

ed the following resolution early in January: viz—

Resolved—That it is advisable for the Board, with the leave of Providence, to send forth missionaries, during the present year, to the countries and in the proportions following, provided suitable men can be obtained; viz.

| | |
|--|------|
| To Bombay, | 4 |
| To Ceylon, | 3 |
| To Southeastern Asia, as follows:— | |
| To Siam, | 3 |
| To China, | 1 |
| As explorers on the continent and islands, | 4 |
| To be in readiness to occupy new stations, | 8—16 |
| To the Mediterranean, as follows:— | |
| To the Nestorians of Persia, | 2 |
| To Trebizond, on the Black Sea, | 1 |
| To the island of Cyprus, | 2 |
| To the island of Samos, | 1 |
| To the island of Candia, | 2 |
| To the island of Negropont, | 1 |
| To Smyrna, | 1—10 |
| To Western Africa, | 4 |
| To the western coast of Patagonia, in South America, | 2 |
| To the Indians of North America, as follows:— | |
| To Indians on Lake Superior, | 2 |
| To Indians of Upper Mississippi, | 2 |
| To Indians of Upper Missouri, | 2 |
| To Arkansas Cherokees, | 2 |
| To Arkansas Choctaws and Creeks, | 2—10 |
| Total, | 49 |

Only two days after this resolution was adopted, a communication was received from the missionaries of the Board in Ceylon, in which they ask for *five* missionaries, instead of three, the number mentioned above; and within three weeks, letters came from the Mediterranean, urging upon the Committee the immediate occupation of Damascus, in Syria, and Broosa, a large and interesting city in the ancient Bithynia; so that had the estimate been made only a month later, the sum total must have exceeded *fifty*.

Should the Board send forth no more than *twenty-five* preachers during the present year, this would swell the number of its ordained missionaries to 100, and the whole number of its laborers—clergymen and laymen, male and female—among the heathen, to nearly 300. The expense of the entire system of operations for the year ending August 31, 1832, was upwards of \$120,000. Seven ordained missionaries and sixteen assistant missionaries have been sent abroad since that time, and thus the balance of \$6,000, then in the Treasury, was speedily absorbed. To sustain the system, as it was the last year, and to send forth the missionaries now engaged, \$140,000 will probably be needed for the year ending on the 31st of August next.

This brief statement of facts the Prudential Committee make to their patrons, in the hope that it may advance the sacred cause, of which a special oversight is committed to them. To ministers of the gospel, and to candidates for the

holy office, it appeals for a greater number of missionaries. Think not that your services will be declined for want of funds. That will not be, till the last possible effort to obtain them has failed, and the churches have thus peremptorily said, they will send no more missionaries. The churches *will* furnish the means of sending forth every man who is commissioned by the Holy Ghost to go; and nothing is wanting to rouse the churches to ten-fold activity and zeal in this cause, but ten times as many missionaries pressing into the dark and miserable regions of the heathen world. Upon the ministry it devolves in this, as in every other good work, to go before, and thus incite the churches onward. The command of Christ, a perishing world, the prosperity of the church, and the glory of her King, call for a rapid increase of the number of our missionaries to the heathen. Minister of Christ, successor to the apostles, will you go on this embassy of love?—To the churches, also, the appeal comes with the solemnity and power of a call from the providence of God. In every direction we behold the cloudy pillar, the symbol of Jehovah's presence, lifted up as a signal for marching. The time, yea, the set time, has come. And having the sure word of promise, and knowing that the Lord our God goes before us, let us go up at once and take possession of the land.

In behalf of the Prudential Committee.

B. B. WISNER, }
R. ANDERSON, } *Secretaries.*
DAVID GREENE, }

Missionary Rooms, Boston, February 1833.

RELEASE OF THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES.

