

1. The Congress of the U. States in 1818 made an annual appropriation of \$10,000. for the civilization of the Indians (See Act of Congress). The president thought this sum might most advantageously be expended by co-operating with the benevolent religious societies engaged in the work of instructing the Indians, accordingly,
2. A circular was issued by Mr. Calhoun setting forth this view of the president, stating that the instruction in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic, must also embrace as regards the boys, agriculture and mechanic arts, and as to the girls, spinning, weaving and sewing. It was further stated that Government would aid according to its means in defraying current expenses in erecting necessary buildings. This bears date Sept. 3, 1819 and is marked in the accompanying bundle with the letter A.
3. On the 29 February 1820, Mr. Calhoun set forth further regulations on the subject, wh: had been adopted by the president. These were that "the position selected for the establishment, and a plan of the buildings contemplated with an estimate of the costs" should be submitted to the secretary of war to be laid before the president, and it was stated that the Government if it approved of the intended arrangement and possessed the means would "pay two thirds of the expense of erecting the necessary buildings. No part of the money to be advanced until after the buildings were commenced; and one fourth to be reserved until they were completed. The payment to be made on the certificate of the Agent of Indian affairs for the tribe or nation in which the establishment is located, as to the facts of the commencement and completion of the buildings." A copy of this is marked B.
- The society, without reference to these proceedings of the Government, had established a mission at Green Bay and Mr. Eleazar Williams was in their employment at that station. The society was also engaged in endeavoring to procure from the Menominee Indians such a title to land as would ^{be} the establishment on a permanent footing (See minutes June 2, 1824.)
4. On the 20 July 1824 it was resolved by the Ex. Com. "that a letter should be written to the Secretary of war, giving a short narrative of the operations and views of the society, and also to enquire whether any aid will be afforded by the Government in the erection of schools for the instruction of Indian Youth" (See minutes of 20 July 1824)
5. In pursuance of this resolution, on the 19th of August 1824, Bishop White as president of the Soc. addressed to the Sec. of War such a letter as had been directed.
6. On the 10 Sept. 1824, Col. Thos. L. McKenney, at the head of the office for Indian affairs replied to this letter, and enclosing the papers already referred to (marked A & B) informed Bishop White that conformity to the regulations therein contained, on the part of the Society "would secure to the mission a participation in the Government fund for civilizing the Indians." The letter of Col. McKenney is marked C.
- After this the Society appointed the Rev. Mr. Nash missionary at Green Bay - he repaired to his station, and in the summer of 1826 returned to Philadelphia. Upon his return on the 17th of July 1826, Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Nash were appointed a Committee to proceed to Washington to submit to the Sec. of War the society's plan of operations, and to obtain the approval of the Sec. and information as to any aid to be expected (See minutes July 17, 1826)
7. On the 2nd August 1826 - Dr. Montgomery & Mr. Nash reported that they had been to Washington but not finding the Sec. of War at that place, had left their documents with the chief clerk (See report on file)
8. In reply to the applications of Messrs. Montgomery & Nash on the 2d of August 1826, Mr. Vandeventer (chief clerk I suppose) informed Messrs. Montgomery & Nash that he had submitted their letter and report to the Sec. and in reply thereto, enclosed a copy of a report made by Sam'l S. Hamilton on

the subject embraced in their letter. In this letter it is said that "the plan of the establishment (except as to its location) so far as it relates to the Indians, and the estimated cost of the buildings for the same appear to be such as are embraced by the regulations and practice of the Department, and in this view may be considered as entitled, under them, to the approbation of the Government (particularly as the rule with respect to location has in some instances been dispensed with) & also to the pecuniary aid asked for "if the means of Government would admit of it." But it is added that the means for that year are disposed of, & it is intimated that the next year, may bring about a new distribution of the funds when the Society may be aided. These letters are marked respectively D & E.

9. At a meeting of the Ex. Com. on the 4th August 1826 - Messrs. Montgomery & Read (the finance committee) were instructed to write to the War department and obtain specific information on certain points (See minutes of Aug. 4, 1826.)

10. On the 9th Aug. they did write & proposed the following questions, "I. Will the proposed location of our mission establishment, in the Settlement at Green Bay, be considered as coming within the views of the Government in relation to the distribution of the Indian fund?

