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# A SERMON

Preached before the

Incorporated SOCIETY

FOR THE

*Propagation of the Gospel in  
Foreign Parts;*

AT THEIR

ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

IN THE

Parish-Church of St. Mary le Bow;

On Friday the 19th of February, 1719.

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By SAMUEL, Lord Bishop of Carlile.

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L O N D O N:

Printed for John Wyat, at the Rose in St.  
Paul's-Church-Yard, 1720.

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February 19. 1719.

*At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society  
for the Propagation of the Gospel  
in Foreign Parts.*

**A** Greed, That the Thanks of the Society be given to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Carlile, for his Sermon preach'd this Day before the Society; and that he be desired to print the same.

*David Humphreys, Secretary.*

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M A T T. XXVIII. 19, 20.

*Go ye therefore and teach all Nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the End of the World. Amen.*



**U**PON the Occasion of our present assembling, and before a Society erected for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, I could not think of a Subject more proper for our Meditation, than the Words

which I have chosen, which contain the express Commission of our blessed Saviour to his Apostles, and by them to all their Successors in the Ministry of the Gospel, in its full Extent. Whereas in a former Commission he had commanded them, *not to go into the Way of*

Matth. x.  
5, 6, 7.

*the Gentiles, nor to enter into any City of the Samaritans; but to go rather to the lost Sheep of the House of Israel, declaring, as they went, That the Kingdom of Heaven was at Hand; He now enlargeth their Commission, commanding them for the future to go and teach all Nations.*

I know there have been some that would confine this Commission to the Apostles, and accordingly suppose that the Promise which here follows, of our Lord's *being with them always, even to the End of the World*, to denote no more than his special Presence with his Apostles, as long as they should live, and be engaged in this Work, even to the End of *that present Age or Generation*. But as this is contrary to the receiv'd Interpretation of the Words, as they have been

been understood from the Beginning; so there is no plausible Preerence for so narrow and confin'd a Sense of those Words, *alway, even to the End of the World.* He who gave this Commission to his Apostles, whilst he was with them, is the same Person, who, *when he ascend-* Eph. iv. 8,  
*ed up on high, gave Gifts unto Men, giving* 11, 12, 13  
*not only Apostles and Prophets and Evangelists, as extraordinary Officers in that Age of the Church; but also appointing Pastors and Teachers to be continued to the End of the Word, the Reason being the same in every Age, for the perfecting of the Saints, for the Work of the Ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ, 'till we all come in the Unity of the Faith and of the Knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect Man, unto the Measure of the Stature of the Fulness of Christ; and consequently the commission given to the Apostles to go, and to preach the Gospel to all nations, and the promise of our Lord's being with them alway, even to the end of the world, must be extended to all, who should from one generation*



to another, be call'd to the Work of the Ministry, in the Church of Christ.

But to insist no longer on what is so very plain, I propose, in my farther discoursing on this Subject, suitably to the present occasion, the following method.

- I. To consider the State of the heathen world, when this commission was given, and consequently the great need there was of such a commission.
- II. To shew how admirably the publishing of the Gospel was adapted to the mending this State, and that equally in all Nations.
- III. To shew farther what great Reason there was, and still is, for the execution of the same commission ever since the Apostles times.
- IV. To examine what encouragement there is for so doing at this time.
- V. To conclude with a serious application of this doctrine to our selves.

To consider a little the state of the I.  
heathen world, when this commission  
was given by our Saviour, and conse-  
quently the great need there was of it.

For this I shall choose to cite two  
passages only, out of the Epistles of St.  
Paul, in both which we have a very sad,  
but at the same time, a very just descri-  
ption of the state of the heathen world  
at that time. One is in the Epistle to  
the Romans, where having spoken of the  
degeneracy of the heathen nations, and  
at the same time of the inexcusableness  
of their folly and guilt, in as much as  
when they knew God, that is, when God  
had manifestly reveal'd himself to them  
by his works of creation and providence,  
yet they glorified him not as God, neither  
were thankful; but became vain in their  
imagination, and their foolish heart was  
darkened. Professing themselves to be wise,  
they became fools, and changed the glory of  
the uncorruptible God into an Image made  
like to corruptible man, and to birds and  
four-footed beasts, and creeping things; chang-  
ing the truth of God into a lie, and worship-

Rom. i.  
21, &c.



ping and serving the creature more than the Creator. He farther shews in the same discourse, how as a just judgment for this their affected ignorance and sottish idolatry, forasmuch as they held the truth in unrighteousness, and did not like to retain God in their Knowledge, for this Cause God gave them up to vile affections, and to a reprobate Mind, to commit absurd, unnatural and abominable crimes, being fill'd with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness, with a farther black catalogue of the very worst qualities and practices, to the end of that chapter.

The other passage of the same Apostle is in his Epistle to the *Ephesians*, where reminding those among them who were converted to Christianity, what they had been before their Conversion, he thus speaks; Remember that ye were in time past Gentiles; that at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the common-wealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of Promise, having no hope, and without God in the World. And as the consequence  
of

Eph. ii.  
41, 12.

of this, they were grievously depraved in their manners, they were (as he before expresseth it) *dead in trespasses and sins, Ver. 1, 2, 3.* wherein they walked, according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience, among whom they had their conversation, in the lusts of the flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh, and of the mind, and were by nature the children of wrath. These are very affecting Descriptions of a state, than which nothing can be conceiv'd more miserable. For reasonable creatures form'd after the image of God, to become in such a degree degenerated and deformed, as not to know, not to acknowledge the one true and living God their maker, paying their adoration to creatures, even those that were much inferior to themselves, and to images, the work of their own hands; to be given over as a just judgment for this their degeneracy, to follow their own corrupt inclinations and vile affections; to be ensnar'd and led by the influence of evil and accursed spirits;



spirits ; to be under the displeasure of their Creator ; and to be ignorant of the means and method which he hath appointed for the recovering them to himself ; to know nothing of the covenants of promise, and consequently to have no solid foundation of hope ; in a word, to be even as *without God in the world*. 'Tis true, *God had not left himself without witness* in any part of the world, *the invisible things of God from the creation of the world, were clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead, so that they were without excuse : because that which might be known of God was manifest among them ; for God had shewed it unto them, as the same Apostle speaks.* The constant works of Providence likewise, should have put them in mind of God, who did good to all men, giving them rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, and filling their Hearts with food and gladness. Nay, he was not far from any of them ; for in him they lived, and moved, and had their being, and were his offspring, so that they might have felt after him and found

Rom. i.  
19, 20.

Act. xiv.  
17.

Act. xvii.  
27, 28.



found him, if they had not been grossly and unaccountably stupid.

God had indeed, immediately after the fall of our first parents, intimated to them his gracious intentions, by the promise made of *the woman's seed*, and did in the posterity of *Seth* preserve a seed of pious and righteous men, in the midst of the rest of the world, which was degenerating apace. And after the flood, which had carried off the wicked race, he again in the posterity of *Shem*, preserv'd to himself another generation of men from the common corruption, down to *Abraham*; and of his seed by *Isaac* he chose a whole nation, which by peculiar laws given by *Moses*, he separated from the rest of mankind, that there might be always upon earth a people, that should worship the true God, and continue in covenant with him, till the coming of the *Messiah*. And in every Age there have been, by the secret dispensation of the divine providence, some extraordinary persons raised up, to be instances and examples of virtue, and to instruct  
and

Rom. ii.  
16.Act: x.  
34, 35.

and awaken others. And in every nation, where any shall have been found, who truly fear'd God, and wrought righteousness, he who is no respecter of persons, but will judge the world in righteousness, according to the declarations of the Gospel, will, according to St. Peter's account, accept of them, and reward them according to their respective capacities and improvements. But generally speaking, this, that I have been describing from the words of St. Paul in the passages mention'd, was the deplorable state of the heathen world, when our Lord gave the commission in my text, which is a certain proof that there was great need of such a commission; which will still farther appear from what I propos'd in the next place, viz.

- II. To shew how admirably the publishing the Gospel is adapted to the mending this state of things, and that in all nations, one as well as the other; which will be evident from the two considerations following:

By the Gospel, the good will of God 1.  
to all the children of men, without exception, is fully declar'd.