SINCE Messrs. Worcester and Butler were confined in the penitentiary of the state of Georgia, their circumstances and the events which have taken place with regard to them have seldom required to be noticed in this work; but as this painful affair has now, in the providence of God, been brought to a close, it seems proper concisely to continue the history of it to the present time.

Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, noticed in the last volume of this work, p. 129, declaring the law of the state of Georgia, relating to white men residing in the Cherokee nation, under which the missionaries had been imprisoned, contrary to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, and the proceedings of the courts of that state under that law, to be null and void, the mandate of that Court, ordering all further proceedings against the missionaries forever to cease, and them to be set at liberty,

was immediately laid before the court of Georgia, by which they had been tried and sentenced, and a motion made by the counsel for the missionaries that the court reverse its decision. But after the case had been argued at length, the motion was rejected. The court also refused to permit the motion, or its own decision upon it, or any thing by which it might appear that such a motion had ever been made, to be entered on its records. The counsel then made an affidavit, stating that the mandate of the Supreme Court had been presented to the court in Georgia, and the motion made to reverse the decision of the latter, in obedience to the mandate. This affidavit was signed by the counsel for the missionaries, and acknowledged by the judge, and would have been used before the Supreme Court of the United States, instead of the record of the court in Georgia, had a motion been made there for further proceedings at its present session.

On the 4th of April last, immediately subsequent to this refusal of the court in Georgia to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court, the counsel for the prisoners presented a memorial in their behalf to his excellency Wilson Lumpkin, governor of that state, showing in what manner the mandate of the Supreme Court had been rejected by the state court, and praying him to use the executive power intrusted to him, and discharge the prisoners. To this the governor refused to give any written reply, but stated verbally that the prayer of the memorialists would not be complied with.

In this state, so far as any legal proceedings are concerned, the case remained until the 27th of November, when Messrs. Worcester and Butler were informed that, if any motion were to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States for further proceedings in their case at its next approaching session, notice to that effect must be served on the governor and attorney general of Georgia without delay. They had no time to deliberate or consult their patrons on the subject. Knowing, however, that, if the notice should be served, and they should afterwards decide that it was inexpedient to prosecute their case further, the notice could be withdrawn, and the process arrested; while, if they neglected to serve the notice till it should be too late, the motion in their behalf before the Supreme Court could not be sustained, however desirable it might seem, but must be deferred another year. Placed in this predicament, they decided to give notice of the intended motion, leaving the question whether that motion should be actually made open to further consideration.

Messrs. Worcester and Butler immediately informed the Prudential Committee of what they had done, and requested their advice on the

point, whether they should prosecute their case further before the Supreme Court of the United States or not.

Here it should be remarked that, from the time that the missionaries were first informed of the law enacted by the legislature of the state of Georgia, ordering them, on penalty of four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, to remove from the Cherokee nation before the first of March 1831, or to take the oath of allegiance to that state and obtain a permit from the governor to remain, they have had a constant and free interchange of views with the Committee respecting the course to be pursued by themselves; and while the Committee have forbore to direct, or even advise them, they have still expressed their views freely, relative to what was right and expedient, in these trying circumstances, and would ultimately be overruled for the greatest good of the Cherokees and the honor of the gospel; and have uniformly enjoined it upon the missionaries to act upon their own responsibility, as citizens, and especially as ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. This, it is believed, they have uniformly done; and while the Committee have acted with entire unanimity, it is not known that, at any stage of this business, their judgment has differed from that of the missionaries.