II. In the event of our establishment meeting the approbation of Government in relation to its location & execution, will the extent of aid promised by the circular of 1819, viz. two thirds of the cost of necessary buildings be extended to it? If not - then

III. Will the proposed buildings be considered as standing on the same footing with those of other institutions, and come in for pro rata share of the appropriation?

IV. Will the current expenses of the mission be considered in the same light as those of existing establishments, which have engaged the aid of the appropriation, & come in for an equal pro rata distribution?" A copy of this letter is marked F.

11. On the 15th August 1826, Mr. Vandeventer replies to this in these words - "An affirmative answer is given to all your enquiries," he then states that the fulfilment of the promises of the circular of 1819 would depend upon the state of the fund for civilization when the Soc. might apply - this is marked G. The business seems to have rested here untill

12. Mr. Weller on the 5th March 1827 wrote to Mr. Barbour Sec. of War desiring to know whether if the Soc. should renew its operations at G. Bay the Government would aid it; and mentioning that want of information had prevented the Soc. from acting (See Society's letter book)

13. On the 8th March 1827 Col. McKenney answered this letter as follows. "The fund for civilization will not allow any further demands upon it, & therefore, however desirable, the department is not able to afford any aid towards the establishment at G. Bay." This letter is marked H.

14. In the latter part of 1827 a treaty was made with the Indians at Green Bay (The Menominee) providing for their education by the U. S. This treaty (h) provides for an annual appropriation of \$1,000. a year for three years & \$1,500. a year thereafter, & also the occupancy of a tract of land for a farm.

15. On the 13th October 1827 - Mr. Weller was ordered by the Ex. Com. to repair to Washington "to endeavor to obtain from Government the promise of the annual allowance provided for in the recent treaty at Green Bay for Indian education, for the support of the Society's mission school at that place." (See minutes of 13 Oct. 1827.)

16. On the 23d Oct. 1827, Mr. Weller reported to the Ex. Com. that "he went to Washington & had an interview with the Secretary at War from whom he received assurances that in the event of the ratification of the treaty recently made at G. Bay, the sum allowed for Indian education at that place should be placed at the disposal of this Society." (See minutes of 23 Oct. 1827.)

17. On the 10th January 1828, Mr. Weller as Sec. wrote to Mr. Barbour sec. of War, desiring to know whether the Soc. might consider itself at liberty to proceed in the confident expectation of receiving the appropriation made by the treaty, when that treaty should have been ratified by Congress. (See Society's letter book.)
18. On the 18th January 1828, Col. McKenney replied to this letter & stated that the treaty was not then ratified & further that an application for this station had been made prior to ours & had preference; the letter offered the Soc. the establishment at the Sault de St. Marie. - In a Postscript however, Col. McKenney adds - "Since writing the above I have seen the Corresponding Sec. of the Baptist Board, who prefers still to go ^{on} with the establishment contemplated for the Sault de St. Marie, that at Green Bay therefore, under all the circumstances, the Secretary of War authorizes me to say, is at your disposal, subject of course to a ratification of the treaty, and to an approval here of the superintending minister & agent" (A copy of this letter is on page 41 of the accompanying pamphlet marked I.)
19. On the 10th March 1828, Col. McKenney addresses a note to Mr. Weller informing him that he had received no answer to the last mentioned letter & stating that the treaty would probably soon be ratified, desired to hear from him. (Marked K.)
20. On the 13th March 1828 Mr. Weller replied to this note and informed Col. McKenney that the letter of the 18th January 1828 had been received & that the Society were making necessary inquiries & expected to proceed as soon as the treaty should be ratified. He also desired to know whether Government would give the Soc. a suitable tract of land on which to locate the establishment. (See Soc. letter book.)
21. On the 18th March 1828, Col. McKenney wrote in reply to Mr. Weller, promising to forward a copy of the treaty as soon as ratified, but made no answer to the enquiry respecting land. (This is marked L.)
22. On the 29th July 1828, Mr. Weller again wrote to Col. McKenney informing him that he had heard the Treaty was not ratified, stating that the Soc. was desirous of proceeding, asking whether the Government could anticipate the ratification & afford aid, & repeating the enquiry before made as to a tract of land. (See Soc. letter book.)
23. Col. McKenney on the 2nd August 1828 replied to this & informed Mr. Weller that the Treaty had been overlooked by the Senate, that it would without doubt be ratified at the next session - that Government could not make advances before ratification - and as to the tract of land uses the following language. "There is little doubt but that a suitable tract of land, free of cost, can be had in the vicinity of Menominee village, called by some Shanty town. The department would be happy to promote the object so far as to direct the Agent Col. Brevoort, to assist your agent in a selection; in which work he would no doubt be very faithfully assisted by Majr. Irwin of that village, to whom also a letter if requested will be addressed." (This letter is marked O.)
24. After this, on the 3rd Nov. 1828, Mr. A. G. Ellis the Soc. teacher at G. Bay, by letter to Mr. Weller called his attention to a tract of land "unconfirmed to any individual, about the middle of the settlement, that would be every way suitable, which might doubtless be obtained of Government. It is on the So. side of the river & was claimed by James Porlier." (This letter is marked P.)
25. On the 2nd May 1829 Mr. Weller wrote to Mr. Ellis that a grant of the tract described had been made to the Soc. by the Government, and that the necessary documents for delivering possession to him as the agent of the Soc. had been forwarded by Mr. Weller to Gov. Cass & instructed Mr. Ellis to take possession & prepare for the cultivation, etc. (See Soc. letter book.)
26. On the 21st May 1829, Gov. Cass wrote to Mr. Weller informing him that he had received his letter relative to the farm for the mission at Green Bay: that it was not in the possession of the Indian agent & therefore he could