God had indeed, as a reward of the faith and piety of their good father *Abraham*, shew'd particular favours to his posterity, rescuing thereby one nation, in the midst of a degenerate world, from the idolatry and wickedness which had overspread mankind; and this only till the season came, which he in his wisdom knew to be most proper for the Propagation of true religion amongst the other nations. This the Jews so far misinterpreted, as to imagine that God had no regard to the rest of mankind, and therefore, like the elder Son in the Parable, they were much offended at their father's shewing kindness to the younger brother, who had been riotous and extravagant, but now repented and returned to his Father with sorrow and shame. But God's Thoughts were not as theirs, and therefore *in the fulness* of time he clearly testified by the coming of our Lord, that *he was no respecter of persons;*  
*but*



but that in every nation every one who should fear God and work righteousness should be accepted of him, as certainly as any of those who should have descended lineally from *Abraham*. For what could possibly give greater assurance of this truth, than to behold the Son of God cloathed in humane nature, and declaring openly, that God so lov'd the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believ'd in him might not perish, but have everlasting life; and again, that God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the World; (as might have been justly fear'd) but that the world through him might be sav'd? And accordingly we find him calling, not only the Jews to believe in him, but encouraging persons of other nations, such as the Jews despised, and from whom they kept at a distance, by giving instruction to them, and doing kind offices for them; inviting without exception, all that labour'd and were heavy laden with the burden of their sins, and the consequences of them, to come to him, and to learn of him, who was meek and lowly in Heart; and to take

John iii.  
16, 17.

Matt. xi.  
28, 29, 30.

take upon them his easy and light Yoke, that they might find rest to their Souls. After all which he commissioned his Apostles to go and teach all nations, &c. which accordingly they did with great success, from the force of his promise to be with them; receiving into his Church by baptism, all such as believ'd in him upon their preaching without distinction. They accordingly declar'd, that God would have <sup>i. Tim.</sup> all men to be saved, and to come to the know- <sup>ii. 4, &c.</sup> ledge of the truth; and forasmuch as sinners were at a great loss to know by what means they might be restored to the favour of God, St. Paul adds, that as there is one God, so there is one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time, whereunto, says he, I am ordained a Preacher and an Apostle, I speak the truth in Christ, and lie not, a teacher of the Gentiles in faith and verity. And yet farther, whereas men could not but be sensible of their own great weakness and inability of themselves to comply even with the gracious terms of the Gospel,

Gospel,

Acts ii.  
38, 39.

Gospel, the assistance of the divine Spirit is thereby promised to them upon their entering into the Church by Baptism, not only to the *Jews* and to *their children*; but to *all that were afar off*, even as many as the Lord their God should call.

We are to consider farther, that altho' our Lord came not into the world, and did not offer himself up as a sacrifice for sin, till the later ages of it; yet that he was the person design'd from the beginning, promis'd to our first parents immediately after their fall, as well as afterwards to *Abraham* and his seed by *Isaac*, the person of whom *Moses* and the Prophets all along spake, and whose coming they foretold; and finally that what he did and suffered was regarded by God for the benefit of mankind, from the very beginning, so that all truly pious and virtuous men, not only the lineal descendents of *Abraham*, but all the good Patriarchs, down from *Adam* to *Abraham*, and from *Abraham* to *Moses*, and again down from *Moses*, to the time of our Lord's appearing in the flesh, all that truly



truly fear'd God, and wrought righteousness, were accepted of God through the mediation of this Redeemer, as surely as those who have actually believ'd in him since his appearing. To all which we may still farther add, that according to the declarations of the same Gospel, the person by whom God thus manifested his good will to men, was no other than *the word made flesh, the same who was in the* John i. 1; *beginning with God, who was himself God,* 2, 3, 4. *by whom all things in heaven and in earth, even men themselves, were made;* and consequently, as his becoming man was an infallible testimony of the divine goodwill to men, so he could not want sufficient ability to perform all that he had undertaken for the recovery of men to God, namely the being a powerful Mediator and Intercessor on their behalf. The publishing of this doctrine must therefore necessarily have been a proper means of converting the Gentiles to God, and bringing them to repentance and obedience; especially if we consider in the second place,

B

That

2. That the precepts of the Gospel are such as are plainly fitted for the use of all mankind, of what kindred or nation soever.

The law of *Moses*, as given to the Jews, had, besides the great moral Precepts contain'd in the two tables, abundance of ritual and ceremonial ordinances, peculiarly suited to the genius of that people, and indeed such as were design'd, by employing them in external rites and ceremonies of their own, to preserve them from complying with those of their idolatrous neighbours, and thereby to distinguish and separate them from the rest of the world, and to prevent the contagion of their idolatrous and vicious manners. But our blessed Saviour, who came to reveal the whole will of God to mankind, and to use the last and best means for the recovery of a degenerate world from its fallen estate, gave no other laws, but such as were admirably suited to the frame and design of humane nature. The summ of his precepts is contain'd in those *two great Commandments*, which  
are



are also the summ of the law and the Pro-  
phets, namely, the loving God above all;  
and the loving our neighbour as our selves.

Mat. xxii.  
36, 37, 38,  
39, 40.

The great design of his religion is to teach  
us, That denying ungodliness and worldly  
lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and  
godly in this present world; that we should  
reverence and obey our maker; be kindly  
affected one towards another; that  
we should keep our bodies in subjection  
to our spirits, and improve our spirits  
to as great a resemblance of almighty  
God, in purity and Charity, as they are  
capable of. And what is superadded  
in Christianity beyond these moral Pre-  
cepts, in order to our acceptance with  
God, and our attaining to the truly chris-  
tian temper and practice, is only to ap-  
proach to the great Father of all, in the  
name, and through the mediation of his  
only begotten Son in our nature; and  
to make use of the several institutions  
of our Lord, in order to the deriving  
from him that divine Spirit, which is ab-  
solutely necessary to the renewing our  
minds, and the conducting our lives; par-

Tit. ii. 12.

particularly, those two plain and easy external rites of *baptism with water, in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the holy Ghost*, according to the Precept of my Text, at our admission into the visible body of Christ; and partaking of the *Lord's-Supper*, in solemn remembrance of his precious body and blood, broken and poured out upon the Cross, as a sacrifice for us. These are the precepts of our Saviour's Gospel, in all which there is nothing but what is perfectly agreeable to the apprehension and reason of mankind, what is truly perfective of our nature, what tends directly to our present Satisfaction, and our eternal welfare, and what all men, as soon as they are duly instructed in the doctrine of the Gospel, may by the assistance of the divine Spirit, which is there also freely offer'd and promis'd to them, easily and chearfully perform, and what, if they are well-dispos'd in their minds towards God, they will not fail readily to comply with.

And.

And this is another plain evidence, that the publishing the Gospel of our Saviour was admirably fitted for the Benefit of *all nations*, one as well as the other.

I proceed, according to my proposed method, to shew what great reason there was, and still is, down from the time of the Apostles, to execute the same commission. III.

That this commission was given, not only to the Apostles, but to all those also, who should succeed them in the ministry of the Gospel, *to the end of the World*, I took notice at the beginning; and the reasons have been, and still are, and always will be the same to the last. The condition of the rest of the nations, to whom the Gospel hath not been, and is not yet publish'd, has been, and is the very same deplorable condition, that it was in the Apostles days. They know not their Maker; they are, as it were, *without God in the World*; they are uninstructed in the only method which God hath appointed of approaching to him, by a Mediator; they are insensible of



the great Concernments of their immortal Souls, and very uncertain, at the best, in their apprehensions of a future life; they are abandon'd to their lusts and passions; and under the dominion of Satan. The doctrine of the Gospel hath always been, and still is equally adapted to the mending this their miserable estate, as it was at the first publishing it. The good will of God toward the whole race of mankind is declar'd by the same Gospel equally as then; and the Precepts of Christianity are as much accommodated both to their reason and interest, as they were formerly: So that the reasons for proceeding in the execution of this commission always have been, and still are the same as at the first. And it is indeed a great reproach to the Christians, both of the later ages and of the present, that they have not had, nor yet have the same concern and zeal for propagating their holy religion which appear'd plainly in the Apostles and primitive Christians, and those who succeeded them for some ages. The truth of the matter is,

The

The regard of Christians to their religion is notoriously abated since those times. They were at first in a low and persecuted state, and entertain'd a mean opinion of this world, and all its enjoyments, and consequently their minds were turn'd chiefly towards the concerns of Religion, both that they might practise it themselves, and propagate it amongst others. But when the Church began to arrive at a peaceable and flourishing Estate, the love of this present world, as through the corruption of humane nature it is apt to do, eat out the love of Religion, whereby the Professors of Christianity first became careless of their own spiritual concerns, and no wonder then, if they grew indifferent about the spiritual welfare of others. A worldly, ambitious, and contentious spirit prevail'd, whereby there was a Stop put to the Progress of the Gospel; and where it continued to be profess'd, by the Encouragement of secular powers, the spirit and life of Christianity being once lost, it had no more

force and power in it, to increase the number of its profelytes. To which we may add, that since the great increase of antichristian Power in the Church, the doctrine and the worship of the Gospel have been so grievously corrupted, and the Professors of Christianity so miserably divided, that it cannot be expected, till the state of the christian Church be much amended, that the Gospel should make its way in the world, as it did in those Days, whilst it was publish'd in its Apostolical purity and simplicity, and whilst the publishers of it were of *one heart, and one soul, of one faith, and of one communion.*

But here it may be farther said, There was in the Apostles days, and for some time after, great encouragement to such a design as this, of preaching to the unbelieving world. They had the power of speaking diverse tongues, and of doing other miraculous works, whereby they carried their testimony along with them, and had a capacity of conversing with people of different languages. But  
what



what encouragement have we now to attempt the same thing, when we want the same advantages? This I proposed to shew under the next particular I mention'd, *viz.*

What encouragement we have, even IV.  
in these Days, to this purpose.

