allowed to preach to the destitute the unsearchable riches of Christ;—and especially when we consider the command of that ascending Lord, in whom we all hope, and whom we would obey;—we feel justified, we feel compelled, by motives which we dare not resist, to entreat your Excellency’s favor. To ourselves it cannot but be supposed, that to fail in our object must be in the highest degree trying. Our feelings are deeply interested, it may well be supposed, in our object, to which we have been looking for so many years—for which we have left our country, our prospects, and our dearest friends—to which we are conscientiously, and, by the help of God, unalterably devoted—in which the hearts of Christians are universally engaged, without distinction of country, and which, we cannot doubt, is under the favorable eye of our Lord and Master.”

“Your Excellency’s well known desire for promoting Christian knowledge, and the certainty that we should be in future as really under the direction and at the disposal of your Excellency, as at the present moment, encourage us in requesting that we may be allowed to remain, at least till it may be learned whether there will be a speedy termination of the unhappy war.”

On the next day they write, “Having prepared the preceding memorial, we went with it to Mr. Money, being desirous to forward it as soon as possible, on account of a report which we last evening heard, that we were to go to England on the Sir Godfrey Webster, to sail on Sabbath next. At breakfast with Mr. Money, we saw the superintendent of embarkation, who told us, that he had, by order of the Governor, yesterday settled every arrangement for our going in the Sir Godfrey Webster, and that every pains had been taken to make us comfortable, and that we had been provided for suitably to our ministerial character. We were much distressed by this intelligence, and especially as we were entirely unprepared for such a voyage. Mr. Money immediately waited on the Governor, to tell him our unprepared state, and to hand him the above petition. On his return he informed us, that the Governor’s orders from Bengal were such, that he would be unable to allow us to remain; but, as he was unwilling to put us to any inconvenience, he would allow us to stay until the sailing of the Carmarthen, which is to be in about six weeks. We then waited on the Governor ourselves, and expressed our thanks for his kindness now, and on former occasions. He told us, that he had supposed us prepared on the ground of what he had told Dr. Taylor; and endeavored to justify the Supreme Government in sending us away on account of the war. He declared his perfect confidence that we were innocent and harmless men, whose weapons of warfare were not carnal but spiritual. He likewise told us that he had succeeded in removing the unfavorable impressions which had been made on the mind of the Governor General, to effect which he had written to Lord Minto a private letter. Thus
it pleases the Lord to deal with us. We have never been covered with so thick a cloud."

Things remained in this posture until about the middle of September. At that time the brethren received from Calcutta the letters which about ten months before had been sent out for them from this country by the Alligator; and which, say they, "afforded us a pleasure which we cannot describe." With the advice of particular friends, they submitted to the Governor's inspection the official letter to them from the Corresponding Secretary, accompanied with a note in which they say: "We extremely regret that the accompanying letter did not come to hand at an earlier period.—Though received at so late an hour, we should not feel that we were faithful to our Patrons, to a numerous body of Christian friends, and to the Savior's cause, were we not to beg the liberty of presenting it to your Excellency for perusal. Its general tenor, and particularly the information which it gives of the appointment of a Committee at Calcutta to co-operate in our mission, seems to us fully to declare, that our Society is simply engaged in the great work, dear to English and American Christians, of spreading Christian knowledge and Christian hopes. The gentlemen, whom we now understand to constitute the Committee, are the Rev. Dr. Carey, the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Chaplain, and George Udny, Esq. the latter two in the place of Dr. Brown, and J. H. Harington, Esq. To this Committee we yesterday made known our unhappy situation; and we beg leave to express our desire to your Excellency, that our departure from this Presidency may be so long delayed, as to give them an opportunity of acquainting the Governor General with their relation to us, and of removing, if possible, the objections to our stay arising from the unhappy war."

The next day after this note was delivered, they write in their journal, "Mr. Nott waited on the Governor this morning at his request. He mentioned, that he felt greatly embarrassed on account of yesterday's letter to him;—that he wished to do all in his power for us; that he would think on the subject, and give an answer in two or three days. He did not hesitate in saying, that were he left to himself, he could not send us away."

The Committee of Agency for our affairs in India, appointed by the Prudential Committee, as this Board will recollect, were the Hon. John H. Harington, Esq. and Drs. Carey and Brown. But when our communications arrived at Calcutta, Dr. Brown was dead, and Judge Harington was absent. Under these circumstances, Dr. Carey thought fit to appoint the Rev. Thomas Thomason in the place of Dr. Brown, and they uniedly requested George Udny, Esq.† to act in the place of Mr. Harington. Intelligence

* The Prudential Committee, before receiving this communication, had appointed the Rev. Mr. Thomason to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Rev. Dr. Brown.
† George Udny, Esq. has been for many years a member of the Supreme Council in the Bengal Government, and has been uniformly favorable to the diffusion of Christianity in India. The Supreme Council consists of four members with the Governor General at their head.
of this arrangement was duly communicated to the two brethren at Bombay; and they, perceiving the advantage which it offered them, immediately addressed the letter, referred to in the above cited note to Governor Nepean, to the Committee at Calcutta, for the purpose of engaging their good offices with the Governor-General in their behalf.

About five days after this, the two brethren received letters from Mr. Newell at Colombo, and from the Rev. Mr. Thomson, Chaplain at Madras, from which the following extracts are given. Mr. Newell, under date of Aug. 18th, 1813, writes, "I have had repeated assurances from the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twistleton, senior Chaplain, and Mr. Brisset the other Chaplain, the Governor's brother-in-law, that as many of my friends as choose to come here shall be safe, and have liberty to go to any part of the Island." Mr. Thomson, under date of Sept. 7th, writes, "You have, I believe, received notice from Mr. Newell, that you will be welcomed at Ceylon. I am warranted by letters from the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twistleton, to confirm it. I think you should lose no time in submitting this to the Governor, Sir Evan Nepean, and requesting leave to retire thither, instead of being sent to England."

Accordingly, after prayerful consideration, Messrs. Hall and Nott, on the 22d Sept. submitted the communications from Messrs. Thomson and Newell to the Governor, accompanied with a memorial, in which they say, "After having read them, we beg your Excellency to regard with a favorable eye the pure, peaceful, inoffensive, Christian character of our mission, proved incontestably by our instructions, by our letters, and by the appointment of a Committee of British gentlemen of the clergy and laity to co-operate in the mission, which we have had the happiness of making known to your Excellency; and to bestow an indulgent consideration on our present distressing situation, which must be aggravated in a severe degree, if we are sent across the seas to a foreign land, divided from our own by an unhappy war, the commencement of which we have sincerely deprecated, and for the conclusion of which we earnestly pray."—"It is still our highest wish to remain here, and render ourselves useful as instructors of youth and preachers of the Gospel, under the protection of your Excellency's government, where the spiritual miseries of thousands call so loudly for the blessings of Christianity, where there are so many facilities for diffusing those blessings, and from which we cannot be sent without so much grief to numerous Christians, and so much discouragement to others, who are desiring to leave their own country, and go to preach Christ in Pagan lands. It is only therefore in the last resort, and with the hope of preventing the entire defeat of our pious attempt, that we implore your Excellency's sanction to remove ourselves from this place to Ceylon, where we have such assurances of a favorable reception, where we cannot but be under the superintending eye of a British government, and where, we trust, our conduct will be unobjectionable to his Excellency Governor Brownrigg."
In their journal, Oct. 2, the brethren write, "Mr. Money having, at our request, conferred with the Governor concerning our petition, received this day from his Excellency a note nearly as follows: 'I find myself awkwardly situated relative to the two Missionaries whom I wish to serve. On the 20th of August I wrote to Lord Minto, and I ought to have received his Lordship's answer some days since, and am now in daily expectation of it. I told his Lordship, that I understood he had changed his plan concerning missionaries, and allowed one in similar circumstances to remain in Bengal; and that now there was time for him to shew the same favor to Messrs. Hall and Nott; but that if I should receive no new commands from his Lordship, I should send them to England by the next ships. I had thought of another plan for them, which was, that in case Captain Digby should arrive in season, I should request him to give them a passage in the Cornwallis, which, as that ship will stop at Ceylon, would give Governor Brownrigg an opportunity to take such measures relative to them as he might judge proper.'" Nine days afterwards they write, "This day dined with the Governor. He added nothing to what he had said in Mr. Money's note. He repeated that he must send us in one of these ships, unless something new should take place." And five days after this, that is, on the 16th of October, they say, "This afternoon we received a note from our friend W. T. Money, Esq; informing us, that the Governor had failed in his application to Captain Digby. He says, 'Sir Evan sincerely regrets his ill success. I am sure he felt, and does now feel, much interest for you—Under these inauspicious circumstances, nothing now remains, but to prepare for your departure in the Caarmarthen.'"

The Caarmarthen was, at this time, on the eve of sailing, and there remained to Messrs. Hall and Nott scarcely a gleam of hope that they should avoid being sent to England. On the 18th of October, however, they had information of a vessel going to Cochin; learned that she would give them a passage, if they could be ready to go on board in about four or five hours; and understood, that from Cochin she would shortly convey them to Colombo in Ceylon. The time for deliberation was short. They concluded to go; and accordingly, taking some of their most necessary things, they embarked; leaving Mrs. Nott with her child, and some notes hastily written to acquaint their friends at Bombay with the fact and the reasons of their departure. On the 20th of the same month they arrived at Cochin, where they were very kindly received, and during their stay very generously entertained, by Mr. Pearson, magistrate of the place.

On the 5th of November they write in their journal, "For five days we have been laboriously employed in travelling among, and inquiring about, the Jews and Christians. We have visited the College at Vaiipoli and several Catholic churches; Candenade, the see of the late Syrian Bishop, and the synagogues of the Jews at Cochin. We have carefully committed to paper what information we could obtain, having been kindly furnished with such facilities as the place affords."
The vessel, which had conveyed them to Cochin, could not, as they had expected, convey them thence to Columbo. While waiting and seeking for a passage, and just as one seemed to be presenting itself, an order arrived from Bombay, requiring them to be sent back to that place. They accordingly returned, after an absence of almost a month. With their private departure from Bombay Sir Evan Nepean was not well pleased; as it might, from the favor which he had shewn them, subject him to censure from the General Government, for imputed connivance or delinquency. In a respectful and able memorial to him, however, after their return, they justified the procedure on the broad principle, that the authority of the Lord Jesus, under which they had been sent forth to preach the Gospel to the heathen, was paramount to any civil authority, which would frustrate, or counteract their mission; and the Governor at length was so far satisfied, as to allow them to leave the ship in which they had been brought back to Bombay, and which for several days after their arrival they were not allowed to leave, and, free from all duress, to occupy a house provided for their accommodation in the city. Still he considered himself as required by the Supreme Government to send them to England; and as under particular obligations, from assurances which he had given the Governor General, to send them by the earliest regular conveyance.

On their return into the city, the two brethren were received by their worthy friends there with great joy, and with expressions and tokens of undiminished affection, confidence, and respect. Very soon afterwards, on the 10th of Dec. they received, from the Rev. Mr. Thomason of Calcutta, the last of three letters† bearing date Oct. 8th, and 13th, and Nov. 19th, 1813, in answer to theirs of Sept. 15th, addressed to our agents at Calcutta. In these letters, Mr. Thomason, with strong expressions of Christian affection, and of desire to promote the great object of their mission, related to them the measures which he and his colleagues in the agency had taken in their behalf with the Government, and the success with which those measures had been attended. “The last letter, in particular,” say the brethren, “filled us with joy and thanksgiving to God. We immediately sent a copy of it to brother Newell, and to Mr. Money on the Gaitts. Our friends advise to wait a day or two in hopes of something more full from Calcutta; and if nothing should come, to lay them before the Governor.” Accordingly, on the 13th of December, they sent to the Governor the following note, enclosing the two last letters from Mr. Thomason.

“Right Honorable Sir,

“Having always been convinced that the resolution to send us from this country emanated solely from the orders of the Supreme Government, and not from the disposition of your Excellency, which we know to be friendly to the evangelical object of our mission;

*See Appendix B
† See Appendix C.
and having received letters from Calcutta, evincing a change of sentiments in the late Governor General, and the conviction of Lord Moira the present Governor General, "that our intentions are to do good, and that no conceivable public injury can arise from our staying," and that his Lordship "spoke very decidedly about our being allowed to stay;" we beg to submit to the perusal of your Excellency two letters, dated 13th Oct. and 19th ult. addressed to us by the Rev. Thomas Thomason, a most respectable minister of the Church of England, resident at Calcutta. We trust that your Excellency will consider these letters as containing decisive evidence of the favorable inclinations of Lords Minto and Moira in regard to our present circumstances, and future views: and that with this proof of the light in which our mission is now regarded by the supreme British authority in India, your Excellency will have no difficulty in permitting us to remain in this place.

"It is with inexpressible satisfaction that we are enabled, by a kind and overruling Providence, to present these communications to your Excellency, at this very interesting moment.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"Bombay, Dec. 13, 1813."

On the 16th Dec. their friend Mr. Money informed the two brethren, "that he had just been with the Governor, who mentioned, that no orders having been received from Calcutta concerning their stay, and he being still under the positive orders of the supreme Government to send them away, he must now send them." And on the 20th. R. T. Goodwin, Esq. the senior magistrate of police, officially notified them, "that a passage was to be provided for them to England on Board the Charles Mills."

The Charles Mills was then under orders to sail on the 22d of the same month, only two days after this note was given. At this critical moment they drew up a memorial to the Governor, as their last appeal: a memorial, which they considered as a private communication, addressed to his Excellency, not as a Governor only, but as a man, and a Christian; which was written with the feelings and the solemnity of the occasion; and which, as they are careful to note, they viewed as of a confidential nature, but that the worthy Governor was pleased himself to give it publicity. It appears to have been generously received by the Governor, according to his accustomed goodness, and to have had its desired effect.

