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A
S E R M O N

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 *February 21, 1772.*

By the Right Reverend
CHARLES Lord Bishop of St. DAVID's.

L O N D O N :
Printed by T. HARRISON and S. BROOKE,
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MDCCLXXII.

*At the Anniversary Meeting of the
Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel in Foreign Parts, in the Vestry-
Room of St. Mary-le-Bow, on Friday
the 21st Day of February, 1772 ;*

AGREED, that the Thanks of
the SOCIETY be given to the
Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of
St. David's, for his Sermon preached this
Day by his Lordship before the SO-
CIETY; and that his Lordship be de-
sired to deliver a Copy of the same to
the SOCIETY to be Printed.

Daniel Burton, Secretary.



— ROMANS, Chap. xi. Ver. 25, 26.

FOR I WOULD NOT, BRETHREN, THAT YE SHOULD BE IGNORANT OF THIS MYSTERY, LEST YE SHOULD BE WISE IN YOUR OWN CONCEITS; THAT BLINDNESS IN PART IS HAPPENED TO ISRAEL, UNTIL THE FULLNESS OF THE GENTILES BE COME IN: AND SO ALL ISRAEL SHALL BE SAVED.



THE Jews were equally mistaken as to the nature of Christ's kingdom, and the extent of it. They not only imagined that this kingdom was to be a temporal one, but that their own nation only would be admitted to a full share of its privileges. It is needless at present to enter into the reasons on which this supposed

limitation of it was founded : it is sufficient to say, that it was groundless ; contrary to the nature of that kingdom, as it was afterwards explained by Christ and his apostles ; and inconsistent with the descriptions of it in the ancient scriptures, from the first age of prophecy to the last. In short, the prophetic scriptures not only afford no solid grounds for this partial and contracted notion of it, but furnish numerous and incontestable proofs of its universality : that the Gentiles of every denomination would be entitled to an equal share with the Jews of all its rights and benefits.

Prophecy was coeval with the fall of man, and the first instance of it has the kingdom of Christ, or the redemption of man, for its object. The words of it import, that *the seed of the woman should avenge her cause on the head of the serpent, and repair the damages sustained by the fall : but in those damages were involved the whole race of man : so that had the promise of indemnity been confined to the Jewish nation, the remedy would not only have been inadequate to the evil, but infinitely short of it.

Subsequent

* Gen. iii. 15.

Subsequent prophecies confirm the universality of Christ's kingdom, in terms less obscure and ambiguous. When ^a the promise was first made and repeatedly renewed to Abraham, and afterwards confirmed to his son and grandson, it was in terms that excluded every idea of limitation; that in his seed, not only his own descendants, but all the nations of the earth should be blessed. When Jacob, in the spirit of prophecy, declared to his sons the particular line, through which the promised blessing should descend, he adds this as a characteristic mark of the Messiah, that to him ^b should the gathering of the people or the nations be: or, as other ancient versions have it, he shall be the desire or expectation of the Gentiles.

When this seed of the woman, this blessing of all nations, this desire of the Gentiles, came afterwards to be represented under the idea of a king, his dominion is described as having no other limits than the world itself; as extending ^c from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth: all kings should fall down before him, all nations should

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^a Gen. xii. 3. — xviii. 18. — xxii. 18. — xxvi. 4.
— xxviii. 14. ^b Gen. xlix. 10. ^c Ps. lxxii. 8—11.

serve him—^a he should lift up his hands to the Gentiles, and set up his standard to the people—^b the Gentiles should come to his light, and kings to the brightness of his rising—^c and all people, nations and languages should serve him.

When he is considered by the prophets under another character, that of a reformer and redeemer of his people, the object of his mission still appears to be the whole race of man.^d He was given as a light to the Gentiles, and to bring salvation unto the ends of the earth—^e from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, his name was to be great among the Gentiles—and in every place incense should be offered unto his name, and a pure offering; and his name should be great among the heathen—^f He was given for a covenant to the people, and a light to the Gentiles—^g They should come unto him from the ends of the earth, and say, our fathers have inherited lyes, vanities, and things wherein is no profit.

These

^a Is. xlix. 22. ^b Is. lx. 3. ^c Dan. vii. 14. ^d Is. xlix. 6.
^e Mal. i. 11. ^f Is. xlii. 6. ^g Jer. xvi. 19.

These passages, and a thousand others of like import, mark very clearly the extent of the Messiah's kingdom; and prove, beyond all pretence of doubt, that he was not to be the king of the Jews only, but the sovereign of all the earth, king of kings, and lord of lords; not the redeemer of Israel, but of all mankind.

But though the kingdom of the Messiah was intended to be universal, and the peculiar and essential privileges of it to be shared equally by Jews and Gentiles; yet the Jews had nevertheless a certain priority or precedence, as subjects under the same sovereign. It was a high mark of distinction, truly honourable to the Jewish nation, that ^a of them as concerning the flesh this great personage was ordained to come: they were to give birth to the redeemer of Israel and of mankind: to them the gospel, or the good news of his advent, was first to be announced: and from them were to be gathered the first-fruits of christianity. And accordingly when our lord first sent out disciples to proclaim his kingdom, the commission he gave them extended no farther than to those of their own nation. ^b They were
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^a Rom. ix. 5.

^b Matt. x. 5, 6.

commanded expressly not to go in the way of the Gentiles, nor to any city of the Samaritans, but rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. And St. Paul, under a special appointment to be the apostle of the Gentiles, before he applied himself to the discharge of that part of his office, thought it incumbent upon him, in the first place, to propose and explain the terms of salvation to his own countrymen. ^a It seemed necessary (says the apostle to the Jews at Antioch) that the word of God should first be spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo! we turn to the Gentiles.

In consequence of the positive commands of Christ, the gospel was first preached in Judæa, and a church established at Jerusalem, immediately after his ascension into heaven, consisting of native Jews, and proselytes to Judaism. This church grew and flourished, notwithstanding all the arts of cruelty and violence, that were employed to suppress it; till the city and temple were not long after taken and destroyed by a Roman army. This great calamity produced many conversions from
Judaism,

^a Acts xiii. 46.

Judaism, not only in Judæa, but in other parts of the world. The time when it happened was the age of imposture: false Christs and false prophets sprung up every day; and the people were no sooner convinced of the frauds and impositions of one, but they were ready to adopt the delusions of another: thus their minds were inflamed and distracted, and worked up to a pitch of frenzy. But those who were not entirely carried away with the enthusiasm and madness of the times, were depressed and humbled with this unexpected and affecting disaster, and reduced to a temper of submission and conviction. When they saw the temple, the pride and glory of Israel, the center and cement of Jewish union, and the substratum of the whole Mosaic economy, irreparably demolished, they had no other saving measures to take, than to fly into the quarters of Christianity, as the only asylum against the afflictions and calamities, which followed their deluded countrymen into all parts of the world. Since that great æra of the Jewish history, the conversions from Judaism have been but few, considering the immense tract of time that has intervened; consisting, for the most part, of single persons or families,

and not of any considerable body of the people at one time.

The Jewish commonwealth being thus entirely dissolved, and those who survived it being oppressed and broken down by these sad calamities, and expelled and exterminated from their own country, were dispersed and driven into every part of the known world ; scarce finding one hospitable region to shelter and protect them, or one friendly spot of earth to possess in peace and safety ; and they have continued in a state of migration and dispersion ever since. Despised, insulted and oppressed under every government where they have attempted to settle, they have born it with a patience, fortitude and perseverance beyond example ; retaining the name, distinction and peculiarity of Jews, and every where marked and distinguished as a separate race of men ; never becoming, or attempting to become, a sovereign people themselves, nor, strictly speaking, a part of any other.

This dispersion of the Jewish nation, all its circumstances considered, is the most singular and wonderful that ever happened to any people in the world. Scattered over the face of the earth, as pilgrims and sojourners,

journalers, without a regular and fixed establishment any where ; intruding into every nation where they could gain admiffion, without communicating with any, either in the offices of religion, or of common life ; adhering to the institutions of their fathers with an invincible obftinacy, againft the clear fenfe and import of the institutions themfelves, and the numerous declarations of their own prophets ; againft every temporal advantage and comfort which the world affords, and which every prudent man would wifh to fecure ; neglected and defpifed, oftentimes oppreffed and perfecuted by the government, whole proteftion they had fought, or to whole courtefy they had trusted. And this has been their cafe for a period of no lefs than feventeen centuries.

There is no part of hiftory, that does not furnifh instances of migrations, captivities, and the mixture and fettlement of one people with another. But whenever this has happened, the new fettlers, whether in the ftate of conquerors, captives, colonifts, or otherwife, have been gradually incorporated with, and melted down into one mafs with the old inhabitants ;

either giving their own manners, laws and language to them, or assuming and adopting theirs ; and, in a few generations perhaps, where history has been wanting to record it, their origin has been forgotten, or involved in fable, and all discrimination lost. But contrary to the usual course of things, and the constant and regular operation of natural causes, the Jews, under much stronger circumstances than ever happened to any other people, continue to preserve and support every national distinction ; and to maintain the same singular principles, both civil and religious, as brought on their ruin and dispersion seventeen hundred years ago.

To say of this dispersion of the Jews, under all its wonderful circumstances, that it is an extraordinary historical fact, is saying much too little of it. When we observe a certain effect in the natural world, that is contrary to the course and above the powers of nature, we fly to a supernatural cause to account for the production of it. And when we discover a phenomenon in the moral or political world, equally repugnant to experience and the known operation of natural causes, such as the case of the Jews appears to be, are we not bound, by parity

parity of reason, to consider it as miraculous and providential ? and to conclude from thence, that this once favoured people has been supported, and is still reserved, by a hand unseen, in their present state of dispersion and discrimination, to serve some future purposes of providence ?