not deliver it to Mr. Ellis. (This letter is marked R.)

27. Early in June 1829, Mr. Cadle who had been appointed superintendent & missionary of the G. Bay establishment was directed to repair to Washington & furnished by Mr. Weller with a letter to Mr. Eaton Sec. of War and with one to Col. McKenney both dated June 15, 1829, (for which see letter book.) The object of the visit was chiefly to obtain the approval of the appointment of Mr. Cadle.

28. On the 23rd June, Col. McKenney wrote to Mr. Weller informing him of Mr. Cadle's arrival at Washington & adding, "the appointment of this Gentleman to superintend the school at Green Bay, for Indian improvement is entirely acceptable to the Department." The letter also alluded to the communication of Gov. Cass relative to the land and stated that no other authority was necessary for Gov. Cass but "the letter of the Department assigning it" to the Soc. It was also added that to remove all difficulty Mr. Cadle would take a letter direct to the Gov. which would accomplish the desired purpose. (Marked S.) A copy of this letter accompanies this and is marked T.

29. Mr. Cadle informed the Soc. that on his journey he had been so unfortunate as to lose his trunk & in it the letter to Gov. Cass; whereupon Mr. Smith acting for the Sec. wrote to Col. McKenney on the 27th August 1829 requesting to be furnished with another letter to Gov. Cass - or that the Department would forward one to Gov. Cass. - (See Soc. letter book.)

30. August 29th 1829 Col. McKenney informed Mr. Rutledge (the Soc. Sec.) that he had sent to Gov. Cass a copy of the letter lost in Mr. Cadle's trunk together with copies of all other papers on the subject of the ground to be occupied by Mr. Cadle. (Marked V.)

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Under these we now hold the lands.

Note. - Gen'l plan approved - See paragraph numbered 8 -

Two thirds of cost of buildings promised - see Nos. 10 & 11.

The Green Bay Mission given to the Soc. see Nos. 15 & 16.

The Superintendent approved - see No. 28.

Memo. Take plan of buildings. -

31. In consequence of this intelligence, the Society's Agent at Green Bay took possession of the land and made preparation for commencing at an early period the building of the mission houses.

32. The contracts however had but just been made when the Com. ascertained that a resident at G. Bay (Mr. J. Porlier) had laid before Congress a claim to the lot on which the edifices were to be erected. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable by the Com. to proceed no further in the work of building.

33. Shortly after coming to this determination, the Com. learned that the claim of Mr. P. was in a fair way of being confirmed by Congress. Believing it to be the most advantageous course they could pursue, they therefore resolved to purchase the right of Mr. Porlier if it could be effected on reasonable terms. By the payment of \$400. this object was accomplished, and the Society put in possession of an indisputable title to the property. The work of building was then resumed.