And here it must be own'd, that the miraculous powers, by which the Apostles were enabled to give testimony to their mission, are ceased, and the preachers of the Gospel can no more speak to foreign nations in their own languages. But then, as these extraordinary powers were then necessary to the publishing and confirming the doctrine of Christianity, till it was spread abroad in the World, and profess'd by whole nations, and encouraged by Princes; so by that time it might have been reasonably hoped, that it would have spread it self farther and farther, even to the utmost ends of the Earth, without such extraordinary assistance; and there are still the same grounds of encouragement, as there were when miracles first ceas'd in the Church. For,

*First,*

1. *First*, What I have just now been insisting on, is very evident, That the Gospel is in its own nature, so well adapted to relieve the miserable condition of mankind, that it seems to want nothing, but to be fairly shewn and represented to the world, to make it receiv'd every where. Were but pure Christianity published in any part of the world, disentangled from all unnecessary and unprofitable controversies and disputes, and did at the same time, the publishers and the professors of it shew forth its excellency in their tempers and their lives, it would certainly appear so beautiful and lovely, as to excite the admiration of all its hearers and observers, and move them with all readiness and thankfulness to embrace a Religion, which taught such doctrines, and which produced such effects.

But here alas! as I before observ'd, began the stop of its progress in the world; when a spirit of ambition, worldly-mindedness and contention prevailed in the Church; when Christians ceased  
to



to be *one body*, and became divided into sects and parties, each of them censuring, reviling, and condemning one another; when their tempers and practices were no better than those of the pagans themselves; it was then very unlikely that it should recommend it self to unbelievers. But could those who now profess and publish this Religion, be yet prevail'd upon to return to the temper and practice of the Apostles and primitive Christians, the preaching the Gospel now, would naturally produce the same effects it had then. Their *Light* would so shine amongst Men, that those who should hear their doctrine, and see *thir good works*, would be powerfully moved to glorifie God, by entertaining a Religion so worthy of him; and the great Author of it would not fail to add his Blessing to such endeavours. For,

Secondly, We have in my Text, our blessed Saviour's exprefs promise to that purpose, *Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world; with you, that is,* 2.  
and

and with all others that shall be faithfully employ'd in the same good work.

If we are thoroughly convinced that the Christian Religion is of God, we can make no question, but that he will graciously assist and succeed all those who sincerely labour in the publishing it. But we have moreover this direct promise made by the Son of God himself; of the performance of which we can have no reason to doubt, when we consider that he came down from heaven, on purpose to establish this Religion in the world; and that before his Departure he assured his Apostles, that tho' he should not continue with his Church by his bodily presence, yet he would

*John xiv. 15. send another Comforter, or Advocate, who should abide with them for ever, even the Spirit of truth, whom the world could not receive, because it seeth him not, neither knows him; but they knew him; for he dwelt with them, and should be in them. The promise of the Holy Ghost, (as I took notice before) not indeed in its extraordinary*

ordinary and miraculous gifts, but for the guidance and assistance of all the genuine members of Christ's body, and particularly of those, who were to minister therein, was plainly made to all future ages, as well as to that of the Apostles, even to all who should, according to our Lord's appointment, be receiv'd by Baptism into that Body of which he is the Head. But yet farther,

3.  
*Thirdly*, There are moreover throughout the sacred writings, diverse intimations, that the Religion of our blessed Saviour shall be yet propagated in the world, more abundantly than it hath been hitherto. The various predictions in the old Testament, relating to the prosperity and enlargement of the Church, are express'd in such lofty terms, as cannot easily be interpreted of what has hitherto come to pass, without expecting much more. Old Simeon, when he took our Lord into his arms, declared him to be a *Light which should lighten the Gentiles, and the Glory of his people Israel*. Luk. ii. 32. He was indeed the *Glory of Israel*, as being



Rom. ix.  
33.

being according to the flesh of that race; but by reason of their general unbelief, he became to them, *a stumbling stone*, and *a rock of offence*; and they have, by the righteous judgment of God, fallen under disgrace and reproach ever since his appearing. And although many of the *Gentiles* have been *enlightened* by him, yet vast regions still *sit in darkness*, and *the shadow of death*. But St. Paul hath given us ground of hope, that there will yet be a new call and conversion of *Israel*, when our Lord shall become *their Glory*, in the full Sense of Simeon's prediction; and that this shall be introduced by *the coming in of the fulness of the Gentiles*. But again, we may still add, as a farther encouragement,

Rom. xi.  
25, 26.

4. That there hath of late Years appear'd the beginning of a good spirit arising up amongst Christians, inclining them to do their part towards the accomplishment of these predictions, and thereby giving us hopes that the time is drawing near.

It is well known, that the Church of Rome has for a long time gloried in its sending abroad missionaries to make proselytes to Christianity: but the great injury that Church has done to this holy Religion, by the gross errors and corruptions it has introduced, and consequently the misrepresentation its missionaries must necessarily have made of it to the heathen world; besides the way and manner in which many of them have endeavour'd to make proselytes, by mixing their own Superstitions, with those of the Pagans; and moreover the cruelties that have been exercised towards many of those poor innocent People, by those that call'd themselves Christians, and pretended to compel them to entertain the same profession; all these things have tended to bring a reproach upon Christianity, and to render the Heathen averse from it. That therefore which I am mentioning under this head is, that some generous attempts have been lately made by the reformed Churches,

Churches, which we hope, by the divine blessing, may have better success.

That which some years ago began in this Kingdom by some private persons, has been since encouraged by the Government, and a Corporation established by *that Prince*, to whom, under God, we owe the subsisting of the *Protestant Religion* among us, together with our *Laws and Liberties*. This pious establishment was greatly encouraged and assisted by our late gracious *Queen*, and continues to be so, under our present excellent *Sovereign*, a Prince, who seems rais'd up by Providence, for the carrying on, and finishing those many glorious works, begun by our late *Deliverer*. By this *Corporation* thus established by *royal Authority*, many of the most considerable persons of all ranks and orders amongst us, are engaged in this work.

And not only in our own nation, but in other Protestant Countreys also, hath the same Spirit appear'd. A few  
Missionaries



Missionaries from *Denmark*, have with less assistance and encouragement than we have here had, made a glorious attempt in the *East-Indies*, and have been bless'd with success beyond expectation, amongst the heathen in those parts.

I take notice of these things, to put us in mind, that altho' all good Christians sadly lament the numbers of those in this age, who are not ashamed openly to avow their infidelity and apostacy from the Religion into which they were baptiz'd, yet on the other hand there are, thanks be to God, no inconsiderable numbers of persons, who have combin'd together openly to stop this current of impiety, using their best endeavours to *promote christian knowledge and practice*, both at home and abroad. So that there is at present an open, declar'd war carrying on between our blessed Saviour and the Devil, in which, those who are sincerely engaged in fighting under our Lord's banner, if they do but persevere, need not doubt of assistance from Heaven; even from him, who, when he sent his Apostles on this errand, declar'd, *That all power*

er was given unto him in Heaven and Earth, and promised to be alway with them.

I might have farther reminded you, that some years since, some of the chief of the Clans, of those, with whom we have to do in *America*, came amongst us, to invite and encourage us to assist them in this work; in which, altho' the *Society* has not yet been able to make that progress which it desir'd, in converting the Heathen, yet it has not fail'd to make a good attempt towards it, and 'tis to be hop'd, not without some good success. And it is an encouragement to hope, that there is some good inclination in those poor natives to embrace the Gospel, when, like the man of *Macedonia*, who appear'd to St. Paul, they say to us, *Come over and help us*. But I must draw to a Conclusion, proceeding to what I propos'd in the last place, viz.

Acts xvi.  
9.