On the next day after sending this letter, the brethren write in their journal, "We continued our preparations.—By two o'clock, (same day) our things were packed and labelled; by three the Coolies (porters) were all here; the things were all carried below; the boats were engaged to carry them on board ship, and the carpenter to go and fasten them. The friend, who had charge of the things, then went to the Captain for orders to have them received on board. The Captain went to the pay office for the money for our passage; the money was refused, and it was reported, that we were

*See Appendix D.*
not to go. The friend returned with this information, and the things were all put into a room below, and the coolies dismissed. About five, Mr. Goodwin, the senior magistrate of police, called upon us to say, that our letter had been communicated to the Council; and that upon examination, it had been found, that no orders of any kind had been received from Bengal, of a later date than the 19th of November, and that the government would allow us to remain, until they should receive further orders from Bengal concerning us. This intelligence at this decisive moment has filled us with great joy; and given us great hopes, that we shall yet be allowed to remain at Bombay. How wonderful and how merciful are God's dealings with us!

The next morning, 22d Dec., they received the following official note.


"Gentlemen,

"I am directed by the Right Honorable, the Governor in Council, to acquaint you, that under the expectation of receiving some further instructions from the Supreme Government respecting you, he has determined to defer the carrying the directions he has received into execution, until such instructions shall arrive.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. Newnham, Sec. to Government."

"Bombay Castle, Dec. 21, 1813.

Our last letters from these brethren appear to have been forwarded to England, by the same ship, in which they themselves expected to have been conveyed thither, and which sailed from Bombay on the 23d of December. Later than this date we have no intelligence from them. From the facts and circumstances now communicated, however, your Committee derive a pleasing confidence, that our mission may obtain an establishment at Bombay: and they are persuaded that this whole Board, and the Christian public extensively, will unite with them in adoring the goodness of the Lord, so remarkably displayed in the signal interpositions of his providence in behalf of our missionaries. Under Providence, grateful acknowledgments are due to the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean for the candor, magnanimity, and kindness, exhibited in his treatment of the missionaries, so creditable to his character, as a magistrate, and a Christian. Nor can the Committee forbear to express their high sense of the admirable spirit and conduct, shown by the missionaries themselves, in the circumstances of severe trial in which they have been called to act. The evidence here exhibited of their firmness, their perseverance, their wisdom, and their devotedness to the great object of their mission, cannot fail to raise them in the estimation and affection of this Board, and to secure to them the confidence and favor of the Christian public.

On the 24th of Feb., 1813, Mr. Newell embarked at the Mauritius on board a Portuguese brig, bound to Bombay, but destined to
touch at Point de Galle in the Island of Ceylon. At the latter place he expected to meet one or both of the other brethren; but on his arrival he learned that they were both gone to Bombay. Supposing, however, that they would not be allowed to remain there, he thought it best for him to stay in Ceylon, where he was assured of the protection and favor of Governor Brownrigg, and other principal officers of the government. He immediately despatched a letter to the brethren at Bombay; and by the return of the mail he received an answer from them, from which he learned that, though their situation at Bombay was quite precarious, yet they had considerable hope that they should be allowed to establish themselves there, and thought it advisable for him to direct his studies with a view to that place. Accordingly, as soon as he could make arrangements for the purpose, he commenced the study of the Sanskrit, Hindostanee, and Persian languages; and quietly pursued this study until some time in November, when, from information received from the brethren at Bombay, he felt himself compelled to give up all hope of the establishment of the mission at that place. From the time of his arrival in Ceylon, however, till the date of his last letter, he preached in English constantly once, twice, or three times a week, to English and half-cast people; of whom, he says, "there are thousands in and about Colombo, who stand in need of instruction, as much as the heathen," and among whom he hoped his labors would not be in vain. At the date of his last letter, Mr. Newell supposed that his brethren were actually on their passage to England, and that he was left alone. "Stript," says he, "of all my domestic enjoyments, by the death of my wife and child, and separated from all my dear missionary associates, I find myself a solitary pilgrim in the midst of a heathen land. My heart is sometimes quite overwhelmed with grief. But my prevailing desire is, and my determination, to try to do something for the wretched heathen around me. My conviction of the duty and practicability of evangelizing the heathen has not been diminished, but greatly increased, by all that I have witnessed in this part of the world." Thus circumstanced, he was undetermined in regard to the field in which to fix his mission; whether to remain in Ceylon, or attempt an establishment at Bushire at the head of the Persian Gulf. The reasons which weighed in his mind for the one and for the other, he states at large, and in a manner which indicates much attention and reflection. His trials, though different from those of his brethren, have been not less painful; and appear to have been sustained in a manner not less creditable to the character of a Christian missionary. He must have been greatly rejoiced to learn, as he doubtless did in a short time, that his brethren had not been sent to England, as he supposed; and if they have been permitted to remain at Bombay, he has probably joined them there, to the great joy of them all.

Messrs. Richards and Warren, who, at the time of our last annual meeting, were, as then reported, in very eligible situations at
Philadelphia, have just completed their respective periods of engagement there; and, so far as appears, very much to their own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of those with whose patronage and friendly offices they have been favored.

Soon after our last annual meeting, Messrs. Benjamin C. Meigs, Burr Baldwin, Horatio Bardwell, and Daniel Poor, were admitted by the Prudential Committee, as Candidates for our missionary service; and since, after such a period and measure of trial as the Committee judged suitable, they have all, excepting Mr. Baldwin, been formally received as Missionaries, to be under the patronage and direction of this Board. Mr. Baldwin has been prevented from being thus received, by feeble health, which the Committee greatly lament, and from which they devoutly hope he will ere long be recovered.

Messrs. Richards, Warren, Meigs, Bardwell, and Poor, will hold themselves in readiness to go forth to the heathen with the glad tidings of salvation, as soon as Providence shall open the door for their being sent. At present the door at every point seems to be closed by the war; but this Board and the friends of Christian missions will not cease to pray, that the war may soon be terminated; nor will the Committee without hope, that, should it continue, some way will nevertheless be found out for the conveyance of the waiting missionaries to their destined fields of labor.

From three other young gentlemen, one now a practising physician of distinguished promise, another a student at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and the other a student at the Theological Seminary at Andover, the Committee have received very pleasing communications, expressing their desire to be engaged in the missionary service, under the direction of this Board. But upon these applications, as they are yet quite recent, no decisive act has been passed.

It will appear, by the statements which the Treasurer will furnish, that the liberality of the Christian public toward this Board is continued and extended. New associations are formed for the purpose of contributing their aid. The number of pious persons, who are becoming acquainted with the wants and the miseries of the heathen world, and who are desirous of uniting their efforts to remove these wants and alleviate these miseries, is evidently on the increase. Your Committee have reason to believe, that should Providence soon prepare the way for the establishment of missionary stations in different pagan countries, an adequate number of pious, able, devoted servants of Christ would offer themselves as heralds of the Gospel to the heathen, and the means would not be withheld of supporting them in their most laborious, as well as most benevolent, undertaking. It is a pleasing thought, and one which may be indulged without presumption, that the Redeemer will graciously bestow upon Christians in America the honor of becoming joyful instruments in promoting his cause, and advancing the progress of the millennium, not only within our own borders, but extensively also in foreign lands. How noble will be the dis-
tinction, should we be known as a people, to the inhabitants of dis­tant continents and islands, not as covetous of territory,—not as am­bitions of political dominion,—not as engrossed by commerce and swallowed up by the cupidity of avarice;—but as the liberal dis­pensers of unsearchable riches, as cheerfully and zealously impart­ing to others God's unmerited bounty to ourselves.

While regarding the subject in this point of light, your Com­mittee cannot refrain from expressing their joy, that this glorious work has been begun;—that it has been formally and systematically entered upon by Christians in this country;—that missionaries, in the employment of this Board, have been engaged on the shores of Asia, in preparing to preach to the people in their own languages;—that the Scriptures, in the common tongues of the countries, have been purchased and distributed, as a free-will offering to God, from our honorable women, our young men and maidens, our old men and children.

It ought to be thankfully noticed, that many enlightened persons in India;—men of enlarged views and great acquaintance with the world;—dignified magistrates and persons of professional emi­nence;—have most unequivocally and earnestly expressed their conviction of the necessity of missionaries, and their sense of the deplorable condition of the people in a moral point of view. Per­sons of this description have joyfully hailed the co-operation of America, in the great work of evangelizing mankind, as a most de­sirable event. They have expressed an anxious wish, that our ef­forts may be greatly and indefinitely increased. The limits of this Report, already too long perhaps, will not allow your Committee to specify all the facts on the authority of which these assertions are made. Many such facts have appeared, in the course of the pre­ceding narration, and the accompanying documents.

It is evident also from every page of the correspondence of the missionaries, that notwithstanding all their discouragements and perplexities, they have been more and more convinced, by all that they have seen and heard, not only of the practicability and duty of supporting missions, but of its being their particular duty, as it is evidently their highest pleasure, to consider themselves as unalter­ably devoted to this work. They are also convinced, as their re­peated discussions of this topic abundantly prove, that whatever may be the design of Providence in regard to themselves or their mission, it is the duty of Christians to take it for granted, that the cause of missions will prevail, and to resolve, that by the help of God, and with all reverential submission to his holy dispensations, it shall prevail.

The agents of this Board in London have remitted to Calcutta, by the earliest opportunities, the avails of our several remittances to them. We had calculated, that our missionaries would have re­ceived our first remittance at an earlier date than that of their last letter, as this remittance was sent from London by the earliest spring ships of 1813. It could not, we think, be much longer de­layed. But, through the kindness of friends whom Providence had raised up for them in every place they had visited, there was little
danger that our brethren would be put to serious inconvenience by any accidental delay of remittances.

At the conclusion of their Report, the Committee would direct their respectful attention to the Christian public. They need not solicit, what will be granted of course and without solicitation, a candid perusal of this their annual communication, and of the papers which will follow it. All who have contributed to send the blessings of the Gospel to the heathen;—all who love the prosperity of Zion, will feel a deep interest in the history of our infant mission, and, we doubt not, will perceive the necessity of continued and persevering exertions. The object in view is so transcendentally important, as not to admit of any halting or hesitation in the pursuit, while any prospect of success remains. Such a prospect will remain, we are persuaded, without suffering even a temporary eclipse, till the Gospel shall shed its benign influence on every land. With thankful acknowledgment of the many favors shewn by the Christian public to this object, and of the many prayers offered in its behalf, the Committee would animate their fathers and brethren, as well as themselves, with the exhortation, Be not weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

New Haven, Sept. 15, 1814.

Appendix to the Report of the Prudential Committee.

[On the day after their arrival at Bombay, Messrs. Hall and Nott, after taking suitable advice, put into the hands of Mr. Money, a gentleman of that place, the following petition to his Excellency, the Governor:]

To the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay, &c.

Right Honorable Sir,

The Undersigned, lately arrived from America by way of Bengal, beg leave to state to your Excellency, that having been ordained to the Gospel Ministry, they have come to this country with a desire of being useful, by translating the Scriptures, by aiding in the education of children, and ultimately by making known the Gospel to some who are now ignorant of it.

Humbly trusting that these objects will meet with your Excellency's approbation, they most earnestly beg, that they may be allowed to pursue them. At the same time, they cherish the hope, that should they be permitted to remain in the country, an orderly and prudent conduct will show, that your Excellency's indulgence has not been misplaced.

They are happy indeed, Right Honorable Sir, in thus presenting the advancement of our holy religion to a Christian Governor;—one, too, who has given so many proofs of a desire for the diffusion of the Scriptures, and the promotion of happiness among mankind.

They have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Right Honorable Sir, your most obedient
and most humble servants,

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1813.

Gordon Hall,
Samuel Nott,
On visiting the police office, the same day on which the preceding petition was forwarded, the missionaries were told, that they would not be permitted to remain, and that unfavorable impressions concerning them had been made upon the mind of this government. They found themselves charged with having broken their word, in not going from Calcutta to the Isle of France; and with having concealed themselves at Calcutta, while the police officers were in search of them to put them on board ship for England. For the purpose of refuting these charges, and explaining their conduct, they drew up and presented, by his Excellency's permission, the following memorial.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1813.

To the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay, &c.

Right Honorable Sir,

We have heard with the deepest concern, that your Excellency has received from Bengal intelligence deeply injurious to our character as men, as Christians, and especially as Ministers of the Gospel. Our concern is the more distressing, when we consider our solemn responsibility to the great Head of the Church, and the high importance that the missionary character should stand without reproach; especially in a region like this, where the forfeiting of that character must be attended with circumstances so truly deplorable. We beg, therefore, your Excellency's indulgent consideration of the following statement of our conduct.

When we left America, as your Excellency will perceive by our letter of instructions, a copy of which we take the liberty of sending herewith, our destination was not precisely fixed; but was left for our subsequent decision. On arriving at Calcutta, our first object was to obtain such information as would enable us to decide with discretion. But from representations made to us at that time, we were induced to believe, that we should not be allowed to remain in the Honorable Company's dominions. An order from government, received about a week after our arrival, which order included Messrs. Johns, Lawson, and May, three English missionaries, and Mr. Rice, an American, increased our fears. We doubted whether we should be allowed to leave the Honorable Company's dominions for any place east of the Cape of Good Hope; and, if for any, supposed it would be for the Isle of France alone. With these views we presented the petition marked No. 1.*

When this petition was handed, Mr. Martin objected to the presenting of it; and said, that the order of government was positive for our return to America;—that we must depart upon our own ship, but that she might carry us whither she liked.