34. In June 1830 the Com. invested P. H. Nicklin Esq. with full power as the Agent of the Society to obtain from Government any sum appropriated for the purpose of civilizing & instructing the Indians at or near G. Bay.

35. In July of the same year Mr. Nicklin visited Washington & received on behalf of the Soc. \$2,000. - 2 years annuity.

36. In November following the Com. having been informed by Mr. Cadle that the mission buildings were nearly completed, requested Mr. Nicklin to obtain the aid which had been promised by Government in defraying the expences of their erection.

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37. On the 1st Dec. Mr. Nicklin addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Eaton, Sec. of War, enclosing a certificate from Col. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at G. Bay shewing the state of forwardness in which the buildings were, and a copy of a letter from the same gentleman expressing his opinion of the aptness of their location and of the fitness of the Soc. Missionary to discharge the important duty confided to him. In Mr. Nicklin's letter he respectfully suggested to the Sec. of War that the Soc. had fulfilled the conditions necessary to entitle it to receive a portion of the fund annually appropriated to the civilization of the Indians in order to re-imburse it in 2/3 parts of the cost of the mission edifices, & also expressed the hope that the Soc., in addition to the receipt of this very acceptable provision would realize a remuneration for the expence to which it had been subjected by the purchase of Mr. Porlier's claim.
38. In the course of the same month Mr. Nicklin received from the War Department a letter informing him, that Governm't contemplated some new arrangements for the application of the annual appropriation of \$10,000. for the civilization of the Indians, and that the Sec. of War declined making any change until these plans were to be carried into effect, in the present administration of that fund, but that \$1,000. still remained of the treaty appropriation which the Soc. could draw for quarterly the next year. (4)
39. In consequence of this intelligence the Ex. Com. requested the Rt. Rev. Pres't of the Soc. to address a letter to the Sec. of War upon the subject of the buildings erected at G. Bay, and the promise, as understood by the Soc. of receiving from Gov't 2/3 of the expence thus incurred. Letters were also written by the Sec. of the Soc. to the Hon. G. C. Verplanck & Col. Stambaugh asking their attention to the interests of the mission, so far as it was concerned with the Gen'l Gov't.
40. In Feb. 1831 the Hon. Mr. Verplanck informed the Sec. by letter that he had conversed with the superintendent of Indian Affairs upon the subject of their communication & had learned from him that there must be a mistake as to the language of the Sec. of War alluded to in the reply of the War Department to Mr. Nicklin's letter of Dec. 1, 1830, that the Sec. meant only to decline acting on the application of the Soc. during the pressure of public business & calls of Congress - that his intention of "some change in the present arrangement" referred merely to the fact that the whole amount expended exceeded at that time the annual appropriation for that object, & that therefore some reduction must be made. Mr. Verplanck also stated that he had made particular inquiry concerning the annuity allowed the Soc. by Gov't & had been assured by the Superintendent of the War department that it was perfectly secure.
41. From the Treasurer's books it appears that the \$1,000. annuity was drawn for during the year 1831 and received by the Society in quarterly payments.
42. In Jan. 1832, Mr. Nicklin was requested by the Sec. to act as their Agent in procuring from Gov't such aid as it may be disposed to extend to the G. Bay Miss'n.
43. In March of the same year Mr. Nicklin informed the society that he had attended to the business & had obtained from Gov't \$1,000. to assist in defraying the expence incurred by the Soc. in the erection of buildings at Green Bay.
44. In October following a letter was received from the chief clerk of the War department informing the Soc. that the Sec. of War having been gratified by the favourable reports made to him of the institution at Green Bay, had decided, upon application of the Rev. Mr. Cadlo, to make an additional allowance from the civilization fund, of five hundred dollars, and that the money would be remitted from the Treasury immediately. (5)
45. There is no evidence upon the books of the Treasury that the Soc. received during the year 1832 any portion of the annuity appropriation. A letter from P. H. Nicklin Esq. on this subject written while he was at Washington in the summer of 1832 will be found (marked) among the accompanying papers. (6)
46. In April 1833, Mr. Nicklin again visited Washington, as an agent of the Soc. - had several interviews with the Sec. of War, and obtained from Gov't \$1,200. on account of the buildings at Green Bay, and \$500. as a donation to the Mission. From Mr. Nicklin's conversations with the Sec. of War, he consi-

dered it probable that a great portion of the annuity of \$2,000. provided for by the last treaty with the Menominees will be assigned to the Soc. mission at G. Bay, and almost certain that the Soc. will receive about \$3,500. more on account of the edifices there erected, so soon as the certificate from the U. S. Indian Agent at G. Bay in relation to their entire cost shall arrive at Washington. (7)

47. Among the accompanying papers, there will be found a certificate * (marked 8) stating that these edifices cost the Soc. the sum of Nine Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty Five dollars and 61/100, and that the same were faithfully and substantially built.

