NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOREIGN

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY:

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE

REV. DR. POTT'S CHURCH, UNIVERSITY PLACE,

On Tuesday Evening, May 9, 1848.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY

LEAVITT, TROW & CO., 191 BROADWAY.

1848.
NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOREIGN

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY;

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE

REV. DR. POTTS' CHURCH, UNIVERSITY PLACE,

On Tuesday Evening, May 9, 1848.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY
LEAVITT, TROW & CO., 191 BROADWAY.
1848.
LEAVITT, THOW & CO., Printers,
33 Ann-street.
The Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., President of the Society, took the chair at half past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Reformed Dutch Church, New-York, opened the meeting with prayer.

An abstract of the Treasurer's Report was read by W. W. Chester, Esq.

An abstract of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Rev. Robert Baird, Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., moved the printing and circulation of the Report, and said:

That the sooner it was done, the better for the Society and the cause in which it is engaged. He feared that we were in danger of forgetting that the earthquake and the storm were useless without the still small voice of the Spirit of God,—that unless these convulsions were followed up with the efficient aid of God's truth and Spirit, they would be attended with but little good. It is not the Tamerlanes of the earth, raising their pyramids of human skulls, that influence the world for good. It is the working of the mind—the soul of man, with the aid of the Spirit of God. God works silently and secretly in all his operations. Man rears monuments and builds aqueducts with vast labor and expense. God rears trees and waters continents by the mere breath of his power. When he would pour light he lifts up his sun. We hear not the rushing of his chariot wheels.
The stars move as God has appointed, and proclaim silently who it is that upholds and guides them. So it is in all his works. We are to read him always in the still small voice. The violet that springs up in the crevice of the rock, does more to chain time to eternity, and to work for the real good of the soul of man, than the proudest warrior that ever fought for a warrior's fame. In regard to this Society, he said he had had his fears. He had felt that it could do nothing but look down upon the marshalled hosts, and send back word how many and how strong they were. But how dimly had he read! God seemed to have raised up the Society to be ready for a better time. Leaven has been working in Europe and her institutions, and never has the Society been animated with such hopes as at the present day. All the daughter of Zion has ever asked, has been that the kings of the earth would let her alone. A friend of the speaker, just before the revolution, had an interview with the king, and was amazed at the reverence for royalty that then prevailed. Where would he find it in France now? Most of those present can doubtless remember when the word of God was first sent to the Sandwich Islands; and most will also remember the effort made by the king of France to impose upon those poor savages the evils of popery and brandy. Few then thought how near was the vengeance of God for these doings. All we ask is toleration,—that the kings of the earth would let us alone. One of the hunters in the North said that he met one of the wild beasts of the woods, and prayed to his God that he would help him if he needed it, but that, at any rate, he would not help the bear! So do we pray that God would not help the beast.

France has sent here for help to-night. Shall she look to England or to Germany? Neither can do anything. And America needs much of her strength to enlighten the multitudes that cluster upon her own borders. The sorrowing of the earth look to us for help! The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have indeed a goodly heritage! All nations will, we trust, ere long, come to us for help. God is our refuge: therefore, we must not be moved though the earth be shaken and thrones be overturned.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Bacon.

Rev. Mr. Bridel, of the Evangelical Church in Paris, then addressed the meeting (interpreted by Rev. Mr. Kirk).

He appeared before them on this occasion as the representative of thirty-four millions of men who live without the Gospel, in unbelief, in superstition, ignorant of the truth, in the midst of whom are scattered a little band who have the word of God. He came to represent a society whose particular field of labor was Paris; though for the special purpose he should lay his plans before another meeting. The
Evangelical Society of France has done much, though but little in comparison with the extent of the field. All barriers heretofore existing have been thrown down—the whole field is now open; and yet, just at this important crisis, in consequence of the commercial embarrassments, the Society cannot embrace the opportunity thus set before it. That Society during the year has employed 130 laborers—has sustained between 200 and 300 churches, and has done a great deal in the discharge of its important and responsible duties. In one of the departments a colporteur two or three years since, explained the Gospel to a priest who had never heard it before, and who immediately sent to the Society for a man to explain it further. A colporteur was sent—and then a minister was asked: and then Mr. Roussel, one of the most interesting preachers of France, was sent to them. He has recently published a satirical picture of a cathedral, which, during the reign of Louis Philippe he could not publish; but since his last voyage to England he has published it, and he hoped soon to see a copy of it in this country. M. Roussel went down and the bishop displaced the priest. M. Roussel gathered the population in a barn. A new priest had been procured and went on with his ministrations; but he was obliged to go to another village to procure two children to assist him in performing mass! None could be found in the town, as all were gathered under the ministrations of Mr. Roussel. An interdict was sent down by the bishop, and Mr. Roussel was forbidden to preach the "so-called reformed religion" in that village, which was claimed to be in all respects a Catholic village. The village lived under the interdict a little while. But the Protestants were soon permitted to hold meetings and built a large school-house, from which 12 others have since proceeded. Thus from this single point has proceeded a light which may yet cover the whole department. Time would not permit the speaker to give many of these details—which he trusted he could lay before the public at some future time. He would only say now in conclusion, that just before he left Paris the Committee of the Society had found it necessary to reduce the agents for prosecuting their work; and it was not without tears and groans of bitter anguish that they found themselves obliged thus to turn away from the field to which all the signs of the times so earnestly invited them. Of their feelings on the subject he gave some examples. The establishment of schools in France has been found essential to the progress of the work. Such a school for the preparation of teachers had been founded in Paris by the Society, and 60 teachers had been sent out from it. The first blow of retrenchment had been struck at this school, because the Society had no funds to sustain it. The debt of the Society was now between $13,000 and $14,000, and the work of retrenchment must begin anew. He wrote back to the Treasurer who had announced this fact, that he
found so much encouragement from the brethren in New-York that he must not retrench. He felt sure they should receive efficient and sufficient aid. We must not stifle the cry now raised in France. France is generous and loves America—France, whose voice penetrates Europe and calls for liberty and equality—France, who, when she is free, will lift the cry—which will also resound through Europe—liberty in Christ!

Rev. Mr. Kirk offered the following Resolutions:

"Resolved, That we regard the present political changes in Europe as designed by the most High God to prepare the way of his word among the nations. That we regard with lively sympathy the situation of our Christian brethren, as personally affected by these commotions, and as restricted by them to more limited means of usefulness. That we consider the time to have come, at least in part, for which the Evangelical Church of Europe and America have so long prayed, in which the political alliances of the Romish hierarchy might be broken, and the mind of Europe made accessible to the Gospel. That we especially regard with sympathy and hope the labors of our beloved brethren in France, who are now holding out to their country the sure means of its political freedom and stability, and preparing it to exert the most salutary influence on all the other continental nations. That we regard our own responsibilities to be greatly multiplied by the present necessities of the various Evangelical Societies of the Continent; and that we call upon our brethren to make special exertions for special exigencies."

He said that the Foreign Evangelical Society appeared to sustain a peculiar relation to French Revolutions. It had derived its birth from one and was now receiving a new impulse from another. In 1830 the charter proclaimed liberty of conscience in France. That fact led some gentlemen in this city to believe that they might give to the French nation what it needed, the gospel of Jesus Christ. From that germ this Society had grown. That first revolution had laid its foundations; the second revolution ought to produce its regeneration and bring it into maturity and manhood. If in 1830 there was reason to begin its labors, he knew not why we should not now undertake the great work which God has set before us. He feared there might be working in his heart a pride of country which God would not approve. But he thought there was no people called to so great a work as that of the U. S. If we let it pass, we shall hear a voice—it was not for you I did this! It is for us to take hold of France and of the continent and reform them. But he spoke in the full conviction of the nothingness of man. It has pleased God to shake Satan's kingdom with weak instruments, and when he set the conscience of France free, and let
the Romish priests bow down to new idols and turn their backs upon those they had before worshipped, and thus play the fool, he was opening the eyes of France to the true character of the Roman priesthood. He believed God had burst the fetters of France—that her course could now no more be wielded against the word of God. Why is it, many may ask, that America has not responded with more cordiality to the movements in France? The expressions of sympathy had here been tame. But he hoped France would not mistake the American heart in this respect; we have looked with awe on the movements of revolution there. Why is it that we have not hailed the birth of a brother among the nations of the earth—why is there not a shout that shall make the welkin ring? There are reasons for this, and the first is that the French themselves are not sure of the result. It is one thing to get liberty and another to see it well. There is too much Communism and Fourierism in this revolution. There is a Ledru Rollin in France. There are threats of throwing up the window and, calling in the mob to aid high cabinet counsels, and of that we are afraid. We fear France knows not self-government, that she has not the liberty of the Gospel. That can make them fit for liberty. And the consciousness of this explains the fact that there has been so little hearty rejoicing in this country over the revolution in France. This Society is doing for France just what France wants—preparing to give her the Bible, which will make her fit for the liberty that America enjoys.

Rev. Mr. King, from Dublin, then addressed the meeting.

He said he came as a stranger from a degraded and superstitious land, and it was with great hesitation that he came forward to take part in this great meeting. He should say but few words, though anxious to place the claims of his country before the American public. France, he knew, had claims to which a whole evening might well be devoted. He could now only state a few of the general considerations which relate to the particular field which he came to represent. We hear nothing here of Ireland except of her degradation and her misery. Most of the Irish press is under the control of the Irish priests, and the rest is controlled by the Established Church. The current now setting in, in favor of pure gospel truth, finds no representative. The political agitation of Ireland, aided by the Temperance movement, has greatly benefited the Irish people. It has reclaimed thousands and tens of thousands from their degradation, and converted them into reading, thinking, and reasoning men. Pamphlets, tracts, and similar religious publications are now widely read by the people. Many of the Irish priests who have been called to take part in public affairs have found that they were behind the times, and that they must stem the tide now moving on, or prepare themselves to take part in the movement. Many
ANNUAL MEETING.

of them are now desiring more accurate information concerning this country, and especially the wonderful support here given to religious institutions. To sustain these statements, Mr. King mentioned many incidents. He had himself preached to hundreds and thousands of Roman Catholics, in sections which were thoroughly Catholic; and in no single instance, where he had secured a hearing, had he been molested. Sometimes the priests had incited people to occupy the ground before he could begin; but as soon as he could explain the object of his efforts he never encountered the least opposition that was not at once put down. While he was once preaching of the Savior, a rough fellow demanded to know if he believed in the saints. Certain, he said, and then he read from the Testament what St. Peter and St. John said of the faith of the saints. And thus he never failed to answer their cavils, and to silence their objections; and of this he gave many interesting incidents, which any attempt to report would be futile. By good-humored answers of the kind he gave, he said any crowd in any part of Ireland could always be kept in order, and taught with safety and success. The press is a great means of popular instruction in Ireland, the people being very anxious for information, and many of the priests themselves being very desirous to understand the history and the causes of the success of voluntaryism and Protestantism, especially in this country. He narrated the means adopted to set before the people extracts from the records of the ancient Church of Ireland, contradicting many of the popular notions concerning celibacy and other Romish errors; and the effect which they produced. The Irish people seek every opportunity for acquiring information upon these subjects. During the late famine, Mr. King made extensive tours through Ireland, and often met there the almoners of American bounty. He passed through some of the most wretched districts of the country a few days after Elihu Burritt; whose reports of the distress then prevailing must be familiar to American ears. American liberality in that day of direful calamity had taught the Irish what Protestantism could do for suffering humanity, and had thus prepared the way for the efforts of such societies as this. There would, therefore, be little difficulty now in extending the benefits of the gospel throughout the whole of Ireland. In his visits he had often met the Catholic priests, whose hearts were softened by the scenes which surrounded them, and many of whom exercised the most noble self-denial to assist their suffering people. This is now made the pretext, by certain politicians, for pensioning the Irish priests, and this can only be prevented by a decided and vigorous demonstration on the part of Protestants every where. The endowed Church in Ireland offers the strongest obstacle to evangelical movements there, and efforts are now making to induce them to adopt the voluntary system which has been
so nobly taken up by the Free Church of Scotland. Attempts are now made to establish periodicals for the dissemination of religious truth in Ireland. Time would not allow him to expatiate upon the wants of his country, or the duties which devolved upon American Christians, but he hoped he should be able to do so at some future time. He begged them to bear in mind their distinguished advantages, and to remember that God had laid upon them corresponding obligations.