It should also be remarked, before proceeding further with this statement, that Messrs. Worcester and Butler, very soon after they were placed in the penitentiary, were visited by a number of highly respectable gentlemen, who urged them not to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but to accept of a pardon from the governor of the state, and promise not to return to the Cherokee nation—the condition on which pardon was offered them immediately after their sentence was pronounced. This they steadily refused to do, deeming it of great importance, in its bearing on their own characters and the cause in which they were engaged, to obtain the opinion of that Court whether the law of the state of Georgia, extending her jurisdiction over the Cherokee country, was or was not contrary to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States; and whether they had or had not been lawfully arrested and subjected to an ignominious punishment for disregarding that law. Among the gentlemen who repeatedly visited them on this errand, were Mr. Berrien, late attorney general of the United States, and Rev. President Church, of the Georgia University. After the decision of the Supreme Court, given in March last, and especially after they had given notice of their intention to move the Court for further proceedings in their case, Messrs. Worcester and Butler were again urged by gentlemen who visited them, and by others

who communicated their views in writing, to withdraw their suit and accept of pardon. These gentlemen resided in different parts of the Union, and some of them had been on the side of the Cherokees and missionaries, through the whole of their unhappy controversy with the state of Georgia. But as the missionaries were at first, from their own view of their rights, confident that they had been guilty of no crime, and would not, therefore, accept a *pardon*; so now, having obtained the decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, they were still less inclined to do any thing which might imply that they had not a just claim to an unconditional discharge, without the stigma of being pardoned criminals. From time to time they submitted their case to the Prudential Committee, with the arguments which were pressed upon them from different quarters. But the Committee saw no cause for advising them to change their course.

More recently, however, and especially subsequent to giving the notice of the intended motion in the Supreme Court, the subject was presented to the minds of the missionaries in a somewhat different aspect; which, together with the posture of our national affairs, induced them to examine the whole subject anew, and to lay the arguments in favor of withdrawing their suit, which had been suggested to them by others, or had occurred to their own minds, before the Committee, which they did in the letter from which the subjoined paragraphs are extracted. Doct. Butler being at the time unwell, Mr. Worcester, after mentioning that they had given notice of the intended motion, with some account of the interviews which they had had with gentlemen on the subject, presents the following interrogations as containing the substance of the arguments presented by them.

What, then, are we to gain by the further prosecution of the case?—

Our personal liberty? There is much more prospect of gaining it by yielding than by perseverance. And if not, it is not worthy of account in comparison with the interests of our country.

Freedom from the stigma of being pardoned criminals? That also is a consideration of personal feeling not to be balanced against the public good.

The maintenance of the authority of the Supreme Court? It is argued against us that, if we yield, the authority of the court is not prostrated—only not tested; that, if it be put to the test now, it is almost certain to fail; that the probability of prostrating its authority is far greater than of maintaining it; that, if it were to be put to the test, it ought to be done at a more favorable time.

The prevention of the violation of the public faith? That faith, it appears to us, is already violated; and, as far as we can see, our perseverance has no tendency to restore it.

The arresting of the hand of oppression? It is already decided that such a course cannot arrest it.

The privilege of preaching the gospel to the Cherokees? That privilege is at least as likely to be restored by our yielding as by our perseverance.

The reputation of being firm and consistent men? Firmness degenerates into obstinacy, if it continues when the prospect of good ceases; and the reputation of doing right is dearly purchased by doing wrong.

Thus I have written on the question as vindicating the side of yielding. I could now shift sides and adduce arguments in favor of perseverance; but Doct. Butler and myself deem this unnecessary. We would rather lay before you, and before the Committee, such arguments as are continually urged upon us against the prosecution of our case, and elicit from you the arguments which can be adduced in favor of it. We will not conceal that we are in some doubt as to the path of duty. In regard to the past our minds are settled. But we consider the circumstances of the case as in some important respects *new*, and are willing to examine the ground on which we now stand, and to recede from it, if we find it untenable.

We believe that we are not,—we trust that we shall not be, influenced by private considerations. We earnestly pray that we may not be. And we desire your fervent prayers and those of the Committee, that we may be guided in the path of duty.