V. To apply what I have offer'd on this argument, to the particular occasion of our present assembling. And the just Inference from the whole is this: If the state of the heathen world be really so miserable, as I have represented it; if the publishing the Gospel



Gospel be a remedy so well adapted; if the reasons and encouragements for propagating our holy Religion, be such as I have endeavour'd to shew them to be; it then certainly becomes all those who are capable of it, to put to their helping hands to so good a work. And we of this Island, are under very peculiar obligations so to do. Whatsoever the motives were which first led us to seek out foreign Countries, it cannot be doubted, but that the end of Providence in giving us success in the attempt, and bringing us acquainted with so many nations at so great a distance from us, by the help of navigation, was not meerly, that we might receive advantages from them in our secular concerns, but that we might also be useful to them in concerns of much greater moment, namely, those which relate to their spiritual and eternal well-being. If God hath testified his regard to all mankind in so eminent a manner by the Gospel of our Saviour; if we do esteem this Discovery, as we profess to do, as an inestimable blessing to our selves, and have at the same

time any real concern for the welfare of our fellow-creatures; we cannot but reckon our selves under the strongest obligations to impart to them those spiritual blessings which God hath so graciously bestowed upon us. They are certainly *talents*, with which our Lord has entrusted us, in order to our improving them, and for which he will call us to a strict account. Besides the obligation which we lie under to these poor ignorant people themselves, from the great advantages we receive by our commerce with them, to whom we can make no recompence comparable to this.

And the way of doing this must be, first to take the best care we can, to make those of our own people, who dwell amongst them, genuine Christians, that they may, by their tempers and lives, make a fair representation of Christianity to the Pagans amongst whom they live. And if once they become Christians indeed, they will not fail to demonstrate that they are so, by doing what is evidently in their power, I mean having those, whom they employ

as servants, the poor *Negroes* from *Africa*, instructed and educated in the Religion of our Saviour. This, from the Power they have over them, (which would not be altered by their becoming Christians, provided they use that power as becomes christian masters, with the moderation they ought to exercise towards their servants, treating them with humanity, and at the same time, instructing them in the principles of Christianity) they would have a mighty advantage of doing with effect, and such as by the blessing of God could not fail of success; hereby making them in the first place, servants to our great Lord and Master in heaven, and much better servants to their earthly masters at the same time.

And if these two things could be first effected, the next which would naturally follow, would be the propagation of the same holy Religion amongst the natives of the Countrey, who, in those western parts, where we are chiefly concern'd in sending and planting Colonies, have been always represented as a plain, honest, and



tractable people, where they have not been abused and discouraged by the evil treatment, or wicked lives of those who have call'd themselves Christians, but were not so. These are the things design'd and pursued by this *Society*, by sending over Ministers, and Catechists, and Schoolmasters, by furnishing them with Bibles and Prayer-books, and other plain Tracts proper for their instruction and edification. Of what progress has been made therein, an account is given in the papers annex'd to the Sermons which are yearly publish'd on this occasion, whereby it will be found, that notwithstanding the anniversary contributions of the members of the *Society*, and the many casual benefactions, which have not been inconsiderable, the necessary expences of the *Society* have been, and are much larger than their certain income, so that still this good work labours under very great difficulties, as all other good works commonly do. What remains therefore to be done is, first *to pray earnestly to the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth Labourers into this field*; that he will incline men of a truly Apostolical Spirit, who, from a fervent love to God and our blessed Redeemer, and an hearty goodwill to men, may freely offer themselves to engage in this mission, such as may with fidelity and diligence preach the doctrine of Christ, after the example of the Apostles, and who by their conversations, as well as their doctrine, may recommend the Religion of our Saviour

to

to all with whom they converse. And in the next place, that God will open the hearts of all that are able, and especially of those who have greatly increas'd their wealth by trading with those nations, to contribute chearfully and liberally towards the necessary charge of the work.

Surely there cannot be stronger motives to this purpose, than those which I have already laid before you. Shall the great God, our heavenly Father, express so much concern for the children of men, as he hath done, in giving his only begotten Son to take our nature upon him? Shall the only begotten Son of the Father condescend to so low a state, and undergo such severe sufferings for our sake? Shall he send forth his Apostles, and their Successors, in the ministry of the Gospel, to preach his Gospel *to all nations*, promising *to be with them alway, to the end of the world*? Hath he freely made us partakers of these inestimable favours, by communicating to us the knowledge of his Gospel; and put an opportunity into our hands of imparting the same knowledge to our fellow-creatures? Have we any real sense of the value of those immortal spirits, with which we and they are equally inspired, and of that eternal State of happiness, for which both we and they are design'd? Do we firmly believe, that there is no other way of being accepted of God, since our departure from the state of innocence, so as to be capable of the rewards



promised in the Gospel, but by the one great Mediator between God and man, our Lord Jesus Christ; and that how compassionate soever our heavenly Father may be to those who are, without their own fault, ignorant of the Gospel of his Son; yet if we, who are bless'd with the knowledge of it, do not that which is proper for us in communicating the same knowledge to others, that their ignorance, and the consequences of it, will be laid as an heavy charge upon us, at the great day of account? And can we forbear after all this, dare we refuse, as we have ability and opportunity, to exert our selves vigorously in so glorious an Undertaking?

*May Almighty God excite in all of us a fervent desire to be subservient to his Providence, in carrying on that great design which he himself proposed in sending his Son into the World, and causing his Gospel to be publish'd; thus securing the Salvation of our own Souls, and as much as in us lies, procuring that of many others, to the increasing our own Reward, and multiplying the numbers of those, who shall join together in Heaven, in celebrating the Praises of our Creator and Redeemer through eternal ages, ascribing blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, to him who sitteth upon the Throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever. Amen.*

Rev. v. 13.





A N  
**ABSTRACT**  
 O F T H E  
*Proceedings of the Society*

For the Propagation of the Gospel in  
*Foreign Parts*, from the 20th of Fe-  
 bruary 1718, to the 19th of Febru-  
 ary 1719.



THE Society, since the 16th of January  
 1718, the Date of the Audi-  
 tors Report for that Year, to  
 the 21st of January 1719. the  
 Date of their last Report, have

receiv'd the following Benefactions towards  
 the enabling them to carry on the pious  
 Designs for which they were first incorpo-  
 rated.

On the 13th of February 1719, the Trea-  
 surer acquainted the Board that he had re-  
 ceived

1. s. d. received a Benefaction of two *Guineas* from a  
 2 02 0 Lady who desires to be unknown; and  
 2 02 0 other of two *Guineas* from a Person that  
 desires to be unknown by Mr. *Adams* of  
*Alscot* near *Burford*, in *Oxfordshire*; another  
 1 01 0 of a *Guinea* from the Reverend Dr. *Foulks*;  
 0 10 6 and another of Half a *Guinea* from the Re-  
 verend Mr. *Daubrie* of *Woolverhampton*: Ano-  
 2 10 0 other of *Fifty Shillings* from *Walter Rudings*  
*Esq*; of *Leicester*, by Order of the Reverend  
 Mr. *Cart*: All by the Hands of the Re-  
 verend Mr. *Shute*. Also that he had received  
 1 00 0 a Benefaction of *Twenty Shillings* from the  
 Reverend Mr. *Bewick*, by Mr. *Calverly Bew-*  
 0 10 6 ick; another of Half a *Guinea* from a Person  
 unknown, by the Reverend Mr. *Arrowsmith*;  
 1 01 0 another of a *Guinea* from a Person unknown;  
 100 00 0 another of *One Hundred Pounds* from the  
 Right Honourable, the Dowager Lady *Lanes-*  
*borough*, by the Hands of the late Lord  
 50 00 0 Bishop of *Bristol*; another of *Fifty Pounds*  
 from Mr. *Francis Pingelly*, remitted by the  
 Reverend Mr. *Boughton* of *Plymouth*; another  
 1 01 0 of a *Guinea* from the Reverend Mr. *White*  
 of *Hampshire*, by Mr. *Newman*; another of  
 100 00 0 *One Hundred Pounds*, from the Right Ho-  
 nourable the Lady *Vandeput* at *Richmond*, by  
 the Reverend Mr. Arch-Deacon *Greene*; and  
 10 10 0 another of *Ten Guineas* from a Clergyman  
 near *Peterborough*, by the Right Reverend the  
 Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*. On the 20th  
 of *February*, *Edward Jennings Esq*; paid the  
 Trea-

Treasurer a Benefaction of a *Guinea* from a *l. s. d.*  
 Person unknown, by the Hands of the Re- *1 0 0*  
 verend the Dean of *Chichester*; and the Re-  
 verend Dr. *Hayley* paid a Benefaction of  
 Half a *Guinea* from a Person unknown; and *0 10 6*  
 the Reverend Mr. *Bridges* also paid a Bene- *0 0*  
 faction of Half a *Guinea* from a Lady who *0 10 6*  
 desires to be unknown. On the 27th of  
*February*, the Lord Bishop of *Carlisle* paid the  
 Treasurer *Five Guineas* from an unknown *5 05 0*  
 Person, left with the Curate of the Church of  
*St. Mary-le-Bow*; and the Treasurer on the 4th  
 of the same Month also receiv'd a Benefaction  
 of *Ten Pounds* of Mr. *Roose*, by Order of *10 00 0*  
 Mr. *William Busby*, from Mr. *John Alleyne* of  
*Loughborough*. On the 20th of *March*, the  
 Treasurer acquainted the Board that he had  
 received a Benefaction of *Fifty Pounds* from *50 00 0*  
 a Person unknown, by the Reverend Mr.  
*Gibbs*, remitted by Mr. *Donning* Merchant  
 in *Bristol*, with the Money collected in the  
 several Parishes there; and that Mr. *Donning*  
 had not charg'd any thing for his Com-  
 mission, and Trouble in receiving, and re-  
 mitting the same; for which, and his former  
 kind Assistance in the like Cases, the Society  
 do hereby return their grateful Acknowledg-  
 ments to Mr. *Donning*. On the same Day  
 the Treasurer acquainted the Board that he  
 had received a Benefaction of *Five Guineas*, *5 05 0*  
 from a Person unknown, by the Hands of  
 Mr. *Seth Lofthouse*, and the Reverend Dr.  
*Waugh*.