This is the reasoning, and these are the sentiments, which a philosophic reader would be apt to entertain on contemplating the history and present state of the Jews ; and this reasoning exactly corresponds with the representations of scripture on this head : so that the suggestions of natural reason, and the declarations of scripture, give mutual weight to each other. From the scriptures we learn, that the dissolution of the Jewish state and government, and the consequent dispersion of that people, was a judicial act of providence ; and consequently all the extraordinary circumstances that attend it, and all the variations from general observation and experience, admit of an easy solution, being resolved into this as their original source and cause.

From the same scriptures we learn, that the Jews are reserved in their present state for the future display of God's mercy and glory, and
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the farther advancement and final completion of Christ's kingdom upon earth. I say this on the express authority of an apostle of Christ, who assures us, in terms not liable to misconstruction, that a time will come, when all ^a Israel shall be saved. I say it also on the evidence of ancient prophecy; for to prophecy the apostle himself appeals, to give weight and authority to his own prediction.

And this general and final salvation of the people Israel, their triumphant return to their own country from their various migrations and dispersions, and the re-establishment of Jerusalem in a state of splendor which it had never known before, are favourite topics with the ancient prophets, which they have been studious to adorn with a peculiar sublimity of style, and to embellish with the richest imagery. And the state of the world in general, as well as that of the Jews, consequent to their return and final establishment at Jerusalem, is described by the same prophets in terms that denote the most refined enjoyment both temporal and spiritual. The ideas of the prophets on this occasion are adopted, and this great subject farther opened and illustrated by
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^a Rom. xi. 26.

the Christian prophet in the book of Revelations.

It is needless to fill the page with authorities from the prophets relative to this subject : it is sufficient to observe, that they abound with them, from the first of the Jewish prophets to the last. And if you strip the language, used on this occasion, of its metaphorical dress, and make due allowance for rhetorical amplification, the plain sense and import of it will amount to this : that Christianity, pure as it came out of its author's hands, shall be established and flourish universally, and bring forth its genuine fruits : that the ferocity of man's nature shall be softened, and his passions subdued, by its power and influence : that mutual violence and contention shall cease ; and the world exhibit an uninterrupted scene of peace, harmony and joy : that the earth shall copiously reward the diligence of the tiller, and pour forth her fruits in a constant and uniform abundance : that mankind shall pass through a length of days, in a state of plenty, ease and splendor ; and partake of every blessing that can exalt the mind, or gratify the heart.

Such will be the face of the world, if there be any faith in prophecy, when Israel shall re-
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pent and recognize his Redeemer; when the gospel shall have attained a general establishment; ^a and the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ. And thus the curse that fell upon the earth at the beginning shall be removed; and the great scene of man's existence in the flesh shall be closed, as it began, in an earthly paradise.

When this great event shall take place is a mystery, and will probably long remain such. The times and seasons for works of providence are in the hands of God, out of the reach of human sagacity, till he shall be pleased to reveal them. And though ingenious men, eager to learn the secrets of futurity, have dived deep into the ocean of prophecy, and from thence attempted a solution of this problem; yet they have built on such frail and uncertain foundations, as to give but little satisfaction to a cautious and sober enquirer. There is however one event, clearly described and ascertained, which the scriptures assure us shall mark the commencement of that golden æra; and that is, the general reception of the gospel in the Gentile world. St. Paul, and a greater than

^a Rev. xi. 15.

than St. Paul, shall be my voucher for this doctrine. ^a Blindness, says the apostle, in part is happened to Israel: but it is only till the fullness of the Gentiles be come in; and then all Israel shall be saved. For the truth of this mystery, as he calls it, he appeals to the authority of ancient prophecy; but it is neither more nor less than what his master had declared before him. ^b Jerusalem, says our Lord, shall be troden down of the Gentiles, and Israel by consequence disgraced and dispersed. But how long was Israel to continue in this humiliating state? only till the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled.

These passages relate plainly to the same subject, have apparently the same import, and give mutual light to each other. The redemption of Jerusalem from a disgraceful subjection

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^a Rom. xi. 25. ^b Luke xxi. 24. The 28th chap. of Deut. contains a very lively description of the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and the calamities of the Jews in the course of it; together with the consequent dispersion of that people into all parts of the world, and their long continuance and extraordinary sufferings under it. And though the prophet does not expressly mention their return from this dispersion, as the later prophets have done; yet he assures them, that they shall be protected and preserved by the same Almighty, hand that scattered them, and *not destroyed utterly*. See Lev. xxvi, 44.

to the Gentiles, intimated by our Saviour, and the salvation or redemption of Israel mentioned by St. Paul, are one and the same thing, or one at least was the necessary consequence of the other; for the return of Israel to his own country, in a state of sovereignty, was immediately to follow his conversion. This shall happen, says the apostle, when the fullness of the Gentiles be come in. The fullness of the Jews, a few verses before, evidently signifies the complete conversion of the Jews to the faith of Christ. And what can the fullness of the Gentiles mean, but the general reception of the gospel in the Gentile world? Our Lord marks the same event, in like manner, by the fulfilling of the times of the Gentiles. He had before observed, that ^a the gospel of the kingdom should be preached in all the world, for a witness to all the Gentiles. What therefore can the fulfilling of the times of the Gentiles import, but the preaching and planting of the gospel in the whole Gentile world?

But this fullness of the Gentiles, though an indubitable mark of the salvation or conversion of Israel, is yet apparently at a remote distance.

With

^a Matt. xxiv. 14.

With all the extraordinary powers of the spirit, at the first propagation of the gospel, it was some centuries, before one half of the Roman empire was converted to the faith. And what must be the case of converting regions to Christianity, by the ordinary means of predication, to which, in extent of territory, the Roman empire bore no comparison? and especially where the difficulty is greatly aggravated by the condition and manners of the inhabitants; a great part of whom are not yet civilized, nor even humanized.

What extraordinary means the wisdom of God may see good to employ in time to come, to hasten the completion of Christ's kingdom, is a point of which we are entirely ignorant: from his infallible word we are assured of the certainty of the event; and to his providence we must leave the time and manner of its accomplishment. One thing however we are sure of, that it is a duty incumbent on all Christians, to employ the ordinary means in their power for the farther advancement of it. The commands of our blessed Lord to his apostles, ^a to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature, extend to every succeeding generation

of Christians. ^a Freely we have received the light of the gospel, and freely we are bound to give it. ^b To plant and to water is our province, it is God must give the increase: and the obligation to fullfill this command lies the stronger upon the British government, because of the commercial connections it has with Gentile nations in all parts of the world; ^c who by ministering of their carnal things to us, have the stronger claim to be made partakers of our spiritual things.

And this is one great object of the institution of this Society; to impart the light of the gospel to the Gentiles, and to promote that fullness, which must precede the conversion of the Jews, and the completion of Christ's kingdom upon earth. The other great object of the Society is, to provide for the maintenance and preservation of true Christianity in our own colonies and settlements, where such provision is wanting. And this end is equally great and necessary with the other; and necessary indeed for the sake of the other. For it would have been a strange absurdity in religious policy, to supply Gentile nations with Missionaries to instruct and convert them to Christianity, and
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^a Matt. x. 8. ^b 1 Cor. iii. 6. ^c Rom. xv. 27.

to leave our own countrymen in their neighbourhood destitute of Christian pastors, and sinking by degrees into a state of Gentilism. And in this branch of their work the Society has happily succeeded, if not to the extent of their wishes, yet far beyond their expectations, and so as to furnish a competent supply to the spiritual wants of all the British colonies.

In the early period of the Society, by pursuing with diligence and zeal this important part of their trust, they rescued some of the new settlers from a deplorable state of ignorance, and even worse than ignorance; and from the imminent danger, in a generation or two, of lapsing into the grossest heathenism, and even atheism itself. And by the blessing of providence, and the bounty and munificence of the members and patrons of the Society, they have been enabled to make some provision, though a scanty one, for the support of an orthodox ministry in our own settlements, who were not able to support the expence of it themselves; insomuch that none of them can be said to be entirely destitute of the means of instruction in Christianity, and the participation of its ordinances. And though the same success has not attended their labours

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in the other capital branch of their duty, the conversion of the heathen ; yet they have the satisfaction to reflect, that no opportunity of promoting it has been willfully lost ; and the progress they have actually made in it is such, and the present circumstances of the native Indians are such, as to afford the most promising hopes of a more plentiful harvest.

^a One of the six confederate nations, on the confines of New York and Pennsylvania, have already embraced Christianity. Some impressions have also been made upon the rest, whose character and temper at present are such, as to show, that nothing is wanting but able instructors, to effect a general conversion. From the intercourse, which this and other nations have had with these people, it appears, that they have been long ripe for instruction. They have repeatedly requested Missionaries to be sent by us for that purpose : they have often expressed their astonishment at our indolence and neglect in this article, as well on principles of humanity and Christian charity, as of sound policy : nay ! they have gone farther : they have made pointed comparisons between the conduct of the English and the French in this matter ; the one having officiously obtruded Missionaries upon them,

^a The Mohawks.

them, without their seeking ; and the other (except what this Society has been able to do) have entirely neglected it, though frequently and warmly urged to it. But a recent and very remarkable transaction in that country affords the strongest proof of their present docility of mind, and aptness for the reception of religious truth. At a general congress of those nations, consisting of the principal persons of each tribe, to the number of 2400, it was their unanimous and earnest request to the British Government, to supply them with Missionaries, to teach them the doctrines and principles of the gospel. And at a time of profound peace with all their neighbours, when they have nothing to call off their attention, instruction is the more likely to make suitable impressions, and to have the desired effect.