In view of the foregoing considerations and some others which occurred to their minds, all tending to convince them that little good was to be hoped from further prosecution of the case; and that, as the law under which the missionaries had been imprisoned had been repealed, they were much more likely to be speedily restored to their labors among the Cherokees by withdrawing their suit, than by carrying it to the extremity, the Committee expressed to Messrs. Worcester and Butler the opinion, that it was inexpedient for them to prosecute their case further before the Supreme Court. It seemed to them also the part of Christian forbearance in the missionaries, in the present agitated state of the country, to yield rights, which, in other circumstances it might have been their duty to claim, rather than to prosecute them tenaciously at the expense of hazarding the public interests.

After receiving the opinion of the Committee, Messrs. Worcester and Butler in a communication, dated January 14th, 1833, give the correspondence and proceedings which issued in their discharge from the penitentiary, and restored them to their families and missionary labors among the Cherokees.

We received the letter containing the views of the Committee on the 7th instant. Our own minds had already arrived at the conviction, that the course which the Committee recommended would be expedient, and we were, therefore, on the receipt of that communication, prepared to

the authorities of the state. It would have been sufficient to give him a simple notice of the withdrawal of our suit, without insulting him with the declaration, that we were altogether right and the state altogether in the wrong. Col. M. and Col. C., although they both thought that the governor need not have taken any exceptions to our communication, were both very solicitous that we should offer the governor a substitute for what we had sent, withholding, or at least expressing in different terms, the part which had given so much offence. We were strongly indisposed to make any alteration, feeling that there was nothing improper in what we had written. At night, however, we were deliberating whether we might not possibly devise a substitute which would satisfy the governor without yielding principle, when Mr. Potter brought us word which put that question at rest. Col. C., of his own accord, had called on the governor, to ascertain whether he would accept a substitute. The governor refused; but said that if we would write a letter disclaiming any design to offer an indignity, and say that we now appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the state, whether we might not consistently be set at liberty, he would do it within twenty-four hours. Col. C. said to him, "You cannot expect these men to make any supplication." The governor replied, "I do not wish it, but it seems as if they might make a respectful application."

To the first part of the governor's proposition we had not the least objection. An application for a release was another thing. We saw no objection, however, to simply stating to the governor what was our view in withdrawing our suit. We did not withdraw for the sake of a release; but had determined, if we should be convinced that it would be more for the public good, to withdraw, whether we were to be released or not. We therefore immediately wrote the following communication.

Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 9, 1833.

To his Excellency WILSON LUMPKIN, }
Governor of the State of Georgia, }

Sir—We are sorry to be informed that some expressions in our communication of yesterday were regarded by your excellency as an indignity offered to the state or its authorities. Nothing could be further from our design. In the course we have now taken it has been our intention simply to forbear the prosecution of our case, and to leave the question of the continuance of our confinement to the magnanimity of the state.

We are respectfully yours,
S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER.

Penitentiary, Milledgeville, Jan. 8, 1833.

To his Excellency WILSON LUMPKIN, }
Governor of the State of Georgia, }

Sir—We are sorry to be informed that some expressions in our communication of yesterday were regarded by your excellency as an indignity offered to the state or its authorities. Nothing could be further from our design. In the course we have now taken it has been our intention simply to forbear the prosecution of our case, and to leave the question of the continuance of our confinement to the magnanimity of the state.

We are yours respectfully,
S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER.

We soon learned through Col. C. that the governor was highly offended with the latter communication. Col. M., also, as he next morning met the governor in conversation, found him very much displeased, and that he held us still in confinement. Our communication was an insult to

the authorities of the state. It would have been sufficient to give him a simple notice of the withdrawal of our suit, without insulting him with the declaration, that we were altogether right and the state altogether in the wrong. Col. M. and Col. C., although they both thought that the governor need not have taken any exceptions to our communication, were both very solicitous that we should offer the governor a substitute for what we had sent, withholding, or at least expressing in different terms, the part which had given so much offence. We were strongly indisposed to make any alteration, feeling that there was nothing improper in what we had written. At night, however, we were deliberating whether we might not possibly devise a substitute which would satisfy the governor without yielding principle, when Mr. Potter brought us word which put that question at rest. Col. C., of his own accord, had called on the governor, to ascertain whether he would accept a substitute. The governor refused; but said that if we would write a letter disclaiming any design to offer an indignity, and say that we now appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the state, whether we might not consistently be set at liberty, he would do it within twenty-four hours. Col. C. said to him, "You cannot expect these men to make any supplication." The governor replied, "I do not wish it, but it seems as if they might make a respectful application."