*L. s. d. Waugh.* On the 17<sup>th</sup> of April, the Treasurer acquainted the Board that he had received a Benefaction of One Hundred Pounds from a Person unknown, by the Hands of Mr. Joseph Wilson; and another of Five Shillings from a Person unknown, by the Hands of the Reverend Dr. Wilcocks. And the Reverend Dr. Astry paid the Treasurer a Benefaction of Twenty Pounds from a Person who desires to be unknown, by the Hands of the Reverend Mr. Newcomen. And the Reverend Mr. Shute paid the Treasurer a Benefaction of a Guinea from Mr. Boynton; another of a Guinea from Mrs. Gee; another of Half a Guinea, from Mr. Davies; another of Half a Guinea from Mr. Johnson; another of Five Shillings from Mr. Meareall of Beverly in Yorkshire; another of Half a Guinea from a Gentlewoman at White-Chappel; another of Half a Crown from a Gentlewoman in Aldersgate Parish; another of One Pound, by Mr. Fenwick of Halaton, from two Gentlemen that desire to be unknown; and another of Twenty Pounds, remitted by the Reverend Mr. Portman of Madersfield, from a Person who desires to be unknown. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of May, the Treasurer receiv'd a Benefaction of a Guinea from a Person unknown, by the Hands of the Reverend Dr. Waugh. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of the same Month, Sir John Philipps paid the Treasurer a Benefaction of

Forty

Forty Shillings from Mr. John Burnel, Collector *l. s. d.*  
of the Excise in Wales; and on the 26th of 3 00 0  
the same Month, the Reverend Mr. Shute  
paid the Treasurer Half a Guinea from the 0 10 6  
Reverend Mr. Daubrie of Wolverhampton.  
On the 19th of June, the Treasurer acquainted  
the Board that he had receiv'd a Benefaction  
of Five Guineas from a Person unknown, by 5 05 0  
the Hands of the Reverend Dr. Waugh;  
another of One Pound from Mr. Saunders of 1 00 0  
Stamford, by the Hands of Mr. Edwards;  
another of One Pound from a private Society 1 00 0  
at Exeter; and another of Ten Shillings from 0 10 0  
Mr. Peter Osborn, both remitted by the Re-  
verend Mr. Richard King, together with  
the several Collections which were made on  
his Majesty's Letters in, and about Exeter;  
and the Society think themselves obliged to  
return their Thanks to the Reverend Mr.  
King, in a particular Manner, for the great  
Trouble and Charge he hath been at, in re-  
ceiving and remitting the said Collection,  
and for the great Regard he hath shewn to  
this Society, by encouraging several Gentle-  
men in his Neighbourhood to contribute  
from Time to Time towards carrying on their  
Designs. On the 17th of July, the Reverend  
Mr. Shute paid the Treasurer a Benefaction  
of Five Pounds from a Lady who desires to 5 00 0  
be unknown, by the Hands of Mr. Arch-  
deacon Wilson. On the 18th of September,  
the

1. 5. d. the Reverend Mr. *Shute* paid the Treasurer  
 2 02 0 a Benefaction of *Two Guineas* from a Lady  
 who desires to be unknown. On the 2d of  
 1 01 0 *October*, the Reverend Dr. *Marshall* paid the  
 Treasurer a Benefaction of a *Guinea* from a  
 Person unknown; and the Treasurer ac-  
 3 00 0 quainted the Board that he had received  
 a Benefaction of *Five Pounds* from the Re-  
 0 00 1 verend Mr. *Samuel Saunders*, Rector of *Bur-*  
*leigh* in *Rutlandshire*, by the Hands of the  
 0 00 1 Reverend Mr. *Sampson Eastwick*. On the 16th  
 0 00 1 of *October*, the Treasurer acquainted the  
 Board that he had receiv'd a Benefaction  
 21 00 0 of *Twenty Guineas* from a Person unknown,  
 by a Person who desires to be unknown; and  
 1 01 0 another of a *Guinea* from a Person who de-  
 sires to be unknown, by the Hands of Mr.  
*Newman*. On the 20th of *November*, the Re-  
 verend Mr. *Lasinby* paid the Treasurer an  
 20 00 0 additional Benefaction of *Twenty Pounds* from  
 the late Countess Dowager of *Northampton*;  
 20 00 0 and another of *Twenty Pounds* from the late  
 Countess Dowager of *Berkeley*, which he re-  
 ceived some small Time before their Deaths.  
 The many liberal Benefactions of the like  
 Sums, which those noble and pious Ladies  
 have annually contributed to the Designs  
 of this Society, for many Years past, amount-  
 260 }  
 180 } ing to *Four Hundred and Forty Pounds*, call in  
 this Place for a Publick Acknowledgement;  
 and the Society do hereby express the grate-  
 ful



ful Sense they have of the Charity of those late noble and pious Ladies.

On the 18th of December, the Reverend Mr. Shute paid the Treasurer a Benefaction of Fifty Shillings, from the Reverend Dr. Tyler of Shobden in Herefordshire. On the 31st of December, the Treasurer receiv'd a Benefaction of Five Guineas from a Person who desires to be unknown, by the Hands of the Reverend Dr. Waugh; and on the 21st of January, the Treasurer also receiv'd a Benefaction of Twenty Guineas from a Lady, who desires to have her Name conceal'd, by the Hands of the Reverend Mr. Wroughton. For all which Benefactions, the Society have return'd their Thanks to the Donors, by the Persons that reported, or paid them, excepting only such as came from Persons unknown; and such charitable Persons, who have been pleas'd to conceal their Names, are hereby desired to accept of the Thanks of the Society.	<i>l. s. d.</i>  2 10 0  5 05 0  21 00 0 <hr/> 605 11 6
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Under this Head, the Society having been inform'd by a Letter from the Reverend Dr. Ellison, Vicar of New-Castle, that Fifty Pounds of the Moneys paid in as collected in the Town of New-Castle upon Tyne, was the Gift of the Worshipful the Mayor, (then Sir William Blacket) Aldermen, and Common Council of that Corporation; and that Ten Pounds, other Part thereof, was the Gift of the Trinity-

*Trinity-House* in *New-Castle* aforesaid ; the Society do hereby acquaint both the said Worshipful Corporations of the grateful Sense they have of the good Disposition and Regard they have express'd for the pious Designs the Society are engaged in, and desire them to accept their Thanks for the same.

N. B. The said Sums of Money are accounted for in the grand Sum of Collections hereafter mention'd to be made on his Majesty's late Letters.

N. B. The Benefactions that have been receiv'd since the 21<sup>st</sup> of *January* last, being the Date of the Auditors Account, cannot be included in this Abstract, but will be specified in the next.

The Society have also received since the 16<sup>th</sup> of *January* 1718. in *London*, *Westminster*, and *Borough* of *Southwark*, and Places within ten Miles of the same, as also in other Places, and Sea-Port Towns trading to *America*, several Sums of Money collected by Vertue of his Majesty's late gracious Letters to the several Lords the Bishops, in whose Diocese the said Collections were made, the Sum of 2330*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ; which with the Sum of 1368*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* received in the preceeding Year, and accounted for in the Abstract then published, amounts to 3698*l.* 18*s.* By which Means the Society will be enabled

enabled to continue to support the Missionaries which they have already sent to several Places in the Plantations in *America*, and to provide for such as they have engaged to send to supply the Vacancies there; and the Society desire all charitable Persons, who have been pleased to contribute in this manner, towards the Designs of the Society, and also the Reverend the Clergy, and others who have used their utmost Diligence in promoting and collecting these Charities, to accept their Thanks for the same.