This is so strong and solemn a call upon the British nation, that they are impelled by every motive of good conscience and good policy to attend to it. It throws us into a like situation with that of the apostle : ^a a necessity is laid upon us, and we be unto us if we preach not the gospel. And these people have the stronger claim to indulgence in this very interesting

^a 1 Cor. vii. 16.

ing point, because they are our ancient, and, in general, our faithful allies : in the late successes that attended the British arms in those countries, they had their full share of glory ; they often stood foremost in the hour of danger, and shed their best blood in the common cause : and their friendship is the better worth securing, because the situation of their country, and their martial spirit and bravery are such, as to render them a natural barrier to some of the principal British settlements, against the incursions of enemies, as well European as American. And the case at present is the more critical, because should this opportunity be lost, another, under the same favourable circumstances, it is highly probable, may never offer. But the consequence, it is to be feared, may be still worse : the emissaries of France have already made no small impression on some part of these tribes, and have had the address to introduce popery and French politics amongst them. And should they be deserted by the English at this important crisis, into what other hands can they fall, than those of the French ? who are always upon the watch to lay hold of every advantage that offers : who have an army of apostles
ready

ready to pour in upon them, to finish the work they have begun, and to exclude all others from sharing it with them : who will be sure to confirm and aggravate every bad impression they may have received against the English ; and by training them up to a system of Christianity, disguised and corrupted, repugnant in some essential articles of doctrine and practice to the English creed ; and by such pious, or rather * impious and detestable frauds, as they well know how to practice, will lead them by degrees to hold both the person and religion of an Englishman in equal abhorrence.

This, I am afraid, is more than matter of speculation. If they are consequences that are likely to happen, sure I am, that the honour, interest and dignity of the British Government are concerned to prevent them. This Society, I am confident, in pursuance of the great ends of their Incorporation, will be ready to go to

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* Amongst other falsehoods, propagated amongst these savages by the French missionaries, they persuaded them, that Jesus Christ was crucified by the English ; and that the books used by the English missionaries were written by the Devil.

the extent of their abilities, and to strain every nerve, in order to gratify these poor wretches in so reasonable a request, and to accomplish their conversion. But their powers are too scanty to undertake a work of such magnitude, without the aid and support of government. Their expence in supporting a mission to one of the confederate tribes, lies heavy upon them : but the provision made for this single object bears no proportion to what would be necessary for attempting a general conversion at once. In one word, as a Christian and a commercial state, we are deeply interested in the event : the government is in full possession of the case ; and to the wisdom of government it is humbly submitted.

But I cannot help lamenting, on this occasion, that there still remains one grand obstruction to the operations of this Society, that reaches to every part of their trust ; which has been such from its first institution, and continues to be so to this day. The obstruction I mean is, the want of Bishops in the British establishments in America, to supply the calls and occasions of the church in those quarters. And this evil, from the progressive state of those

those establishments, is increasing every day. For as new colonies are planted, or old ones extended, new churches and new pastors will of course be wanted, to preserve the knowledge of the gospel, and the use of its ordinances amongst them. And till the ancient and apostolical order of Bishops shall be established there, a very numerous people must stand excluded from the use of one Christian ordinance, which is a very ancient and respectable one, and, when duely administered, highly conducive to Christian edification : and another ordinance of the church, which is essential to the very being of it, is rendered difficult, expensive and dangerous. It would be a matter of great difficulty, not to say an impossibility, to stock the country with Missionaries duely qualified from hence, who are willing to undertake a charge of such difficulty, upon the scanty stipend, to which the Society is obliged to confine itself. And the variety of difficulties and discouragements, that lie in the way of long voyages, will be sufficient to deter the natives of that country, who have otherwise a will and ability for the work, to come over for episcopal ordination here.

The reasons for establishing Bishops, in the British dominions in America, are so weighty, as well on the grounds of religion as of sound policy, that it may seem just matter of wonder, that an episcopal church of immense extent, under the protection of an episcopal government, should have subsisted so long without them. The motives of government for withholding this indulgence, I presume not to enter into; whether it be mere inattention, or any other cause. Be that as it will: sure I am, that no denomination of Christians can, fairly and consistently, object to this measure: the fiercest assertors of religious liberty, either of that or of this country, it should seem, will be the warmest advocates for it: at the worst, none who pretend to that character can, upon colourable grounds, oppose it; because, political reasons apart, no opposition can be made to it but on principles of persecution. Were the sectaries of that country, who admit of ordination, compelled by the legislature to come over to Britain to obtain it, they would esteem it, and every justly, a great hardship, and a violent infringement of the toleration. And yet this is the very state of the episcopal church

church in America : so that the dominions of Great Britain in America furnish a very extraordinary solecism in ecclesiastical polity ; the established church of that country (for such the church of England is by law declared to be) still subsisting, as it always has subsisted in time past, in a state of persecution.

But the time, we hope, is not far distant, when this obstruction shall be removed, and no longer remain a blemish and reproach to the most extensive and respectable of all the reformed churches. The reasons to enforce it are gaining additional strength every day ; and they will find their way, and have their weight, where we wish them to operate with all their force. From the wisdom and piety of the prince upon the throne, every thing may be expected, that can conduce to the honour of his government, the interest of his subjects, and the advancement of true Christianity in the world.

But should the indulgence of government be yet longer withheld ; and those countries continue excluded from the benefits, which the establishment of Bishops would carry with it ; yet this Society will not suffer themselves to be
discouraged

discouraged or retarded, in the prosecution of the good work they are engaged in : in spite of obstacles and discouragements, they will persevere, with a becoming zeal, in the use of such means as providence has put into their hands, to accomplish the great and glorious ends of their Incorporation : to preserve the knowledge, and enforce the practice of Christianity amongst our fellow-subjects in America : to communicate the light of it, as far as their powers will carry them, to their heathen neighbours : and so, by a gradual progression, to accomplish the fullness of the Gentiles, hasten the conversion of the Jews, and the completion of Christ's kingdom upon earth.



An ABSTRACT of the
C H A R T E R,

And of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY
 for the Propagation of the Gospel in
 Foreign Parts, from the 15th Day of
February, 1771, to the 21st Day of
February, 1772.

KING *William III.* of Glorious Memory,
 was graciously pleased, on the 16th of
June, 1701, to erect and settle a Corpo-
ration with a perpetual succession, by the name of
 THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF
 THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS; *for the*
receiving, managing, and disposing of the con-
tributions of such persons as would be induced to
extend their charity towards the Maintenance of
 a Learned and an Orthodox Clergy, *and the*
making of such other provision as might be necessary
for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,
upon information, that in many of our Planta-
tions, Colonies, and Factories beyond the seas,
the provision for Ministers was mean, and many
other of our said Plantations, Colonies, and Fac-
tores, were wholly unprovided of a maintenance
for Ministers, and the public Worship of God;
and that, for lack of support and maintenance

of such, many of his loving subjects wanted the administration of God's word and sacraments, and seemed to be abandoned to Atheism and Infidelity, and others of them to Popish superstition and idolatry.

The Society was composed, by the Charter, of the Chief Prelates and Dignitaries of the Church, and of several other Lords, and eminent persons in the State, with a power to elect such others to be Members of the Corporation, as they, or the major part of them, should think beneficial to their charitable designs; and they immediately applied themselves with great zeal and alacrity to the good work; and after adjusting preliminaries in the choice of Officers, and settling standing orders and rules for their more regular proceeding, they subscribed every one of them according to their several ranks and dispositions, an annual sum to be paid to their Treasurer, for the general uses of the Society; and chose new Members, and gave out deputations according to the powers in the Charter, to receive and collect the donations of all charitable and well-disposed persons towards this most pious design: And thro' an especial blessing, *this work of the Lord hath hitherto prospered in their hands.* Many more than one hundred and forty thousand of our own people, infants and adults, and many thousands of *Indians* and *Negroes*, have been instructed and baptized into the true faith of our Lord Jesus Christ; and more than one hundred

hundred and fifty thousand volumes of bibles and common prayer books, with other books of devotion and instruction, together with an innumerable quantity of pious small tracts, have been dispersed in foreign parts; and there is now a very hopeful and improving appearance of religion in the public worship of God, according to the liturgy of the Church of *England*, in a great number of churches in our plantations in *America*, by the means, and through the procurement, of this Corporation.

The Charter directs the Society to give an annual account to the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, and the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, of the several sums of money by them received, and laid out, and of the management and disposition of the revenues of the Corporation: This is punctually done, and the Society annually make public an Abstract of them and their proceedings. Therefore the Society now return their most hearty thanks for the particular benefactions which were received in the year 1771, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
To the Honorable <i>Thomas Fitz-</i>			
<i>maurice,</i> ———— }	1	1	0
the Rev. Dr. <i>Walker</i> , of <i>Moti-</i>			
<i>stone,</i> ———— }	1	1	0
the Rev. Mr. <i>Trougbear Holmes</i> ,			
the Rev. Mr. <i>Walton</i> , Rector }	1	1	0
of <i>Brixton,</i> ———— }	1	1	0
<i>Robert Worsley</i> , Esq; ———— }	0	10	6
A 2			Mr.

To Mr. <i>Clark</i> , of <i>Newport</i> , — — —	0	10	6
Mr. <i>Leigh</i> , of <i>Thorleigh</i> , and — — —	0	10	6
the Rev. Mr. <i>Jefferson</i> , Vicar of <i>Carisbrook</i> , by whom the above benefactions were remitted, — — —	1	1	0
Mr. <i>Thomas Wilson</i> , — — —	2	2	0
For the legacy of Mrs. <i>Catharine Greene</i> , } by her Executor Dr. <i>Thomas Greene</i> , }	5	5	0
To <i>Nathaniel Perkes</i> , Esq; — — —	2	2	0
For the legacy of Mrs. <i>Catharine Nelthorpe</i> , by the Dean of <i>York</i> , — — —	40	0	0
To a Gentleman unknown, — — —	2	2	0
the Honorable Mrs. <i>George Talbot</i> , — — —	5	5	0
Mrs. <i>Dollyffe</i> , by the Rev. Dr. <i>Crusius</i> , <i>P. H. V. V.</i> by <i>John Palairret</i> , Esq; — — —	10	0	0
a Lady unknown, by Mr. <i>Tilbury</i> , — — —	30	0	0
Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Langton</i> , of <i>Langton</i> , <i>Lincolnshire</i> , — — —	6	2	0
For the legacy of Mrs. <i>Jane Edwards</i> , of <i>Redland</i> near <i>Bristol</i> , by <i>Thomas Edwards Freeman</i> , Esq; — — —	100	0	0
To Dr. <i>Addington</i> , } both by the Bi- } a person unknown, } shop of <i>Oxford</i> , }	5	5	0
Dr. <i>Hawley</i> , of <i>Great Russel-street</i> , by <i>Joseph Banks</i> , Esq; — — —	20	0	0
Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Torriano</i> , by <i>Samuel</i> <i>Torriano</i> , Esq; — — —	5	5	0
Dr. <i>Hetherden</i> , — — —	10	10	0
the Honorable <i>Charlotte Bouverie</i> , — — —	5	5	0
<i>Charles Jennens</i> , Esq; of <i>Gopsal</i> in <i>Leicestershire</i> , by Mr. <i>Hetherington</i> , — — —	21	0	0