Rev. Dr. Bethune next addressed the meeting.

He referred to the origin of the Society, and said no one there could possibly have foreseen the openings for labor that were now presented. What we then hoped to do was to establish here and there some little flock of Christ's disciples. Yet now we see all Europe laid open to our hopes and our labors. But a few months ago we looked upon Italy as sunk deepest in the mire of ignorance and superstition, as the most hopeless of all the nations of Europe, surrounded on every side by a cordon of hostile powers against the efforts of such societies. On one side was the King of Sardinia, justly regarded as the greatest bigot and the greatest fool that sat on a European throne. Crossing the Simplon on the other side, there was planted on the fair breast of Lombardy the Austrian hoof—which brought forth no sound save the dull echo of its heartless steps. Yet God has raised up in the Pope himself—in the very man who sits in the place of abomination and wears the triple crown of superstition, a champion of freedom and of truth. He was aware that many might object and ask us to wait till we see the issue. But he was willing to give the Pope, as he would give the devil (and they were usually coupled together in proverbs), his due. He believed him to be an honest man—not very well informed on all points, but determined to do what he thought was best. He believed the Pope had done far more than he intended; he had set in motion a stone which neither Pope nor Cardinal could stop. He had great hopes for the future of Europe. We have all looked forward to the death of Louis Philippe as the beginning of hope for Europe. But that time had come sooner than we expected. The people of Italy have long been tired of the tyranny of the priesthood: and the Pope may have seen the necessity of getting on the side of popular power. Charles Albert (for whom he could have no charity, though he could for the Pope), had also sought to get on the side which he knew must succeed. He believed Louis Philippe would still have been on his throne had not Pius IX taken the lead. It was worth noticing how suddenly all the priesthood of France gave in their adhesion to the new Republic.

It was done almost simultaneously, and showed clearly that the minds of Catholics had been prepared for that great event. For the first time since Peter Waldo preached, the Waldenses, too, now are
free—as free as we are! The King of Sardinia had proclaimed the freedom of Protestantism in his dominions; and what a shout must have gone up to heaven from those blood-stained rocks. We have trembled for England, but we ought not to have done so. She is a noble nation, and God loves her yet. She will have her reforms, but they will be bloodless and safe. The Bible is there, and has never been kept from her people. God will take care of England! And there is not here an American heart that does not pray to God for her peace and her prosperity. In France, too, the prayers of evangelical Christians he believed had done more than all the mobs of Paris to bring about the new Republic. The late king had trodden down the rights and liberties of his people. He had tried to turn back the tide of steady progress and of freedom. And more than this, he had sent forth the meanest of all possible expeditions to rob a weak Christian queen of the little Island of Tahiti of her crown. And where is that king now? Where the might of his navy? God hath made him vanity! And the Bible has been given again to the people of Europe, and all the kings on the face of the earth cannot take it from them again. The National Assembly of France is sure to make religion free. And there we shall have just what we want—and all we want—an open field, and with that we ask no favor. He would not be surprised ere long to see all the crowned heads of Europe coming for safety to the despised Republic of the United States. England has apologized for giving the French ex-king a place of refuge; and Spain is likely to get into trouble for having received one of the princes. But you'll not catch Jonathan making an apology. If they knock at his door, he will say, "Walk in sir," not sire,—and will welcome them at his fireside, for here they can do no harm. Shall we, then, have fears because Europe is becoming like us? There may be bloodshed, but these are privileges worth more than blood. Let us then take advantage of the opportunities laid in the way, and pour upon France and upon Europe a flood of evangelical truth that shall sanctify all her people. We owe it alike to ourselves and to the world.

The Resolutions were then adopted.

After the singing of the Doxology, the benediction was pronounced by the President of the Society, and the meeting was dissolved.

Immediately after the public services were over, the Society was called to order, the Rev. Dr. Vermilye taking the chair. Upon motion, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Di-
rectors of last year were re-elected, and the Rev. Dr. Preston, of Savannah, was added to the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Upon the adjournment of the Society, the Board of Directors convened, the Rev. Dr. De Witt presiding, and re-elected the same persons as members of the Executive Committee, Secretaries and Treasurer, who filled those places last year, save that the Rev. Dr. Vermilye was chosen in the Rev. Dr. Hutton's stead; Mr. Oliver Ellsworth Wood in place of Rev. Dr. Cheever; and Count Agenor Gasparin was added to the American-Swiss Committee at Geneva.
OFFICERS.

President.
Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.

Vice-Presidents.
Hon. THEODORE FREILINGHUYSEN, New-York.
Rev. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., New-York.
JOHN A. BROWN, Esq., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM B. CROSBY, Esq., New-York.
Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.
GEORGE DOUGLASS, Esq., Douglass Farms, L. I.
Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D., New Haven, Conn.
Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, Boston, Mass.
Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D., Hartford, Conn.
BENJAMIN DYER, Esq., Providence, R. I.
Hon. WILLIAM JAY, Bedford, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. LEAVY, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
J. A. MAYBIN, Esq., New-Orleans.
Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., Richmond, Va.
Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia.
Rev. THOMAS CURTIS, D. D., Charleston, S. C.
Rev. D. MAGIE, D. D., Elizabethtown, N. J.
Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, New-London, Conn.
H. B. GWATHMAY, Esq., Richmond, Va.
A. CHAMPION, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.
OFFICERS.

Directors.
Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.
Rev. H. N. BRINSMANDE, D. D., Newark, N. J.
JAMES BROWN, Esq., New-York.
GURDON BUCK, M. D.
W. W. CHESTER,
Rev. J. W. CHICKERING, Portland, Me.
Rev. PARSONS COOK, Lynn, Mass.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., New-York,
STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq., Philadelphia.
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., Boston, Mass.
HARVEY ELY, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.
Rev. WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, New-York.
Rev. W. H. BIDWELL, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. P. HASTINGS, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Rev. E. N. KIRK, Boston, Mass.
DRAKE MILLS, Esq., New-York.
S. F. B. MORSE, Esq.,
PELATIAH PERIT, Esq.,
Rev. ISAAC N. WYCKOFF, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. JOHN PROUDFIT, D. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.
HENRY ROOSEVELT, Esq., New-York.
Rev. REUBEN SMITH, Waterford, N. Y.
Rev. J. A. COPP, Sag-Harbor, L. I.
CHARLES N. TALBOT, Esq., New-York.
Rev. CORTLAND VAN RENSSELAER, Burlington, N. J.
Rev. WILLIAM S. POTTS, D. D., St. Louis, Missouri.
Rev. SAMUEL J. PRIME, Newark, N. J.
OFFICERS.

Executive Committee.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Rev. WM. A. HALLOCK.
Rev. THOS. VERMILYE, D. D. THEO. DWIGHT, Esq.
W. W. CHESTER, Esq. O. ELLSWORTH WOOD, Esq.
EDMUND DWIGHT, Esq. GURDON BUCK, Jr., M. D.

Secretaries.
Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. ELI N. SAWTELL, Financial Secretary.
EDMUND DWIGHT, Recording Secretary.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM W. CHESTER, Esq.

American Swiss Committee.

IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Col. TRONCHIN, President.
M. DE LORIOL, Member of the Grand Council of the Canton of Vaud,
  Vice-President.
M. DE LA HARPE, Professor of Theology, Recording Secretary.
M. C. CREMIEUX, Treasurer.
M. LE COMTE AGENOR GASPARIN,
M. GUERS, Pastor.
CESAR MÂLAN, D. D., Pastor.
M. DE MESTRAL,
Col. SALADIN,
M. VAUCHER-VEYRASSAT,
M. ADOLPHUS DE POURTALIS,
M. MOURETON, Agent in France.
Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, D. D., Delegate from the American Foreign
  Evangelical Society.
Directors for Life.

MADE SO BY THE PAYMENT OF $100 OR UPWARDS.

Aiken, Rev. Samuel, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Allen, Moses, Esq., New-York.
Austen, Mrs. S. E., Brooklyn.
Bethune, Rev. Dr., Philadelphia.
Bevan, Matthew L., Esq., Philadelphia.
Bigelow, Richard, Hartford, Conn.
Boorman, James, Esq., New-York.
Brown, James, Esq.
Brown, Alexander, Esq., Baltimore.
Champion, Aristarchus, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.
Chickerling, Rev. J. W., Portland, Me.
Cleveland, Rev. J. P. D., Providence, R. I.
Crane, Rev. J. R., D. D., Middletown, Conn.
Crosby, Wm. B., Esq., New-York.
Crosby, Joseph, Baltimore.
Currie, Rev. Thomas, D. D., Charleston, S. C.
Dana, Rev. W. C., Charleston, S. C.
Darling, Rev. H., Hudson, N. Y.
Dorencus, Thomas C., New-York.
Douglas, George, Esq.
Douglass Farms, L. I.
Dwight, Henry, Esq., Geneva, N. Y.
Dyce, Benjamin, Providence, R. I.
Edwards, Henry, Boston.
Elmes, Thomas, Philadelphia.
Elly, Harvey, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.
Fleming, Thomas, Philadelphia.
Frey, Edward S., Baltimore.
Giles, Miss Ann, Baltimore.
Green, Rev. L. W. D., Baltimore.
Goodale, Nathan, Esq., New-Orleans.
Gouldens, Rev. Thomas, D. D., Columbus, Ga.
Hall, Daniel A., Baltimore.
Hardy, A., Pittsburg.
Harwood, L. Philadelphia.
Hooker, Rev. R., Macon, Ga.
Hubbard, Hon. Samuel, Boston.
Johnson, John, New-York.
Lascoy, James, Esq., New-York.
Ludlow, Rev. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Morse, Richard C., New-York.
Monroe, Edmund, Boston.
Newman, Matthew, Philadelphia.
Packer, John, Brooklyn.
Phelps, Amson G., Philadelphia.
Pierce, Rev. Lovic, Columbus, Ga.
Potter, Jos. D., Providence, R. I.
Prentice, Eira A., Albany, N. Y.
Prentice, John P., Brooklyn.
Preston, Rev. W. D., Savannah.
Rockwell, Charles, Esq., Norwich, Ct.
Roosevelt, James, Esq., New-York.
Salisbury, Rev. Professor, N. Haven, Ct.
Sawtell, Rev. E. N., Cleveland, O.
Seely, Miss, New-Haven, Conn.
Seelye, H. H., Geneva, N. Y.
Stedman, Rev. J. O., Wilmington, N. C.
Stott, Mrs. Elizabeth, Philadelphia.
Stoddard, Charles, Boston.
Stoddard, John, Esq., Savannah.
Shaw, Rev. Jas. B., Rochester, N. Y.
Tipton, John, Esq., Boston.
Thompson, Mrs., Boston.
Thompson, Miss.
Van Rensselaer, Hon. Stephen, Albany.
Van Rensselaer, Rev. Cortland, D. D., Burlington, N. J.
Van Rensselaer, Miss Cornelia, New-York.
Wadsworth, Daniel, Esq., Hartford, Conn.
Walvo, the Misses, Worcester, Mass.
Warburton, John, Hartford, Conn.
Waterman, Rev. Thos., Providence, R. I.
Wills, Hon. T. S., Hartford, Conn.
Wright, Edward, Baltimore, Md.

* Deceased.
Members for Life.

Made so by the payment of $50 or upwards.