The Society, pursuant to the Power given them by their Charter, have, since the last Anniversary Meeting, elected the following Gentlemen into their Body: The Reverend Mr. *Amy Lullin*; The Honourable *Samuel Shute* Esq; Governour of *New England*; The Reverend Mr. *Gordon*, of the Island of *Barbadoes*; The Honourable Mr. *Gulman*, Resident for his Majesty as Elector of *Hanover*, at *Frankfort*; The Reverend Dr. *Smalbrook*, Canon of *Hereford*; *Thomas Wentworth Junr* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Morton* in *Yorkshire*; and the Reverend Dr. *Nathaniel Marshall*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

The Society have this Year received into their Service the Reverend Mr. *Robert Wayman*, who is appointed their Missionary to *Oxford* and *Radnor* in *Pensilvania*, with a Salary of 60*l.* per Annum, one of which Congregations consists chiefly of *Welsh* People,



ple, where he is to perform Divine Service in their own Language: They have also appointed the Reverend Mr. *Peter Tustain*, their Missionary at St. George's Parish in *South-Carolina*, with a Salary of 50*l. per Annum*, which is a new erected Parish, and from whence the People have frequently and earnestly applied for a Missionary, the Provision made by Act of Assembly not being sufficient to maintain a Minister there.

The Society have also agreed to send over several other Missionaries, one to St. John's, and another to St. James's in *South-Carolina*; one to *Rye*, in the Province of *New-York*; one to *Stretford* in *Connecticut*; one to *Naraganset* in *New-England*; who is also, as Opportunity offers, to Officiate at *Tiverton*, *Free-Town*, and *Little Compton*; and one to *Lewis Town* in *Sussex County* in *Pensylvania*; and that they may be supplied with pious and sober Persons, whose Example as well as Preaching may influence the People in those Parts to attend more frequently at Divine Service, and the Holy Sacrament, the Society have made Application to the several Lords the Bishops, desiring them to recommend from their several Dioceses, Clergymen zealously affected for this Work.

The Society have this Year received the following Accounts of the Success which has attended their Endeavours in promoting this pious and charitable Undertaking.

From

From Mr. *Haskell* of *St. Thomas's* Parish in *South-Carolina*, That the Number of his Communicants increase, and that he has baptiz'd several Children, and takes care that such *Negroe* Children as belong to his Family, are instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and taught to read.

From Mr. *Ormstone* at *Chowan, North-Carolina*, That he has visited some People about 50 Miles from thence, where he never was before, where he baptiz'd four or five Persons in a House, and in some seven or eight, many of which were Men and Women.

From Mr. *Guy* of *St. Andrew's* Parish, in *South-Carolina*, That since his coming there, his Labours have been very Successful, having baptized upwards of Thirty Children, White and Black, and three adult Persons; that the Communicants are Sixteen in Number, and hopes in a short Time to see them increase.

From Mr. *Bartow* of *West-Chester*, in the Province of *New-York*, That he baptized in the Year 1718, Thirty two Persons, two of which were grown Persons, and one *Negroe* Man.

From Mr. *Neau*, Catechist at *New-York*, That he has order'd and desired all his *Negroe* Catechumens to resort every Sunday Afternoon to the Church, to be catechiz'd by Mr. *Kesey*, with Mr. *Huddleston's* Scholars, after which they sing a Psalm: That the Number of his Catechumens encrease, and has several



new ones of all Ages, and the old ones come cheerfully to him to be instructed; so that his School is in a very good Condition.

From Mr. *Huddleston*, Schoolmaster at *New-York*, That he teaches fifty poor Children of that City only for what he is allowed by the Society, to read and write, and also instructs them in the Church-Catechism, which is also certified by the Mayor of *New-York*.

From Mr. *Ellis*, Schoolmaster at *Burlington*; That on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, in every Week, and on every *Sunday* in the Church, he constantly catechizes the Children, whose Parents are of the Church; but that in the general Execution of his Charge, he meets with many Hindrances from the *Quakers*.

From Mr. *Cleator*, Schoolmaster at *Rye*, in the Province of *New-York*, That he has taught this last Year Fifty five Children to read, and instructed them in the Church-Catechism.

The Society have also receiv'd several Letters from the Vestries and Church-Wardens of the Parishes where their Missionaries are sent, and also from their Excellencies the Governours of the Provinces, acquainting the Society with the sober Behaviour and prudent Conduct of several of their Missionaries; and that they have gained so much on the Affections of their Parishioners, tha



is reasonably hoped they will be able to influence and dispose them in general, to a Christian Union and Charity among one another, and thereby more effectually promote the Design of their Mission.

Particularly under this Head; The Society have receiv'd a Representation from the Church-Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of *St. Paul's* in *South-Carolina*, concerning their Missionary there; acquainting the Society that he hath gained their best Affections, and doth in all Respects discharge his Duty to their greatest Satisfaction and Happiness. And agreeable to this Account, *Robert Johnston Esq;* acquaints in his Letter to them, dated *Charles-Town, May the 20th, 1719.*

His Excellency *Samuel Shute*, Governour of *New England*, gives the Society also a very satisfactory Account of their Missionary at *Marble-Head*, in his Government: And they are in Hope that their Missionaries will in most Places be able so to endear themselves to the People, as to proceed to carry on the great Work they are engaged in, chearfully and with Success.

The Society's Affairs in *Barbadoes* continue in a very good Posture, tho' their Agents and Attorneys have met with many Discouragements and Abuses from some Persons, who have endeavoured as much as in them lay to defeat the Designs of the Society, and to render difficult their Discharge of the

Trust reposed in them, by their noble Benefactor the late General *Christopher Codrington*; notwithstanding which, the Society have the Satisfaction to find that their Agents and Attorneys are firmly resolved to follow their Orders and Directions; in Pursuance whereof, the Building of the College is considerably advanced, as may appear by the following Account from an eminent Planter there, to a Member of the Society, by a Letter in *August* last.

‘ Sir, My Curiosity prompted me the  
 ‘ other Day, to take a Journey to *Consetts*,  
 ‘ where I saw not only the Foundation of the  
 ‘ College laid, but a good Part of it done:  
 ‘ It will be the most beautiful, the most regular,  
 ‘ and the noblest Building we have  
 ‘ seen on this side the World; there seems  
 ‘ to be a great deal of Care and Exactness,  
 ‘ and the Work is neatly and substantially  
 ‘ done: The Foundations of the main Walls  
 ‘ are six Feet thick, and are to be reduced  
 ‘ to three by proper set off, and are all well  
 ‘ banded with large Stones; the Mortar is  
 ‘ good, the Stones on the outside are all laid  
 ‘ in exact Courses, and are excellently good,  
 ‘ saw’d out of a Hill just before the Front,  
 ‘ and are capable of being cut into what  
 ‘ Moulding they please; and by being exposed  
 ‘ to the Weather they grow extreamly hard,  
 ‘ there seems to be as many already  
 ‘ raised as will compleat near three Fourths



of the whole Building, and they are now sawing more; there is a great Quantity of Lime already burnt; most of the principal Timber is provided, and what I saw of it was very good, being the Ground Floors of the Chambers which are laid: In a Word, I saw such prudent Measures taken, and such Preparations made, that I do not doubt but I shall see the Carcase of the Building finish'd in a Twelve-month. You cannot be insensible of the many vile Aspersions which have been bruited abroad; and therefore you must imagine I was very agreeably deceived to find things in such a State, which made me resolve to be thus particular.

The Society have also very lately receiv'd, from a Gentleman just arriv'd from thence, this further Account, by a Letter dated the 10th of February, 1719.

Sir, Before I left Barbadoes, I thought it my Duty to go to the Society's Plantations, and view Codrington College, that I might be able to give them some Account of the State of their Affairs: The Plantations, as I was assured by several Gentlemen, whom I prevailed with to meet me there, and who are of known Skill and Judgment in such Affairs, is in excellent Order, and under good Management and Improvement. The Building is carried on with great Diligence, and executed with so much



' exactness, that the minutest Ornament in  
 ' the Model is observ'd; the Stone-work  
 ' is about two Thirds finished; and there is  
 ' well nigh Stone and Timber enough upon  
 ' the Spot to finish the whole. The upper  
 ' Floor at one end is laid, and all the Floors  
 ' are framed; but that which makes it still  
 ' the more valuable is, that it will be not  
 ' only the most beautiful, but the strong-  
 ' est Piece of Work likewise, that I ever  
 ' saw in *America*.

And to compleat that Work, the Society  
 intend to send several Materials from hence;  
 such as Stones for Pavement, Iron Frames  
 for the Chappel and Hall Windows, and  
 have ordered Cedar to be sent to *England*,  
 for making the Ornaments for the Altar, and  
 Sash Frames for the Windows of the Lodg-  
 ings.

A great Part of the Society's Time this  
 Year has been taken up in enquiring into  
 the Mismanagements and Abuses, with which  
 their Agents and Attorneys there have been  
 aspersed in some Letters from Mr. *Cunningham*,  
 Minister of St John's Parish in that Island,  
 and in two Addresses of the Grand-Jury  
 there, to the Governour, dated *December*,  
 1718, and *June* 1719, published in the  
 News-Papers here; and having strictly and  
 fully examined, and considered the Conduct  
 of their Agents and Attorneys, and the Charge  
 laid against them, they found they had suffi-  
 cient

cient reason to justifie their said Agents and Attorneys Conduct, and to declare the Charge laid against them, in the said Letters of Mr. *Cunninghame*, to be false and malicious, and the Charge in the Addresses entirely groundless; and that the World might be sufficiently satisfied of the Integrity of their said Attorneys, they caused Advertisements to be published to that Effect, in several of the Newspapers here.