Mrs.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Hanmer, by Mr. Hetberington,	5	5	0
Mrs. Bouverie,	60	0	0
William Pearce, Esq; Abingdon-street, Westminster,	30	0	0
Lady Anne Shadwell,	2	2	0
For the legacy of Mrs. Mary Butler, of Newington Butts in Surry, by Mr. William Prowing, of Tower-street, Executor,	20	0	0
the legacy of Mrs. Susanna Tredway, of Chesbunt in Hertfordshire, by Mr. Thomas Tredway, Executor,	10	10	0
To Henry Southby, Esq; of Caversham,	2	2	0
Mrs. Rebecca Ray, of Tunnington, Suffolk; by Mess. Jones, Meyricke, and Co.	5	0	0
the Rev. Dr. Master, Rector of Croston, Lancashire,	2	2	0
S. C.	4	4	0
a Lady unknown, } by Dr. Hol-	5	5	0
a Gentleman unknown, } lingbery,	5	5	0
the Dean of York, and several other persons in the city of York,	34	2	6
Miss Palmer,	2	2	0
Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, Norfolk-street,	2	2	0
From Dr. Samuel Johnson, being the overplus for freight of Mr. Somaster's legacy of books,	4	4	0
To Christopher Buckle, Esq; by the Rev. Dr. Hallifax,	1	1	0

To the Rev. <i>Thomas Coker</i> , Rector of <i>Deynton</i> in <i>Glocestershire</i> , by the Lord Bishop of <i>Oxford</i> ,	}	50	0	0
<i>Mrs. Mathew</i> ,				
<i>Mr. Langton</i> , of <i>Langton</i> , <i>Lincolnshire</i> ,		1	1	0
<i>Mrs. Langton</i> ,		2	2	0
a person unknown,		2	2	0
For the legacy of <i>Paul Fisher</i> , Esq;		2000	0	0
Interest thereon from <i>Dec. 4, 1764</i> ,	}	515	15	6
to <i>May 13, 1771</i> , at 3 per cent. —				
To <i>Mr. James Preston</i> , of <i>Great Newport-street</i> , <i>St. Martin's-lane</i> ,	}	2	2	0
the Rev. <i>J. S.</i> by <i>Mr. Broughton</i> ,				
<i>W. J.</i>		1	1	0
a person unknown, by <i>John Mallet</i> , Esq;		10	0	0
— <i>Fursdon</i> , Esq; by <i>Mr. Venn</i> ,		4	4	0
a Lady unknown, by <i>Mr. Pearce</i> ,		10	0	0
<i>P. E.</i>		2	2	0
<i>Mr. William Pocock</i> ,		2	2	0
a person unknown, by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> ,	}	210	0	0
a person unknown, by the Rev. <i>Mr. Holcombe</i> , Prebendary of <i>Worcester</i> ,				
For the legacy of the Rev. <i>George Richardson</i> , by his Executor the Rev. <i>Mr. Hubberty</i> ,	}	10	0	0
To a Gentleman of <i>Louth</i> in <i>Lincolnshire</i> ,	}	2	2	0
by his friend in <i>London</i> ,				
the Bishop of <i>Winchester</i> , by the Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> ,	}	200	0	0
a person unknown, by <i>Mr. Hardy</i> ,				
		2	2	0

To

<i>E. W.</i>	_____	_____	10	10	0
Mrs. <i>Lucy Osborn,</i>	_____	_____	2	2	0
<i>Thomas Baker, Esq; of Lindon in Rut-</i>	_____	_____	2	2	0
<i>landshire,</i>					
Mrs. <i>Baker, jun.</i>	_____	_____	0	10	6
Mr. <i>Thomas Wilson,</i>	_____	_____	2	2	0
Mrs. <i>Lane,</i>	_____	_____	3	3	0
Mrs. <i>Dollyffe, by the Rev. Dr. Crusius,</i>	_____	_____	2	2	0
			<hr/>		
		Sum total	2901	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>		

To be deducted from the legacy of *Paul Fisher, Esq;* the legacy and proportionable share of interest due to the *Dublin Society,* as appears by the extract of the will, the Master in Chancery's report, and the order of the Society, — } 628 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

These benefactions, together with twenty two pounds one shilling, paid at entrance of new members, amounting to the sum of two thousand nine hundred and twenty three pounds three shillings and one penny half-penny, are all the benefactions to the Society, brought to account for the year 1771; all which, and a much larger sum, amounting in the whole to the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty five pounds, one shilling and eight pence, has been expended in salaries, gratuities to missionaries, and other incidental charges, and for books sent by the Society to North America.

The

The Names of the Society's Missionaries, Catechists and School-masters, with their respective salaries, are as follow:

Newfoundland.		Annual Salaries.
		£.
1	Mr. <i>Langman</i> , Missionary at <i>St. John's</i> <i>Town</i> , _____	} 50
2	Mr. <i>Balfour</i> , Missionary at <i>Trinity Bay</i> ,	} 50
3	Mr. <i>Coughlan</i> , Missionary at <i>Harbour</i> <i>Grace and Carboneer</i> , _____	} 50
4	Mr. <i>John Griggs</i> , School-master at <i>Har-</i> <i>bour Grace</i> , _____	} 10
Nova Scotia.		
5	Dr. <i>Breynton</i> , Missionary at <i>Halifax</i> ,	} 70
6	Mr. <i>Jones</i> , School-master at <i>Halifax</i> ,	} 10
7	Mr. <i>Wood</i> , Missionary at <i>Annapolis Royal</i> , and <i>Granville</i> , _____	} 70
8	Mr. <i>Bass</i> , School-master at <i>Annapolis</i> ,	} 10
9	Mr. <i>Morison</i> , School-master at <i>Granville</i> ,	} 10
10	Mr. <i>Peter Delaroche</i> , Missionary to the <i>French</i> at <i>Lunenburg</i> , _____	} 70
11	Mr. <i>Bailly</i> , School-master to the <i>French</i> at <i>Lunenburg</i> , _____	} 15
12	Mr. <i>Bryzelius</i> , Missionary to the <i>English</i> and <i>Germans</i> , at <i>Lunenburg</i> ,	} 70
13	Mr. <i>Neuman</i> , School-master at <i>Lunen-</i> <i>burgh</i> , _____	} 10
	14 Mr.	

- 14 Mr. *Bennet*, Missionary at *Horton, Windsor,* } 70
Newport, Falmouth, and Cornwallis, }
15 Mr. School-master for *Horton and* } 10
Cornwallis, _____ }
16 Mr. *Halliburton*, School-master for } 10
Windsor and Newport, _____ }
17 Mr. *Eagleston*, Missionary in the County } 70
of *Cumberland,* _____ }

New England.

- 18 Dr. *Mather Byles*, Missionary at *Christ-* } 40
church in Boston, _____ }

Province of New Hampshire.

- 19 Mr. *Arthur Browne*, Missionary at *Portf-* } 60
mouth, _____ }
_____ for officiating at *Kittery,* 15
20 Mr. *Badger*, Itinerant Missionary in *New* } 50
Hampshire, _____ }
21 Mr. *Samuel Cole*, Schoolmaster at *Clare-* } 15
mont, _____ }

Province of Massachusetts Bay.

- 22 Mr. *Bailey*, Itinerant Missionary on the } 50
Eastern Frontiers, _____ }
23 Mr. *Wheeler*, Missionary at *George Town,* } 40
and places adjacent, on *Kennebeck* }
river, _____ }

An Abstract of the

24	Mr. <i>Wiswall</i> , Missionary at <i>Falmouth</i> in <i>Casco Bay</i> , — — — — —	} 30
25	Mr. <i>Bass</i> , Missionary at <i>Newbury Port</i> ,	50
26	Mr. <i>Weeks</i> , Missionary at <i>Marblehead</i>	50
27	Mr. <i>Macgilchrist</i> , Missionary at <i>Salem</i> ,	50
28	Mr. <i>Serjeant</i> , Missionary at <i>Cambridge</i> ,	50
29	Mr. <i>Winslow</i> , Missionary at <i>Braintree</i> ,	60
30	Mr. <i>Ebenezer Thompson</i> , Missionary at <i>Scituate and Marshfield</i> , — — — — —	} 50
31	Mr. <i>William Clarke</i> , Missionary at <i>Stoughton, and Dedham</i> , — — — — —	} 20

Colony of Rhode Island.

32	Mr. <i>Fayerweather</i> , Missionary at <i>Nara-</i> <i>ganset</i> , — — — — —	} 50
33	Mr. <i>Usher</i> , Missionary at <i>Bristol</i> ,	60
34	Mr. <i>John Graves</i> , Missionary at <i>Provi-</i> <i>dence</i> , — — — — —	} 50
	————— for officiating at <i>Warwick</i> ,	15
35	Mr. <i>Taylor</i> , School-master at <i>Providence</i> ,	10

Colony of Connecticut.

36	Dr. <i>Johnson</i> , Missionary at <i>Stratford</i> and <i>Milford</i> , — — — — —	} 50
37	Mr. <i>Newton</i> , Missionary at <i>Ripton</i> ,	30
38	Mr. <i>Lamson</i> , Missionary at <i>Fairfield</i> ,	50
39	Mr. <i>Dibblee</i> , Missionary at <i>Stamford</i> ,	50
40	Mr. <i>Mathew Graves</i> , Missionary at <i>New</i> <i>London</i> , — — — — —	} 60
41	Mr. ——— School-master to the <i>Nara-</i> <i>ganset</i> Indians, — — — — —	} 15
		42 Mr.