Aiken, Rev. S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
Aiken, Tilly, New-York.
Aiketell, John, Esq.,
New-Haven, Conn.
Aiketell, Mrs. A. A.,
New-Haven, Conn.
Bacon, Rev. Leonard, D. D.,
New-Haven, Conn.
Baldwin, Mrs. A. C., New-York.
Bantam, Mrs., New-York.
Banister, Mrs., Newburyport, Mass.
Benson, Nathan S. S., Troy, N. Y.
Bissell, Rev. S. B., Greenwich, Ct.
Blochett, Rev. C., D. D.,
Pawtucket, R. I.
Bowman, Rev. Francis,
Greenboro', Ga.
Bronson, Mr. Oliver, Hudson, N. Y.
Brockley, Chester, Weathersfield, Ct.
Budge, James, Hartford, Ct.
Banister, Mrs. W. B.,
Newburyport, Mass.
Canfield, S. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
Carpenter, Joseph, Providence, R. I.
Champion, Aristarchus,
Rochester, N. Y.
Chapin, Josiah, Providence, R. I.
Chapin, Wm. C.,
Clay, Thomas, Bryan County, Ga.
Clay, Miss Anne,
Cleef, Rev. W. M., Stonington, Ct.
Colly, R. L., Patterson, N. J.
Converse, J. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
Crawford, Prof. N. M.,
Milledgeville, Ga.
Davenport, J. A., Brooklyn.
Day, Calvin, Hartford, Ct.
Denry, Thomas, New-York.
Derry, Geo., Esq., Westborough, Mass.
Dwight, Edmund, New-York.
Dwight, Mrs. E., Geneva, N. Y.
Don, Rev. C. S., Georgia.
Donnaldson, Wm. J., Philadelphia.
Duffield, Rev. Dr., Detroit, Michigan.
Dulles, Joseph H.,
Dumke, Rev. Luther P.,
Newburyport, Mass.
Day, O., Catskill, N. Y.
Dwight, Mrs. Geneva, N. Y.
Dana, Mrs. Anna, Ipswich, Mass.
Elwyn, Mrs. E. Langleton, Philadelphia.
Ellsworth, Mrs. E. W., Hartford, Ct.
Emerson, J., Providence, R. I.
Grant, Miss E., New-Bruswick, N. J.
Gwathmey, H. B., Richmond, V.
Gilchrist, Rev. Adam,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Gibson, Jacob, Washington, D. C.
Godard, Perley, Esq.,
Goulding, Rev. Dr., Columbus, Ga.
Hosford, B. F., Haverhill, Mass.
Hill, Rev. Mr., Baltimore, Md.
Hutchinson, Robert, Savannah, Ga.
Hale, Josiah L., New-York.
Hallock, Gerard,
Haynes, Miss C., Rome, N. Y.
Halsey, Rev. A. O.,
Northampton, Penn.
Hewitt, Rev. Nat., D. D.,
Bridgeport, Ct.
Holmes, Osipian, New-York.
Holmes, Silas,
Howland, S. S.,
Hutchinson, R. J.,
Jay, Miss,
Johnson, Peter A., Esq.,
Morristown, N. J.
Johnson, Rev. John M., Hadley, N. J.
Jones, Rev. Mr., Bridgetown, N. J.
Kerr, James, Esq., Philadelphia.
King, William J., Providence, R. I.
Kingman, Abner, Boston.
Kingman, Miss Kezio,
Kitteridge, Alfred, Haverhill, Mass.
Law, Hervey, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Lawrence, Rev. E. A.,
Marblehead, Mass.
Levet, Rev. Mr., Providence, R. I.
Leavitt, David, Brooklyn.
Linton, Miss Eveline, New-Orleans.

* Deceased.
MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

Lucas, Rev. Geo. C., Rome, N. Y.
Lucow, Rev. Henry G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
March,* Rev. I., Newburyport, Mass.
McCleave, Archibald, Albany, N. Y.
McCleave, Mrs. Arch., * *
McDonald, Samuel, Esq., Baltimore.
McKee, Wm., Esq., Philadelphia.
McMillan, Mr. Samuel, Mobile, Ala.
Meakin, S. L. M., Esq., Southport, Ct.
Miller, Mrs. Sarah, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mills, Mrs., New-Haven, Ct.
Mills, Mrs., Worcester, Mass.
Mason, T. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nash, Abraham, Troy, N. Y.
Otis, Joseph, Norwich, Ct.
Pomeroy, Rev. S. L., Bangor, Me.
Post, Rev. Redden, D. D., Charlestown, S. C.
Punett, Henry, Troy, N. Y.
Rankin, John, Brooklyn.
Rankin, R. G., Maitland, N. Y.
Rankin, Wm., Newark, N. J.
Reed, Mrs. Wm., Marblehead, Mass.
Richerson, Hon. Wm., Bath, Me.
Robinson, D. F., Hartford, Ct.
Rose, Rev. Mr., Savannah, Ga.
Safford, Desson Daniel, Boston.
Salisbury, Mrs. Abby, New-Haven, Ct.
Salisbury, Mrs., Worcester, Mass.
Samson, Mrs. Harriet, Newburyport, Mass.
Seely, Wm. H., Hartford, Ct.
Shepard, Rev. Thomas, Bristol, R. I.
Sheppard, Rev. Dr., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Smith, Thomas, Hartford, Ct.
Squire, Job, Paterson, N. J.
Stearns, Rev. I. F., Newburyport, Mass.
Stead, Thomas J., Providence, R. I.
Steele, Rev. Allen, M. E. Ch.
Stone, Rev. A. L., Middletown, Ct.
Stearns, Mrs. Anna S., Newburyport, Mass.
Steele, Rev. John, M. E. Church, Albany, N. Y.
Stoddard, John, Savannah, Ga.
Stewart, Wm., Mobile, Ala.
Smith, Rev. John C., Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Rev. A. R., Morristown, N. J.
Talmage, Rev. Samuel K., D. D., President of Oglethorpe University, Milledgeville, Ga.
Thornbyre, Mrs. C., Boston.
Todd, Rev. John, Pittsfield, Mass.
Teumber, Joseph, Hartford, Ct.
Van Duren, John, Newton, Pa.
Violett, Wm., New-Orleans.
Woodbridge, Rev. D., Spencerport, N. Y.
Williams, Mrs. M. M., Hartford, Ct.
Wood, Bradford R., Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Woodbridge, Samuel E., Amboy, N. J.
Woodbridge, Mrs. M., * *
Woodbridge, Stephen G., * *
Wurts, William, Philadelphia.
Wurts, Charles S.

* Deceased.

N. B. All letters and communications not containing money, may be addressed to "Rev. Robert Baird, Cor. Sec., New-York;" all letters relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Society, to "W. W. Chester, Esq., New-York;"
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be styled the FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE II. The object of this institution shall be, by means of preaching, schools, useful books, and other lawful instrumentalities, to promote the moral and religious welfare of our fellow-men in foreign Christian countries which stand in need of our aid.

ARTICLE III. All persons contributing to the funds of the Society shall be Members for one year; those contributing Fifty Dollars at one time shall be Members for life, and those paying One Hundred Dollars in one or two instalments, shall be Directors for life.

ARTICLE IV. The government of the Society shall be as follows: At the annual meeting the members present shall elect a Board of thirty-six Directors, to which number shall be added such persons as have become Life Directors by paying the sum required; the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall also be members of the Board while in office.

ARTICLE V. The Board of Directors (ten forming a quorum) shall meet as early as practicable at a time designated by the person presiding at the annual meeting, and elect a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, and also an Executive Committee of nine, to be chosen from the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI. To the Executive Committee shall be intrusted the general management of the Society for one year, or until a new Committee is chosen; they shall regulate their own time of meeting and mode of transacting business, aided always by the presence and advice of the Secretaries and Treasurer, and shall be authorized to convene the entire Board when in their judgment the interests of the Society require their united counsel.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to maintain a correspondence with benevolent societies and individuals in all those countries where they contemplate operations, and, so far as they may judge proper, to publish sketches of said correspondence, from time to time, for the use of the Directors and contributors.

ARTICLE VIII. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society during the second week of May, when the Executive Committee shall make a full report of their operations, accompanied by such other exercises as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE IX. This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting, seven members specifying, in writing, the alteration contemplated, and two-thirds of those present approving of the same.
REPORT.

"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."* Thus spake the Prophet-King of Israel, as he gratefully surveyed the many blessings and privileges, spiritual and temporal, ecclesiastical and civil, which Jehovah had conferred on the land in which he was born, and over which he was called to reign: "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

Such language we may well adopt, in view of the many and distinguishing advantages, physical, religious and political, with which God has crowned this goodly land in which He has cast our lot—our own thrice happy America. A country of vast extent, possessing an exuberant soil, and a salubrious climate; a country abounding in all those resources which are necessary to fit it to be the abode of a great nation, it enjoys, in addition to all, and above all, the inestimable blessings of a free government and a pure Christianity. Whilst the Old World is now agitated to its very centre, and convulsions are causing the bands which have hitherto held society together to fall to the ground, we are blessed throughout all our borders with perfect contentment and uninterrupted tranquillity. Whilst the upheavings of the masses, by which Europe has been thrown into the

*Ps. xvi. 6.
greatest consternation and confusion, are demonstrating that the social wants of Humanity are vast, and urgent for relief to a degree that admits of no protracted delay, in those countries where civilization is most ancient, we, in this New World, having anticipated those wants, are reclining in a grateful quietude, beneath those blessed institutions, civil and religious, which Heaven has so kindly bestowed upon us.

_Deus nobis haece otia fecit._

We say these things in no vainglorious spirit. We have no disposition to extol our happy condition for the purpose of administering to national vanity. But we would gratefully recall your attention to the mercies of God towards us as a people, and our high privileges and happy position, as a nation, at this moment, to remind you—to remind ourselves—of the great obligations under which we lie as a nation, as a Christian people, to diffuse abroad among other nations that glorious Gospel which has made us what we are, and of which they have so much need. God has done great things for this land, whereof we are glad. He brought hither our fathers, many of them men of faith and prayer—his own chosen ones—from various countries of the Old World, sufferers, many of them, for the Truth. He "drove out the heathen" that were here before them, and planted them in their stead. He watched over these infant colonies, and nourished them up into a great confederated and united people. He caused his Church to flourish in this land. He gave us those admirable civil institutions, that are the glory of this land, and under which the Gospel enjoys entire freedom.
And for what, it may well be asked, has all this been done? That we should selfishly and exclusively possess these blessings? Or that, whilst we enjoy them with devout gratitude, we should do all that we can to impart them to others? Every Christian heart in this assembly is prepared to make the proper response to these interrogatories. Yes, God has imposed a great duty upon this nation. He calls His Church in this land to a vast work in behalf of the nations which are still destitute of the Gospel. And He is setting before us an "open door" in almost all parts of the world.

In reviewing the year which to-night comes to a close, the Executive Committee would most devoutly acknowledge the goodness of God in having permitted them to continue to labor in this blessed work, and in His deigning to smile upon their humble efforts. Never have they had so much encouragement in its prosecution. Never have their efforts been crowned with so much success. Every year since the formation of the Society, they have seen the sphere of its operations gradually enlarge. Every year, they have perceived, with heart-felt gratitude, that it has gained ground in the affections of those to whom it has appealed for sympathy and aid. But the last year has, in these respects, been the most cheering of all. The receipts, as you have just learned from the Treasurer's Report, were more than $19,000.

—Among them were some bequests from friends, whom God has taken from us, but who remembered our Society in those precious moments when they were bidding adieu to this world and all its scenes, and making their last preparations for another and more glorious one. Some very liberal donations were also received last
year, and which were as opportune as they were munificent.*

During the year which closes on this occasion the Society has had only the advocacy of its two Secretaries, together with that of the Rev. George L. Hovey, who has been in its service since November last, and whose labors have been both acceptable and efficient.

The Quarterly Paper continues to be the organ of the Society. Its issues now amount to 8,000 copies.

The sermon which the Rev. Dr. Cheever preached in behalf of the Society in 1846, was published by the Committee last autumn, and has been widely circulated. The Rev. Dr. Adams, of this city, who was prevented by indisposition from preaching the annual sermon before the Society last year, kindly consented to preach this year.

The obstacles which impeded the union of this Society with the American Protestant Society a year ago, are not yet removed, though we are not without hope that this consummation will be effected before long.

—The Christian Public will, we trust, have patience with us in relation to this matter.