In the course of a week from this, we received an answer from government, stating, that our assurances of going to the Isle of France were accepted; but that we must expect to be at the disposal of the government of that island.

After this, we continued in the expectation of going to the Isle of France, for about two months. We were endeavoring to obtain a passage, when we were taken sick. As soon as we recovered we renewed our endeavors, engaged our passage on the ship

* See No. 1. at the close of this Memorial.
† Mr. Martin was the chief magistrate of police.
Adele, and paid for it as early as the 17th of September, at which
time we were expecting the Adele to sail in a few days, though she
did not till about the middle of the following month.

During our delay at Calcutta, the causes of which we have now
explained, we were led by observation to believe, that our fears had
been premature: for we found Missionaries, who had been ordered
away no less positively than ourselves, nevertheless residing qui­
cely in Bengal; and we ascertained the same to be true of others in
India. We therefore began to hope, that, had we pursued a differ­
ent plan, we might have been allowed to go to the place, which our
inquiries should incline us to choose. Several reasons at length
inducing us to desire to go to Ceylon, rather than to the Isle of
France, we prepared the annexed petition, No. 2,* but, lest we
should presume too much on the indulgence of government, we at
the same time pursued our arrangements, intending, should that
petition be rejected, to proceed, according to our original plan, to
the Isle of France. The petition, when delivered at the Police,
was carried by the clerk to Mr. Martin, who was on the opposite
side of the room, and who replied, through the same clerk, ‘that it
was unnecessary to present that petition, and that he would give us
a pass at anytime.’ The question was asked by Mr. Hall, ‘Should
we go to Ceylon, instead of the Isle of France, would that be
equally acceptable to government?’ and was answered in the
affirmative.

The petition was withdrawn; and we did all in our power to ob­
tain a passage for Ceylon. But before we could obtain one, we
were summoned to the Police, and our reasons were demanded for
not having gone to the Isle of France. Our reply was, that we had
been endeavoring to go thither, till we had learnt from the Police,
that a pass might be obtained equally well for Ceylon; and that we
were then seeking for an opportunity to depart for that island.
We did not at this, or at any other time, say, at the Police, nor to
any person whomsoever, that our delay of going to the Isle of
France was for want of opportunities. Nor could we have said
this without obviously appearing to many, who well knew our
proceedings, to be totally destitute of every principle of honor and
religion.

Notwithstanding all our efforts, we found no opportunity of going
to Ceylon; nor could we hope for one, we were told, earlier than
the January fleet. In the mean time, it had been suggested to us,
that Mr. Martin would probably give a general pass from Bengal,
without specifying any particular place. We supposed, from what
he had said respecting his giving a pass, that a pass from him, and
not a formal permission from government, was a regular depa­
ture. Whether such a pass could be obtained we did indeed
doubt; but we were encouraged to make the attempt in the confi­
dence, that to fail could not injure us, and that, should we succeed,

* See No. 2, at the close of this Memorial.
in the voice of the police we should have the voice of government; particularly as the police had been the only organ of government to us.

Our application succeeded; and on the faith of our passes "to depart on the ship Commerce, capt. Arbuthnot," we proceeded to make our arrangements; esteeming it a great favor that we had obtained permission to depart, though it gave us no right of remaining in the place to which we intended to go. Our friends expressed their happiness at our success;—among whom were some, in whose judgment we thought it safe to confide.

The passes now in the hands of R. T. Goodwin, Esq.,* were obtained on the 10th of November, with the expectation that the ship would sail in four or five days. On Saturday the 13th, a part of our baggage was put on board. On Tuesday morning, the 16th, we paid our passage to the captain's agent, and, in the afternoon of the same day, we were unexpectedly summoned to attend at the Police, which we did the next morning with Messrs Rice and Judson, who had received a like summons. We then received a communication from government, stating, that on account of our having failed to go to the Isle of France, we were considered as having forfeited all claim to the further indulgence of government; and directing the Police to correspond with the Marine Board, concerning the provision for our departure for England, on the fleet under despatch. The fleet, we were informed, was to sail within five days, which would allow no more than three days to prepare for a voyage to England.

After reading the order, Mr Nott mentioned to Mr. Martin his circumstances, and asked, whether the order of government would interfere with his previous arrangements, and prevent his departing according to his pass? The reply was "Certainly; the order of government is positive." Mr. Martin then mentioned the opportunities there had been of going to the Isle of France, which had been neglected; and added that he had always told him, that he would have to go to the Isle of France or England. Neither of us, however, had heard our going to England mentioned before.

We were directed by the person who went with us from the Police, to give information should we change our place of residence; and were also advised by him to write to Mr. Martin concerning our families, as they had not been noticed in the orders of government. This advice, however, we did not follow, as we immediately formed the plan of making the annexed address to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Concluding from the unexpected orders, that, if we applied, we should not perhaps be permitted to proceed to Bombay, we resolved to attempt to obtain liberty to go to Point de Galle, where the captain was so obliging as to promise to put us on shore. With these views we prepared the petition, No 3.

* Mr. Goodwin is chief magistrate of police at Bombay.
† See No. 3, at the close of this Memorial.
After this paper had received the approbation of some of our friends, we went on Thursday morning to Barrackpore, for the purpose of presenting it to his Lordship. The Hon. Mr. Elliot, his Lordship's private secretary, upon reading the first sentence observed, that as it related to an order in council, his Lordship would not receive it in his private capacity. We mentioned the urgency of the case, and requested him on that account to deliver it; but he refused, and advised us to hand it to the secretary to whose department it belonged. We left him without his probably knowing who we were, and returned to Calcutta.

Having found upon inquiry, that the meeting of the council was postponed till after the time appointed for the sailing of the fleet, we did not hand our petition to the secretary, according to the Hon. Mr. Elliot's advice; but resolved to embrace the doubtful but only alternative of embarking on the Commerce, according to our previous arrangements and our passports, should we find, that the captain had reported us to the police as his passengers and obtained the port-clearance for his ship. Upon inquiry we found that he had not. We therefore delayed our embarkation till Friday noon, when the captain showed us his certificate, (which he can doubtless now show,) that he had reported us to the police, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General in Council; and likewise told us, that the ship was cleared out at the custom-house, and would probably sail the next day. We then completed our arrangements and went on board the same day. Till we went on board we were either at our known place of abode, or moving publicly about Calcutta on our necessary business. We did not give information of our going on board to the Police, because our having obtained a pass, and the captain's having reported us on that very day as his passengers, furnished them, we supposed, with sufficient means of knowing where we were.

Though both the captain and the agent had told us, that the ship would sail the next day, yet she remained at her moorings till Monday morning, when we proceeded down the river. We imputed our not being sent for to the intention, and not to the ignorance, of the Police.

On this statement of the circumstances of our leaving Calcutta we beg leave to remark, that we did diligently endeavor to obtain an audience from government till it appeared that no audience could be obtained before too late an hour,—that considering our passes, and particularly the captain's report to the police, which was made after the same police had communicated the orders of government to us, we did consider ourselves as acting with regularity, and presumed, when we found ourselves suffered to proceed, that the police, as we were now manifestly on the point of leaving Bengal, were not disposed to carry their inquiries any further.

Though we had not succeeded in presenting the above-mentioned petition to Lord Minto, we still intended to stop at Ceylon, supposing that a fresh departure from that island might be more favorable to our reception in Bombay, than to arrive directly from Ben-
gal. But as Bombay continued to be the place of our desire;—as
the government of Bengal had suffered us to proceed, while con­
sidering us, as we supposed, bound to Bombay;—as we met with a
long and unexpected delay on the coast;—and as our funds were
low, we concluded to proceed directly to this place.

We beg leave to express our fears, that some appearance of in­
consistency in us may have arisen from a mistaken connexion of us
with our two brethren,* from whom we lived at considerable dis­
tance apart; with whose plans we were unconnected; and from
whose business at the Police ours was generally distinct and differ­
et. Your Excellency will readily perceive, that such a connexion,
though the conduct of each, severally, might be explained, would
give an appearance of inconsistency to both.

The above we declare to be a full statement of our conduct, in
relation to the government of Bengal; the truth of which is known
to many of our friends, with whom our conversations have been
frequent and particular. That we have acted with integrity, we
have the testimony of our own consciences. That we have guid­
ed our affairs with discretion, we will not say. But if the above
statement exhibit indiscretions, we hope they will appear to be such
as have arisen, not from rashness and obstinacy, but from an honest
zeal in what we considered as laudable objects, and from the igno­
rance of strangers in a strange land. Above all, we hope, Right
Honorable Sir, that our intentions will appear to have been good,
and our conduct such as not to have cast a deserved reproach upon
our holy religion, nor to have destroyed our character as ministers
of Jesus, in the interests of whose church we believe your Excel­
lency to feel deeply concerned.

Having said these necessary things, respecting our characters
and conduct, we beg your Excellency's further indulgence, while
we submit at large the objects we desire to pursue in this place.

Our great and general object is the diffusion of Christian knowl­
dge and Christian morals. In attempting this, we should consid­
er our first step to be the acquisition of the language of the coun­
try, which, in a tolerable degree, we suppose, must occupy the
greatest part of our time for two or three years. During this time
we should hope to be useful, by the instruction of schools com­
posed either of European or half-cast children,* or by teaching the
English language to the natives themselves. While engaged in
the acquisition of the language, we should hope to be useful in our
intercourse with the people, particularly the lower classes; giving
religious instruction to such as should be inclined to receive it; and,
finally, should we be allowed to remain, it would be our intention
to do all in our power to forward the translation of the Scriptures
into the Mahratta language; and, perhaps, should our lives be
spared, into the Guzerattee likewise; with the hope that by our feeble
endeavors some might be induced to embrace them as the word of

* Messrs. Rice and Judson. En.
† Our readers may not all be informed, that half-cast children are those, one of
whose parents is a European, the other a Hindoo. En.
Appendix to the Report of the Prudential Committee.

life, and become partakers of the unsearchable riches of Christ, which are such an inestimable blessing to Christian countries.

This statement we cheerfully submit to your Excellency, hoping that our conduct has not forfeited and that our object claims, your Excellency's indulgence; and that we shall not be under the painful necessity of relinquishing an object, in which so many Christian friends are so deeply interested.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
Right Honorable Sir,
We are your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servants,

Gordon Hall,
Samuel Nott.

No. I.

To the Honorable the Governor General, in Council.

We, the Undersigned, passengers lately arrived on board the American ship Harmony, having received an order to depart out of the country on board the same ship, beg leave to state, that agreeably to our intention, stated at the Police on our arrival, of leaving the Company's dominions, we request liberty to depart, by the earliest opportunity, for the Isle of France; and therefore that the Harmony may not be refused a clearance on our account.

Luther Rice,
Gordon Hall,
Samuel Nott.

Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1812.

No. II.

To the Right Honorable Lord Minto,† Governor General, in Council.

The Undersigned, having been detained by sickness and other causes from going to the Isle of France, as permitted about two months ago, and now wishing to depart to Ceylon, beg permission to pass out of the Honorable Company's dominions to that island.

Gordon Hall,
Samuel Nott.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1812.

No. III.

To the Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General.

The Undersigned, having read at the Police the orders respecting their going to England, wherein they are said to have forfeited all claim to the further indulgence of government, by not having gone to the Isle of France, beg leave to solicit your Lordship's attention to the causes of their delay, and to their present circumstances.

As early as the middle of September, and as soon as they had recovered from the sickness into which they fell on their arrival, they engaged their passage on the ship Adèle, bound to the Isle of France, which was to sail in the course of that month, but was detained till sometime after the date of the enclosed petition.†

* This petition was published in the Panoptist for Jan. 1813, p. 373; but as it is short, it is republished here for the sake of preserving the connexion.
† Lord Minto administered the government of Bengal for six years. His term of office expired sometime in 1813, and he sailed for England probably in December last. Late English papers mention his death soon after he reached home, aged 55. About the year 1788, then Sir Gilbert Elliot, he was an active member of the British House of Commons. He is succeeded, in the government of the Company's dominions, by Lord Minto, known as Lord Rawdon in the American revolutionary war.

Bar. Pan.

‡ See No. II.
Information received during this delay led them to wish to go to Ceylon; and two days after its date they conveyed the enclosed petition to C. F. Martin, Esq. to be presented to government; intending to proceed immediately to the Isle of France, if that petition should be denied. They were informed by Mr. Martin, that it was unnecessary to present that petition, and that he would give them a pass at any time. Accordingly the petition was withdrawn, the design of going to the Isle of France relinquished; and they endeavored to find an opportunity to go to Ceylon. Not finding any prospect of a ship going directly to Ceylon, they made application on the 10th inst. at the Police for a pass to depart on the ship Commerce, which pass was granted them, and on the faith of it, they have paid their passage, put part of their baggage on board, and are expecting daily that the ship will sail.

After what had been said on presenting the enclosed petition at the Police, and after having obtained the pass, they supposed they might innocently and safely make their arrangements for departure. The arrangements are made; the ship is ready to drop down the river, and convey them to Point de Galle, where she would leave them.

We humbly beg of your Lordship, that in consideration of our present circumstances, the order of government may not be carried into effect on us, and that we may be freed from the very serious inconvenience of a voyage to England.

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servants,

Gordon Hall,
Samuel Nott.

Calcutta, November 18, 1812.

APPENDIX (B.)

[When the missionaries were brought back to Bombay, they heard that they had been considered as prisoners of war, and were charged with having violated a parole. This charge they refute in the first part of the following memorial. The refutation proved to be unnecessary, as the Governor explicitly declared, after reading it, that he had never considered them as prisoners of war, nor as bound by a parole. They were judicious, however, in meeting a charge of so serious a nature, and which they had reason to suppose had received some sanction from persons in authority. It had even been surmised in Bombay, that they were political spies.