* from Col. George Boyd U. S. Indian Agent at Green Bay.

A letter to the Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, by the Rev. Norman Nash, late Missionary to Green Bay. (Philadelphia. Printed by William Stavelly, 99, South Second Street, 1827.)

Brethren,

The late transactions of the Board of Directors relative to the Green Bay Mission, and the remarks of your Secretary in a late number of the Church Register, which remarks I suppose to be made officially, together with the deep interest I feel in all that relates to that subject, have induced me to lay before you the following statement of facts, accompanied by a few observations:—

It is perhaps, within the recollection of many of you, that the first correspondence between your Society and myself was opened by your Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, in the year 1824; and that I was then laboring in the counties of Huntington and Mifflin, where it had pleased God to bless my labors with a cheering measure of success.

In the latter county in particular, I was connected with one of the most promising congregations in our country; which, having been gathered and organized through the instrumentality of my labors, manifested toward me the most affectionate regard. From this peaceful retreat, this fruitful field, this scene of useful exertion, you called me to enter one which, though it required many privations, and was somewhat doubtful as to its issue, had long been near to my heart.

The argument which prevailed upon me to accept your invitation, was, that your society had been some time organized and sufficiently endowed with funds, but there was no missionary to be obtained. "The fields, also, were white, ready to the harvest," but there was not a laborer to send forth. To promote a work, on which my warmest affections had long rested, and to redeem the character of the church, I relinquished (as some of you well know) prospects more inviting, and refused offers far more advantageous in a worldly point of view, to engage in your service. In the spring of 1825, I visited the Northwest-ern Territory, to view the country, and if it should be thought expedient, to make a permanent missionary establishment for the benefit of the natives of our land. I arrived at Green Bay on the 26th of July, and continued there until the 6th of June, 1826. During my residence there, the Executive Committee, by descending in their instructions to certain particulars, which it was understood previous to, and at the time when I became your missionary, would be left entirely to my discretion, occasioned an extra and almost fruitless expense of more than five hundred dollars. Having satisfied my mind as to the expediency of locating the mission within the Green Bay settlement, I wrote to inquire whether my proposed plan would meet the approbation of the committee. But no intelligence or answer was received to my inquiries. Believing it to be inexpedient, under these circumstances, to persist in a work, which must, if the plan of greatest promise be adopted, involve a greater expense than was at first contemplated by the society, without first laying the plan fully before them, and making such other arrangements as seemed necessary, and which could not be well accomplished by correspondence, (especially as a year had now elapsed without my receiving any direct intelligence from the society, or answer to my letters,) I resolved upon a journey to Philadelphia, where I arrived on the 30th of June, 1826.

A report was soon after presented to the Executive Committee, and my proceedings were approved. "An intense interest" seemed to exist, and an unexpected flame of zeal burst forth in favor of the Green Bay Mission. A definite plan was next required of the missionary for his

future operations. The plan presented was "wholly approved," and fully adopted; and the expenses estimated at five thousand dollars. Nor was "this expense regarded too great to be incurred, when the resulting good was taken into account." To manifest the greater degree of earnestness, the Rev. Mr. Montgomery and myself were sent as a deputation to Washington to secure the co-operation and assistance of Government. The executive department of government approved our plan, and promised aid. I was now ordered to make up my necessary outfits, and repair to my place of destination, there to put in operation the plan proposed. Let it be remembered that the plan contemplated expending one thousand dollars for a farm, three thousand in the erection of buildings, five hundred in farming utensils, one hundred and fifty-four in stock, and two hundred in household furniture; with the employment of one male and one female teacher, a housekeeper, a farmer, and some additional help, to all of whom moderate, but competent salaries, were to be allowed; besides the salary of the missionary, and the support of at least fifty Indian children; amounting in all, to a little more than two thousand dollars yearly. Whether the financial concerns of the society did at that time justify such an undertaking, was not my business to know; but I did feel an interest in knowing whether an appropriation had been made previous to my return to Green Bay, at least sufficient to enable me to make a fair beginning. This I ventured to express. In answer to which, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held August 2, 1826, it was

"Resolved, That deeming it expedient to continue to the mission at Green Bay, and entirely approving of the operations of their missionary in relation thereto, we do hereby renew the said mission, under the auspices of the Rev. Norman Nash.