The Corresponding Secretary has continued occasionally to give a course of popular lectures on Europe, whenever he could do so without neglecting, or interfering with, his official work. These lectures have had the double effect, it is believed, of making the state of Europe better known to our Churches and the community in general, and of awaking a greater interest in the

* One of these was from a "Friend" in Boston, by the hands of Russell Sturgis, Esq. Another was from a gentleman in Rochester, which has enabled the Committee to extend efficient help to the cause of Colportage in Russia.
objects and operations of the Society. The avails of these lectures, after defraying the expenses necessarily attending them, have reimbursed those of his late visit to Europe, and have thus indirectly aided in a very material manner the Society. He hopes hereafter to make them a source of no inconsiderable income to it, and thus to aid it directly and effectively.

OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Let us now take a brief survey of the operations of the Society, during the last year, in both hemispheres.

I. IN AMERICA.

No fact in the history of this Society has been more gratifying to the Committee than the gradual increase of facilities for promoting the resuscitation of the "Truth as it is in Jesus," in our own hemisphere. The most superficially informed person among us can hardly fail to know that the entire portion of our continent which lies south of these United States—from Texas to Cape Horn—so far as it has a population of European origin, was colonized in the first instance from the papal countries of the Peninsula—Spain and Portugal. The entire of South America, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, is, to this day, papal, and exhibits all the effects of the Religion of Rome—debasings ignorance, repulsive superstition, and a deplorable incompetency for free institutions. The same thing is true of Central America or Guatemala, Yucatan, and Mexico. Some of the Islands lying in the Gulf of Mexico—Cuba (the most important of all of them), Porto Rico,
and others—are in the same state so far as religion is concerned. A large portion of the population of Canada-East*—at least six hundred thousand—is also subject to the spiritual domination of the Roman Pontiff. There are, therefore, many millions of human beings on our own hemisphere who have never known the blessings of the glorious Reformation that has done so much for us. To this field the attention of the Committee has been, every year, more and more drawn.

Nor should this appear surprising. That man must be afflicted with no common ignorance who does not know that the rapid increase of our population, and the constantly growing extent of our boundaries, will, at no distant day, bring us into most intimate relations with all those countries, especially those in North America. It cannot be much longer a matter of indifference to us what shall be the religious character of the nations on this hemisphere. It ought not to be a matter of indifference even now. Alas, we have been too long going round these countries to reach the heathen, and leaving them in a state of baptized paganism. But let us notice the various portions of this Western World in which we have begun to do something.

1. Canada.

It was to Canada that the attention of this Society was first called, so far as our own Continent is concerned. For several years we aided the Swiss Mission in that field. For the last three years our assistance has been given—for reasons assigned in our late Reports—to the French Canadian Missionary Society; a So-

* Or Lower Canada, as it was, till recently, called.
ciety organized on the principles of our own. During the last year we extended to that Society a greater amount of encouragement than in the year preceding, viz., the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Committee are happy to report that the French Canadian Missionary Society is steadily and successfully prosecuting its noble work. It has a number of efficient missionaries—ministers, evangelists, colporteurs, and teachers—at work, who are not laboring in vain. The School which that Society has established at Pointe aux Trembles, ten miles below Montreal, is destined, we doubt not, to accomplish great good. A large number of youth—nearly if not quite half of whom the children of Roman Catholic parents—are there receiving an evangelical education. In the meanwhile, the Swiss Mission, so far as the Committee are informed, is steadily prosecuting its work, as in former years. That God would increase the number of faithful laborers in that important field is our sincere prayer. Every effort demonstrates the entire possibility of diffusing successfully the true Gospel among the French population of Canada, deeply immersed as it has been in the ignorance and superstition of Rome. When we compare the present state of things in Canada with that which existed ten or twelve years ago, and mark the progress, we cannot refrain from exclaiming, "What has God wrought!"

2. New-Orleans.

At the request of friends in New-Orleans, the Committee consented to the Rev. Philip Wolff's spending a few months in the city of New-Orleans, for the purpose of commencing a Protestant worship in the French lan-
guage. They, therefore, informed him of this decision early last autumn, and directed him to go, as soon as the work in Canada and his relations to the French Canadian Missionary Society would permit, to New-Orleans. It was not, however, until the latter part of January that he could get through his engagements in Canada; he then repaired as speedily as possible to his new post of labor. In the early summer he will, God permitting, return to his work in Canada. In the meanwhile the experiment which he will have made in New-Orleans will be of the greatest importance. The Committee learn that Mr. Wolff has been received with great cordiality by the friends in that city, who have been much encouraged by his coming, in relation to opening a French Protestant Church—a measure in which their hearts as well as ours have been deeply interested for a long time. It is not likely that Mr. W. can be spared for this enterprise from the work in Canada—at least at the present time—but we have good hope of securing a proper man from France before long. And although this good work does not fall exactly within the sphere of this Society's labors, the Committee will not hesitate to do all that they can in its behalf. There is a large population in Louisiana of French origin, and speaking the French language, for whose spiritual benefit nothing scarcely has yet been attempted in the way of preaching the Gospel. For that population not only one but many French Protestant preachers are needed. There is a considerable number of French people, to say nothing of other foreigners, in many of our large cities, for whose spiritual necessities little has been done in comparison with what should be.
3. Mexico.

The Committee have been very desirous of taking advantage of the present war between the United States and Mexico for the introduction of the Truth into that country, so far as it might be in their power. In the early part of last summer they directed Mr. Monsalvatge, who had been laboring with success in the city of Oran, in the French possessions in Africa, to repair to Gibraltar and embark for the city of Valparaiso, in South America, where the way is open for his doing much good. He was directed, however, in case no ship offered for Valparaiso, to come to New-York, whence occasions for sailing to that port very frequently occur. Availing himself of the alternative which the Committee proposed, Mr. M. not finding a ship at Gibraltar for Valparaiso, though he waited several weeks, embarked for New-York, and arrived here with his wife, on the 25th of November. As providential circumstances prevented them from setting out immediately on the voyage to Valparaiso, Mr. M. was requested by the Committee to resume, and prosecute as actively as possible, the translation of the Rev. Dr. Merle d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation into the Spanish language, under the direction of one of their number, and with the aid of several other good Spanish scholars in this city. And we are happy to say that the first volume has not only been translated, but that the stereotyping of the same is well advanced, by the American Tract Society, which, the Committee are happy to say, was good enough to undertake the enterprise. In the course of a few weeks an edition of 10,000 will leave the press, and be immediately put in course of distribution.
In the meanwhile the cause which prevented his sailing at once to South America having been removed, the Committee hope that it will not be long until he can resume his voyage to his field of labor there. They think, however, of sending Mr. M. to Vera Cruz as soon as possible, in order that he may labor there, and in the adjoining places in Mexico, as long as the season and the present relations of the two countries may permit. Afterwards, God willing, he will proceed to his destined post. The Committee feel that it is due to the Christian public, as well as to Mr. M. and themselves, to state that his conduct and spirit have been such for these two years and more, as to give them great satisfaction. It is known to a considerable extent, that upon his arrival in Gibraltar, in the summer of 1845, a great onset was made upon his faith by the Roman Catholic priests of that city, and for awhile our friends there, as well as ourselves, had very great solicitude about the result. But, God be praised, he came well out this severe trial, and has given evidence of being more thoroughly grounded in the Truth than before. We hope that he is destined to be, in the hands of God, an instrument of much good to his race.*

The Committee are happy to say that the Chairman of the American Swiss Committee at Geneva, has informed them that there is an excellent converted Spaniard, who has been laboring as a colporteur in France for several years, that is willing to come over and enter upon the same work in Mexico or South America.

* At this moment Mr. M. is assisting another Spaniard (who has recently been brought to the knowledge of the Saviour in this city, and who is about to return to Spain), in translating Kirwan's Letters into the Spanish language.—Since the annual meeting, the Committee have decided, in view of the lateness of the season, to send Mr. M. to Valparaíso without delay.
The Committee will take the subject of transferring him from the Old to the New World into consideration as soon as possible. They feel deeply the importance of augmenting the little band of laborers who are now in Mexico and South America, especially those who can speak the languages of those countries, and who consequently have great advantages over others. It will also be a great thing to find those who have been in former times Roman Catholics, and therefore well acquainted with the errors and the wiles of Rome, and know how to meet them.


For a long time, the Committee have been desirous of doing something for Hayti, where the Lord seems wonderfully to have prepared the way for the spread of the Truth. But it was not until last autumn that they were able to find a suitable person for this work. In the month of November, they sent the Rev. Richards Cushman, who was recommended by several Christian brethren, in whose judgment the Committee have confidence, to Port au Prince.

Mr. C. arrived in that city on the 26th of January, having been delayed by a long passage from New-York to Wilmington, N. C., and a detention at that place of some two or three weeks. Mr. C. wrote us two days after his arrival at Port au Prince, and again on the 14th of February. His letters are full of interest. They relate to the state of society on the Island—both the French and Spanish portions—the character and dispositions of the governments in each, the state of education, morals, religion, etc. He describes the people as
having but little respect for the Roman Catholic priests, whose number is small, and who are confined to the larger cities, and exert no sort of influence beyond those limits, and not much within them. The Roman Pontiff has no hold whatever upon the island, and in fact has no representation there in the shape of an archbishop, bishop, or vicar-general. The people and the government are by no means opposed to Protestantism. Mr. C. gives much interesting information—which is entirely of a favorable character—respecting the few Protestant Missionaries laboring in the island, who consist of three or four Wesleyans from England, and a Baptist and a Presbyterian from the United States.

Upon the whole, Mr. Cushman seems to have been much encouraged. He thinks that schools and preaching must be the chief instrumentalities employed at first, and for some time. There is too great an amount of ignorance among the people to render it possible to do much by colportage, although he thinks that *Bible Readers* might be employed with advantage. He begs that several laborers may be sent forth from this country to that field. But as he will return, according to his instructions, in mid-summer to this country, for several weeks, the Committee will, of course, defer all definite action on the subject until they have the results of his increased experience and enlarged observation before them.

5. *South America.*

The Rev. David Trumbull continues his labors, with much encouragement, at Valparaiso, preaching twice every Sabbath to a small but interesting congregation of Americans and other foreigners, and doing what
he can in the way of distributing the Scriptures and Religious Tracts, both on board the ships which frequent that port, and among the native population. His letters give very full and important details respecting the state of things not only in Valparaiso, but also in Chili entire. The experiment which he has made in employing natives as colporteurs, or rather as mere venders of the Bible and Religious Tracts, has been eminently successful, and shows that great good might be done by converted Spaniards in this way. Mr. T. is exceedingly desirous of having Mr. Monsalvatge with him, or some other converted Spaniard, to teach a school for native children. A good man is also needed to teach an English school; for many of the youth of the city of Valparaiso desire to learn the English language, and in so doing, might also acquire a knowledge of the glorious Gospel. It is very desirable, therefore, in Mr. T.'s judgment, that a devoted English teacher be sent to that post.

It is by schools and colportage, Mr. Trumbull thinks, that the Truth must make progress at present among the native population; and in both these ways, he is of opinion, a vast work may be accomplished not only in Chili but in all other parts of South America to which access may be had. Indeed this is the way in which the Gospel must be made to gain its first entrance in many places in all papal countries. It was in this way that the Truth found admission into many places in the days of the Reformers. Of this, Geneva is a notable illustration. Froment, the humble French schoolmaster, made the first essay, and to his classes in the school, and especially among the adults who gathered around him for instruction at night, he read the Sacred Scriptures, by which means the way of salvation was made known to not a
few souls. Froment thus prepared the way for Farel, the bold Evangelist; and he prepared the way for Calvin, the profound teacher, who gave permanent form and order to the glorious movement.

Mr. T. still conducts his monthly paper, entitled "The Neighbor," which he has made an interesting vehicle of information to those in that region who read English. It is his desire to pass the year 1849 in the United States (should God permit), for various important objects, not the least of which is consultation with Christian friends and the Religious Societies, on those measures which are necessary for benefiting South America. It will be very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, however, to find some one to occupy his Chapel at Valparaiso, during his absence—what we fear it will not be easy to do.

Upon the whole, the Committee feel much encouraged by the experiment at Valparaiso, and are quite confident that a similar work should be undertaken at Lima, at Rio Janeiro, at Laqüira, and several other points. The way is open for zealous, prudent, devoted men to do much as chaplains, in the first instance, to Americans and other foreigners visiting those places, or residing there, and by setting in train other agencies for the benefit of the native population. Surely the time has come for the Christians of this country to look at this subject, and act in a manner corresponding to the demands of Providence.