The concluding part of the memorial will speak to the understanding, the conscience, and the feelings, of every reader.]

Copy of a Letter to the Right Honorable, the Governor, dated Bombay Harbor, on board the Honorable Company's Cruiser Ternate, Dec. 4, 1813.

To the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Baronet, Governor, &c. &c. &c. of Bombay.

Right Honorable Sir,

It has pleased a wise and holy Providence to return us to this place, and in circumstances on many accounts extremely unpleasant. But we have learnt with peculiar distress, that your Excellency, besides having felt officially obliged to interrupt our voyage, on which we were well advanced towards the Island of Ceylon, has conceived our conduct to have been inconsistent with the duties of our profession, and with the obligations arising from the indulgence and attentions, which we had the honor to receive from your Excellency, during our stay in Bombay.

Did the present case concern ourselves merely, and were the consequences depending on its decision to fall on us alone, we are happy in the belief, that your Excellency is not one of those un-
gracious rulers, who condemn without allowing the accused to be heard in his own defence. But with how much greater confidence ought we to hope and pray for an indulgent and attentive hearing, while we stand so highly impeached as the ministers of Jesus—the living God. If we have departed from the path of Christian simplicity and innocence—if we have prostituted the confidence, inspired by our sacred office, to the base purpose of deception—if, under the cover of zeal for God, we have dared to engage in the infamous designs of political intrigue, we have wounded our Savior, in the house of his friends;—we have brought an awful scandal on the Christian name, and done what tends to destroy all confidence in the Missionary character, and to delay that period, which is the object of Christian hope, when the heathen shall all be gathered unto Christ.

As these mournful consequences must follow necessarily upon our guilt, we should be uncharitable indeed to believe, that your Excellency, whose standing is so high, not only in the political but in the religious world, and whose decision on the subject is of such great importance, would not, like ourselves, earnestly desire that our characters, if possible, should stand without reproach.

Whether we can say any thing to remove, or even extenuate, our imputed crime and guilt, is not for us to decide. It is the prerogative of Him, who has seen all that we have done, and before whom our conduct is sealed up for judgment and eternity. We do, however, hope, that after having read what we now desire to offer, your Excellency will at least believe we have acted with Christian honesty, integrity, and zeal, though our zeal should still seem to have been inordinate, and our measures indiscreet.

We have understood, that we are charged with having violated the obligations of a parole—obligations so universally held sacred, and which so materially mitigate the calamities of war. We confess, that we are in a great measure ignorant of the laws of nations; and are sensible, that ever since we have been in the country, we have been exposed to numerous though involuntary errors in those painful transactions relative to Government, which, as ministers of peace, we had little reason to expect. If we have violated the obligations of parole, we have certainly done it through ignorance; though we did not act without careful consideration.

We had been warned, as your Excellency has seen, by our Reverend and beloved Patrons at home, and we were disposed most entirely ourselves, to be particularly cautious in our conduct, on account of the unhappy war in which our country is engaged. We felt therefore under peculiar obligations to examine the subject according to our ability; and it appears to us in the following light.

We were originally ordered to leave the country, long before any intelligence of the war had arrived in India; and the same orders included unimpeached and well recommended English Missionaries, in precisely the same terms as ourselves; for both which reasons we could not consider these orders as having any
relation to our national character, and much less as making us prisoners of war, or afterwards to be exercised upon us as such.

On our arrival at Bombay, we were informed by R. T. Goodwin, Esq. the chief magistrate of Police, that Government would not allow us to remain in the country, on account of orders which had been received from Bengal. These orders must have left Calcutta before any intelligence of the war had reached that place, having then but just arrived overland at Bombay. Mr. Goodwin's communication to us therefore did not, as we conceive, regard us as prisoners of war; nor did he intimate, that we were to be considered as such. He directed us to procure ourselves a passage to England, and to give him information of our place of residence. We replied, that we had not the means of procuring ourselves a passage to England. We certainly did not suppose, that what passed at this time amounted, either to an express, or an implied, parole; that we had laid ourselves under any of the obligations, or that we were to enjoy any of the peculiar privileges, of a parole. Nor did we suppose, that the liberty, with which we left the office, resulted from any thing which had been transacted there; much less from any peculiar confidence reposed in us, as we were then under severe censure.

We had other reasons for supposing we were entirely free from the obligations of a parole. We did indeed think, that no one could consider us to be under such obligations, while we did not enjoy the provision usually made for prisoners of war;—while we were defraying expenses exceeding our means, and while expecting to be sent to a land of strangers, without the prospect of a provision there.

Besides, we have been led frequently to inquire, whether peaceably behaved gentlemen, being found in a civilized state, at the commencement of a war between that state and their own, are usually considered as prisoners of war.—We were uniformly answered "No".—And from the nature of the case, as well as numerous facts, we supposed "No" the only rational answer.

But we certainly had a higher reason for believing that we were not to be considered as prisoners of war. We had declared ourselves—and our declaration had received the confidence of your Excellency, and of the Governor General—to be the Ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, employed in his service, and devoted to that alone. We knew that we were parties in no war, and we believed that we were the friends of all men. We thought we could not be considered as prisoners of war, while adhering to the peaceable maxims of our Divine Lord—the common Redeemer—the God of England and America, before whom both nations, and all nations, are as one.

Shortly after our arrival in Bombay, we presented to your Excellency a statement of our proceedings in Bengal, and of the object of our Mission; accompanied by the official instructions under which we were to act. The liberality and kindness, with which your Excellency was pleased to view these documents, excited our gratitude, and animated our hearts. Distressing as our circumstan-
ees had been, and conscious as we were of the integrity of our hearts, and the sacredness of our object, we received your Excellency's favor as a signal blessing from Heaven; we indulged the most pleasing hopes; we thanked God, and took courage.

The attention your Excellency was pleased to bestow upon our subsequent addresses, we thankfully acknowledge. The indulgent confidence with which you viewed us, and the kind attentions which we continually received, were flattering to our hearts, and increased our desire of doing that, and that only, which should be agreeable to you. But while they attached our hearts, we should have mistaken their intention, had we considered them as shown for our personal merits, and not as the effusions of a pious and liberal mind, and to us as ministers of the Gospel, for our work's sake.

While, however, in all our requests to your Excellency, we solicited what we thought would be for the honor of Christ, we never had occasion to ask for a greater degree of personal liberty, than we at first enjoyed. From the time of our first visit to the Police, we were not aware that any additional liberty was granted, any new restrictions added, any old one removed, any pledge required, or that any act of our own laid us under any restraining obligation, not to be found in the nature of our character as Christians, or our office as ministers of the Gospel. We were not aware of any other difference made in our relation to Government, than that which arose from an orderly and Christian conduct, and from those high and unsolicited attentions, which were never due to us as men, but only to the ministerial character, which we hope was unsullied before we left Bombay.

Your Excellency will allow us to express our honest belief, that the liberty we had, when we left Bombay, was the same that was given us before we had made any communications to you, or had received those kind attentions which we most thankfully acknowledge. We of course felt ourselves under obligation to act, not as American prisoners on parole, but as Missionaries of Jesus, and to regulate ourselves by the inspired directions and holy examples, which are to guide the ministers of the cross.

In thus considering ourselves, we felt indebted as having in general terms the sanction of your Excellency; whom we had understood to say, that we were not prisoners of war, but harmless, inoffensive men, whose weapons of warfare were not carnal but spiritual.

We have observed, that we felt under obligation to regulate ourselves by the inspired directions and holy examples of the Bible. If we know our own hearts, these, and these alone, influenced our minds, not with the delusive force of novelty, but with the permanence of a conviction settled by meditation, and unaltered in the midst of delay and trials, and the darkest prospects.

Long before we were ordained to the Gospel Ministry, it became with us a solemn inquiry, in what part of the world it was the will of Christ we should preach his Gospel. In Christian countries we saw thousands of ministers, innumerable Bibles and other religious books, to guide immortal souls to everlasting life.
Appendix to the Report of the Prudential Committee.

We looked upon the heathen, and alas! though so many ages had passed away, three fourths of the inhabitants of the globe had not been told, that Jesus had tasted death for every man. We saw them following their fathers in successive millions to eternal death. The view was overwhelming—the convictions of our own duty were as clear as noon, and our desire was ardent to bear to the dying heathen, the glad tidings of great joy—to declare to them Him who had said, look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; and who, after he had brought from the grave the body crucified for men, said, Go—teach all nations—He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned.

Affected and convinced as we were, though fastened to our country by the strongest ties;—though we had aged parents to comfort, and beloved friends to enjoy;—though urged by affectionate congregations to stay and preach the Gospel to them;—we were compelled to leave all and come to this land, with the prospect of no temporal advantage, but with the prospect, the certainty, of much temporal loss, and even of suffering too, should our lot be cast under a heathen government, as the experience of all ages warned us to expect. We were determined, as we thought, to deliver our message at the hazard of every personal convenience or suffering, trusting in God who guides the ways of all men, and willing to abide his allotments.

Right Honorable Sir, thus we were devoted to a work of which we are, and ever shall be, infinitely unworthy;—devoted for reasons which can never lose their force, but whose weight in our own case had been increasing by all the preparations we had made, and by all the information we had acquired. Before we left Bombay we had spent more than a year in different parts of India;—had conversed with many gentlemen, clergy and laity, on the subject of Missions;—had learnt much of the language, manners and customs of the people; and had become more deeply impressed with their wretchedness, and the duty of publishing to them the blessings of the Gospel. While we enjoyed these advantages, we trusted we had acquired a valuable degree of preparation for a prudent and useful management of a Christian Mission; which made it more than ever our duty to preach to the heathen.

We were standing on heathen ground. We were surrounded by immortal beings, polluted by idolatry, dead in sin, and exposed to hell. There was not one messenger to a million, among all the idolaters of India, to preach Jesus to them. There was enough before our eyes to convince us, that the command of Christ to teach all nations had not been thoroughly fulfilled; and we knew that it had never been revoked. We had for years been preparing; and we had come to this country for no other purpose than to obey this command. But now we were called upon to relinquish the purpose which had been so long conceived—to abandon the work for which we had been so long preparing—and to depart, not only from the particular field which we had entered, but from the heathen altogether. We were commanded by a government we reverenced, a
government exalted, as an enlightened and a Christian government, among the nations of the earth—a government, under which Christian people have been active beyond a parallel in modern ages, in their efforts for the universal diffusion of Christian knowledge;—and, what was peculiarly distressing, your Excellency had considered it your official duty to execute upon us orders, which would remove us from this field while already to the harvest.

Thus situated, what could we, as Ministers of Christ, what ought we to have done? The miseries of the heathen were before us. The command of Christ remained in full force. We had hoped, and prayed, and waited—till almost the day on which the orders for our going were to be executed, our work defeated, and our prospect of preaching to the heathen destroyed. We ask again what could we? We appeal to your own Christian feelings, what ought we to have done? That the Gospel should be preached to these heathen we knew was according to the will of Christ. If by any means we could do this, though we had been forbidden, we thought, (we say it with all possible deference,) that we ought to obey God rather than man.

There did seem to be a way authorized by the Holy Scriptures, which, though doubtful in its issue, furnished, we thought, considerable prospect of success. It was to escape and reach Ceylon, where we had been assured of protection and encouragement. Paul and Barnabas escaped from Thessalonica; and again Paul was let down in a basket by the wall of Damascus, while he knew that the highest civil authority of the city was waiting to apprehend him.

We stand far behind apostles, those venerable Messengers of the Lord; but though so far behind them, yet, as Ministers of the same Lord, we feel bound in duty to plead their example, especially when we consider ourselves, if prevented from doing our work in one city, under a command of our Lord to flee to another. This we attempted, but without success; and for this attempt we now stand so highly impeached.

Amidst the distress which unavoidably results from the imputation of guilt, it affords us consolation to reflect, that until we left Bombay, our character, by a fair testimony, both here and at Calcutta, stood unimpeached.

If this single act does really bring guilt upon our souls; if it does justly destroy the confidence previously reposed in our characters; how can we justify Apostles and others, of whom the world was not worthy, who in like manner fled from city to city rather than abandon their work?

Such, Right Honorable Sir, is the statement which we have thought it our duty to submit to your serious consideration. We should be happy indeed, should it remove from our characters the imputation of guilt. Confident as we are of none other than the best intentions, we most earnestly hope, and anxiously desire, it may, and pray that the time may not be distant, when we shall be freed from the painful duty of vindicating ourselves, and when we shall enter with joy and thanksgiving upon that work, for which we are
literally strangers and pilgrims, and have no certain dwelling place. But the matter rests with God. On Him we will endeavor quietly and patiently to wait;—to Him we will look to bear us through our present trials—to publish his own Gospel to the dying Heathen, and to honor his dishonored Son among all nations.

We have the honor to be, Right Honorable Sir,

With the highest respect, your Excellency's Most obedient and most humble servants,

GORDON HALL,
SAMUEL NOTT.

APPENDIX (C.)

[Letters from the Rev. Thomas Thomason of Calcutta, addressed to one of the missionaries at Bombay, the last of which was received Dec. 10, 1813.]

My dear Sir,

Oct. 8, 1813.

I have been favored by your two letters, and to save the post of this evening write in haste to say, that Mr. Udny seems to think that some attempt may be made with Earl Moira to interest him in your favor; but how, or of what nature, he has not intimated. I am now going to wait upon him. No time will be lost in doing what can be done; nor, if any thing is to be done effectually, ought a moment to be thrown away. You shall hear as soon as any thing may be concluded.