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We are respectfully yours,
(Signed) S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER.

This communication we sent to the governor the next morning by the hands of Col. C., through whom we had been informed in what manner the governor had received our previous letter. The governor after some deliberation pronounced it satisfactory; but still kept us in suspense until a little before noon to-day, [from the 9th to the 14th, five days] when we were told by Col. Mills, [the keeper of the penitentiary] that he had received orders from the governor to discharge us from further confinement. It is now night, and we are sitting by Col. Mills' fireside, expecting to be on our way home early in the morning. We have as yet received no written discharge, either from the governor or from Col. Mills, nor have said anything respecting it—but shall perhaps receive something before we leave town.

In another letter from Mr. Worcester, dated at New Echota, 23d of January, where he arrived on the 19th, he states that no written discharge was given him or Doct. Butler. The proclamation of the governor addressed to the keeper of the penitentiary, directing him to release them, has been circulated extensively in the public prints.

The grand motive, which induced Messrs. Worcester and Butler to expose themselves to the hardship and ignominious imprisonment which they have endured, was the *good of the Cherokees*. To the promotion of Christianity and civilization among them they had consecrated their life. It was a sacred work, to which they felt commissioned as missionaries of the Lord Jesus, and they must not hastily retire from it, through fear of what they deemed oppression and violence, when there were laws, and tribunals, and magistrates, to whom they could appeal for protection. The apostles, it is believed, appealed in every similar case. Their yielding would have discouraged the Cherokees, by virtually saying to them that the faith of the United States, pledged to them, would be violated; and that all the provisions made for their protection in the constitution, treaties, and laws of this Union would not be enforced; and that the missionaries did not dare to trust their own persons on these provisions.

Besides this great motive of doing good to the Cherokees, the missionaries in disregarding the law of the state of Georgia had some reference to the securing of their own rights as citizens of the United States and ministers of the gospel. These rights are invaluable to every man, as an individual. It may also be a duty, which a good man owes to his country and fellow citizens, to withstand what plainly appears to him to be oppression, and give opportunity for justice to be done by the execution of wholesome laws, even though detriment should come to himself. The principle, that Christian duty requires every good man to retire before a threatened invasion of his rights, would be dangerous in such a government as ours.—Suitable regard to the authority of the United States, under whose patronage and sanction they had been sent forth, and had labored, required them not hastily to abandon the work intrusted to them.

They have yielded none of the principles involved in these motives for the course of conduct they have pursued. They have not yielded the point, that they had originally a right to prosecute, unmolested, their labors among the Cherokees; that their views of the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, under which they acted, were correct; that they were right in appealing from the decision of the court of Georgia to the Supreme Court; that they had

a just claim to immediate and unconditional release from imprisonment, in compliance with the decision and mandate of that Court; and that they might justly claim the further interposition of that Court for their deliverance according to due course of law.

Nor have they stopped short of accomplishing every object aimed at by them, which, in their view, could possibly be accomplished by them, even if they should carry their suit to the utmost extremity. The law, under which their labors had been interrupted and their persons imprisoned, had been repealed, so that, by their discharge they are able, without delay or fear of further molestation, to resume their missionary labors. The Supreme Court, in giving an opinion in the case of the missionaries, have incidentally, but fully and explicitly, given an opinion respecting the meaning of the treaties and laws which have been made for protecting the rights of the Cherokees, sustaining them in all which they have claimed. Whether this unhappy people will be reinstated in those rights, in conformity with the opinion of the Court, will be matter for future history to record. The Court, also, by deciding unequivocally, in the face of the country, that the missionaries, in the controversy with the state of Georgia, had right and justice on their side, and that they had been arrested and imprisoned contrary to the constitution and laws of the Union, have done all that the highest judicial tribunal in the nation could do to rescue their character from ignominy and reproach. In the present posture of our national affairs, it did not seem practicable to the missionaries, or to the Committee, to gain more. The ultimate result of this protracted and painful controversy, with prayerful and humble reliance on the wisdom of the divine administration, must be left with HIM, on whose hands the name of Zion is engraved, and who will cause *all things to work together for good to those who love him*.