*Lastly*, The Society's sworn Auditors have audited their Accounts from the 16<sup>th</sup> of *January*, 1718, to the 21<sup>st</sup> of *January*, 1719. And the State is as follows:

Receipts.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Annual Subscriptions of their Members—————	654	15	00
By Rent—————	40	18	00
By Casual Benefactions————	605	11	06
By Moneys paid on the <i>En-</i> <i>trance</i> of <i>Members</i> —————	08	08	00
By Interest—————	72	00	00
By Collections on His Maje- sty's Letters—————	2330	10	06½
	3712	03	0½
To which add the Ballance of the last Account—————	2709	11	4½
Total	6421	14	05
			<i>Dis-</i>

*Disbursements.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Payments of yearly Salaries to Missionaries, Catechists, Schoolmasters, Gratuities, &c. —————	2045	16	09
Remaining in Cash, South-Sea Stock, East-India Bonds, &c. besides what is appropriated to particular Uses by the Benefactors, —————	4375	17	08
Total ———	6421	14	05

*Yearly Income.*

By Annual Subscriptions of Members —————	648	11	00
By yearly Rent of Land ———	55	00	00
Total ———	703	11	00

*Yearly Expence.*

By yearly Salaries to Missionaries, Schoolmasters, Catechists, &c. —————	1261	00	00
By yearly Salaries to the Treasurer, Secretary, and Messenger —————	170	00	00
Total ———	1431	00	00

The



## The BARBADOES Account.

### Receipts.

	l.	s.	d.
By 81 Hogsheads, 4 Tairces of Sugar in Hand, and 76 since imported and Sold—	2068	06	11
By Interest—	226	11	08
	2294	18	07
To which add the Ballance of the last Account the 16th of January, 1718 —	2044	10	00
Total —	4339	08	07

### Disbursements.

By yearly Salaries to Work- men sent over, purchasing Goods for the Plantations, and Necessaries for Build- ing the College, with Of- ficers Salaries —	3647	03	03
Remains to Ballance, which is vested in East-India Bonds }	692	05	04
Total —	4339	08	07

N. B. That the Barbadoes Estate is not applicable to the general Uses of the Society, the supporting of Missionaries, Schoolmasters, &c. but is appropriated to particular Uses, mentioned in General Codrington's Will:

*A LIST of the Society's Missionaries and Schoolmasters, with their Yearly Salaries, and the Places to which they are appointed.*

**New-England.**

	Yearly Salaries. l.
<b>M</b> R. Honeyman, Missionary at Rhode-Island	70
Mr. Lucas, Missionary at Newbury	60
Mr. Mossom, Missionary at Marble-Head	50

**New-York.**

Mr. Bartow, Missionary at West-Chester	50
Mr. Poyer, Missionary at Jamaica Long-Island	50
Mr. Thomas, Missionary at Hempsted Long Island	50
Mr. Mackenzie, Missionary at Staten Island	50
Mr. Neau, Catechist at New-York	50
Mr. Cleator, Schoolmaster at Rye	15
Mr. Taylor, Schoolmaster at Staten-Island	15
Mr. Bondet, Missionary at New-Rochel	50
Mr. Huddleston, Schoolmaster at New-York	15
Mr. Gilderseve, Schoolmaster at Hempsted	10

**New-Jersey.**

Mr. Talbot, Missionary at Burlington	60
Mr. Vaughan, Missionary at Elizabeth Town	60
Mr. Ellis, Schoolmaster at Burlington	20

*Pensilvania.*

Mr. Ross, Missionary at New-Castle	70
Mr. Humphreys, Missionary at Chester	60
Mr. Wayman, Missionary at Oxford and Radnor	60
Mr. Horsley, Schoolmaster at Chester	6

*South-Carolina.*

Mr. Hasel, Missionary at St. Thomas's	50
Mr. Bull, Missionary at St. Paul's	60
Mr. Jones, Missionary at Christ-Church	50
Mr. Guy, Missionary at St. Andrew's	50
Mr. Tustian, Missionary at St. George's	50

*North-Carolina.*

Mr. Urmstone, Missionary	80
Mr. Taylor, Missionary	50

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1261

N. B. The Society allow Ten Pounds worth of Books to each Missionary for a Library, and Five Pounds worth of small Tracts to be distributed among their Parishioners; and several other Parcels of Books, as the Society think them wanting.



*A LIST of the Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, drawn up in an Alphabetical Order.*

*Note, The Members first Incorporated by the Charter, are distinguished from such as have been since elected by an Asterisk\*.*

*A.*

- R**ight Revd. Lord Bishop of St. *Asaph*.  
 R. Dr. *Achenbach*, Chaplain and Ecclesiastick Councillor to the King of *Prussia*.  
*Abel Alleyne*, Esq;  
 R. Roger *Altham*, D.D. Archdeacon of *Middlesex*.  
*Amoos*.  
 R. Monsieur *Ancillon*, Chaplain to the King of *Prussia*.  
*Francis Annesley*, Esq;  
 R. *Francis Astry*, D.D. Treasurer of St. *Paul's*.  
 R. *Israel Anthony Aufrere*, M. A.  
*Joseph Ayloffe*, Esq;  
 Major *John Ayscough*.

*B.*

- R**ight Revd. George Lord Bishop of Bath and *Wells*.  
 RR. Hugh Lord Bishop of *Bristol*.  
 RR. Dr. *Bilberge*, Bishop of *Stregnetz* in *Sweden*.  
 R. *John Baker*, B. D.

*Edward*

- Edward Barker, Esq;  
 R. Dr. *Basnisen*, Professor of *Anhalt's* College.  
 Mr. John Basket.  
 R. James *Basnage*, M. A. at the *Hague*.  
 Monsieur *Bechier*.  
 Mr. *Isaac Behaghel*, Merchant at *Frankfort*.  
 R. Dr. *Bentheim*, Provost at *Brünswick*.  
*Samuel Benson*, Esq;  
 R. Richard Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.  
 R. William Berryman, M. A.  
 R. John Biby, M. A.  
 R. Thomas Bisse, D. D. Chancellor of *Hereford*.  
 R. Mr. Blanc.  
*Frederick Bonet*, Esq; Resident for the King of  
*Prussia*.  
 H. & R. George Booth, D. D. Dean of *Bristol*.  
 R. Matthew Brailsford, M. A. Dean of *Wells*.  
 R. William Bramston, D. D. Prebendary of  
*Worcester*.  
 \* R. Thomas Bray, D. D.  
 R. Rad. Bridges, M. A.  
 John Bridger, Esq;  
 \* Thomas Bromfield, Esq;  
 \* Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;  
 C.  
 MOST Revd. William Lord Archbishop  
 of *Canterbury*, President.  
 RH. Edward Earl of *Clarendon*.  
 \* RR. Samuel Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*.  
 MR. William Lord Archbishop of *Cassel*.  
 RH. — Lord *Carteret*.  
 RR. Francis Lord Bishop of *Chester*.

\* RR. Thomas Lord Bishop of Chichester.

RR. — Lord Bishop of *Cloyne*.

Mr. Richard Cambridge, Merchant.

Nathaniel Castleton, Esq;

\* John Chamberlayne, Esq;

John Chardin, Esq;

Monſieur Chevenix de Beville.

Mr. Matthew Christoffers, Merchant at Amsterdam.

\* Sir Thomas Clarke.

R. Samuel Clarke, D. D.

Francis Clerke, LL. D.

R. Godfrey-Clermont, M. A. at *Amsterdam*.

R. William Colnet, D. D.

Edward Colston, Esq;

\* John Comings, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

Sir Clement Cottrel.

\* Rowland Cotton, Esq;

R. Monsieur Coulez, Dean of the French Ministers at Hall.

*Daniel Coxe, Esq;*

H. Charles Craven, Esq;

Sir Thomas Cross, Bart.

D.

RR. **N** Athaniel Lord Bishop of *Durham*.

RR. Adam Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

MR. *William* Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*.

\* RH. *William* Lord Digby.

R. Daniel Debat, M. A.

R. Peter Lewis Debons, M. A.

R. Thomas Dent, D. D. Prebendary of West-  
minster.

R.



R. *Abraham de St. Denis*, M. A.

R. — *Dolben*, D. D.

Monfieur the General *de Dorthe*.

R. *Samuel Doughty*, M. A.

Col. *Walter Douglass*.

R. *Philip Dwight*, D. D.

E.

\* RR. **W** *illiam Lord Bishop of Ely.*

\* RR. *Lancelot*, Lord Bishop  
of *Exeter*.