We are deeply concerned in all your motions, and shall feel most happy and thankful to God, if any thing should arise favorable to all our desires. It will be from Him. Vain is the help of man.

Yours affectionately,

THOMAS THOMASON.

My dear Sir,

Oct. 13, 1813.

It has been no easy matter to know how to proceed in your business. At first we determined on an address to Lord Moira, to be signed by Mr. Udny, Dr. Carey, and myself. After preparing the letter we demurred about the expediency of addressing Lord Moira, on so delicate a business, so soon after his entering on the government, especially as we had to plead, not for Missionaries merely, but for American Missionaries; and moreover to urge a revocation of a government order, even while Lord Minto, the Ex-Governor General, was upon the spot.

On the whole, we thought it best to apply first to Lord Minto; and this morning I have had a long interview with him. I showed him a copy of your last letter, and also of the letter of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, appointing us to act in India. This I did in order to explain why we interested ourselves individually in this matter.

His Lordship was very gracious—professed the highest opinion of your intentions—but could not give a decided answer without consulting with his late colleagues in council. For his own part, however, he seemed to think, that Sir Evan Nepean could judge as well as they could; and that the business might be left to him to act as he thought proper.
I told him, that we petitioned only for a relaxation of the order, which bound Sir Evan Nepean to send you away. He said he would inform me, as soon as he had had an opportunity of conversing with the council. If they can be persuaded to relax in their views of the subject, the way will be cleared for Lord Moira to act without any indelicacy to his predecessor.

Thus the matter rests. It may be several days before you hear the result. But as there is a hope that it may be favorable, I hope you may obtain permission to stay until you hear again.

But we look above Councils and Governors in this matter. We have a gracious Head, who is not unmindful of his Church. To Him let us commit the matter in faith and prayer.

Yours affectionately,

THOMAS THOMASON.

My dear Sir,

AFTER much delay I have at length received a favorable intimation from government, which grants all that you requested. Lord Minto was long in giving me his judgment of the case. So I wrote again, enclosing in my letter a copy of a letter from a Mr. Erskine of Bombay to his friend Dr. Hare. A copy was at the same time sent to Lord Moira by Dr. Hare. In that letter Mr. Erskine spoke very candidly and kindly of you both. No answer, however, was sent by Lord Minto to this second communication; but he called upon me, and said, that he thought I should find no difficulty in obtaining the permission of this government. Our address to Lord Moira, signed by Mr. Udny, Dr. Carey, and myself, was accordingly sent in without delay.

Yesterday I had an audience of Lord Moira. He spoke very decidedly about your being allowed to stay; and expressed his conviction that you meant to do good, and that no conceivable public injury could arise from your staying. But, he added, your letter will come before Council in a day or two, and will be publicly answered.

Thus the matter stands. In a short time I hope to write again. Meanwhile, Sir Evan Nepean may be assured, that the government here has a friendly disposition towards you. May this arrive in time to prevent any decisive steps for your leaving India; and may you be abundantly blessed in all your plans and labors.

I have the inexpressible satisfaction to observe, that Lord Moira has come out with every laudable desire to do all the good he can, and with the determination to extend the efficient aid of government in forwarding plans of general instruction and improvement. I am now preparing the materials of a very extended plan of operations, which, in the course of a month, I hope to submit to him. You shall hear from me on the subject more at large, if nothing unforeseen prevent me from writing.

My kindest regards to your colleague, and to Dr. Taylor, to whom I am in arrears, and hope to write shortly.

Yours affectionately,

THOMAS THOMASON.
Appendix to the Report of the Prudential Committee:

APPENDIX (D.)

To the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Governor, &c. &c.

Right Honorable Sir,

We understand that the final arrangements for our being transported to England are now made. At this decisive moment, we beg to submit to your Excellency the following considerations.

That exercise of civil authority, which, in a manner so conspicuous and determined, is about to prohibit two ministers of Christ from preaching his Gospel in India, can be of no ordinary consequence; especially at the present moment, when the Christian public, in England and America, are waiting with pious solicitude to hear how the religion of the Bible is welcomed and encouraged among the Pagans of this country. Our case has had so full and conspicuous a trial, that its final decision may serve as a specimen, by which the friends of religion may learn what is likely to befall, in India, those evangelical missions, which they are laboring to support by their prayers, and by their substance.

Had the decision been favorable to missions, it would have encouraged the hearts of thousands to increase their exertions for the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom; it would have brought thanksgivings to God and blessings to the Heathen. But if the decision must be unfavorable, it will tend to depopulate the hearts of Christians; it will cast a new cloud of darkness over this heathen land, and discourage many from attempting to rescue the poor Pagans from the doom which awaits idolaters. This momentous decision, Right Honorable Sir, rests with you.

Now we would solemnly appeal to your Excellency's conscience and ask: Does not your Excellency believe, that it is the will of Christ that his Gospel should be preached to these Heathens? Do you not believe, that we have given a creditable testimony that we are ministers of Christ, and have come to this country to preach his Gospel, and would not prohibiting us from preaching to the Heathen here be a known resistance to his will? If your Excellency finally exerts civil authority to compel us from this heathen land, what can it be but a decided opposition to the spread of the Gospel among those immortal beings, whom God has placed under your Excellency's government?* What can it be but a fresh instance of that persecution against the Church of Christ, and that opposition to the prevalence of true religion, which have so often provoked the indignation of God, and stamped with sin and guilt the history of every age? Can you, Right Honorable Sir, make it appear to be otherwise to your own conscience—to that Christian public who

* It is manifest, from the whole history of this business, that this question, and the succeeding one, were meant to apply to the system of measures adopted by the East India Company and the Bengal government, and not to Sir Evan Nepean in his individual capacity; for he appears to have been favorably disposed toward the missionaries.
must be judges in this case—but especially can you justify such an exercise of power to your God and final Judge?

Your Excellency has been pleased to say, that it is your duty to send us to England, because you have received positive orders from the Supreme Government to do so. But, Right Honorable Sir,

were it even admitted, that whatever is ordered by a superior authority is right to be done, would not our case stand thus: Several months ago, your Excellency received from the Supreme Government positive orders to send us to England; but repeatedly expressed a deep regret that you were obliged to execute such orders upon us. But a few days since we had the happiness to present to your Excellency such communications from Bengal, as were acknowledged to evince such a change in the mind of Lord Minto, as that he was willing we should remain in the country, and that Lord Moira was also favorable to our staying. May not your Excellency therefore presume, that notwithstanding the previous orders of the Supreme Government, it has since become their pleasure that we should remain in the country?

Besides, those communications further state, that the subject was soon to come before the Council for a formal decision. But delays are so liable to occur in such cases, that at this moment a reasonable time has hardly elapsed for the arrival of an official decision, though we have reason to expect it daily.

Under such circumstances, could your Excellency be judged unfaithful to your trust, should you at least suspend our departure until a further time were allowed for official communications to be received from Bengal? By so doing could you be thought to take upon yourself an unjustifiable responsibility: especially when it is considered what a discussion the spreading of the Gospel in India has undergone in England, and how great is the probability, that something decidedly in its favor will soon be announced in this country?

It is our ardent wish, that your Excellency would compare most seriously, such an exercise of civil authority upon us with the general spirit and tenor of our Savior’s commands. We most earnestly intreat you not to send us away from these Heathens. We intreat you by the high probability, that an official permission from the Supreme Government for us to remain here will shortly be received; and that something more general, and to the same effect, will soon arrive from England. We intreat you by the time and money already expended on our Mission, and by the Christian hopes and prayers attending it, not utterly to defeat its pious object by sending us from the country. We intreat you by the spiritual miseries of the Heathen, who are daily perishing before your eyes, and under your Excellency’s government, not to prevent us from preaching Christ to them. We intreat you by the blood of Jesus, which he shed to redeem them.—As Ministers of Him, who has all
power in Heaven and on earth, and who with his farewell and ascending voice commanded his Ministers to **go and teach all nations** we intreat you not to prohibit us from teaching these Heathens. By all the principles of our holy religion, by which you hope to be saved, we intreat you not to hinder us from preaching the same religion to these perishing idolaters. By all the solemnities of the judgment-day, when your Excellency must meet your Heathen subjects before God’s tribunal, we intreat you not to hinder us from preaching to them that Gospel, which is able to prepare them as well as you for that awful day.

We intreat your Excellency not to oppose the prayers and efforts of the Church, by sending back those whom the Church has sent forth, in the name of the Lord, to preach his Gospel among the Heathen; and we earnestly beseech Almighty God to prevent such an act, and now and ever to guide your Excellency in that way, which shall be most pleasing in his sight.

We have the honor to be,

Right Honorable Sir,

Your Excellency’s most obedient and most humble servants,

Gordon Hall,
Samuel Nott.

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1813.

APPENDIX (E.)

[Extracts of a letter from Mr. Newell to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 20, 1813. This letter is very copious, and, lest preceding letters should have miscarried, contains many facts which had before been communicated. The introduction of the letter, and the comparison of Jaffna and Busora, as missionary stations, are selected to accompany the Report of the Prudential Committee. Other miscellaneous parts of the letter may hereafter be selected for the Panoplist.]

Rev. and dear Sir,

Nearly two years have elapsed, since you sent us forth to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the perishing heathens in the east. Our Christian friends in America will perhaps expect, that before this time we have chosen our station, arrived at the field of our labors, commenced the study of the language or languages of the place, and made considerable progress in our work. It would be no less pleasing to me, than to you and them, to be able to communicate such intelligence. But I rejoice, dear Sir, to see, by your report for the last year, that you are prepared, and that you have endeavored to prepare the minds of the Christian public, to hear of our disappointments. It has pleased God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to call us, in the very outset, to pass through the depths of affliction, and to experience the disappointment of our dearest hopes. Perhaps God intends by these trials to humble us; to purify our hearts from pride and ambition; to crucify us to the world, and make us more sensible of our dependence on his grace, that
Appendix to the Report of the Prudential Committee.

we may be better prepared to serve him, in the kingdom of his Son, among the heathen. If tribulation work in us patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, we shall have reason to bless God that we have been so early and so deeply afflicted. Pray for us, fathers and brethren, that the things which have befallen us in Asia may turn out for the furtherance of the Gospel of Christ; that as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation may abound by Christ, that we may be able to comfort them, who are in any trouble, by the comfort wherein we ourselves are comforted of God.

[At the time of Mr. Newell's writing this letter, he took it to be certain beyond a doubt, that Mears, Hall and Nott had been sent from Bombay to England, and that the British government over the dominions of the East India Company was inexorably opposed to missions. He does not appear to have been informed of the great cutinations, which had been made in England, to open India to the preachers of the Gospel. He considered himself as obliged to act alone, at least till he could be joined by fellow-laborers from this country. In this state of things, he looked around for the best place to establish an infant mission. His views on that subject are as follows:]

I have also written to our Committee at Calcutta for advice. I am wavering between two places, Ceylon, and Bussora at the head of the Persian gulf. They both have their advantages and disadvantages. I will give you a summary of my reasoning with respect to each.

The reasons for establishing our mission at Ceylon are these:

1. The country is the king's, and his majesty's government is friendly to missions. His Excellency General Brownrigg, the present Governor of Ceylon, has been pleased lately to say, that he is authorized by the Secretary of State, (Eng.) to encourage the efforts of all respectable ministers.* Sir Alexander Johnstone, the chaplains, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twisleton and the Rev. Mr. Bisset, and indeed every influential character in the place, is favorably disposed.

2. There is here a very considerable scope for missionary exertions. The population of the island is variously estimated, from a million and a half to three millions. It is probably somewhere between these limits.

3. There are very great facilities for evangelizing this people. There are but two languages spoken in the island, so that when a

* This is an exceedingly important fact. Mr. N. also states, in another part of his letter, that Gov. Brownrigg had interceded with Sir Evan Napeau in behalf of our missionaries, and that Sir Alexander Johnstone, Chief Justice, had also written to Bombay in their favor. These kind applications either had not reached the Bombay government, at the date of our last letters from that place, or the applications, if received, had not been made known to our missionaries. The Christian public in this country may draw a favorable conclusion, as to the importance of this mission, when they consider, that the Governor of Bombay, the Governor and Chief Justice of Ceylon, and a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, together with a considerable number of very respectable gentlemen, chaplains, missionaries, physicians, and others, of different religious denominations, at Calcutta, Muros, Colombo, and Bombay, placed many hundred miles from each other, not only desired that our missionaries might fix themselves within the British dominions in Asia, but exerted a gratuitous and active influence to promote such an event.
missionary has acquired these, he may preach to several millions of people. The natives can read and write. The whole of the Bible has been translated into the Tamul, the language spoken in the north of the island, and the New Testament into the Cingalese,* which is spoken in the south and the interior. There are, at the lowest computation, 200,000 native Christians, as they are called, but who are totally ignorant of Christianity. "They have no objection to the Christian religion," says Mr. Twisleton, "but for their amusement are apt to attend the Buddhist festivals." Under the head of facilities may be reckoned the schools. There are about 100 already in operation, and the government is establishing others in every part of the island. Here we should be perfectly secure, under the protection of the British government, from all those dangers to which we should be exposed in the Burman country.

4. There are but two missionaries in the whole island, Mr. Erhardt, a German, from the London Society, and Mr. Chater, from the Baptist Society: the same that was four years in the Burman country. Mr. Vos, who was sent hither by the London Society, has left the place, and gone to the Cape, where he is settled in a Dutch church. Mr. Palm, another of the missionaries from the London Society, has left Jaffna, where he resided eight years, and has been appointed by government to the Dutch church here in Colombo, so that he ceases to act as a missionary. Mr. E. has not yet acquired the Cingalese language; nor has Mr. C. yet had time to acquire it, so that there is not at this time one missionary on the island, who can speak to the people in their own tongue.