42	Mr. <i>John Beach</i> , Missionary at <i>Newtown</i> and <i>Reading</i> , _____	} 50
43	Mr. <i>Hubbard</i> , Missionary at <i>New Haven</i> and <i>West Haven</i> , _____	} 40
44	Mr. <i>Gibbs</i> , Missionary at <i>Simsbury</i> and <i>Hartland</i> , _____	} 30
45	Mr. <i>Viets</i> , Assistant to Mr. <i>Gibbs</i> ,	20
46	Mr. <i>Mansfield</i> , Missionary at <i>Derby</i> and <i>Oxford</i> , _____	} 40
47	Mr. <i>Leaming</i> , Missionary at <i>Norwalk</i> ,	50
48	Mr. <i>Richard Clarke</i> , Missionary at <i>New</i> <i>Milford</i> , <i>Woodbury</i> , <i>Kent</i> , <i>New Fair-</i> <i>field</i> , and <i>Sbaron</i> , _____	} 30
49	Mr. <i>Palmer</i> , Missionary at <i>Litchfield</i> , <i>Cornwall</i> , and <i>Goshen</i> , _____	} 30
50	Mr. <i>Scovil</i> , Missionary at <i>Waterbury</i> , <i>Westbury</i> , <i>Northbury</i> , and <i>New Cam-</i> <i>bridge</i> , _____	} 30
51	Mr. <i>Peters</i> , Missionary at <i>Hebron</i> ,	30
52	Mr. <i>Samuel Andrews</i> , Missionary at <i>Wal-</i> <i>lingford</i> , <i>Cheshire</i> , <i>Meridan</i> , and <i>North</i> <i>Haven</i> , _____	} 30
53	Mr. <i>Tyler</i> , Missionary at <i>Norwich</i> ,	30
54	Missionary at <i>Pomfret</i> , <i>Plain-</i> <i>field</i> , and <i>Canterbury</i> , _____	} 30

New York.

55	Mr. <i>Cutting</i> , Missionary at <i>Hempstead</i> on <i>Long Island</i> , _____	} 30
56	Mr. <i>James Greaton</i> , Missionary at <i>Hun-</i> <i>tingdon</i> , <i>Long Island</i> , _____	} 40

57	Mr. _____	School-master to } 10
	the South of <i>Hempstead</i> ,	_____ }
58	Mr. <i>Avery</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Rye</i> , — 40
59	Mr. <i>James Wetmore</i> ,	School-master at <i>Rye</i> , 10
60	Mr. <i>Charlton</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Staten Island</i> , 50
61	Mr. <i>Egberts</i> ,	School-master at <i>Staten Island</i> , 15
62	Mr. <i>Samuel Seabury</i> ,	Missionary at <i>East</i> } 40
	and <i>West Chester</i> ,	_____ _____ }
63	Mr. <i>George Youngs</i> ,	School-master at <i>West</i> } 10
	<i>Chester</i> ,	_____ _____ }
64	Mr. <i>William Andrews</i> ,	Missionary at } 40
	<i>Schenectady</i> ,	_____ _____ }
65	Mr. <i>Munro</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Albany</i> , and } 50
	to the <i>Mohawk Indians</i> ,	_____ _____ }
66	Mr. <i>Oël</i> ,	Assistant in instructing the <i>In-</i> } 10
	<i>dians</i> ,	_____ _____ _____ }
67	Mr. <i>John Stuart</i> ,	Missionary to the <i>Indi-</i> } 70
	<i>ans</i> at <i>Fort Hunter</i> ,	_____ _____ }
68	Mr. <i>Colin M^cLeland</i> ,	School-master at } 25
	the <i>Mohawks</i> ,	_____ _____ }
69	Mr. <i>Edward Wall</i> ,	School-master at } 25
	<i>Johnstown</i> ,	_____ _____ }
70	Mr. <i>Sayre</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Newburgh</i> , 30
71	Mr. <i>Hildreth</i> ,	School-master at <i>New York</i> , } 25
	and Catechist to the <i>Negroes</i> ,	_____ _____ }
72	Mr. <i>Beardsley</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Pogkeepsie</i> , } 35
	in <i>Dutches County</i> ,	_____ _____ }
73	Mr. <i>Townsend</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Salem</i> , in } 40
	<i>West Chester County</i> , <i>Ridgfield</i> and <i>Ridg-</i> } 40	
	<i>bury</i> ,	_____ _____ _____ }
74	Mr. <i>Josua Bloomer</i> ,	Missionary at <i>Ja-</i> } 30
	<i>maica</i> , <i>Flushing</i> and <i>Newtown</i> ,	_____ _____ }
		75 Mr.

- 75 Mr. *Gideon Bostwick*, Missionary at *No-*
bletton and New Concord, to the East
of *Albany*; and at *Great Barrington*
and *Lanesboró* to the West of the *Mas-*
sachusetts, } 25
- 76 Mr. *Luke Babcock*, Missionary at *Pbi-*
lippsburg, } 30

New Jerfey.

- 77 Dr. *Chandler*, Missionary at *Elizabeth Town*, } 50
- 78 Mr. *Preston*, Missionary at *Amboy* and
Woodbridge, } 50
- 79 Mr. *Odell*, Missionary at *Burlington* and
Mountholly, } 50
- 80 Mr. _____ Missionary at *Glo-*
cester and Waterford, } 40
- 81 Mr. *Cooke*, Missionary at *Shrewsbury* and
Middletown, } 60
- 82 Mr. *Isaac Browne*, Missionary at *Newark*, } 50
- 83 Mr. *Abraham Beach*, Missionary at *New*
Brunswick and Piscataqua, } 40
- 84 Mr. *Stuart*, School-master at *Second*
River, } 10
- 85 Mr. *Ayers*, Missionary at *St. Peter's*
Spotswood, and *St. Peter's Freehold*, } 40
- 86 Mr. *William Thomson*, Missionary at *Tren-*
ton and Maidenhead, } 50
- 87 Mr. *Frazer*, Missionary at *Amwell*, *King-*
wood and Musconetcunck, } 40
- 88 Mr. *Uzal Ogden*, Catechist in the County
of *Suffex*, } 10
- 89 Mr.

Pennsylvania.

89	Mr. <i>Ross</i> , Missionary at <i>Newcastle</i> ,	—	60
90	Mr. <i>Reading</i> , Missionary at <i>Apoquinimink</i> ,		60
91	Mr. <i>Craig</i> , Missionary at <i>Chester</i> ,	—	60
92	Dr. <i>Smith</i> , supplies the Church at <i>Oxford</i> ,	—	} 50
93	Mr. <i>Currie</i> , Missionary at <i>Radnor</i> ,		
94	Mr. <i>Magaw</i> , Missionary at <i>Dover</i> and <i>Duck Creek</i> ,	—	} 40
	— for officiating at <i>St. Paul's</i> and <i>Mispillion</i> ,	—	
95	Mr. <i>Lyon</i> , Missionary at <i>Lewes</i> in <i>Suffex</i> <i>County</i> , and at <i>Cedar Creek</i> ,		} 40
96	Mr. <i>Barton</i> , Itinerant Missionary in <i>Lan-</i> <i>caster</i> ,	—	
97	Mr. <i>Joseph Rathell</i> , Schoolmaster at <i>Lan-</i> <i>caster</i> ,	—	} 10
98	Mr. <i>John Andrews</i> , Itinerant Missio- nary in the Counties of <i>York</i> and <i>Cum-</i> <i>berland</i> ,	—	
99	Mr. <i>Murray</i> , Missionary at <i>Reading</i> ,		40

North Carolina.

100	Mr. <i>Earl</i> , Missionary in <i>Chowan County</i> ,		50
101	Mr. <i>Reed</i> , Missionary in <i>Craven County</i> ,		50
102	Mr. <i>Barnett</i> , Missionary in <i>Northampton</i> <i>County</i> ,	—	} 50
103	Mr. <i>Thomlinson</i> , Schoolmaster at <i>New-</i> <i>bern</i> , in <i>Craven County</i> ,	—	
			15
			104 Mr.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 104 | Mr. <i>Burges</i> , Missionary in <i>Edgecumbe</i> } 20 | |
| | County, _____ | |
| 105 | } Mr. <i>John Willes</i> , New <i>Hanover</i> County, 30 | |
| 106 | | Mr. <i>Drage</i> , <i>Rowan</i> County, — 20 |
| 107 | | Mr. <i>Blinn</i> , — — 20 |
| 108 | | Mr. <i>Charles Edward Taylor</i> , — 20 |
- where his Excellency Governor *Tryon*
shall be pleased to place them.

South Carolina.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 109 | Mr. <i>Samuel Frederic Lucius</i> , Missionary to the <i>Palatines</i> , _____ } 70 |
|-----|---|

Georgia.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 110 | Mr. _____ Missionary at <i>Savannah</i> , 50 |
| 111 | Mr. <i>Seymour</i> , Missionary at <i>Augusta</i> , 40 |
| 112 | Mr. <i>Alexander Findlay</i> , Missionary, at } 40 |
| | <i>St. George's</i> Parish, — — |

Musquito Shore.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 113 | Mr. <i>Thomas Warren</i> , Missionary, 70 |
| 114 | Mr. <i>Post</i> , Catechist to the <i>Indians</i> , 40 |

Bahama Islands.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 115 | Mr. <i>Hunt</i> , Missionary at <i>New Providence</i> , _____ } 60 |
| 116 | Mr. <i>Kennedy</i> , School-master at <i>New Providence</i> , _____ } 10 |

117 Mr.

117	Mr. <i>Moss</i> , Missionary at <i>Harbour Island</i>	} 60
	and <i>Eleuthera</i> , _____	
118	Mr. <i>Lewis</i> , School-master at <i>Harbour</i>	} 10
	<i>Island</i> , _____	

Africa.