"Resolved, That five hundred dollars be appropriated to the Green Bay Mission for the present.

"Resolved, That the funds of the society, not otherwise appropriated, be and they hereby are pledged for carrying the plan into effect to the above details."

I now felt myself fully authorized to purchase outfits, which I did to the amount of two hundred and eighty-six dollars and four cents. On striking a balance between what I had expended and received, adding the five hundred dollars, (not then received,) there would remain in my hands about two hundred and sixty-seven dollars, with which I was required to return to Green Bay, with a family of six dependants, and a prospect of an annual expense of two thousand dollars, besides an immediate expenditure of five thousand. I have not forgotten that governmental aid was to be expected, nor that "it seemed to the committee that though some aid might be expected from this quarter, yet it was uncertain as to its amount and application;" nor could anything be expected until the work should be in actual progress.

The children were also expected to diminish the annual expense, by the productive character of their labour; but neither could much be expected from this source during the first year. All must therefore, depend upon the unappropriated funds of the society, pledged in the third resolution. How much reason there was to depend upon them, the subsequent acts of the Executive Committee, and the late resolutions of the Board of Directors, will sufficiently show.

I confess, brethren, that with these facts before me, I often felt it no trifling demand upon my small stock of patience to be urged vehemently to commence my journey without delay, and because I did not, to be treated as a culprit, with an ill-timed and undeserved severity. Am I indeed to be blamed, because that in the exercise of common sense, I was not willing to act the part of a madman or a fool?

I had, it is true, additional motives for delaying my journey; such as I was not, and am not ashamed to avow. And, query: Had not my brethren other motives for urging my departure at that time, than simply their

anxiety for the interests of the mission? It is not my intention to bring railing accusations, or to call in question the motives or integrity of my brethren, nor to indulge my imagination, and rack my invention in forming an hypothesis which may reconcile all the facts, with any particular system of operations; for, after all, the facts stated, and to be stated, will not be altered in the least by such reflections: They are, and must be, eternally the same, whatever may have been their private views, or mine. But this I will say, that the native pride and naughtiness of my heart, would have soon placed me beyond the reach of those indignities, had I not felt myself under an obligation of duty to God, his Church, and to the cause of missions, paramount to what I owed simply to the society, or even to myself. Hence I did not at once resign my appointment, but continued to act as though all that was done had been done in simplicity of heart, and good faith; only, I could not consent to go to Green Bay, on a fool's errand. I ever considered it an insult to my understanding, to expect it of me. But suppose I had been blind enough to have done so; and had taken with me six pious and devoted persons to assist in the work, what now would have been our condition? Involved in debt, for the payment of which I, myself, should have been responsible, and which neither myself nor my employers could have paid; my friends and helpers might have sought at the hand of charity, the means of making an inglorious retreat from the field of action, whilst I might have been snugly provided for by my creditors. But I did not go: although, as I could not know the actual amount of unappropriated funds, as the five hundred dollars were said to "be appropriated for the present," and were indeed, quite sufficient for the purpose of an outfit. As I knew not what now appropriations the committee might feel disposed to make when they found me in actual readiness for my journey, and as I was not willing that anything should be wanting on my part; I packed, and sent away the goods I had purchased, and was in readiness to go on the twenty-third of September. That day I was taken sick, confined nearly two weeks, and was not able to bear the fatigues of a journey for some time longer. On my recovery, and previous, much was said to me on both sides of the great question which was then agitating the minds of Episcopalians throughout the diocese of Pennsylvania. All who know me, know that I never sustained the character, nor acted in the capacity of a party man in the church; I have not found it in my way to agree with either party on all the points of difference; and in general, where they disagree, I am at variance with both. And in this particular instance, I heard no candidate named, by either party, with whom I was satisfied, or who appeared to me to possess the requisite qualities for the office of an Assistant Bishop in this diocese; or who would be likely, in any degree, to heal the unhappy divisions of the church; and for this, among other reasons, because they were emphatically party men. At least so they appeared to me. My mind, at last settled upon a candidate, and I ventured to propose him to those with whom I was then most conversant, hoping that a man, so free from party feeling, so pure in principle and practice - so eminent for piety and usefulness, and so amiable and conciliating in his character and deportment, would, in some measure, reconcile the two contending parties. But I soon discovered my ignorance of the true state of things, and that I had yet to learn to what a fearful height the feelings of my brethren had already been wrought by party collisions.