5. Mr. Chater has told me, that Mr. Talfrey, (who has been engaged in translating the New Testament into Cingalese,) has repeatedly expressed a desire, that I would apply myself to the study of Cingalese, and qualify myself to carry on the translation. Mr. C. has also expressed the same wish. There seems to be no jealousy on this point. Mr. C. himself wishes me to stay here. He is somewhat advanced in the acquisition of the Cingalese, having been here a year and a half, and it is his intention to engage in the business of translation; but he wishes that more than one may be engaged in the work.

6. If we take our station at Jaffna, where the Tamul language is spoken, we have an immense field before us; for the same language is spoken just across the channel, on the neighboring continent, by seven or eight millions of people. The intercourse between the island and continent is nearly as easy and frequent, as if they were contiguous. Besides, on the little island of Ramissaram, between Ceylon and the continent, is one of the most famous Hindoo temples, that is to be found in all India. Sir Alexander Johnstone recommended this place to me, as a missionary station, on account of the crowds of pilgrims, who resort to this temple.

* This translation is thought to be so imperfect, as that a new version is necessary. This appears by the fifth topic of this discussion.
from all parts of the continent. The Brahmins here are said to have the power of restoring cast, when it is lost, a prerogative which is not claimed by the priests of any other temple in India. I visited this place in September, on my way to Jaffna, upon the recommendation of Sir Alexander. The result of my inquiries was a conviction that much good might be done here by distributing tracts and portions of the Scriptures, among the pilgrims who would carry them to the various parts of the continent from which they came; and thus divine instruction would be conveyed to many places, where no European missionary might go for a hundred years to come. We cannot be allowed to settle on the continent at present; perhaps never. But a station at Jaffna is in fact the same thing, as one any where in the south of India. Our personal labors can extend but a little way around us, wherever we fix our station. There are a hundred and twenty thousand natives in Jaffna, and this is more than we can instruct ourselves. We might establish an institution for the religious education of youth, to raise up and qualify the natives themselves for schoolmasters, catechists, and itinerating missionaries; and if Christianity be once firmly established in Jaffna, it must from its nature spread into the adjoining continent. Then, if some of us learn the Cingalese language too, we may prepare and send forth missionaries in that language also, to carry the Gospel up into the Cingalese country in the interior of the island. These are the principal arguments for establishing our mission here.

Mr. Newell briefly enumerates his objections to a mission anywhere in the British dominions; which objections we hope are now obviated by the favorable issue of the decision of the British Parliament on the subject.

I will enumerate particularly my reasons for a mission to Bussora, on the Euphrates, near the Persian gulf.

1. Bussora is a commercial town, the great emporium of western Asia, through which the merchandise of the east is distributed to Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. It is situated on the confines of these three extensive countries, and the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish languages are, I believe, all spoken there.

2. In the whole of western Asia, containing a population of forty or fifty millions, there is not one protestant missionary. The Karass mission, (which is certainly a most important one) is, I believe, within the limits of Europe.* The Turkish and Tartar languages are the proper sphere of this mission; the Arabic and Persian, that of a mission to Bussora.

3. It is an object of primary importance to procure correct translations of the whole Bible into Persian and Arabic. The Arabic alone was said by the late Rev. Mr. Martyn to be of more importance than three fourths of all the translations now in hand. This gentleman had undertaken to superintend the translation of the Scriptures into these two languages, with the assistance of N. Sa-

* Karass is in Russian Asia. En.
Mr. M. died in December last, on a tour through Persia and Arabia, having only completed the New Testament in both languages. Whether any other person in Bengal will take up the work, and finish it, I do not know. I have written to ascertain. But even if the Bible were completed in both languages, it would be of little use, until some person would go and carry it to them, and say to the people, *Hear the word of the Lord.*

4. There are numerous bodies of Christians, of different sects, scattered through these countries, who have sunk into the grossest darkness for want of instruction, but who would gladly receive the Bible. These Christians might be made instrumental in diffusing the light around them, but would never take the lead in such a work. How many ages did the Syrian Churches of Travancore live in the midst of an idolatrous people without ever thinking of giving them the Bible, or even of translating it into the vulgar tongue for their own use. But no sooner was the thing proposed by Dr. Buchanan, than the Syrian bishop himself sat down to the work, and the Malayalim Gospels have already been published. It is highly probable that in the Syrian and Armenian churches in those western regions, men may be found qualified and disposed to assist in spreading the light around them.

5. The Persians and Arabians rank as high in the scale of intellect, as any people in the world; and, if truly converted, would become very useful to the cause of Christianity.

6. There are several considerations, which, at the present time, seem to furnish a high degree of probability, that the Gospel may be spread through these hitherto benighted regions. In the first place, the Mussulmans are a kind of heretical Christians. They profess to believe in one God; in Moses and his law, David and his Psalms, Jesus and his Gospel; though they say these books have been corrupted by the Christians. And besides, the Persians profess to lax a system of Mahometanism, that they are considered by some other Mussulmans as a kind of heretics. It is certain that Christians are, and ever have been, tolerated in Persia. When I was in Bengal, Mr. Sabastiani, a Catholic missionary, arrived there, who had been ten or twenty years in Persia, and reported that the Christians in that country were numerous. The story, which Dr. Buchanan has related, of Nadir Shah's attempt to get the Gospels translated into Persian, is a proof that they are not very scrupulous about admitting new religions into the country. When the late Mr. Martyn was last year at Shiraz, the seat of the Persian court, he wrote, that "the men of Shiraz had offered to assist him in translating the Bible into Persian." All these circumstances seem to indicate the dawn of Gospel day on those regions where the star, which led to Bethlehem, first appeared. Especially the progress of Wahhубе, the Arabian conqueror, seems to portend the speedy downfall of the Mahometan power. The creed of this adventurer is simply this; *There is no other God but God.* He denies the divine mission of Mahomet, and
the authority of the Koran, and destroys all the monuments of Mahometan superstition, which fall into his hands. He is said to show more favor to Christians than to Mussulmans; but he sets himself up as a prophet, or rather pretends to a divine commission.

But after all it must be confessed, a mission to these parts would be attended with considerable hazard. If the Gospel should spread, and be embraced by persons of consequence, persecution would most probably follow. Already the streets of Buchari have been stained with the blood of a martyred Christian. In that bigoted city, Abdallah, the noble Arabian convert, witnessed a good confession, and, in the presence of a wondering crowd, laid down his life for the name of the Lord Jesus. But Abdallah was a nobleman, and filled an office of the highest dignity in the Persian court. The common people, I believe, are not persecuted for changing their religion. But shall we wait till Persia and Arabia are willing to change their religion before we offer them the Gospel? Great and discouraging difficulties lie in our way, wherever we would attempt to propagate the Christian religion. In China Mr. Morrison is translating and publishing the Scriptures, in opposition to an imperial edict, which renders him every moment liable to be seized and put to death.

Finally, a mission to western Asia would be all our own; and it would be free from the objections which I stated to establishing our mission in British India. We should be in the neighborhood of Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, those interesting theatres on which the most wonderful and important events, recorded in sacred history, took place. There are Christian churches in all these countries. Might we not, by giving them the Bible, which they have long been destitute, rekindle their zeal, and lift up in the midst of them a great light, that will dart its cheering beams far into the regions of thick darkness, by which they are surrounded. When I think of these things, I long to be on my way towards Jerusalem. But, dear Sir, I stand alone; I have no missionary associate to advise with; and I am afraid to rely on my own judgment. What would I not give to be one half hour with you. We could settle the business at once. Could I know that it would meet the approbation of the Society at home. I think I should be decided.

A consideration of minor importance, which makes me desirous of engaging in the mission, is, I have been at very considerable expense in procuring Persian and Arabic books, and have devoted several months to the study of the Persian language. This I did with a view to Bombay, which I must now give up.

I am sorry that I cannot say to you in this letter precisely what I intend to do. I fear our disappointments and delays will prove a severe trial to the faith and patience of our Christian friends. But you will be able to inform them that nothing has befallen us but what is common to similar attempts in the first outset. The Baptist mission, which is now so flourishing, was severely tried for a time. They got no permanent establishment for six or seven years after the first missionaries came out. In two instances, where they have
attempted to plant new missions, their missionaries have spent four or five years, and many thousands of rupees, and after all have abandoned the attempt and gone to other places. The same discouragements have been experienced by some of the missionaries of the London Society.

In the mean time, I hope I am not altogether useless. I have preached in English constantly, once, twice, or three times a week since my arrival in Ceylon. There are thousands of half-caste people, in and about Colombo, who stand in need of instruction as much as the heathens, and who understand the English language. Mr. Chater has a place of worship here, in which we preach alternately twice a week. We also keep the monthly prayer meeting, and a private prayer meeting every Monday evening. While I was at Jaffna, I (with the permission of Mr. Twisleton, senior chaplain) performed divine service in the fort for the few civil and military officers and soldiers there, as they have no chaplain at that station. For this month past, since I have been obliged to give up the hope of going to Bombay, I have laid aside the study of the eastern languages, until I am determined where I am to labor; and I am at present reviewing my Greek and Hebrew, with the study of critical works on the Bible.

[Mr. X. specifies the letters which he had previously written, and observes in reference to the probability that the letter he was then writing would be examined at the London post-office, "The worst thing I have to say, [relative to national affairs] is, that I am under the greatest obligations to his majesty's government, and that I do most deeply lament the existence of the present unhappy war between the two countries." He proceeds thus:]

I have deposited in the letter-box at Galle two parcels directed to you. One contains two printed documents, Mr. Bisset's sermon before the Colombo Bible Society, and a specimen of the eastern translations now in the mission-press at Serampore. The other is a manuscript of six sheets of letter paper, containing extracts from Mrs. Newell's letters and diary, and an account of her sickness and death. In this communication you will find much information respecting our affairs, which I have not repeated in my letters to you. I shall enclose in this a letter to Mrs. Atwood, which I wrote some time ago. All these are left open for your perusal. The letter and the manuscript, when you have read them, I wish you to send to my dear mother, Mrs. Atwood. I received letters by the Alligator—did not get them till the first of November. Your official letter, and that of Mr. Evarts, the brethren Hall and Nott have I have not seen them. The books are at Calcutta. We have received no order from the Committee at Calcutta respecting supplies, but expect one soon. The Rev. Mr. Brown is dead, and Mr. Harington is absent. The Rev. Mr. Thomason (a good man,) has taken the place of Mr. Brown, and G. Udny, Esq. (another good man,) the place of Mr. Harington.

[Mr. X. gives a statement of his pecuniary affairs, adds several articles of intelligence, and concludes as follows:]
pecuniary Accounts of the Board.

I expect another opportunity of sending letters in about a month, and shall write again at that time, and mention such things as do not occur to me now. I hope then to be more particular, respecting my future prospects. This letter must serve for all my friends, for this time. The brethren Hall and Nott, I trust, will immediately return from England, and join me. Some more will probably come out with brother Rice.

Rev. and dear Sir, I am your servant for Jesus' sake.

Samuel Newell.

 pecuniary Accounts of the Board.

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

To cash paid from Sept. 1, 1813, to Aug. 31, 1814, in conformity to orders of the Board, and of the Prudential Committee, from No. 53, to No. 79, inclusive, for expenses incurred in the prosecution of the objects of the Board $7,074.62.

To losses by counterfeit bills received in donations, 6.00—$7,077.62.

To balance carried to the credit of new account, Sept. 1, 1814, 15,467.33.

$20,545.15

Contra Cr.

By balance brought to the credit of new account, Sept. 1, 1813, as appears by the Auditor's certificate of Sept. 11, 1813, $8,077.50.

By cash received in donations, between Sept. 1, 1813, and Aug. 31, 1814, inclusive, viz., as published in the Panoplist for September, 1813, (part I) p. 238; (part II) p. 285; October, (part I) p. 329; (part II) p. 379; November, (part I) p. 425; (part II) p. 478; December, (part I) p. 558; January, 1814, vol. x, p. 34; February, p. 90; March, p. 139; April, p. 197; May, p. 236; June, p. 286; July, p. 332; August, p. 390; September, p. 427; — 12,008.91.

By cash received as income of stock and interest on notes, during the year preceding Aug. 31, 1814, 458.63.

$20,545.15

A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD FROM SEPT. 1, 1813, TO AUG. 31, 1814, INCLUSIVE.*

Oct. 8, 1813. Paid for 100l. sterling exchange, at 15 per cent. discount, the avails of which to be remitted to Calcutta and expended under the direction of the Committee of the Board at that place, in forwarding the translation and publication of the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular tongues of Asia, — $577.78.

Carried forward $577.78.

* It is thought better to publish the expenses in this way, than to copy the accounts at full length under their respective dates.
Pecuniary Accounts of the Board.