119	Mr. <i>Philip Quaake</i> , Missionary, Cate-	} 50
	chist and School-master to the <i>Negroes</i> on the Gold Coast, —	

Barbadoes.

120	Mr. <i>Butcher</i> , School-master at <i>Co-</i>	} 100
	<i>drington College</i> , _____	
121	Mr. <i>Masbart</i> , Usher in the school,	} 70
	and Catechist to the <i>Negroes</i> ,	
122	Mr. <i>Denny</i> , for teaching writing	} 40
	and arithmetic, _____	

N. B. These salaries are paid out of the produce of the plantation.

The Society allow ten pounds worth of books to each mission for a library, and five pounds worth of pious small tracts to every new missionary, to be distributed among his parishioners, and other parcels of books, as occasion requires. And as the Society generally receive from their missionaries regular accounts of their labors, and of the state of their several missions, it is thought proper to publish the following abstract of such informations

informations as were received from the Missionaries and others in the year 1771, particularly with respect to the later established missions.

Newfoundland.

By several letters in the course of the year, from the respective Missionaries in Newfoundland, the Society have received assurances that they are all very constant and regular in the discharge of their duty. Mr. Langman has informed them, that he has baptised 42 infants, married 13 couple, and buried 54 corpses, there having been successive sickness in St. John's Town from the last spring to the fall. There resided there last winter, 922 souls, exclusive of the garrison. Mr. Balfour writes, that more decency and a greater regard for divine worship prevail among his people, and that the tract, intitled, *An answer to all excuses*, has had the desired effect of increasing the number of communicants. His Notitia much the same as last. There is a subscription on foot for the repair of the church.

Mr. Coughlan has visited most of the harbors, and finds the natives in general willing to receive instruction. The number of souls residing in the bay last year, were 3449 English, and 3348 Irish.

Mr. Griggs is appointed Schoolmaster, being well recommended, and having the Governor's certificate.

Nova Scotia.

The Society are obliged to Jonathan Belcher Esq; Chief Justice of the Province, for transmitting to them the annual proceedings of the *Corresponding Members*, by which they have the pleasing information, that all the Missionaries in Nova Scotia pay a vigilant attention to their respective cures. Particularly, that Mr. Eagleson had made a considerable progress in his mission, and the number of his hearers was greatly increased. That, Mr. Bryzelius had received from the Society 200 of the German prayer-books lately printed, which are of great use. That, the appointment and arrival of Mr. Delaroche at Lunenburg gave general satisfaction, from whose qualifications the *Committee* have an agreeable prospect of every success that can be wished. Mr. Wood preached the Anniversary Sermon at Halifax.

New England.

Favorable accounts have been received from the Missionaries in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Mr. Cole's school, lately established by the Society, at Claremont, answers their expectations. He has near 30 constant scholars, besides some children of Dissenters.

Mr. Bailey, Missionary at Pownalboro', writes, that his congregations are increased since the finishing

finishing their church, which is 60 feet by 30. That, they were much obliged for it to the liberality of Dr. Gardiner, who gave 50 *l.* sterling towards it. He has also built a church at Gardiner's Town, nine miles up the river, upon the banks of which are near 300 families, destitute of the public worship. And the Missionaries Wiswall, Winslow, Thompson, and Clarke, all agree in their accounts, that their congregations do increase, that the public worship is better attended, and that they seem desirous to evidence their sincere attachment to religion, by visible improvement in christian knowlege and practice.

Advice has been received of the death of the Rev. Mr. Marmaduke Browne, the Society's worthy Missionary at Newport in Rhode Island. The people have chosen Mr. Bislet, who used to assist the Missionary, and kept the school founded by Mr. Kay. But the flourishing state and opulent circumstances of that parish having been fully represented, the Society do not think it consistent with their Trust to give any longer a salary from hence, as it would prevent their bounty, where it is more wanted, to other churches, which cannot be supported without their assistance.

The Rev. Mr. Dibblee, Missionary at Stamford in Connecticut, assures the Society, that his mission, in all parts, is in a good state, and that, by persevering diligence, he has been of use to the people in training them to the ways of

God and religion. He has made his usual visits to Danbury and Sharon, and preached at Amenia in New York, where a new church has been built. His baptisms are 68; communicants 85.

In the Rev. Mr. Beach's mission are 327 communicants, (which is an increase of 17 in the last three years) 300 hearers at Reading, and 500 at Newtown. He commonly baptises 100 infants in a year. The Church people and Dissenters live in harmony and friendship. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, Missionary at New Milford, &c. writes, that he has baptised 71 infants; that, several had been added to the church, and to the communion.

Upon a representation from Godfrey Malbone Esq;, of Pomfret in Connecticut, and others, of the sad and hard condition of the people in those parts, the Society have consented that a Missionary shall be appointed, with a salary of 30 *l.* a year, to Pomfret, Plainfield, and Canterbury, a church having been built upon the confines of these places, and a subscription made for the provision of a Minister.

New York.

To the endeavors of the Society towards the conversion of the six confederate Indian nations, mentioned in the last Abstract, it is now to be added, that Mr. Inglis of New York has, with the consent and approbation of Sir William Johnson,

Johnson, Bart. drawn up a plan for the better execution of that design, and which, in the form of a Memorial, has been presented to Lord Hillsborough ; hoping for the incoragement of Government. And the Society have, with great pleasure, received information of Mr. Stuart's safe settling at Fort Hunter, of the kind reception he met with, and of the great probability there is of his being an useful Missionary in those parts. He preached on Christmas-day 1770, at Conajohare, and had 20 Indians at the communion. He preaches constantly every Sunday, first to the Indians, after the service has been performed in their own language, which he finds difficult to learn for want of a constant interpreter : and next, divine service is read in English, at which there is often a congregation of 200 persons, and upwards. At first, he found many of the Indians addicted to drunkenness, incoraged in it too much by the example of their white neighbors ; but, by the assistance of the the Sachems, he has in a great degree stopped this vice. In the afternoon, he officiates to the white people in the Mohawk chapel, about 150, most of them Dutch, who have no stated place of worship. His Notitia stands thus ; 5 marriages : burials, 5 Indians, 1 White : baptisms, 7 Indian infants, and 1 adult, besides 45 Whites : communicants at Conajohare, 20 : at Fort Hunter, 19 Indians, and 8 Whites.

The people of Schenectady have also expressed great satisfaction from the arrival of Mr. William

liam Andrews their Missionary, who preaches twice every Sunday, and catechises the children in the evening.

Mr. Bostwick's congregations increase. Mr. Greeton writes, that among his hearers are 30 or 40 Negroes, some belonging to the church, some to Dissenting masters, whose behavior is highly meritorious. Some of them read very well, and make their responses very exactly.

By a letter from the Rev. Mr. Munro, Missionary at Albany, the Society are assured, that his congregations increase. The number baptised by him last year was 85; and since his coming to Albany, he has baptised 325, 18 of whom were black adults, previously instructed by him. Those, and some other blacks, he constantly catechises every Sunday; and there is a visible change and reformation among them.

And by a letter from Mr. Bloomer, Missionary at Jamaica, &c. the Society have the agreeable information, that he has been happy, from the day of his arrival, in the affections of his people, expressed by every mark of kindness and respect; which renders him the more able to engage their minds to religion, the good effect of which is already conspicuous in their constant attendance on public worship, and in a prevailing sense of the necessity of an holy life. He officiates in course on Sundays at his three churches, and expounds the Scriptures in the week. He endeavors to cultivate peace and love
with

with the people of other persuasions in the neighborhood.

The Clergy of New York having recommended the Rev. Mr. Luke Babcock, who was lately ordained here by the Bishop of London, as a proper person for a Missionary; and Colonel Frederic Philips having requested that the mission of Philipsburg, formerly filled by Mr. Munro, should be renewed; and the Colonel having made a proper provision for the maintenance of a Minister, with the assistance of the Society, they have accordingly appointed Mr. Luke Babcock to that mission, with a salary of 30*l.* a year.

Mr. Leahy and Mr. Avery, the two Schoolmasters, have each left their school, the one having obtained a more profitable one; and the other being engaged in other employments. But Mr. James Wetmore is placed in Mr. Avery's room.

From the letters of the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty and John Livingstone, Esq; the Society are informed, that the Attorneys have judged it expedient to come to an agreement with the heirs of the late Mr. Talbot, that the executors should pay them 1300*l.* currency, in full for their claim and demand on the estate real and personal.

All the old missions in the province either receive some little increase, or remain in the same state as heretofore.

New

New Jersey.

The Society have received, through their most worthy Missionary Dr. Chandler, the most hearty thanks of the people in Suffex County, for the appointment of Mr. Uzal Ogden their Catechist ; who was recommended by the Doctor, and is blessed with so good a temper, and so much industry and zeal, as to exceed in usefulness every expectation. Mr. Ogden himself has sent over a long account of his good proceedings among those people. In particular, he has 63 families whom he constantly visits, in communion with the church, and has 41 catechumens. He officiates on sundays at four different places ; reads prayers and sermons in the houses of several Dissenters, whose prejudices against the church wear off fast ; and he frequently visits on week days. He has dispersed several little tracts of his own composing, *On brotherly love among different sects*, which has been favorably received ; and for 500 copies of which, Dr. Ogilvie of New York defrayed the cost : on *Family worship* ; and an *Address to youth* : all which have been very useful. Mr. Abraham Beach has frequently visited these people, and baptised between 40 and 50.

Mr. David Griffith, soon after his appointment, relinquished the Gloucester mission, which is still vacant : but it is expected that a young person

person will be soon recommended to the Society to take that charge.

The rest of the old missions in this province remain in much the same state ; so that nothing material has occurred in the last year.

Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Mr. Magaw, in two letters which he has sent to the Society, acquaints them, that his people are making advances in christianity, and, in general, have a great regard for the ordinances of religion, as it is taught in the church of England ; and that there is a friendly intercourse subsisting between them and other religious societies. In the last two years he has baptised in the several congregations belonging to his mission 405 children, and 7 adults.