H. & R. *Henry Edgerton*, D. D.

*Vigerus Edwards*, Esq;

R. *Monfieur L'Enfant*, Chaplain to the King  
of *Prussia*.

Mr. *John Evans*, Merchant.

F.

\* R. **T** *homas Frank*, M. A. Archdeacon  
of *Bedford*.

*Thomas Frederick*, Esq;

G.

\* RR. **R** *ichard*, Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*,  
Lord Almoner.

\* RH. *Francis Lord Guilford*.

\* R. *John Gaskarth*, D. D.

\* R. *Edward Gee*, D. D. Prebendary of *West-*  
*minster*.

Mr. *Thomas Gilbert*, Gent.

R. *Henry Godolphin*, D. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*.

R. *Thomas Gooche*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Essex*.

*Charles Gooking*, Esq;

R. *William Gordon*, M. A.

R. Thomas Greene, D. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Thomas Greene, Esq;

H. Mr. Gulman, Resident for His Majesty at Frankfort.

H.

RR. **P** Hilip Lord Bishop of Hereford.

H. Walter Hamilton, Esq; Governour of the Leewards, &c.

Robert Hales, Esq;

R. John Hancock, D. D.

John Hanger, Esq;

Robert Hardesty, Esq;

Mr. Auditor Harley.

\* Gideon Harvey, M. D.

R. William Haye, M. A.

R. Thomas Hayley, D. D. Residentiary of Chichester.

Col. Caleb Heathcote.

R. — Heidenus, D. D.

Humphrey Henchman, LL. D. Chancellor of London.

Monsieur L'Hermitage.

William Heysham, Esq;

H. & R. Richard Hill, Fellow of Eaton.

Mr. Henry Hoare, Gent.

\* Mr. John Hodges, Merchant.

John Hungerford, Esq;

H. Robert Hunter, Esq; Governour of New York

\* Sir William Hustler, Bart.

R. Michael Hutchinson, D. D.

I.

R. **D**aniel Jablonski, D. D. Chaplain to  
the King of Prussia.

R. John Jeffery, D. D. Archdeacon of Norwich.  
Edward Jennings, Esq;

\* Thomas Jervois, Esq;

Robert Johnson, Esq; Governour of South Carolina.

R. Charles Irvine, M. A.

K

\* RH. **S**IR Peter King, Lord Chief Justice  
of the Common Pleas.

Abel Ketelby, Esq;

\* R. Richard King, M. A.

R. John King, D. D. Master of the Charter-House.

R. Dr. Klinger, Antistes at Zurich.

L.

RR. **J**OHN Lord Bishop of London.

RR. William Lord Bishop of Landaff.

RR. Edmund Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

RR. Edward Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

R. Robert Lasingby, M. A.

\* Mr. Benjamin Lawdell, Merchant.

R. John Leng, D. D.

\* R. Thomas Lynford, D. D. Archdeacon of  
Barum.

Col. Christian Lilly.

\* R. Thomas Littel, D. D. Prebendary of Norwich.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, LL. D.

Mr. Henry Loe, Merchant.



R. Samuel Low, B. D.

Robert Lowther, Esq; Governour of Barbadoes.

R. Amy Lullin of Geneva.

R. William Lupton, D. D. Prebendary of Durham,  
M.

\* RR. **J** OHN Lord Bishop of Meath.

\* Sir Humphrey Mackworth.

R. John Mandevile, D. D. Chancellor of Lincoln.

R. Thomas Mangey, LL. D.

\* R. John Mapletost, D. D.

\* Margaret Professor, Oxon.

\* Margaret Professor, Cantab.

R. Thomas Marshall, LL. D.

R. Nathaniel Marshall, D. D.

Burrel Masingbeard, Esq;

R. John Mason, M. A.

Major Joseph Mason.

R. Richard Mayo, M. A.

Anthony Meek, Esq;

R. Dr. Meig, at Heydelberg.

R. Conrade Mell, D. D. Inspector over the Re-  
formed Churches of Hersfield, Hessia.

\* William Melmoth, Esq;

R. Philip Menard, M. A.

R. John Millington, D. D.

R. Abbot Molanos at Brunswick.

\* R. John Montague, D. D. Dean of Durham.

R. Ferdinand Montmoulin of Neuschatel.

James Moody, Esq;

Arthur Moor, Esq;

Col. Lewis Morris.

R. Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of Ely.

N.

RR. **C** *Charles* Lord Bishop of *Normich*, Clerk  
of the Closet to his Majesty.

R. *William Needham*, M. A.

\* *Grey Nevil*, Esq;

\* *Daniel Nicholls*, Esq;

H. *Francis Nicholson*, Esq;

O.

RR. **J** *JOHN* Lord Bishop of *Oxon.*  
Monsieur *Olearius*, Professor of *Leipsick*.

R. *J. F. Ostervald* at *Neufchatel*.

Sir *Arthur Owen*, Bart.

P.

RH. **T** *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*.

RR. *White* Lord Bishop of *Peter-*  
*borough*.

Mr. *William Parrot*, Merchant.

R. *John Pelling*, D. D. Canon of *Windsor*.

R. — *Perkins*, D. D.

Mr. *Micajah Perry*, Merchant.

\* Sir *John Philipps*, Bart.

H. Col. *Richard Philipps*.

R. *Benedict Pictet*, D. D. at *Geneva*.

*Thomas Pitts*, Esq;

R. Monsieur *John la Placette*.

R. G. *Polier*, Professor at *Lausanne*.

R. *Giles Pooley*, D. D.

R. *Humphrey Prideaux*, D. D. Dean of *Normich*.

\* Sir *William Pritchard*.

Q.

RH. **M** *Arquis du Quesne*.

RR.

R.

RR. **F** Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean  
of Westminster.

Thomas Railton, Esq;

R. Gilbert Ramsay, M. A.

\* Regius Professor, Oxon.

\* Regius Professor, Cantab.

R. Peter Rival, M. A.

R. ——— Rogers, M. A.

Richard Rooth, Esq;

S.

RR. **W** Illiam Lord Bishop of Sarum.

RR. Thomas Bishop of Sodor and  
Man.

R. John Sarasin of Geneva.

RR. Dr. Swedborg, Bishop of Scara in Sweden.

Timothy Salter, Esq;

R. Lewis Saurin, M. A.

R. Monsieur Scardius, Chaplain to the King  
of Prussia.

Monsieur Scheurer, Professor at Berne.

R. Monsieur Schmidtman, Ecclesiastick Coun-  
sellor to the King of Prussia.

Col. Richard Scott.

\* Dutton Seaman, Esq;

John Sharp, Esq;

William Sharpe, Esq;

R. Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester.

R. — Skippen, D. D. Principal of Brazen-Nose  
College, Oxon.

\* R. Henry Shute, M. A.



H. Samuel Shute, Esq; Governour of New-England.

\* Frederick Slare, M. D.

R. Richard Smallbrook, D. D. Cannon of Hereford.

R. Joseph Smith, D. D.

H. Edward Southwell, Esq;

Monfieur Sperletee, Counsellor to the King of Prussia.

H. Col. Spotswood, Governour of Virginia.

R. Thomas Sprat, M. A. Archdeacon of Rochester.

\* R. George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.

\* R. William Stanley, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and Dean of St. Asaph.

R. William Stratford, D. D. Canon of Christ-Church.

R. Philip Stubbs, M. A. Archdeacon of St. Albans.

T.

\* RH. **T** Thomas Earl of Thanet.

R. Edward Tenison, D. D. Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

\* Mr. Charles Toriano, Merchant.

\* Mr. John Trimmer, Merchant.

R. L. Tronchin, D. D. at Geneva.

Nicholas Trot, Esq;

R. J. A. Turretin D. D. at Geneva.

U.

RH. & R. **G** Eorge Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke, and Dean of Windsor.

RR. Dr. Ursini, Bishop in Prussia.

R. Samuel Verensfeldts, D. D. at Basil.

\* James Vernon, jun. Esq;

W.

RR. Jonathan Lord Bishop of Winton.

RR. John Lord Bishop of Worcester.

R. Edward Waddington, D. D.

William Walker, Esq;

R. Joshua Walker, B. D.

John Walter, Esq;

R. Jonas Warley, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester.

R. John Waugh, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.

H. Thomas Wentworth, Esq;

Thomas Wentworth, jun. Esq;

Robert Weston, Esq;

\* R. Sir George Wheeler, D. D. Prebendary of Durham.

Sir Paul Whitcokott.

Mr. George White, Merchant.

R. Joseph Wilcocks, D. D.

Francis Wilkinson, Esq;

George Wright, Esq;

R. Thomas Wroughton, M. A.

Y.

\* MOST Revd. William Lord Archbishop of York.

H. Elihu Yale, Esq;

R. John Younger, D. D. Dean of Sarum.

F I N I S.

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