Let us now turn our attention to the Eastern Hemisphere, where the operations of the Society have their greatest extension and importance.
II. EUROPE.

We begin our notices of the operations of the Society in Europe, with

1. Sweden.

The Committee have continued to employ the excellent Rosenius as a city Missionary at Stockholm. The labors of this devoted servant of Christ continue to be abundant, and evidently share richly in the blessing of the Lord. Preaching the Gospel almost daily, at four or five different points in the city, to many souls who are greatly desirous of hearing it, and visiting from house to house, his time is greatly occupied. In addition to this, Mr. R. sustains an important correspondence with pious people in different parts of Sweden, conducts the Pietisten, a valuable religious periodical, which has a circulation of several hundred copies; and is constantly engaged in distributing the Sacred Scriptures and other religious books and Tracts. Few men are more useful than he; and the Committee have had pleasure in continuing his salary, which is small, (only one hundred and fifty dollars,) from year to year. His annual letter is always interesting, and is read with much satisfaction by those who peruse our Quarterly Paper.

2. Russia.

The Committee have long desired to do something for the great Empire of Russia,—an empire which covers more than half of Europe, one-third part of Asia, and embraces a portion of our own Continent. It was the chief object of the visit of the Corresponding Secretary to
St. Petersburg in the summer of 1846, to confer with brethren in that city, respecting the possibility of employing colporteurs, to circulate the Scriptures and Religious Tracts throughout the empire, and especially at the Great Fairs which are held annually in different parts of it. Through the blessing of God, that visit was not made in vain. The brethren at St. Petersburg, who have long been engaged in the good work of disseminating the Scriptures and Religious Tracts in that great country, and who have succeeded in causing the Truth to be published in the pages of many Tracts, in several languages, entered heartily into the proposed measure, and engaged to find suitable men to serve as colporteurs. Their letter informing us of the success of their inquiries reached us last autumn, and appeared in the columns of our Quarterly Paper for November. That letter and the appeal with which we introduced it to the public, were well received. In answer to it, a gentleman in Rochester,* (N. Y.,) sent us the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated to the employment of colporteurs in Russia. That sum was immediately remitted to the friends at St. Petersburg, and we are confident will be faithfully applied to the object for which it has been given. In due time we shall hear of good results, without doubt.

No enlightened Christian can possibly look at the vast extent, remarkable position, and great military power of Russia, without feeling that it is one of those countries which are to exert an immense influence, for good or for evil, on the destinies of the human race. Its civilization is steadily advancing; its barbaric and

*Mr. Aristarchus Champion, to whom we were indebted for a like donation last year.
Asiatic usages are giving place to those which are European; knowledge is slowly but steadily encroaching upon the domain of ignorance, which, alas, is still vast in that empire. Uncultivated and unlettered dialects are becoming supplanted by the all-absorbing modern Russ, and thus preparing the way for the more rapid diffusion of the Truth.

Many, however, are the obstacles which lie in the way, the greatest of which is the dreadful corruptions of the Greek Church, both in doctrine and discipline, and the decided hostility of the larger and more powerful portion of its Hierarchy to the simple Gospel. But great as they are, they are not insurmountable. The progress of the Truth, especially in the interior and remoter portions of European Russia, within the last twenty or thirty years, has been far greater than any one among us has dreamed of. It is a glorious fact, which calls for devout thanksgiving, that the circulation of the Scriptures and Religious Tracts has, within the last quarter of a century, produced much fruit, in retired localities, and far away from the public gaze. Of this we have had striking proof of late.

Nor has this good influence been confined to the humbler classes. Cases are occurring from time to time, of the gracious and soul-renewing effects of the reading of the Scriptures on men and women of high rank. We had some hope, until very lately, of having with us on this occasion, a young Russian nobleman, of an ancient and wealthy family, who by the reading of the Scriptures, was led step by step to renounce the errors of infidelity and superstition, and embrace the “Faith which saves.” The opposition of the clergy, joined to that of his family, compelled him to ask leave of the
Emperor to travel into foreign parts during three years. He has visited these western shores, because he had heard that the Gospel is known and loved here. But he has not come to be idle. He has taken hold of the humble but glorious work of colportage, although a nobleman, and rich. He comes not to stay; he longs to return to his native land; and anxiously hopes and prays that some change may bring to that land the great boon of religious liberty.

3. Poland.

In the early part of last summer the Committee remitted, as a donation made just before our last annual meeting, the sum of three hundred dollars (two hundred of which were received from the American Tract Society, and were a grant for the publication of Temperance Documents) to friends at Warsaw, for the promotion of the Truth in Poland. This remittance was most gratefully received, and we have no doubt has been faithfully employed in the distribution of Religious Tracts. The government of Poland having refused to allow the publication of the History of the Temperance Societies in question, that enterprise is necessarily retarded until the interference of the Emperor can be engaged. In the meanwhile the good work of disseminating the Scriptures and Religious Tracts steadily goes forward in Poland, but not so rapidly as it should—owing solely to the want of the means to give it the activity and extension desired. Surely more ought to be done to give to Poland that blessed Gospel which its people so much need to know, to qualify them for that political liberty which they so greatly desire, and for which they have so often and so vainly struggled.
4. Ireland.

The Committee are happy to observe that there is a growing interest felt in our churches in behalf of the spiritual wants of unhappy Ireland. Many are beginning to feel that if it be our duty to send to its inhabitants, when occasion requires it, the bread which perisheth, it is also our duty to send them the bread which endureth unto everlasting life, of which so great a famine has long and extensively prevailed in that island. Many, too, are beginning to feel that we ought not to be indifferent to the moral and religious state of that country, since it annually sends so many tens of thousands of its teeming population to our shores, to become citizens with us, and to possess and wield a mighty influence upon the destinies of this nation. Of all countries foreign to us, sound policy, to say nothing of Christian duty, should lead us to do most for Ireland; if we wish, by so doing, to exert a saving influence upon our own happy land.

In the November number of our Quarterly Paper several interesting communications from Ireland were published, setting forth the increasing facilities and opportunities for diffusing the Truth among the Roman Catholic population of the country, owing to the effects of political agitation, the devastations of famine, and other conspiring and powerful causes. These statements, or appeals rather—for such was their true character—awakened a good deal of attention in the minds of some of the friends and patrons of the Society; in consequence of which the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars was sent to our Treasurer, chiefly from
Baltimore, for the furtherance of the cause of Truth in Ireland. This sum has been remitted to friends in Dublin, who, we feel assured, will employ it to the best advantage in behalf of the object for which it was contributed.

The Committee are happy to say that the Rev. Mr. King, lately a pastor of one of the Protestant Churches in Dublin, who has come over to this country, with recommendations of the highest character,* to lay before our Churches the spiritual wants of Ireland, and to solicit their sympathy and their aid, is present with us on this occasion, and will submit to the meeting facts and views every way worthy of profound attention.

5. France and Belgium.

But let us now turn our attention to a country which is attracting all eyes, in which such wonderful events have occurred within the last few months, and which, we fear, may soon be the theatre of deplorable scenes, unless God in his mercy prevent—to that France in whose special behalf this Society was formed, and to which it has directed its principal efforts.

In the early part of the year which has just closed, the Committee made its arrangements for supporting about the same number of laborers in France and Belgium as in the preceding one—namely, sixty colporteurs in connection with the Evangelical Society of Geneva, and some eighteen or twenty ministers, evangelists, and students under the direct superintendence of our excellent Committee at Geneva. They also continue their support to M. Delamare, a promising young man, whom they have been for years carrying through a course of

* From Drs. Wardlaw, John Pye Smith, Reed, Carlile, and others.
study, first at the College of St. Foix and now at Montauban, for the ministry, and who is soon to enter upon that sacred office.

In addition to this, they sent the Rev. George H. Hastings in the month of October, to Marseilles, as a Missionary-Chaplain, to preach to English and American residents and seamen in that city, and to cause the Scriptures and Religious Tracts to be carried thence into the ports of Spain, Italy, Sicily, and Africa, as occasion might serve. An experiment of several months has demonstrated that the work was every way practicable, and the appointment eminently judicious. Mr. H. has entered upon his work with great ardor, and with an energy truly admirable. And the Committee feel assured that the mission has thus far answered, and more than answered, all their expectations. Mr. H. is indefatigable not only in his efforts to do good, but also to acquire information respecting every probable way of advancing the kingdom of God in France, and on the shores of the Mediterranean, especially those of Italy.

Such was the nature and extent of the operations which the Committee were prosecuting in France and Belgium during the first eight months of the year now closed. Every where the work was going on with encouraging success. Obstacles were encountered in many places, but they were such as we had long been familiar with. They arose from the opposition of Roman Catholic priests and evil-minded magistrates under their influence, backed by the late government.

Whilst pursuing the usual tenor of our way, Revolution swept over Switzerland, and so reduced the resources of the Geneva Evangelical Society, that they were compelled to call upon us for extraordinary assistance, to ena-
ble them to meet their engagements. We had scarcely begun to respond to their important and very urgent appeal, before the astounding intelligence reached us that another Revolution had occurred in France, utterly overthrowing the dynasty of Louis Philippe. Nor was it a change of dynasty, as in 1830, but an overturning of the throne itself, and the substitution of a Republic for a Monarchy. It was a social, rather than a political revolution, which threatens to change, at least for a time, the very structure of the whole social system in France, if not throughout the entire of the Continent.

That such a great convulsion should occur in France was not wonderful. For years all far-seeing men in that country who were not blinded by the glare of its splendid court, nor fascinated by the charms of an enchanter of more than Egyptian skill, predicted a revolution which could only be adjourned to the death of Louis Philippe. The government which the Revolution of July 1830 had created, almost from the very first, disappointed those who had made it. Every year it became more and more oppressive. Less than the one hundred and fiftieth part of the nation had any thing to do with it, save to bear its intolerable burthens. To every demand for electoral and other reforms, the government turned a deaf ear. The sovereign who had talked whilst his foot was on the lowest step of the throne, of "a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions," was no sooner seated upon that throne than he began to make it manifest that dynasty and royalty were the grand objects for which he cared. To maintain them, the right of the people to a share in the government was wholly disregarded. To perpetuate his dynasty no measure was left unattempted. Religious liberty was almost annihilated, and every ob-
stacle possible was thrown in the way of spreading the Gospel by the Protestants in order to conciliate the Romanists. Laws confessedly enacted to repress seditious political meetings, were employed, by an unparalleled perversion and abuse, for the suppression of religious assemblies, even when conducted in the most peaceable manner imaginable! But behold a just retribution! The very law which the government employed to hinder the progress of the Gospel in France, was the means of its overthrow! To such a length did the government of Louis Philippe go, that the very prayers of the righteous, when they entreated God to remove the obstacles that hindered the progress of His kingdom in France, were in effect, though not in design, turned against it! And wo unto any government when this is the case! Wo unto any government which opposes and hinders the spread of the glorious Gospel of Christ!

Not only so, but the government of Louis Philippe lent its aid to force upon helpless, half-civilized tribes Romanism and French brandy! It oppressed feeble nations without any excuse, save that of aggrandizing France and maintaining the interests of Rome. That such a government should fall is not wonderful, when we consider the character of Him who, when He will, "leadeth princes away spoiled, and overthroweth the mighty; who removeth away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged; who poureth contempt upon princes, and weakeneth the strength of the mighty."*

What the issue of the recent Revolution in France will be, the Committee cannot venture to predict. Through what vicissitudes the nation may be called to

*Job xii. 19-21.
pass; what phases the government may be made to assume in the course of the next few years, or even months, they apprehend no mortal man can foretell. But of one thing they feel assured: The hand of God is in this matter! And they cannot doubt that this great convulsion will, in the end, give to the people a large enjoyment of their rights; and above all, it will secure greatly increased facilities for the spread of the pure Gospel, by whose influence alone the people of that great country can be prepared for anything like a good government, founded on free principles.