Several letters have been received in the course of the year from the Rev. Mr. Lyon, Missionary at Lewes, by which it appears, that in one year he had baptised 267 white infants, 2 adult slaves, and 11 infant slaves ; married 39 ; buried 18. That, he had been urged to go back often to the extremes of the county, where he has had large congregations of grown persons, who never before attended public worship. That, his mission is growing, and promises fair ; and his health somewhat better : but at his first coming, he and his family suffered much by sickness, which proved fatal to his wife, and one other in the family.

The Rev. Mr. Barton, Missionary at Lancaster, has given the Society a very satisfactory account of his mission. That, the phrensy of fanaticism is abated. That, besides his constant attendance at his own churches, he has preached once in three weeks, on Sunday evening, at St. Thomas's chapel, to a number of poor people, who have no horses to ride to church. And, during the summer, once every six weeks to the people of Marlborough, 40 miles distant. The While Clay Creek congregation are erecting a large and elegant brick church at Newport, 15 miles distant. He has baptised within the year 108 infants, and 14 adults. Communicants in his three churches 90. The duty of so extensive a mission bears hard upon his health; but as long as his constitution will permit, and he has any prospect of serving the cause of religion, he shall cheerfully continue in it. He has represented the necessity of having a Schoolmaster at Lancaster, and the Society have accordingly appointed one.

The Rev. Mr. John Andrews, Missionary at York, &c. writes, that his mission flourishes, and that there is a great zeal among his people for the interests of religion. That, in York they are building an elegant church, 56 feet by 36; and that the Ladies have contributed to the adorning it with a pulpit cloth and cushion, a desk, and communion cloth. That Mr. Samuel Johnston, Prothonotary, does great honor to the church by his pious and useful life.

In the last half year he baptised 37 infants, and 4 adults, 2 of whom had been educated in Quakerism.

North Carolina.

There are no material advices this year from Carolina. The late riots and confusions have been very prejudicial to the progress of religion, and have occasioned a great deal of trouble, fatigue and hardship to the Missionaries; particularly to Mr. Cupples, and Mr. Drage.

The Rev. Mr. Lucius, Missionary to the Palatines in South Carolina, in a letter dated Cuffee town, October 25, 1770, acquaints the Society, that he arrived there in the month of April preceding, and officiated with great pleasure on Easter-sunday to a people very eager to hear the word. For want of a Minister among them, the children were grown up like savages. There are 200 families under his care. From April 13 to September 29 he had baptised 40 children, and 30 adults. Communicants 60.

Georgia.

His Excellency Governor Wright has expressed his satisfaction in the Society's having confirmed his recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Findlay to the mission of St. George's parish. And,

The Society having had proper recommendation of Mr. James Seymour from the Rev. Mr. Frink and others, have appointed him Missionary to Augusta, in the room of Mr. Ellington.

It is with concern that the Society have since received the unwelcome account of Mr. Frink's death, who had been a faithful Minister; and just before his death had sent this account of his mission. That, there were in Savannah,

	Fami- lies.	Men.	Ne- groes.	Total.
Church of England,	180	664	521	1185
Lutherans, - - - -	35	134	59	193
Presbyterians and Independents, } - -	92	327	172	499
Jews, - - - - -	6	27	22	49
Infidels, - - - - -	11	23	7	30
Negroes, who live by themselves, and allow their masters a certain sum per week, - - - - - }				40
Total Whites and Blacks -				<u>1996</u>

In the last half year he had baptised 83 infants, and added 10 to the communicants.

Musquito

Musquito Shore.

The Rev. Mr. Warren has lately been presented to a living in Jamaica, which will necessarily prevent him from continuing in his mission. However, he designed to visit the Shore once more; and the Society have just received advice, that he had embarked on that expedition.

Bahama Islands.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt has informed the Society of his safe arrival at his mission in August 1770, after many dangers, and much fatigue. The people rejoiced at his coming, They are regular in their attendance on church; and, as he is informed, much altered from their former bad manner of living. He has 26 communicants, to whom he administers monthly. The Governor has given 40 *l.* sterling towards finishing the steeple and porches of the church. Inhabitants on New Providence are 300. He had baptised 38, and 2 adult negroes.

The Society have received this account of the state of Harbor island, and Eleuthera, from their Missionary the Rev. Mr. Mofs, from Christmas to Midsummer 1770, viz.

Inhabitants, - -	{ Whites,	777
	{ Blacks,	312
		<hr/>
	Total	1089
		<hr/>

That,

That, he had baptised 20 whites, and 1 negro; had 39 communicants. In a second letter, the number stood thus :

Inhabitants, - - -	{	Whites,	780
	{	Blacks,	341
		Total	1121

Baptisms 33; communicants 44.

Africa.

The accounts from the Rev. Mr. Quaqué are by no means such as could be wished. His school is quite broke up. He has not baptised more than 6 children since his last; and he complains much of the inattention of the town to religious duties.



☞ The Society, from their first institution, taking into their serious consideration the absolute necessity there is, that those Clergymen, who shall be sent abroad, should be duly qualified for the work to which they are appointed, desire every one, who recommends any person to them for that purpose, to testify their knowlege, as to the following particulars :

1. The age of the person.
2. His condition of life, whether single or married.

2. His

3. His temper.
4. His prudence.
5. His learning.
6. His sober and pious conversation.
7. His zeal for the christian religion, and diligence in his holy calling.
8. His affection to the present Government.
9. His conformity to the doctrine and discipline of the church of *England*.

And the Society do now request, and earnestly beseech all persons concerned, that they recommend no man out of favor or affection, or any other worldly consideration, but with a sincere regard to the honor of almighty GOD, and our blessed SAVIOR; as they tender the interest of the christian religion, and the good of mens souls.

And the Society particularly desire their friends in *America* to be so just to them, when any person appears there in the character of a Clergyman of the church of *England*, but by his behavior disgraces that character, to examine as far as may be into his *Letters of Orders*, his name and circumstances, and to inspect the public list of the names of the Missionaries of this Society, published annually with the abstract of their proceedings; and the Society are fully persuaded it will appear, that such unworthy

thy person came thither without their knowledge; but if it should happen that any such should come thither from them, they intreat their friends in *America*, in the sacred name of Christ, to inform them, and they will *put away from them that wicked person*.

The Receipts and Payments on the General Account of the Society for the Year past, stood thus at the Audit of the Society on the 29th Day of *January* 1772.

R E C E I P T S.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Benefactions and Legacies, and Entrance of Members in the Year 1771, — —	2923	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Sale of 1000 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, — —	826	1	0
By Sale of 800 <i>l.</i> Old South Sea Annuities, — —	670	16	0
By Sale of 1280 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Bank Consol. — —	1124	12	0
By Subscriptions of Members of the Society, — —	585	18	0
By Rent from Tenants, and by Dividends in the public Funds, — —	533	17	6
By Balance due to the Treasurer,	648	4	4
Total	7312	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

P A Y-

P A Y M E N T S.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For Balance due to the Treasurer at the Audit on <i>January 31, 1771,</i> — — } 1792	7	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$
For Salaries to Missionaries, Catechists, Schoolmasters, and the Officers of the Society, } 4989	17	4	
For Books, Gratuities to Missionaries, and other incidental Charges, — — } 475	4	4	
For one Year's Annuity to Mrs. <i>Roper,</i> to <i>Michaelmas, 1771,</i> } 10	0	0	
For two Years Interest to Mrs. <i>Rowland,</i> to <i>January 5, 1771,</i> } 39	18	8	
For Boarding and Cloathing of Mr. <i>Cudjo</i> the Negro, — } 5	4	0	
Total	7312	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$

Abstract of the Society's *London Account*, relating to *Codrington College*, and their Plantations in *Barbadoes*, as balanced by the Auditors of the Society, on the 29th Day of *January*, 1772.

The Society to the Trust Dr.

	l.	s.	d.
To Balance of Accounts on <i>January</i> 31, 1771, — — } 1579	9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
To Nett Produce of 73 Casks of Sugar, — — } 1547	11	7	
To Sale of 2000 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Bank Consol. — } 1737	6	0	
To one Year's Dividend on 4000 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consol. due <i>July</i> 5, 1771, — } 120	0	0	
To one Year's Dividend on 1050 <i>l.</i> Old South Sea Annuities, due <i>October</i> 10, 1771, — } 31	10	0	
To half a Year's Dividend on 800 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consol. due <i>July</i> 5, 1771, — } 12	0	0	
Total	5027	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The

The Society to the Truft Cr.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Bills drawn by the Society's Attorneys, and others, at <i>Barbadoes</i> , and paid at <i>Lon-</i> <i>don</i> , — — — } 2626	4	9	
By Invoice of Goods sent to <i>Barbadoes</i> , — — — } 628	9	8	
By Purchase of 800 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Bank Confol. — — — } 705	0	0	
By Salaries to Officers in <i>Lon-</i> <i>don</i> , — — — — — } 80	0	0	
By Petty Disbursements, — — — — —	5	6	1
By Balance due to the Society } on <i>January 29, 1772</i> , — — — — — } 982	16	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total	5027	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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A LIST of the
MEMBERS

O F

*The SOCIETY for the Propagation of
the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

Those marked thus * were chosen Members in
the Year 1771.

A.

THE Right Reverend *Jonathan* Lord Bi-
shop of *St. Asaph*.

Charles Ward Apthorp, of *New York*, Esq;

John Apthorp, of *London*, Esq;

James Apthorp, of *Boston*, Esq;

East Apthorp, M. A.

Mr. Enos Alling, of *New Haven, Connecticut*.

Samuel Auchmuty, D. D. Rector of *Trinity Church*
in the City of *New York*.

Thomas Ashton, D. D. Fellow of *Eton College*.

Henry Addison, M. A. of *Maryland*.

THE

B.