In closing this article, it is due in justice, and it affords great pleasure, to state that Colonel Mills, the keeper of the penitentiary, continued his great and unvaried kindness to the imprisoned missionaries to the close of their confinement; and gave them every indulgence, with respect to correspondence, visits from their friends, the arrangements for their labors, opportunities for instructing their fellow-prisoners, and other things of a similar nature, which could be expected by men in their circumstances from a Christian brother; and after their discharge he gratuitously furnished them the means of conveyance to their homes. From many other gentlemen of the state they have received numerous tokens of sympathy and kindness, which are duly appreciated by the missionaries and the Committee.

It is due to Messrs. Worcester and Butler, also, to state that in resuming their labors, among the Cherokees, they do it with the confidence of the Committee in their firmness, prudence, and devotedness to the missionary work entirely unimpaired.

RESEARCHES OF MESSRS. SMITH AND DWIGHT IN ARMENIA.

The researches of Messrs. Smith and Dwight in Armenia, made under the direction of the Prudential Committee, have lately been published in two duodecimo volumes of about 330 pages each. They include, in addition to the principal subject, a journey through Asia Minor, and into Georgia and Persia, and a visit to the Nestorian and Chaldean Christians of Armenia and Saba. Mr. Smith is the author of the work, but has availed himself of the independent journal kept by his fellow traveller; and the whole is illustrated by a valuable map of the country, prepared by the author for the purpose. The researches extend through more than two thousand miles, over some of the most interesting countries of Asia, and occupied somewhat more than a year. The narrative is in the ordinary form, and is introduced by a brief historical sketch of Armenia.

A missionary society needs to be acquainted as well with the geography, manners, and customs of the countries claiming its attention, as with the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the people; and towards all these objects the inquiries of the two travellers were continually and successfully directed. The personal residence of the author in the Levant, his experience in travelling, and his familiar acquaintance with the Arabic and Turkish languages, gave him some special qualifications for the service, and he would be entitled, in all respects, to a high rank in the sphere of literature to which it belongs. The chronological order of events, and, at the same time, by collecting and combining the different fragments of the same subject, to avoid diffuseness and repetition. The matter is of substantial value; the style is easy, natural, and lively; and the descriptions are graphic and interesting, and uncommonly accurate and instructive.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Whitney, Tinker, and Alexander, missionaries of the Board connected with the mission at the Sandwich Islands, were at Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, Sept. 4th, on their way to the Washington Islands, which they designed to explore with reference to the establishment of a mission there should circumstances on the whole be favorable. They performed the voyage in the Missionary Packet, and expected to proceed on their way about the 19th of October. They had visited Raiatea and Huahine, islands at Tahiti, and their intercourse with their brethren of the London Missionary Society had been of a highly gratifying nature.

spoke on the 15th of December N. long. 87 degrees has been received from

Mr. Smith, one of the reinforcement, saying that all were well, and very happily situated on board ship.

The brig Garnet, having Messrs. Thomson, Riggs, Dodge, and their wives, on board, arrived at Malta on the 6th of December, after a passage of 36 days.

Donations,

FROM JANUARY 16TH, TO FEBRUARY 15TH, INCLUSIVE.

I. AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| <i>Central ex. so. of Western New York,</i> | |
| Rev. A. D. Eddy, Tr. | |
| Aurora, Mon. con. 18; coll. 4.50; | 22 50 |
| Camillus, 1.76; mon. con. 16.95; | |
| Mrs. G. Lawrence, for Bombay | |
| miss. 12; | 30 71 |
| Cayuga, | 8 00 |
| Clyde, Fem. miss. so. | 14 42 |
| Cortlandville, | 48 00 |
| East Bloomfield, | 100 00 |
| Hopewell, Mon. con. | 20 63 |
| Junius, | 5 00 |
| Ladlowville, | 44 62 |
| Marcellus, | 7 50 |
| Newark, Mon. con. | 4 82 |
| Onondaga Hollow, Mon. con. | 18 00 |
| Phelps, A lady, | 37 |
| Pompey Hill, | 13 65 |
| Seneca Falls, | 16 35 |
| Syracuse, (of which to constitute | |
| the Rev. J. W. Adams an Honorary | |
| Member of the Board, 50;) | 86 56—441 13 |
| <i>Cumberland co. Me. W. C. Mitchell, Tr.</i> | |
| Bridgeton, La. | 12 00 |
| Brunswick, Mon. con. 162.58; | |
| young men in Bowdoin coll. 20; | 182 58 |
| Gorham, Young miss. asso. | 12 25 |
| North Bridgeton, Mon. con. | 11 00 |
| North Yarmouth, 1st par. Gent. | 20 75 |
| Portland, Mon. con. in 2d, 3d, and | |
| High-st. chhs. | 265 00 |
| Pownal, Contrib. 9; do. in 2d par. | |
| 12.37; | 27 37 |
| South Bridgeton, Mon. con. | 12 68 |
| Standish, Mon. con. | 15 50—559 13 |
| <i>Essex co. Ms. J. Adams, Tr.</i> | |
| Salem, Mon. con. in S. chh. Jan. | |
| 5.70; do. Feb. 3.86; do. in Tab. | |
| chh. 29.03; | 38 59 |
| <i>Essex co. N. J., T. Frelinghuysen, Tr.</i> | |
| (Of which from Elizabethtown, | |
| 1st presb. chh. coll. Jan. 7th, | |
| 43; Newark, Juv. miss. so. in | |
| 1st presb. chh. 2d par. for Wil- | |
| liam T. Hamilton and Joseph S. | |
| Christmas in Ceylon, 40;) | 103 53 |
| <i>Fairfield co. West, Ct. M. Marvin, Tr.</i> | |
| Norwalk, Gent. | 1 00 |
| Saugatuck, Gent. and la. | 40 00 |
| Stamford, Gent. and la. | 32 00—73 00 |
| <i>Hampden co. Ms. S. Warriner, Tr.</i> | |
| Chickopee, Indiv. | 11 00 |
| East Longmeadow, Gent. 4.87; | |
| mon. con. 6.36; indiv. 75c. | 11 98 |
| Longmeadow, Young men's wes. | |
| miss. so. 22; fem. benev. so. 63; | 85 00 |
| Ludlow, Indiv. | 4 38 |
| Monson, Indiv. 23.65; E. P. for | |
| schools in Ceylon, 50c. | 24 15 |
| North Wilbraham, Indiv. | 1 01 |
| South Wilbraham, Mon. con. 4; | |
| contrib. 9; | 13 00 |
| Tolland, Gent. and la. | 12 00 |
| West Springfield, 1st par. Contrib. | 43 44 |
| Ireland par. Gent. and la. | 2 50—308 38 |
| <i>Hillsboro' co. N. H., R. Boylston, Tr.</i> | |
| Amherst, Gent. 67.63; la. 62.12; | 129 75 |
| Bedford, Gent. 31.72; la. 25.65; | |
| mon. con. at Piscataqua Vil- | |
| lage, 25.08; do. at meeting- | |
| house, 47; av. of two sings, 1.98; | 121 33 |
| Dunstable, La. | 30 37 |