Nor will the influence of this Revolution be confined to France; it will be felt throughout the entire Continent, especially in the countries beyond the Alps and the Pyrenees. Should the principles of a true religious liberty, and a well-ordered constitutional government prevail in France, they cannot but triumph, at no very distant day, in Italy and Spain. Who can say that they will not also penetrate all Roman Catholic nations, at whose head France has for centuries proudly and without a rival stood?

But whatever may be the future influence of the recent Revolution in France upon the world, its immediate effects have been such as to throw an immense responsibility on the Christians of this country. On the one hand, it has completely overthrown every barrier which, under the late government, opposed the progress of the Gospel. There is now an open field there for the Truth. The people everywhere welcome the colporteur and the evangelist. Even the Socialists, or Communists, of Paris, have a respect for Protestantism, which is very remarkable. They have learned, as they think, that the Gospel is favorable to liberty; that the Saviour was the
friend of the common man; and that Protestantism is the most faithful exponent of true Christianity. On the other hand, the Revolution has almost completely prostrated all commerce and trade in France. Financial ruin stalks throughout the length and the breadth of that land. All business almost has ceased for nearly three months. Money has disappeared, and even credit is gone! Our Christian friends there are involved in this ruin, as well as others. And now when the way is open for doing so much to spread the Gospel in that land, the resources of the Societies on the ground are suddenly dried up! The excellent bankers who were ready in former times to sustain them in emergencies, are now overwhelmed in ruin, and themselves destitute of the means of living! And unless help can be obtained from abroad, and very greatly from this land, every enterprise in France which has for its object the building up of the kingdom of Christ, must cease. Colporteurs, Bible-readers, evangelists, ordained missionaries, teachers of gratuitous schools, students educated by charity—all must be dismissed.

A few extracts from the many letters which we have recently received from our friends in France and Switzerland, will confirm all that we have just said.

"What can I say," writes a distinguished pastor of Paris, on the 22d of March, "about ourselves? There is too much to say, and I cannot begin. Personally, myself, family and friends are, thank God, safe. But our poor religious Societies! The Evangelical Society is on the verge of stopping altogether, and if not aided speedily must do so very shortly. Our Missionary (Foreign) Society is in the same position. The Bible and Tracts Societies are in the greatest difficulties, and there is no hope of getting any money for some time in France, where there is scarcely any to be seen at this moment."
It is the occasion for American Christians—their country being now the only prosperous one—to give the propagation of the blessed Gospel in France effectual aid. If they can help us, urge them to do it, or all our enterprises must fall to the ground, and popery and infidelity will triumph—which may God forbid!"

A distinguished layman of Paris, who has long been at the head of the great enterprises of France, which have for their object the upbuilding of the kingdom of our blessed Lord in that country, writes under date of March 29th, as follows:—

"You would find our France greatly changed, were you to return to it today; and not only France, but Europe entire. We have lived a hundred years since the 24th of February, and the current which sweeps us along is so rapid that it would be an illusion to think of ever reascending the stream. We are rushing on to the Future. May the Lord enable us wisely to avail ourselves of it, and rightly improve it! In these circumstances, so extraordinary, Religion is about to find itself in the presence of a destiny altogether new. Every thing announces that the Provisional Government will probably propose, and the Constituent Assembly vote, the separation of the Church from the State. You know that this is the principle which we have maintained these eighteen years. We are doing all we can at this moment to render it popular. If it should triumph, as we may hope, we shall be called to make immense efforts.

"Our Committee for the evangelization of Paris ought to take the necessary measures to be in a condition to respond to its new vocation. We ought to do much more for Paris itself; and without doubt the action of the Committee should extend also to the Departments. From all sides, recourse would be had to us, because we have sustained the separation in question, and because we are the natural centre of the sympathies of France. Our resources are, however, altogether inadequate to meet these great demands. In arrears for a long time of what our former labors have required, we shall not be in a state to meet the exigencies of our future labors, if our friends in the United States do not come to our aid. The voyage of Mr. Bridel to your country has for its object to speak to them respecting our cause. I will not enter into details on this subject, for he will tell you all."
“And Italy, dear sir! You have made it the subject of your last work; but how different it now is from what it was when you saw it! There is still a Pope; but he is a constitutional king. Lombardy is still there, but she is no longer Austrian. The Peninsula is still divided up into a number of little States, but where will be their Sovereigns to-morrow? May God protect the world!”

And finally, we give some portions of a letter from the Chairman of our American Swiss Committee at Geneva, which bears the date of the 20th March:

“By this time you are aware that whilst you were writing your last letter at New-York, a complete revolution was taking place at Paris; a revolution not only political but social, and which puts everything in question; for you will observe that if the people were content with attempting to form a government like that of the United States, there would be a chance of success; but many want Socialism and the Phalanstery;* and as, I trust, the nine hundred who are to constitute the great National Assembly, will not, at least a majority of them, partake of these Utopian views, we may expect a vigorous and protracted struggle.

“The effect of this revolution is enormous; from one end of Europe to the other, the population are roused; and thrones, as well as possessions, are tottering. All this is the necessary result of so violent a social earthquake; it could not have been otherwise; and you who are acquainted with Germany and its philosophical reveries, will readily understand that time is required to destroy the illusions of German professors. In a financial point of view the crisis is fearful. Besides the public and private banks, which are on all sides crumbling beneath the importunity of creditors who demand specie at whatever price—besides all the enormous railroad enterprises, which cannot be induced to fulfill their engagements without assistance from the State Treasury—the commercial houses are going through a season of danger, such as I do not remember to have seen since the Revolution of 1830. Establishments, whose credit had safely passed through all the political crises, are constrained in view

* One of the terms of the Fourierists, to denote their peculiar institutions.
of this social one, from motives of honesty as well as of prudence, to suspend payment.

"My object, dear sir, in entering upon these details, is to have you understand our actual position as a Society, compelled to sustain so many agents whom we dare not dismiss lest we be reproved by the Lord. The accompanying letters will show you that this is not the moment for taking down our sails. You will see that in many localities the Socialists are sending off their curates, and look upon the religion of Protestants as more economical. But at the same time you will see on reading the papers, with what impudence the Romish Clergy are eagerly accepting Socialism and Radicalism; and the Bishops, who a month ago were opposing Guizot in the name of legitimist principles, are now acknowledging as a maxim from heaven: *Vox populi, vox Dei.* The speeches of Lacordaire, M. de Bonald, and the Archbishop of Paris, are truly disgusting. There is reason, therefore, to believe that there is to be a great and uncompromising struggle on the subject of religious freedom; and I expect that the Romish Clergy, in order to preserve their power, will not hesitate, if need be, to mount the *red bonnet* instead of the *three-cornered hat*!

"Be so good, therefore, dear sir, as to take into consideration the present state of things in France, and do all you can to collect funds for the American Swiss Committee by all possible means. Consider that at the present moment our Evangelists in several places are invited by the people to preach from the altars in the Roman Catholic churches! Consider that we now have every facility for selling and distributing all kinds of books. Consider, finally, that at this very time the Priests in their blindness are burning the Holy Scriptures wherever they can find them!

"Adieu, dear sir; I beseech you to assist us with all possible activity, and be assured that we, on our part, will labor, if God permit, with all possible energy, but also with Christian prudence."

6. *Italy.*

Wonderful as it may sound in our ears, it is nevertheless a fact that Italy is opening to receive the Truth. This is especially the case with the northern portion of it, or that part which lies north of the Papal States. At present the work of colportage could not be under-
taken with prudence in any part of either the kingdom of Sardinia, or the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, which are the most advanced in liberal opinions; but there is an almost unobstructed way of entrance for the Bible into the former; whilst very much more can be done in the latter than formerly.

The Rev. Mr. Hastings, our Missionary at Marseilles, at the date of the last letters which we have received from him, had been invited by the Commander of the frigate United States, to make a voyage in that ship along the coasts of Italy, and officiate as Chaplain. This voyage would permit him to visit several of the chief places in that interesting country. He had, when he last wrote, already been at Genoa, Leghorn, and Florence. At the first named city he had no difficulty in causing a box of New Testaments, in the Italian language, to enter, and its contents were eagerly sought for. In Florence and Leghorn he found several friends, English and others, who are awake to the importance of doing all that can be with prudence attempted, to introduce the Gospel into Tuscany. And although there are still restrictions which prevent the open and free distribution of the Word of God, yet much can be done. An English pastor at Leghorn has found no difficulty in getting the *imprimatur*, or approbation of the Censors, in behalf of an Italian translation of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and is now engaged in making a version of the entire *Westminster Confession of Faith*. Mr. Hastings thinks that the time is come for doing a great work in Italy—an opinion in which the Committee decidedly coincide.

The Committee had pleasure in remitting the sum of fifty-five dollars, which a few friends furnished, to
promote the circulation in Italy of the *Eco di Savonarola*, an excellent monthly journal, in the Italian language, published in London, by a noble band of Italian exiles, and which is conducted in an evangelical spirit.

The sum of one hundred dollars was forwarded by the Committee to circulate in Italy the History of the Reformation, by Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, now translated into the Italian language.

The Committee have also had great satisfaction in sending to the “Table” of the Waldenses the sum of one thousand francs, or nearly two hundred dollars, the donation of a gentleman in Hartford, for the support, during a year, of an assistant pastor in one of their parishes. Several other assistant pastors are needed among that people; and two or three pastors are demanded among the nine Italian Protestant Churches which still exist in the southwestern corner of the Canton of the Grisons, in Switzerland.

The Committee cannot terminate their notice of Italy without saying that it is a subject which calls for devout thankfulness, that the Waldenses are at length put in possession of their civil and religious rights by the Sardinian government. Surely God has preserved for some good and great purpose this martyr-people in their mountain-homes. The day is probably not far distant when missionaries will issue from their college, to carry, as in the days of old, the blessed Gospel down into the plains of the Po, the beautiful valleys of Tuscany, and preach even among the vine-clad hills of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. May God hasten the glorious era when His Truth shall recover its long-lost sway over all beautiful Italy!
CONCLUSION.

Such, Brethren and Friends, members of the Foreign Evangelical Society, is the very brief review of its operations during another year, of the state of the field of its labors; of the cheering prospects of success, and of the noble motives for effort, which the time allows us to present. The Committee feel that it is a duty to call upon you to unite with them in grateful acknowledgment of the goodness of God towards this Society, and the cause which it is humbly endeavoring to promote. From year to year the Foreign Evangelical Society has gone on, gaining a stronger hold, as we believe, on the hearts of its friends, as its usefulness has become more and more developed. Each successive year has demonstrated that such a Society was needed. Every judicious effort has shown the possibility of causing the glorious Reformation of the 16th century to recommence in the 19th. Every year it is becoming more and more evident that the way is preparing for the regeneration of Christendom—a work so much needed for its own temporal, civil, intellectual, and moral well-being, as well as for the salvation of the Jews, the Mohammedans, and the Heathen.

They greatly mistake who think this an impossible work. They greatly mistake who maintain that it is harder to regenerate papal Christendom than to convert Heathendom. Both are easy with God; but the former work has many advantages in the heart, the conscience, (unenlightened though they be,) and the historical and traditional associations which exist among those whom it aims to reach. They greatly mistake
who think that the time has not arrived for undertaking this great work; for it has fully come.

Steadily the interest in this blessed cause has increased, not only in this land, but also in Great Britain and some Protestant portions of the Continent. It is, indeed, still the "day of small things," but who will dare to "despise" it? But why should we not have a powerful Society, or more than one,—if one cannot rally beneath its banners all the "sacramental Host of God's elect," in our land—to carry the Truth into the domains of baptized heathenism? Why should there not be as much done to carry the war into all the extended camp of papal Antichrist—not even excepting the eternal city, "seated on seven hills"—as to spread the Gospel among the Heathen and Mohammedan countries? Most certainly it is easy to show that the former is not less important than the latter. Certainly it is easy to prove that the destinies of this nation are greatly involved in this matter.