- THE Right Reverend *Edward* Lord Bishop
of *Bath and Wells*.
- The Right Reverend *John* Lord Bishop of
Bangor.
- The Right Reverend *Thomas* Lord Bishop of
Bristol.
- Sir *Francis Bernard*, Bart.
- Thomas Barnard*, M. A. Rector of *Maple Dwar-*
ham, Oxfordshire.
- Cutts Barton*, D. D. Dean of *Bristol*.
- John Bradstreet*, Esq; Colonel.
- Edward Bearcroft*, Esq;
- George Berkeley*, L. L. D. Prebendary of *Can-*
terbury.
- Edward Barnard*, D. D. Provost of *Eton College*.
- Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; Chief Justice of *Nova*
Scotia.
- John Berney*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Norwich*.
- Calverley Bewicke*, Esq;
- Thomas Blackwell*, M. A.
- Ebenezer Blackwell*, Esq;
- William Bowles*, M. A. Fellow of *Winchester*
College.
- Henry Burrough*, M. A. Prebendary of *Peter-*
borough.
- Philip Brown*, B. D.
- The Rev. Mr. *Bourdillon*.
- Richard Bulkeley*, Esq; Secretary of the Province
of *Nova Scotia*.

Joseph

Joseph Banks, Esq;

John Benson, D. D. Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

Walter Bagot, M. A.

William Bell, D. D. Prebendary of *Westminster*.

William Buller, M. A. Prebendary of *Winchester*.

John Bostock, D. D. Canon of *Windfor*.

The Rev. *Everard Buckworth*, LL. D.

Anthony Bacon, Esq;

* *Jonathan Boucher*, A. M. of *Maryland*.

C.

THE most Reverend and Honorable *Frederic* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The most Reverend *Michael* Lord Archbishop of *Cashel*.

The Right Reverend *William* Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

The Right Reverend *Edmund* Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*.

The Right Reverend *William* Lord Bishop of *Chester*.

The Right Honorable Lord *Colrayne*.

John Chapman, D. D. Archdeacon of *Sudbury*

Mr. *John Cobb*.

Edward Codrington, Esq;

Charles Walter Congreve, M. A. Archdeacon of *Armagh*.

Allen Cowper, M. A.

John Craven, M. A.

Lewis Crusius, D. D. Prebendary of *Worcester*.

- Stephen Comyn, Esq;*
William Henry Chauncey, Esq;
 Colonel *Mordaunt Cracherode.*
Myles Cooper, D. D. President of King's College
at New York.
Richard Cuji, D. D. Canon of Christ Church,
Oxford.
 His Excellency Lord *William Campbell, Go-*
vernor of Nova Scotia.
 The Honorable and Reverend *James Cornwallis,*
 A. M. Prebendary of *Westminster.*
 * *John Claggett, A. M. of Maryland.*
 * *Thomas Chase, A. M. of Maryland.*
 * *Thomas Coker, A. M.*

D.

- THE Honorable and Right Reverend *John*
 Lord Bishop of *Durham.*
 The Right Reverend *Charles* Lord Bishop of
 St. *David's*
Richard Dalton, Esq;
Christopher Dawson, Esq;
Samuel Dickens, D. D. Archdeacon of Durham.
George Dixon, D. D. Principal of Edmund Hall
in Oxford.
Thomas Drake, D. D.
David Durell, D. D. Prebendary of Can-
terbury.
 The Rev. *William Digby, D. D. Dean of*
Worcester.
 The Rev. Mr. *Ducké of Philadelphia.*

The Rev. *John Douglas*, D. D. Canon of
Windsor.

E.

THE Right Reverend *Edmund* Lord Bishop
of *Ely.*

The Right Reverend and Honorable *Frederic*
Lord Bishop of *Exeter.*

Jucks Egerton, M. A.

Richard Eyre, D. D.

F.

JOHN *Fountayne*, D. D. Dean of *York.*

Tobias Frere, Esq;

Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq;

Michael Francklin, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of
Nova Scotia.

Pulter Forester, D. D. Chancellor of *Lincoln.*

Ralph Freman, D. D. of *Hertfordshire.*

The Rev. *Robert Poole Finch*, A. M.

William Franklin, Esq; Governor of *New Jersey.*

G.

THE Right Reverend *William* Lord Bishop
of *Glocester.*

The Right Honorable the Lord *Grosvenor.*

John Gooch, D. D. Prebendary of *Ely.*

Thomas Greene, D. D. Dean of *Salisbury.*

Blinman Gresley, M. A.

His Excellency *James Grant*, Esq; Governor
of *East Florida.*

Charles Gray, Esq;
Benjamin Goodison, Esq;

H.

THE Right Honorable and Right Reverend
James Lord Bishop of Hereford.

The Honorable and Reverend *John Harley,*
 M. A. Archdeacon of *Salop.*

The Honorable *James Hamilton, Esq;* Go-
 vernor of *Pennsylvania.*

Hugh Hall, of Boston in New England, Esq;

James Hallifax, D. D.

George Harrison, of the City of New York, Esq;

Joseph Harrison, Esq; of *New Haven, Con-
 necticut.*

Bartholomew Hammond, Esq;

Benjamin Hayes, Esq;

Mr. *George Havter.*

William Henry, D. D.

William Herring, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.

Thomas Herring, M. A.

*Samuel Holcombe, M. A. Prebendary of Wor-
 cester.*

Richard Hotchkis, M. A.

Joseph Hudson, Esq; Lieutenant General.

William Hetherington, M. A.

*John Hotbam, D. D. Archdeacon of Mid-
 dlesex.*

The Right Honorable *Thomas Harley, Esq;* Al-
 derman of *London.*

Thomas Hollingbery, D. D.

Richard Hind, D. D.

* *Antony*

- * *Antony Hamilton, A. M. Archdeacon of London.*
- * *John Hamilton, A. M. of Maryland.*
- * *Philip Hughes, of Maryland.*

I.

- S**IR *Edmund Isham, Bart.*
Sir *Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart.* Chamberlain of *London.*
Laurence Jackson, B. D. Prebendary of *Lincoln.*
Samuel Johnson, D. D.
His Excellency *George Johnson, Esq;* Governor of *West Florida.*
Sir *William Johnson, Bart.* his Majesty's Superintendent for *Indian Affairs in North America.*
Joseph Jane, B. D.
The Rev. Mr. *Inglis, of New York.*
The Rev *John Jeffreys, D. D.* Canon of *Christchurch, Oxford.*
* The Rev. *William Jeffs, A. M.*
* *Samuel Johnson, Esq;* of *Pennsylvania.*

K.

- T**HE Right Honorable *Thomas Earl of Kinnoul.*
The Right Reverend *Robert Lord Bishop of Killaloe.*
Anthony Keck, Esq; Serjeant at Law.
Samuel Knight, M. A.
William Knox, Esq;

Benjamin

- Benjamin Kennicott*, D. D. Canon of *Christchurch, Oxford.*
Josua Kyte, D. D.
John Kirkman, Esq; Alderman of the City of *London.*
 * *Hugh Keil*, A. M. of *Maryland.*

L.

- THE Right Reverend *Richard* Lord Bishop of *London.*
 The Honorable and Right Reverend *Brownlow*, Lord Bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry.*
 The Right Reverend *John* Lord Bishop of *Lincoln.*
 The Honorable and Right Reverend *Shute* Lord Bishop of *Landaff.*
John Lawrey, M. A. Prebendary of *Rocheſter.*
William Lloyd, M. A.
Thomas Lloyd, D. D. Dean of *Bangor.*
John Lynch, L. L. D.
Edmund Lovell, M. A. Canon of *Wells.*
 * The Rev. *Michael Lort*, B. D.
Thomas Lane, Esq;
 The Rev. Mr. *Chriſtopher Lonſdale.*
 * The Rev. *John Lloyd*, D. D. of *Northamptonſhire.*
 * The Rev. *William Lowth*, A. M. Prebendary of *Wincheſter.*

T H E

M.

THE Right Honorable *Charles* Lord Viscount *Maynard*.

Margaret Professor of Divinity, *Oxon*, *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.

Margaret Professor of Divinity, *Cambridge*, *Zachary Brooke*, D. D.

Alexander Macaulay, Esq;

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- 1701 **T**HE Reverend Dr. *Willis*, Dean of
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- 1705 The Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, Dr. *Wil-*
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- 1706 The Lord Bishop of *St Asaph*, Dr. *Beve-*
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- 1708 The Lord Bishop of *Chester*, Sir *William*
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- 1709 The Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr. *Trimmel*.
- 1710 The Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, Dr. *Fleetwood*.

- 1711 The Reverend Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*.
- 1712 The Lord Bishop of *Ely*, Dr. *Moore*.
- 1713 The Reverend Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*.
- 1714 The Lord Bishop of *Clogher*, Dr. *Ash*.
- 1715 The Reverend Dr. *Sberlock*, Dean of *Chichester*.
- 1716 The Reverend Mr. *Hayley*, Canon Residentiary of *Chichester*.
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- 1721 The Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Dr. *Bolter*.
- 1722 The Reverend Dr. *Waugh*, Dean of *Glocester*.
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- 1728 The Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, Dr. *Egerton*.
- 1729 The Reverend Dr. *Pearce*.
- 1730 The Reverend Dr. *Denne*, Archdeacon of *Rochester*.

- 1731 The Reverend Dr. *Berkeley*, Dean of *Londonderry*.
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- 1733 The Reverend Dr. *Maddox*, Dean of *Wells*.
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- 1739 The Lord Bishop of *Glocester*, Dr. *Benjon*.
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ITEM, *I give to the Incorporated SOCIETY, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the sum of* _____ *to be raised and paid by and out of all my ready money, plate, goods, and personal effects, which by law I may or can charge with the payment of the same (and not out of any part of my lands, tenements, or hereditaments) and to be applied towards carrying on the charitable purposes for which the said Society was incorporated.*

N. B. The variation in this form of a LEGACY, from that formerly printed, is made necessary, on account of some unhappy mistakes in wills, by which several considerable legacies have been lost to the Society, and the good intentions of the testators have been intirely defeated, because the sums bequeathed to the Society have been ordered to be raised, or paid out of lands, or real estates, which is not now permitted by law.

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