Brought forward $377 75

March 15, 1814. Paid for 250/. sterling, exchange, at 8 per cent. discount to be remitted on the same account, 1,022 22

July 28. Paid for 382 14s 3d. at 12 1-2 per cent. discount, to be remitted on the same account, 1,500 00—$4,000 00

Sept. 17, 1814. Paid for 100/. exchange, at 14 per cent. discount, the avails of which to be remitted from London to C Kenneth, for the payment of the salaries and extraordinary expenses of the missionaries, 58 22

June 22, 1814. Paid for 250/. exchange, at 9 1-2 per cent. discount, to be remitted on the same account, 1,005 55

Also for 30/. 4s. 5d. at 11 per cent. discount, for the same purpose, 155 16

July 23. Paid for 55/ 16s. 1d. exchange, at 14 per cent. discount, for the same purpose, 213 38

27. Paid for 100/. exchange, at 14 per cent. discount, for the same purpose, 58 22

Aug 3. Paid for 278/. 2s. exchange, at 12 per cent. discount, for the same purpose, 1,087 69—2,882 22

Dec, 10, 1813. Paid toward the expenses of Messrs. James Richards, jun. and Edward Warren, while obtaining their medical education at Philadelphia, 144 50

April 18, 1814. Paid to Mr. Burr Baldwin, on account of the expenses of his education with a view to employment as a missionary, 100 00

Paid at different times for books purchased for the Board, including a copy of Rees's Cyclopaedia for the use of our missionaries, 225 96

Traveling expenses of the members of the Board in attending the annual meeting at Boston, Sept. 15, 1813, 224 67

Other contingent expenses of said meeting, 56 01

Expense of printing 1, 50 copies of the Report of the Board, embracing the various documents laid before them at their annual meeting, 525 15

All other printing during the year, including blank stationery, and pay of the exercises of the annual meeting, 20 35—113 50

Norris's legacy of 30,000, 35 50

Contingent expenses of the missionaries before they sailed from Salem, 12 09

Cash paid by the Prudential Committee in travelling expenses, in attending meetings on the business of the Board, and refunded to them, 24 23

Paid by the Corresponding Secretary for a press for the seal of the Board, 10 00

For postage and stationary, 4 10—8 10

Paid by the Treasurer for postage, 20 46

For a stamp for a draft, 75

For a trunk to be deposited at one of the banks containing the property of the Board, 4 00

For stationery, 60—25 81

Sexton's bill for services at the annual meeting, 4 00

Postage paid by a member of the Board, 1 75

Paid for brokerage in purchasing exchange, 7 10

Losses by counterfeit bills received in donations, 56 00

Discount on uncurrent bills, 4 06—10 06

Allowances to the Treasurer for his services during the year preceding the annual meeting, in Sept. 1813, 300 00

The Auditor's Certificate.

New Haven, Sept. 16, 1814.

This certifies that I have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending the 1st of August, *This bill was a donation to the Board, and of course was charged and credited at the current rate of exchange for small bills.
Exhibiting the donations from individuals to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, from Sept. 1, 1813, to Aug. 31, 1814, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Donor Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 10, 1814</td>
<td>An obscure female, (who kept the money for many years, waiting for a proper occasion to bestow it upon a religious object,) towards repairing the Serampore loss, caused by the Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath, (Eng.)</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a aged woman of Barnet, (Vt.) the proceeds of a small dairy the year past, towards repairing the Serampore loss, by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the same person, to the same object, the proceeds of two superfluous garments.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the Rev. David Sutherland, for the support of missions.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From an indigent female, towards repairing the Serampore loss, by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the Rev. David H. Williston, of Tunbridge, (Vt.) by the Rev. Dr. Lyman.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From Mr. Josiah Warner, of Amherst, (Mass.) by Samuel F. Dickinson, Esq.</td>
<td>51.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Lois Partridge, of Hatfield, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman.</td>
<td>5.15</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From the Rev. James Richards, of Newark, (N. J.)</td>
<td>31.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From the Rev. Dr. Parson, of Greenwich, (N. Y.)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>From Mr. William Barker, of Ridgefield, by the Rev. Dr. Parson.</td>
<td>2.13</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From individuals in the South Parish of Andover, by the Rev. Justin Edwards.</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the Hon. Elias Boudinot, Esq. of Burlington, (N. J.) a bill of exchange for $100. sterling, which, at the present rate of exchange, amounts to</td>
<td>382.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From individuals in Pittsfield, (Mass.) by the Rev. William Allen, toward the translation fund.</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Elizabeth Breeze of Utica, (N. Y.) by the Rev. Dr. Morse.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 5.</td>
<td>From Gen. Jedidiah Huntington of New London.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 7.</td>
<td>From Mr. Hall of Lyme, by Gen. Huntington.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mr. Samuel Armstrong of Boston.</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 10.</td>
<td>From Mr. Stephen Peck, of New London, (Conn.) by Gen. Jedidiah Huntington.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Gen. Henry Sewall, (Maine) by the Rev. Dr. Worcester.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a subscriber to the Pauropist.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mr. Joseph Thayer, Jr., (Mass.) by Mr. S. T. Armstrong.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mr. Jonathan Swift of New Bedford, for the translations.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 3.</td>
<td>From a lady in Pittsfield, by S. T. Armstrong.</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mr. S. T. Armstrong.</td>
<td>3.15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a friend, by Mrs. Morse; viz. for missions, for translations,</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward $237.00.
Statement of Donations.

Brought forward $837.50

Jan. 7, 1814. From Mr. Joel Beecher, of Farmington, (Conn.) by the Hon. John Trowell, Esq. 5.00
From an unknown person, a female in Salem. 10.00
From a subscriber to the Panoplist, for the translations. 5.00
From Mrs. Sarah Stone, wife of the Rev. Micajah Stone, of Brookfield, Mass. 2.00
From Dea. Reuben Leighton, of Westminster, Mass. 2.00
From the following persons in Easton, by Col. Shepherd Leach, viz. 50.00
  From Col. Leach $80; Lincoln $2; Andrew Bissell $2. 54.00
  Cephas Leach $10, Jason Leach $2, Sally Bonney $2, Betsey Torrey $2. 16.00
  Coraule L. Ferry $1, Lucinda Rogers $2, Betsey Belcher $1. 4.00
  Solomon Belcher $1, Charles Hayden $5, Alpheus Johnson $8. 9.00
  Ichabod Maconum $5, Rezer Keith $2, Howard Lathrop $5. 12.00
A friend to missions $5. 5.00
  From the Rev. Bancroft Fowler, of Windsor, (Vt.) 3.00
10. From several ladies in Glastonbury, (Conn.) by Mr. Henry Hudson. 3.00
21. From Dea. Bradley, of Stockbridge, by the Rev. Ephraim U. Swift. 10.00
22. From Mr. Robert Porter, of Pultney, (N.Y.) 10.40
23. From Mr. Solomon Goodell, of Jamaica, (Vt.) towards the translation of the Scriptures, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman. 465.00
27. From a family in Barnet, (Vt.) towards the translations of the Scriptures, by the Rev. Leonard Worcester. 200.00
Feb. 9. From a young female in Steuben County, (N. Y.) for the translations. 5.00
12. From Mrs. Florella M. Ripley, of Cornish, (N.H.) by Mr. Newton Whistledey. 5.00
14. From Mr. Francis Brown, of Boston, by Mr. S. T. Armstrong. 1.00
15. From an unknown person by Mr. Armstrong. 1.00
16. From two friends of missions, by the Rev. James W. Tucker. 2.40
17. From Mrs. Catharine Freeman, of the State of Georgia, by Mr. James Clap. 10.00
24. From the Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Salisbury, (N.H.) 5.00
24. From a lady in New Ipswich, (N.H.) by the Rev. Richard Hall. 10.00
March 1. From E. and B. of Pultney, (N.Y.) 6.40
2. From the Rev. Mark Mead, of Middlebury, (Conn.) by Mr. Timothy Dwight, jun. 3.00
4. From a friend of foreign missions, by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, forwarded by Mr. Henry Hudson. 9.00
  From a friend of missions, by Mr. Hudson. 5.00
  From a friend of missions, in Greene county, (N.Y.) for the translations, by Mr. Hudson. 10.00
  From a poor widow in Greene county, for missions, by Mr. Hudson. 3.00
  From Dea. Benjamin Chapman, of Durham, (N.Y.) by Mr. Hudson. 5.00
  From a friend to foreign missions, towards a permanent fund for the support of missions, by Mr. Hudson. 100.00
  From a friend to foreign missions, in Hampden county, (Mass.) toward a permanent fund, by Mr. Hudson. 2.00
  From Mr. Hudson, to make even money. 50
9. From the Hon. Matthew Cobb, of Portland, by Mr. Levi Cutter. 50.00
12. From a lady in Gorham, (Maine,) by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard. 3.00
13. From a few individuals in Arkport, (N.Y.) toward the translations, by Mr. Christopher Barbour. 15.90
15. From a friend of missions, in a letter to the Treasurer. 20.00
19. From Mr. Travis Tucker, of Norfolk, (VIR,) of which $20 are to be applied to the translations. 50.00
  From the Treasurer of the Board, toward a permanent fund. 100.00
26. From the finder of a five dollar bill, who was unable to ascertain the owner. 5.00
  From the Rev. Mr. Rind, of Gorham, (Maine,) by Mr. Henry Hames. 5.00
  From ladies in Portsmouth, (N.H.) by Mrs. A. Tippan. 50.00
22. From Mr. Nathaniel Austin, of Charlestown, by the Rev. Dr. Morse. 10.00
  From a friend, for the translations. 2.00
April 6. From Mr. John Burknup, of Windham, (VIR,) by the Rev. Bancroft Fowler. 1.60
Carried forward, $2,139.85
**Statement of Donations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Brought forward, §2,132 85</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>From Mrs. Martha Jennings, of Milford, (Conn.) by Mr. T. Dwight, Jun.</td>
<td>50 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>From individuals in Danstable, (Mass.) paid to the Rev. Dr. Morse,</td>
<td>55 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>From Mr. Joseph Thayer, of Barre, (Mass.) by Mr. S.T. Armstrong,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a subscriber to the Panoplist, in Norfield, (Vt.) toward the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>translations, by William Maxwell, Esq.</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>From two ladies in the North Parish of Andover,</td>
<td>4 90</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By the Rev. Joseph Emerson.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>From a person in Andover, North Parish, for the translations,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>From the following persons as in Kingsborough, (N. Y.) viz. from Dea.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Tyler, (half to missions and half to translations,)</td>
<td>20 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A friend to foreign missions, (half to translations,)</td>
<td>0 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>0 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A friend to missions,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Friend to foreign missions,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>0 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jennison Giles,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nine friends of foreign missions in sums less than a dollar each,</td>
<td>2 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>May 3. From the following persons by Gen. Huntington, viz.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Col. S. Green,</td>
<td>2 50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Nathan Halscher, of Preston,</td>
<td>6 60</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Azariah Stanton, of Stoughton,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Miss L. W. of Boston, for the translations,</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>From Mr. Asa G. Phelps, of Hartford, (Conn.) half to missions and</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>half to translations,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Sarah Norris, of Rowley, for the translations,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Christopher,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. From a friend to the missionary cause,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23. From Mrs. Mary Becht, communicated on her death-bed, by the</td>
<td>8 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. Dr. Spring,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Mary Greene, of Carlisle, by the Rev. Paul Litchfield,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From five children in S. Reading, for the translations,</td>
<td>4 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From individuals in Hopkinson, by the Rev. Nathaniel Howe,</td>
<td>10 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>From a young woman, now deceased, given on her death-bed, by Mr. Artemas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woodward,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From females in Sandwich, by the Rev. Jonathan Burr, half to missions</td>
<td>5 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and half to translations,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Isaac Kingsbury, of Framingham, by Mr. N. Willis,</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a female lesion, by the Rev. John Crowland, for the translations,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From two young ladies in Franklin, for the translations, §2 each,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>From friends of missions in Middlesex parish, Stamford, (Conn.) by the</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. William Fisher, forwarded by Mr. P. W. Gallaudet, of Hartford,</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a friend to missions in Glouchester, (Conn.) by Mr. Gallaudet,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a friend to missions, by Messrs. T. B. Gleason, &amp; Co. forwarded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by Mr. Gallaudet,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mr. Samuel Whiting, of Hartford, by Mr. Gallaudet,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From several ladies in Windsor, by Mr. Strong, forwarded by Mr. Gal-</td>
<td>5 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>laudet,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a sincere friend to the heathen, by the Rev. Eli Smith,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. From Mr. Solomon Goodell, of Jamaica, (Verm.) by the Rev. Dr.</td>
<td>198 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lyman, to be applied to distribute the Scriptures in the East,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From the Rev. Eliphalet Lyman, of Woodstock, (Conn.) by the Rev. Dr.</td>
<td>46 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lyman,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Dea. Edward Walker, of Wardsborough, (Verm.) by the Rev. Dr.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lyman,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Prudence Church, of Wardsborough,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a friend to missions, of do.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>From Miss Lucy Hale, of Winchendon, (Mass.) by Samuel Prinstein, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 2. From an individual in Randolph, (Verm.) by the Rev. Chester Wright,</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>From a friend of foreign missions, by Mr. Henry Hudson,</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward, §2,830 85
### Statement of Donations

**Statement (B.)**

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

  - This donation was made in March, 1812, in a note on interest; but as the note was not deposited with the Treasurer, no entry was made concerning it on his books. The interest has been paid for two years.