Every year the field of our labors has become not only larger, but also whiter for the harvest. And now what do we see? Europe, almost throughout its entire extent, deeply convulsed. A mighty upheaving of the nations commenced. The old artificial political arrangements breaking up, and new ones resting on new bases—those of race and language—about to be formed! And it is remarkable, that in the whole movement, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and from the Black Sea to the Atlantic, it is not only political liberty that men demand, but, to a wonderful extent, religious. Freedom for the soul as well as for the body, is what is needed—not as an end, nor even as a means, but as a condition of all that is worthy of the name of life, and a medium of
all that deserves the name of progress. And this men will have, although the attainment may cost the total overthrow of the fabric of every form of political despotism, and the subversion of many of the cherished maxims in regard to the social system which have descended from hoary antiquity.

But what a vast responsibility is devolved upon the little band of pious Protestants in France! What a mighty task they are called on to perform! An open door is every where set before them for the diffusion of the blessed Gospel. To them, also, belongs the duty of vindicating the claims of Religious Liberty for France, and through France for Europe entire. They are prepared nobly to enter upon and prosecute the work; but they must have help from abroad; and from no country can it more appropriately come than from ours. From no country can any help whatever come but from these United States and England—for it is perfectly idle to speak of Germany and Holland, and Switzerland, in the present state of things. Our brethren in France, not content with addressing us in written appeals of the most touching nature, have sent us an excellent pastor of Paris, the Rev. Mr. Bridel, as a delegate to plead their cause. They need not only money to print Bibles and Tracts, but also to employ men to circulate them; so they need aid for the support of pious school-teachers, evangelists and ministers. They want our assistance for the support of their promising and very important schools, with their many hundreds of scholars, established for the benefit of the children of the Romanists, and in the quarter of Paris where the workmen in great numbers live. In this time of the utter prostration of almost every thing in the shape of business and trade, when
money and credit have gone, all these blessed enterprises are in danger of ceasing. In danger did we say? Already the French and Foreign Bible Society has been compelled to dismiss all its colporteurs; the Evangelical Society has had to reduce the number of the pious persons under its care who are in course of preparation to be teachers, from thirty-two to sixteen, and fears lest it shall be forced to send away its excellent evangelists and ministers! Shall this work of desolation be allowed to go on? God forbid! Forbid it, ye ministers and churches of Christ, in our highly favored land! Ye can prevent it, if ye will. Let there be no delay. Let every church in our country that deserves the name of Protestant, at once order a collection, and send it on to France through such channel as they may choose,* and the work of death will be stayed.

There is no time to lose; no, not a week. When a nation was perishing last year, for lack of bread, almost a million of dollars were raised, and very much of it in a few weeks. If the times are hard with us, they are far harder in France. Let each do what he can. As Christians, let us not be contented to gaze and wonder at these mighty changes. Let us leave this to men of the world. Ours is a very different work—that of earnest prayer and of prompt and efficient action. Let us not wait to see what will come of all this great movement. That would be cruel. Let us send the word of life, the glorious Gospel, to France—what she so much needs to fit her for those free institutions for which she struggles. The politicians have held immense mass

* Any sum sent to Mr. W. W. Chester, Treasurer of the Foreign Evangelical Society, No. 1 Dey-street, will not fail to reach its proper destination.
meetings in many parts of our country, to express their sympathy with the political part of this great movement. And shall not Christians express their sympathy with, at least, that part of it which concerns the kingdom of Christ—not in resolutions only, but in that substantial aid which the times demand? Is it not for such work as this that God has raised up this nation, and especially granted great prosperity to His church in the midst of it? Let us not, then, incur the curse which fell on those of old, who “came not to the help of the Lord; to the help of the Lord against the mighty.”

Seventy-four years ago, an important deputation left our shores, to ask the aid of France in our struggle for independence. And nobly was that aid given. Her Lafayette, her Rochambeau and other brave men stood by the side of our Washington, during five long years of that struggle. On many a battle-field the bones of the French soldier lie by the side of those of our own heroes, who fell in that memorable war. And shall American Protestants not have the heart to come up to the help of the children of France, of the same Faith with themselves, in this the day of their need? Forbid it, O thou blessed Saviour, that didst die for a world of sinners!
Dr. The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY

Appropriated and remitted for the work in Europe, (chiefly in France) $11,343 82
" " " Canada, ... 1,531 88
" " " Spanish America, ... 726 66
" " " St. Domingo, ... 200 00
Printing Annual Report, Sermon of Dr. Cheever, Quarterly Paper, &c. 567 69
Expenses at home—including salaries, travelling expenses, office, postage, &c., 4,576 40
Cash on hand, ... 493 88

$19,439 73

The undersigned, having examined the preceding account and compared it with the vouchers, do hereby certify that it is correct, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer being four hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-eight cents.

GURDON BUCK, Jr., Auditing Committee.
E. DWIGHT,
New-York, May 9, 1848.
Balance from old account, .............................................. $228.90
Allegany City, Penn.—A benevolent association, ...................... 66.22
Augusta, Geo.—For Evang. Society, $40; balance, 3.40; Ladies, 80;
Gentlemen, 44, to constitute Rev. W. M. Rogers and Rev.
CHARLES L. DOMO, Life Members; Quarterly paper 5; John
Knox, for Ireland, 51. .................................................. 223.40
Albany, N. Y.—P. Van Vechten, (1 for Quarterly) $6; Second Presby-
terian Church, Arch. McIntire, 50; John Winne, 5; Mr.
Vosburg, 10; Woodland, 5; Thomas W. Olcott, 50; Geo.
C. Treadwell, 25; E. Hood, 5; G. N. Bachelder, 5; Geo.
B. Hoyt, 5; F. F., 10; John Townsend, 15; Edmund
Avicher, 5; J. II. Shear, 5; Jagger Treadwell and Perry,
15; Geo. B. Steel, 5; Daniel Campbell, 5; F. H. Hastings,
5; John Newland, 5; B. R. Wood, 50; Lucien Birdseye,
5; G. M. Sayles, 1; Dr. Cogawell, 2; Arch. Campbell, 5;
A. M. Strong, 10; Cash, 5; James Edwards, 5; Cash, 3;
John H. Prentice, 10; Erastus Corning, 50; Arch. McClure,
50; Cash, 2; Collection in the Lutheran, 750; Collection
in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, E. Weeks, 10; Mrs.
Winslow, 1; Ota Allen, 5; John C. Ward, 2; Cash, 5; O.
G. Terry, 1; Amos Dean, 3; Collection, 13.75; Dr. J. A
Paine (for St. Domingo Mission), 100; Ladies' Evangelical
Society, by Mrs. Gen. Van Rensselaer, Treasurer, 244.62
Alexandria, Va.—First Presbyterian Church collection, $60.26; Mr.
J., 10; Second Presbyterian Church collection, R. Jemison,
Esq., 10; Miss Mary Harper, 1.50; W. W. Harper, 3; Dr.
Harper, 50 cts.; Mrs. Lee, 1; Mr. W. Veigh, 2; G. W.
D. Ramsey, 1. .................................................. 801.12
Amsterdam Ch., N.Y.—Per hand of Geo. J. Bronson, ................. 115.00
Andover, Mass.—A donation per Samuel Farren, ...................... 16.12
Auburn, N.Y.—Collection in First and Second Pres. Churches, .. 51.82
Boston, Mass.—Collection in Park-street Church, after the annual
Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Adams, $41.61; Mr. and Mrs.
William Rogers, 60—these sums to circulate History of
Reformation in Italy; Mr. Thomas D. and Mrs. Martha
Quincey, 4; Mrs. M. Church, for Quarterly, 3—a friend,
through Russell Sturges, Esq., 500; Old South Church, in
addition, 3; Bowdoin-street Church collection, 130.28;
Salem-street Church do., 97.83; Essex-street Church do.,
76; Pine-street Church do., 72.21; Old South do. and silver
watch, 91.61; Phelps do., South Boston, 37.53; Mount
Vernon Church, of which for Geneva Evangelical Society,
600, annual collection, and 200 from Colporteur circles of
said Church, for Evangelist in France, .............................. 1917.06
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Legacy, Mrs. Sophia Lewis, $100; Third Presby-
terian Church, 79.55; Mrs. Pierpont, 5; Collection in Rev.
Dr. Dwight's Church, 43; J. & D. Hariburt & Co., 25;
Ladies' Evangelical Society, 193.08; ............................. 445.63
Brooklyn, Mass.—Collected by Mr. Hastings, ........................ 47.50
Bryan Co., Ga.—Presbyterian Church, Thomas Clay, $20; W. Ar-
nold, 15; others, 5. ............................................ 40.00
Baltimore, Md.—Benjamin H. Lettore for Savannarola, $5; Ladies'
Association, (of which 55, Colporteur 13, Bibles 5, Geneva,)
25; Geo. W. Brown, Esq., 30; Joseph Cushing, 5;
Henry McKilderry, 5; Miss Anna Davidson, 2; Mary
Spencer Davis, 250; Fifth Presbyterian Church, Dr. Ham­mer’s, (of which 297 for Ireland,) 497; Mrs. A. Giles, 100; Clark Co. Society of Virginia, 20 50; Ladies’ Evangelical Society, 23; do. for Quarterly paper, 7.

Bloomfield, N. J.—L. B. Dodd, for Quarterly, 5 00
West Brookfield, Mass.—23 61
North Brookfield, “ —$44 40; Quarterly by Mr. Hovey, 8 67.
Bradford, Mass.—A friend, $5; Miss Mary Hasseltine, per N. Mon­roe, 5.
Brantford, Ct.—Sally Gillet, 10 00
Buffalo, N. Y.—Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church collection, $339; Dr. Farnsworth, 5; George French, 5; Mrs. Dea.
Stoking, 5.
Bethlehem.—Mrs. M. A. Williams, 20 00
Brunswick, Me.—Joseph McKean, 20 00
Braintree, Mass.—A. Pastor, 3 50
Blauveltville P. O., Rockland Co.—Mrs. Martha Amos, 50 cts.; John Blauvelt, Esq., 50 cts.; Cash, 50 cts.; Mrs. Herring, 1.
Boyleston, Mass.—14 65
West Boyleston, Mass.—15 83
Charleston, S. C.—D. Ravenel, for Quarterly paper, $5; Dr. Post’s Church, Mr. Lanneau, 2; Mrs. Keith, 20; Mrs. Stevens, 20; Miss Stevens, 25; H. A. Depauwseur, 10; Miss Hayne, 1; Wm. Loyd, 5; Samuel A. Burns, 10; Ladies, by Dr. Post 6; Joseph Leland, 5; Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Smith, Ladies, to constitute the Pastor a Life Member, 122; from a Lady, to constitute Rev. John B. Anqua, a Life Member, 50; Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Dana’s, 25.
Charleston, Mass.—First Congregational Church collection, $88 80; Winthrop Church, 52 50.
Chicago, Ill.—First Presbyterian Church collection, $36 63; Mr. Johnson, 5; Second Presbyterian Church collection, 59 05; Mrs. W. and others, 2 50; Elizabeth W. Clane, a do. of 25 cts.; Third do., Philo Carpenter, Esq., 20; Victory Episcopal Church, a few friends, 8 64; Baptist Church, 7 50.
Cabotville, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Clapp’s Church, 139 61
Canton, “ —Miss A. E. Horner, 18 50
Casting, Me.—Dr. Sewell, Quarterly paper, 2 00
Canada, “ —A friend, by Mrs. Knox, 1 00
Cincinnati, O.—Collection in Second Presbyterian Church, $114 30; Dr. Muzzy, for Colporteur in France, 40; Mrs. Ewing, 4; Hon. B. Storer, 20; Mr. and Mrs. Tichnor, Walnut Hills, 20; Professor Allen, 5; Collection in Third Presbyterian Church, 13 42; J. B. Mason, Esq., First Congregational Church, 80; a friend, 50.
Clarkston, Tenn.—To support a Colporteur in France, John McRae, $80; Bryce Stewart, 80; Wm. Brinkholder, 10; R. M. House, 3; James Tate, 1; Henry L. Bailey, 5; Charles Bailey, 5; James E. Bailey, 5; Wm. P. Humes, 5; E. Hayward, 5; James Glenn, 1; E. Lockhart, 2; Mrs. A. J. L., 1; Jno. H. Pritchell, 2; J. Humphries, 5; J. Simpson, 5; Wm. Stewart, 2; Wells Fowler, 5; L. G. Williams, 2; J.
(Continued.)

