

remark, that not one of them has apostatized into heathenism. Some of them have made such proficiencies in practical religion, as ought to shame many of us, who boast the illuminating age of our native christianity. Not one of these Indians has been concerned in these barbarous irruptions, which have lately deluged the frontiers of the south-western provinces, with the blood of several hundred innocents of every age and sex. At the commencement of these ravages, they flew into the settlements, and put themselves under the protection of the government. These Indians no sooner became christians, than they openly professed their loyalty to king George; and, therefore, to contribute to their conversion was as truly politic as nobly christian. Those colonies which have done *most* for this charitable design, have escaped *best* from the late distressing calamities. Of all the missionaries, Mr. David Brainerd, who recovered these Indians from the darkness of Paganism, was most successful. He died the 9th of October, 1747, a victim to his extreme mortification and inextinguishable zeal for the prosperity of his mission. Those who are curious to inquire particularly into the effects of his indefatigable industry, may have recourse to his journal, published at Philadelphia, by the American correspondents of the Scotch society, in whose service he was employed. Dr. Douglass, ever ready to do honour to his native country, after remarking that this self-denying clergyman rode about 4000 miles in the year 1744, with an air of approbation, asks, "Is there any missionary from any of the societies for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, that has reported the like?"

## NOTE I.—Page 92.

The following was the declaration of Leisler, signed the 3d of June, 1689:—  
 "Whereas our intention tended only but to the preservation of the protestant religion, and the fort of this city, to the end that we may avoid and prevent the rash judgment of the world, in so just a design, wee have thought fit to let every body know by these public proclamation, that till the safe arrivell of the ships, that wee expect every day, from his royal highness the prince of Orange, with orders for the government of this country in the behalf of such person as the said royal highness had chosen, and honoured with the charge of a governor, that as soon as the bearer of the said orders shall have let us see his power, then, and without any delay, we shall execute the said orders punctually; declaring that we do intend to submit and obey, not only the said orders, but also the bearer thereof, committed for the execution of the same. In witness hereof, we have signed these presents, the 3d of June, 1689."

## NOTE K.—Page 161.

The preamble of the act, suggested without doubt by the parties interested in its success, gives a history which no person in England was concerned to contradict. Mrs. Farmer, a descendant from Leisler, sent me a copy of the statute in July, 1759. It may serve to show the propriety of calling for a report of facts which have happened at a distance, before final resolutions are taken upon them.

"*An Act for reversing the Attainder of Jacob Leisler and others.*—WHEREAS, in the late happy revolution, the inhabitants of the province of New-York, in America, did, in their general assembly, constitute and appoint captain Jacob