  - From many of these Societies more than one donation was received during the year. In such cases, the date refers to the first donation. It is thought unnecessary to specify the different payments, as separate receipts have been given for them, and they have been separately published in the Panoplist. It cannot be ascertained

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>From the following persons in Danville, (Ver.) by the Rev. John Fitch, viz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amos Clement, Joseph Hall, Ebenezer Cheney, Oliver Morse, and Miss Rhoda Blanchard, $1 each,</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Marcell, Rev. John Fitch &amp; 2.</td>
<td>From Mr. Jesse Haskell, of Rochester, towards the translations,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From female friends to missions in Rochester,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 7. From an unknown person by mail,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a friend of missions, by Mr. T. Dwight, jun.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Miss Abigail Clark, of Woodbridge, (Conn.) by Mr. T. Dwight, jun.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From an unknown person, in a letter with the Salem post-mark,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From females to the first parish of Canterbury, (Conn.) by Mr. Thomas L. Paine,</td>
<td>68 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. From Mr. Solomon Gould, of Jamaica, (Ver.) towards the distribution of the Scriptures in India,</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21. From the Rev. Heman Humphrey, of Fairfield, (Conn.)</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Sophia Humphrey, wife of the Rev. H. H.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. From a female, enclosed in a letter with the Jaffrey post-mark,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a young female, in Steuben county, by mail, for the translations,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mrs. Eliza Ledy, of Georgia, by Mr. Oliver Whyte</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Misses in Miss Wight's school, S. Preston, (Conn.) by Gen. Huntington,</td>
<td>1 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Chaferman Forsythe, by the same hands,</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a lady in New London, by do.</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>From Mrs. Deborah Wild, of Braintree, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a female friend of missions, by the Rev. Dr. Worcester,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From do. by do.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. From an unknown person, in a letter with the Granville post-mark,</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From a small number of individuals, assembled at Montpelier, (Ver.) to celebrate the 4th of July.</td>
<td>15 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. From a friend to the heathen, Jefferson county, (Ver.)</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. From a friend to the heathen, Plymouth county, (Mass.) for the distribution of the New Testament in the East,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. From an aged lady in Brookfield, (Mass.) by the Rev. Micah Stone</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. From a female in the south parish of A. Dover, by the Rev. Justin Edwards, for the translations,</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. From a friend to missions, for the translations,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. From a female friend of missions in New London, by Gen. Huntington, for the translations.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31. From Mr. Solomon Gould, of Jamaica, (Ver.) toward the permanent fund.*</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total      | $4,239 05 |

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* This donation was made in March, 1912, in a note on interest; but as the note was not deposited with the Treasurer, no entry was made concerning it on his books. The interest has been paid for two years.

† From many of these Societies more than one donation was received during the year. In such cases, the date refers to the first donation. It is thought unnecessary to specify the different payments, as separate receipts have been given for them, and they have been separately published in the Panoplist. It cannot be ascertained.
Statement of Donations

Sept. 14, 1813. From the Female F. M. Society of Wethersfield, (Con.)
forwarded by the Rev. Calvin Chapin, from Miss Nancy March, the
Treasurer, $59 75.
13. From the F. M. Society of Northampton and the neighboring towns,
by Josiah Dwight, Esq. the Treasurer, 509 81.
23. From the Saco and Biddeford F. M. Society, by the Rev. Jonathan
Cogswell, the President, 21 00.
24. From the Piscataqua Branch of the F. M. Society, by Peyton R.
Freeman, Esq. the Treasurer, 90 00.

Oct. 9. From the F. M. Society of Springfield, and the neighboring
towns, by the Hon. George Bliss, Esq. the Treasurer, 185 00.
22. From the F. M. Society of New London, (Con.)
by the Rev. Jonathan Dwight, jun., the Treasurer, for the translations, 10.
25. From the F. M. Society of New London, (Con.) by Mrs. Charlotte
Wolcott, the Treasurer, 155 06.
6. From the Female F. M. Society, of New Haven, by Mrs. Clarina B.
Merwin, the Treasurer, for missions, 125 25.

Nov. 4. From the Female F. M. Society in Cornish, (N. H.)
13 60.
15. From the F. M. Society of New Haven, (Con.) by Mrs. Clarina B.
Merwin, the Treasurer; viz. for missions, 49 25.
For the support of missions, and to the discretion of the Board, 266 16—285 16.

Dec. 13. From the Auxiliary F. M. Society in Tolland County, (Con.) by Mr.
Henry Hudson, 100 00.
From the Female F. M. Society of the Western District of Fairfield County,
(Con.) by Mr. Hudson, 68 —150 00.
11. From the Female F. M. Society in Tyringham, (Mass.) by the
Rev. Joseph W. Dow, 19 00.
20. From the Religious Charitable Society in the County of Worcester,
in a letter from the Rev. Joseph Goode, the Treasurer, 112 75.
21. From the F. M. Society of Brunswick and Topsham, by the Hon.
Jacob Abbot, Esq. the Treasurer, 34 00.
From the F. M. Society of Middletown, (Con.) by Mr. Samuel Gill,
the Treasurer, 150 00.
25. From the F. M. Society of Ware, (Mass.) by the Rev. Dr. Lyman,
Feb. 24. From the F. M. Society of Hallowell, Augusta, and the Vicinity,
by John Sewall, Esq. the Treasurer, 77 00.
March 2. From the Female Auxiliary F. M. Society, of Stratford, (Con.)
45 00.
From the Female F. M. Society in Franklin, (Con.) by Mr. Henry
Hudson, 27 00.
2. From the Female F. M. Society in South Preston, (Con.) by Mr. Hudson,
21 00.
10. From the F. M. Society of Litchfield county, (Con.) by Uriel
Holmes, Esq. the Treasurer, 793 67.
22. From the Aiding F. M. Society of Plympton and the Vicinity, by the
Rev. Eliphalet Dexter, the Treasurer, 34 57.
29. From the Merrimac Branch of the F. M. Society, by Mr. Richard
Butler, the Treasurer, 200 00.
May 3. From the Female F. M. Society of Plainfield, (Con.) by Mrs.
Hannah Johnson, the Treasurer, forwarded by Gen. Huntington, 12 00.
23. From the F. M. Society of Salem and the Vicinity, by Mr. John
Jeuks, the Treasurer, 380 33.

Carried forward, $1,664 17.

In the receipts of a single year, how much each Society contributes annually, as the
remittances are made, whichever may considerable sum is collected without particular
reference to the annual meeting.
### Statement of Donations

**Brought forward, $4,684.17**

27. From the P. M. Society of Franklin county, by Jerom Ripley, Esq. the Treasurer, 200.00

June 18. From the P. M. Society of Bath and the Vicinity, by Mr. Jonathan Hyde, the Treasurer, 94.00

27. From the F. M. Society in North Yarmouth, by the Hon. Ammi R. Mitchell, Esq. the Treasurer, 60.00

July 30. From the Female F. M. Society in South Preston, (Con.) by Gen. Huntington, 21.16

Aug. 23. From the F. M. Society of Norwich, (Con.) and the Vicinity, by Hezekiah Perkins, Esq. the Treasurer, viz. for the translations, for missions, 14—280.00

31. From the F. M. Society of Newark, (N. J.) and the Vicinity, by Mr. William Wallace, the Treasurer, 354.19

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**ST A T E M E N T (C.)**

Exhibiting the donations of other charitable Societies within the same period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Treasurer/Recipient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 10, 1813</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Bath, (N. H.) a half-yearly payment, by the Rev. David Sutherland</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>From the Female Charitable Society in Williamstown, (Mass.) by Miss Betsey Noble, the Treasurer</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 27.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Shrewsbury, (N. Y.)</td>
<td>27.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Arkport, Steuben county, (N. Y.) toward the translations, by Mr. Christopher Hubbard</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 9.</td>
<td>From the Sheffield Female Charitable Society, by the Rev. James Bradford</td>
<td>38.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in East Guilford, (Con.)</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 7, 1814</td>
<td>From the Female Charitable Society in the East Parish of Windsor, (N. H.) by the Rev. Hanceford Powler</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>From a religious association of females in Glastenbury, (Con.) by Mr. Henry Hudson</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>From the Berkshire and Columbia Missionary Society, by Henry Brown, Esq. Treasurer</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>From the Female Religious Society in Augusta, by John Sewall, Esq.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Rowley, (Mass.) by the Rev. James W. Tucker</td>
<td>18.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4.</td>
<td>From the Durham Female Cent Society, Greene county, (N. Y.) for the translations, by Mr. Henry Hudson</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>From the Essay to do Good Society in Kingston, (Mass.) half to missions and half to translations, by Maj. George Russell</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12.</td>
<td>From the Plympton Branch of the Heathen's Friend Society, by Mrs. Mary Dexter, the Treasurer</td>
<td>22.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in New London, (Con.) by the Rev. Mr. Swan, forwarded by Mr. T. Dwight, jun.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Plymouth (Mass.) by Mrs. Abigail Jackson, the Treasurer</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Worrow, by the Rev. Dr. Austin</td>
<td>25.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Winchendon, by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury, the Treasurer, half for missions and half for translations</td>
<td>43.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2.</td>
<td>From the Female Cent Society in Hardwick, by Mrs. Sarah Holt</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Wright,</td>
<td>From the Female Heathen's Friend Society in New Bedford, half to missions and half to translations</td>
<td>30.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>From a branch of the same Society at Fair Haven,</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carried forward, $560.63**
Statement of Donations.

Brought forward, §630 63
1. From the Female Cent Society in Harford, (Penn.) by Mr. Henry Hudson, 12 12
2. From a Society in Cambington, (Mass.) toward the translations, 92 00
3. From the Female Religious Society in Braintree, by the Rev. R. S. Storn, 18 90
4. From the Plymouth Branch of the Heathen’s Friend Society, by Mrs. Mary Dexter, 9 50
5. From the Female Charitable Society in Great Barrington, (Mass.) by Mr. T. Dwight, jun. 28 55
6. From the Female Charitable Society of Sheffield, by Mrs. Margaret Bradford, the Treasurer, 36 65
7. From a Society of Young Ladies in Wrentham, by Miss Olivia Hawes, 50 00
8. From the Female Cent Society, in North Preston, (Conn.) by Gen. Huntington, for the translations, 33 51.
9. From the Bible Society of Tioga county, (N. Y.) for the translations, 9 00
10. From the Female Cent Society in East Haven, (Conn.) by Mr. T. Dwight, jun. 23 00

Exhibiting the donations from congregations and churches, made in the form of contributions, within the same period.*

Sept. 16, 1813. From a contribution after the annual sermon before the Board, preached by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, in Boston; viz. toward the translations of the Scriptures, §135 00
11. To the support of missions and the other objects of the Board, 363 55—501 55
12. From a Church and Society in Mansfield, (Conn.) by the Rev. Samuel P. Williams, for the translations, 22 00
13. April 11. Contributed at a small conference for prayer for missionaries in Charlestown, (Mass.) 10 77
14. From individuals in New Ipswich, (N. H.) after a sermon by the Rev. Richard Hall, 74 63
15. May 2. Contributed at a prayer-meeting for missionaries in Charlestown, 7 36

Exhibiting the donations to the Board, from profits on the sale of books.

Oct. 28, 1813. From Mr. E. F. Backus, of Albany, commissions on the sale of the Panoplist, 3 09
16. May 19, 1814. Clear profits of the 2d edition of Memoirs of Mrs. New- 100 00
17. June 11. Do. Do. of the 3d edition, 290 00
18. July 11. A part of the clear profits of the Panoplist, vol. v, new series, 539 34

* At several places where Foreign Mission Societies have been formed, contributions have been made at their annual meetings; but the sums of such contributions have come to the Treasury of the Board as a part of the donations from the Societies.
Summary of Donations.—Foreign Mission Societies.

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS DURING THE YEAR PRECEDING AUGUST 31, 1814.

Donations from individuals, as by Statement (A.) $4,239 06
Donations from Foreign Mission Societies, as by Statement (B.) 5,673 52
Donations from other charitable Societies, as by Statement (C.) 940 66
Donations from congregations and churches, made in the form of contributions, as by Statement (D.) 616 84
Donations from the avails of clear profits on books, as by Statement (E.) 589 34

$12,008 91

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETIES.

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

His Honor William Phillips, Esq. President.


— — of Middletown, (Con.) Inst. 1812. The Rev. Elijah Parsons, Pres.
The name of the President has not been communicated.
— — of Colchester, (Con.) and the Vicinity. Inst. 1812. Mr. John R. Whiting, Pres.
The name of the President has not been communicated.
Foreign Mission Societies.—Members of the Board.

The F. M. S. of Ware, (Mass.) Inst, 1812. No officer's name has been communicated.

———— of Falmouth, (Maine.) Inst. 1812 or 1813. Mr. HUMPHREY MERRILL, Treas.


———— of Glastenbury, (Conn.) Inst. 1813. The Rev. WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, Pres.

———— in Tolland County. Inst. 1813. The names of the officers are not known.

———— of Middletown, (Conn.) Inst. 1813. The Rev. DAN HUNTINGTON, Pres.


FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETIES

Have been formed by ladies in New Haven, New London, (Conn.) Newark, (N. J.) Wethersfield, (Conn.) Tyringham, (Mass.) Plymouth, (Mass.) Franklin, (Conn.) Stratford, (Conn.) South Preston, (Conn.) and Plainfield, (Conn.)

CENT SOCIETIES


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, (Conn.) Braintree, (Mass.) Franklin, Delaware County, (N. Y.) Farmington, (Conn.) Weymouth, (Mass.) Wren- tham, (Mass.) New Bedford, (Mass.) Dartmouth, (Mass.) Fairhaven, (Mass.) Great Barrington, (Mass.) Pittsfield, (Mass.) Williamstown, (Mass.) Shutefield, (Mass.) Windsor, (Conn.) Glastenbury, (Conn.) Augusta, (Maine.) and Plympton, (Mass.)

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.
Members of the Board.

Hon. Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.
WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq.
Hon. JOHN HOOKER, Esq.
Rev. JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D.
JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.

IN CONNECTICUT,
Gen. JEDIDIAH 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 PROUDFIT, D. D.

IN NEW JERSEY,
Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. LL. D.
Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, President of Princeton College.
Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary
Rev. JAMES RICHARDS.

IN PENNSYLVANIA,
ROBERT RALSTON, Esq.

The next annual meeting of the Board is to be held at Salem, (Mass.) on Wednesday, the 20th day of September, 1815. The Rev. CALVIN CHAPIN is appointed to preach the annual sermon, and the Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. is appointed his substitute.