Not discouraged, however, by my failure in the first attempt, I proposed my candidate to a leading member of the opposite party, and soon after had the satisfaction to learn, (for I have never been in the habit of attending caucuses,) that he had been fully adopted as their candidate.

It was natural for me to feel a new interest in the approaching election, from this time; but still I held myself in readiness to leave the field of contention, for the field of missionary toils, at any moment when the Executive Committee should put it in my power to even commence the contemplated plan of operations.

About this time a member of the "Committee of Superintendence," (I think it was called by some such name) called on me, and said, "I want to get you off." "For what purpose?" I asked. "That you may be at your post." "What to do?" "All the good you can." "In what way? Shall I purchase a farm, etc., according to the plan adopted?" His answer was, "No." "Then, Sir," I replied, "I may as well be in Philadelphia as Green Bay, so far as its respects the grand interests of the mission."

Whilst some of my brethren, who were members of the Executive Committee, urged me to depart, others seemed to think it more expedient for me to remain, at least till after the sitting of the General Convention, when there would be a meeting of the Board of Directors, and probably something more efficient and satisfactory would be done, and an opportunity be afforded of exciting a deeper and more general interest in favor of the mission.

Some, however, grew impatient at my delay, and began to hold forth a mysterious kind of language, which I did not choose to notice. I was favored with various opinions, and in the meantime had some of my own.

In plain terms, as I fully expressed it before the Executive Committee, when interrogated upon this subject, neither the advice of the one nor the other had the least influence upon my conduct, for which I wished to be considered alone responsible.

I did not feel the need of the "encouragement," surely not of the "countenance," of any of my brethren, to enable me to determine questions of that sort, when I believed I had ground for an opinion of my own. Nor do I yet believe, that in reality the mission suffered a "manifest detriment, and almost total ruin," simply on account of my delay. If so, the fault is yours, brethren:— for,

As a further reason for continuing in Philadelphia, I would remind the brethren that having employed my own money in the purchase of outfits, I presented my account to the Executive Committee on the 16th of October, to the amount of four hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-one cents, my account was accepted but no order was given me for my money. On the 18th of October, I applied to the Treasurer, who informed me, that he had not received a copy of the resolution making an appropriation. This was mentioned to the Rt. Rev. Chairman of the Committee, and one of the members, with a request that the business might be attended to, as I was in want of the money. On October 31st, I drew as I had done before, upon the Treasurer for five hundred dollars in favor of the United States Bank. My former drafts had been accepted, but this draft was "presented, for acceptance, and declined in consequence of no orders received." I then applied to a member of the Committee of Finance, with the plain question; will you pay me my money or not? The answer was "will you go immediately to Green Bay, if we let you have it?" Not feeling disposed to answer such a question to the satisfaction of the inquirer, or to make a compromise where I had a right in justice to demand, I received, of course, no further information; and it was not until the 5th of December, that I received my money, or was able to go on my journey, even if other circumstances had rendered it desirable. But to return. It will be recollected with what gravity, and composure of countenance, I was interrogated before the Executive Committee, when the attempt was made to extort from me a promise to return soon to Green Bay, and also the frequent menaces which were afterwards used to intimidate me, declaring at last in plain terms, that if I staid until the meeting of the Special Convention, and claimed my seat therein, the mission would be blown up, my seat in the Convention challenged, and myself presented for trial for putting up at a public, instead of a private boarding house, while purchasing and packing goods, while charges were to be preferred against me before the Board of Directors, etc., etc.; not more than half of which was ever performed.