R. Bullet, 2; C. R. Cooper, 5; Cash, 2; William B. Mamford, 5.

Cleveland, Ohio.—S. H. Mathor, Quarterly paper, $1; Collection in First Presbyterian Church, $58.54, to make Rev. Samuel C. Arksen, D. D., Life Director: Second do., 58.22; Ladies, Dr. Aiken's Church, 20; Mrs. Mills, for silver spoon, 4.50.

Clintonville.—Collections, 25.00.

Covington, Ky.—Collection in Presbyterian Church, $22.76; Quarterly paper, 1.

Colchester.—Collected by Mr. Hastings, 37.00.

Detroit, Mich.—Ladies, First Presbyterian Church, $25; Collection, 46.67; H. Hallock, 2; Mr. Raymond, 1; Mr. Sumner, 1; J. W. Tillman, 10; E. P. Hastings, 5; J. F. Joy, 5; J. L. Whiting, 1; S. M. Holmes, 2; C. Woodruff, 3; Mrs. Cass, 10; P. A. Ladue, 1; C. Brown, 1; Wm. A. Raymond, 2; A. Shelley, 3; R. Wright, 5; A. McFarlane, 1; J. Owen, 5; J. Coe, 3; Geo. S. Frost, 1; Mr. McFarlane, 2; Thomas Roland, 5; G. H. Hammond, 2; S. Barrett, 2; Friend, 1; Mr. Walker, 1; J. L. King, 3; T. Chandler, 5; E. C. Hitchfield, 3; Mrs. Lockwood, 3; J. Keasleys, 5; David French, 2; Mrs. Jones, 5; A. S. Weller, 1; F. Moore, 5; Cash, 6.75; J. N. Killman, Life Member, 40.


Derry, N. H.—Quarterly paper, Caleb Emmery.

Dover, 1; Lane, Quarterly paper.

Ellington, Conn.—N. H. Eggleston.

Ewingville, "—Children, Sabbath School.

Farmington, N. Y.—Dr. Porter's congregation, per S. Hart, $18.51; A friend of the world, Quarterly paper, 5; W. L. Porter, Quarterly paper, 1.

Fairfield, Conn.—First Ecclesiastical Society.

Fairhaven, Mass.—Collection in Rev. Mr. Poor's Church.

Frederickburg, Va.—Presbyterian Church.

Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.—J. Darrow.

Geneva, N. Y.—Mr. H. Seelye, $100; Mr. W. Seelye, 5; Mr. Henry Dwight, 10; Collection in Dutch Reformed Church, 25.

Georgetown, Del.—A Lady, by Mr. Berry.

Hagermansville, N. Y.—Per Geo. J. Bronson.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Forw'd by J. W. Weir, $32.50; W. C. McPherson, 1.

Hacketstown, N. Y.—John H. Johnley.

Hartford, Conn.—Central Church, J. T. Williams, $50; James M. Bunce, (to support a mission among the Waldenses,) 170; Charles Seymour, 10; Charles Seymour, jr., 2; S. F. Thatcher, 1; E. F. Goodrich, 1; R. Mather, 4; Col. Miller, 1; J. Trumbull, 10; John S. Boswell, 10; Thos. Smith, 50; S. S. Ward, 10; J. Darbour, 25; Jas. B. Hosmer, 25; D. W. Clark, 3; J. Beach, 10; Calvin Day, 25; Judge Parsons, 10; B. Hudson, 5; H. Benton, 1; E. Clark, 5; G. Fox, 3; Mr. Hungerford, 4; H. Fitch, 5; David Watkinson, 10; H. L. Porter, 5; Dr. Grant, 20; Mrs. Grant, 7; D. Crowell, 1; J. Olmstead, 2; Alfred Smith, 15; Gov. Ellsworth, 10; Mrs. Wells, 5; Lawson Ives, 10; Dr. Butler, 3; Dr. Hart, 3; H. A. Perkins, 5; C. Stone, 1; H. B. Camp, 1; L. Weld, 5; Wm. W. Turner, 5; Ed. G. Howe, 5; J. O. Pitkin, 1; W. F. Hooker, 2; Charles P. Bissell, 5; R. Ruel, 1; G. W. Welch, 2; Cash, 1.50; B. E. Hooker, 3; R. G.
Continued.

Talcott, 5; S. Brown, 1; W. S. Thomson, 1; Mrs. Sigourney, 1; Miss Hart, 1; Mrs. ———, 2; Goodwin & Co., 8; W. W. Howe, 5; G. Fessenden, 3; E. Ives, 5; H. Rockwood, 1; J. H. Wells, Quarterly paper, 50 cts.; E. Dening, West Hartford, 25 cts.; Ladies' Association, 24 50; South Church, 23; Fourth Church, 17; Mr. Pennington's (colored) Church, 5 50; North Church, 224 09; East Hartford, (collected by Rev. George L. Hovey,) 32 22; Ladies' Association, Central Church, in addition, 18 25.

Haverhill, Mass.—Legacy of Miss Ruby Cary, per B. F. Hosford, $100; Ladies' sewing circles for Colporteur, 60.

Hudson, N. Y.—Presbyterian Church, in part Life Director, Rev. H. Darley, $61 58; Reformed Dutch Church collection, 11 37; Charles Hunter, 2; Eliza Jones, 1; Three children, 62 cts. (Total, $76 57.)

Jamaica, L. I.—In addition, $4 50; Presbyterian Church, collected by Rev. Mr. Harris, 31 18; collection, 50 cts. (Total, $36 18.)

Lanesville.—Second Presbyterian Church, $125 70; First do., Mrs. McFarland, 5, collected by Rev. E. N. Sawtell.

Lansingburgh, N. Y.—Quarterly paper, $4 25; First Presbyterian Church collection, 41 55.

Lexington, Ky.—Second Presbyterian Church.


Litchfield, Conn.—H. Murray, for Quarterly, $2; Collected by Mr. Hastings, 33.

Louisville, Ky.—Legacy of Miss Ruby Cary, per B. F. Hosford, $100; Ladies' sewing circles for Colporteur, 60.

Macon, Ga.—Ladies' Colporteur Society, $15 45; Edwin Graves, 10; Mr. Weed, 5; Rev. Mr. Hooper, 5; Thomas Taylor, 5; several others, 17 50.

Madison, La.—From friends, 8 00.

Malone, N. Y.—S. R. Woodruff.

Manchester, Ct.—H. Pitkin.

Marblehead.—Congregational Church, to constitute Rev. Ed. A. Lawrence, Life Member, $50; Collected by Mr. Aikin, 5.

Marietta, O.—Collection in Presbyterian Church, $55 50; from friends in Harrow, 24 55. (Total, $80 05.)

Middletown, Conn.—Ladies' First Ecclesiastical Society, $41 31; By Mr. Hovey, agent, 22 41; Millbury.—Rev. Mr. Peasis' Society.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Collection in Presbyterian Church, 43 00.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—First Presbyterian Church, $50; a few friends, 7.

Morristown, N. J.—Collection Union Meeting, Presbyterian Church, collected by Dr. Baird.

Munson.—Rev. Alfred Ely, Quarterly paper.

Nashville, Tenn.—Collected by Mrs. R. H. McEwan, to support Colporteur, $30; Through Rev. Dr. Edgar and Lady, 30; James Nichol, 10; from other friends, 10; Collected in Second Presbyterian Church, 30. (Total, $160 00.)

Natchez, Miss.—Children of Mrs. Sarah Marshall, per Rev. D. Wells, 4 00.

New-York.—A. Thompson, Esq., $2; Mr. Parkhurst, 1; W. B. Crosby, Esq., 50; Church, Washington sq., per Rev. H. Norton, 39 75; Balance from Tabernacle, 2; Witmore Quarterly paper, 1; Mercer-street Church, Thomas Denny, 20; Charles Butler, 10; Reformed Dutch Church, Murray...
TREASURER'S REPORT.

(Continued.)

street, 20; Mrs. Lee, 2; Amount received from Gibraltar,
Monsalvatge voyage, 76 81; Mrs. M. C. Tracy, 10; Pres­
byterian Church, Sixth-street, Rev. H. Eaton, collection,
11 65; do. subscriptions, Wm. S. Corliss, 1; Geo S. Kin­
ney, 5; Rev. H. Eaton, 5; Mrs. Spader, 50 cts.; Wm. D.
L. Dodge, 1 50; Mrs. Arthur Bronson, Colporteur, 90;
James Boorman, 50; James Brown, 50; friends of Evangeli­
cal Society, 2; Horace Holden, 26; Rev. S. H. Cal­
houn, 3; Mercer-street Church, Miss Hodges, 50; Mrs.
Boorman, 25; B. F. Butler, 25; R. Bigelow, 10; Thomas
Rigney, 10; W. Brown, 10; W. L. King, 5; G M. Tracy,
5; J. Chandler, 2; Mercer-street Church Ladies' Association,
85 50; Market-st. Church, 64 31; Bible Society, 500; Sixth­
street Church, E. W. Hutchinson, 5, A. Thompson, 5; C.
P. White, 10; two friends of the cause (females), 100; Mr.
Maurice Wurtz, 100; Mr. Deforest, 10; Professor Proudfit,
10; Jewelry sold, 2 50; Collection, annual sermon, Mercer­
street Church, 112 70; Tabernacle, 75 27; Collection,
Mercer-street Church, 176 43; M. Shaw, 10; J. B. Shef­
field, 40; A. G. Phelps, 100; J. W. Quincy, 10; J. W.
Benedict, 25; E. H. Blackford, 10; J. W. Tucke, 5; J. L.
Mason, 20; H. Iveson, 5; Charles Bailey, 10; W. W.
Chester, 250; Mrs. Arthur Bronson, 10.

New Hackensack.—Mrs Sarah Rensen, per Rev. M. Van Clief, §3;
4 00

New Haven, Conn.—Ed. Salisbury, §50; Rev. Dr. Day, 10; L.
Bradley, 3; John H. Coley, 50; H. Upson, 5; R Baker­
ville, 5; H. Trowbridge & Sons, 25; M. Hutchkiss, 5; H.
White, 10; H. & W. Whittelsey, 4; W. G. Hooker, 3;
H. Hotchkiss, 2; M Bishop, 4; James Brower, 5; several
persons, 4; Prof. Goodrich, (for support of Mr. Moureton)
50; Prof. Salisbury, 50; President Woolsey, 15; Mrs.
Whitney and other ladies, (for Mr. Moureton,) 60; A. H.
Maltby, 5; Lili Whitney, 5; Mrs. Anketell, for Mr. Moure­
ton, and to constitute Mr. John Anketell, Life Member,
30; Mr. Boswick, 10; Collection in Central Church, at a
public meeting, 53; Rev. Mr. Griggs' Church, 54, 79; Rev.
Mr. Strong’s Church, 93 93; Western Cong. Associa­
tion, 13.

Newburyport, Mass.—From several female friends of the cause, to
constitute Rev. D AVID DANA, D. D., Life Director, §100.
Ladies of the Whitefield circle (Colporteur), of the First
Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer, 80;
Rev. Randolph Campell Society, 25; two Ladies for Sa­
vannarola, 40.

New Jersey.—A friend of missions, by Rev. B. Lockwood,
50 00

New Orleans.—J. Maher, for reformation,
16 20

New Bedford, Mass.—North Church, $13; South Church, 18 33;
Ladies' Association, 26.

New Britain, Conn.—Congregational Society,
26 36

Newington, “ Rev. J. Braae, $11 02; G. M. Kellogg, 1; (per
Charles Horner),
12 02

Newton—Elliott Church, for II. Edwards,
10 00

North Woodstock, Conn.—Muddy Brook Congregational Church,
7 00

Newton Centre.—Collected by Mr. Hastings,
21 50

North and Southampton, Penn.—Reformed Dutch Churches, collect­
tion to constitute their Pastor, Rev. O. HALSEY, Life Member.
80 76
Newark, N. J.—A friend, $10; Third Presbyterian Church, Colporter, $80; a friend, C. B. R., 1. ........................... 91 00
New Preston, Conn.—Congregational Church, Rev. H. Reed. ............................................................. 30 00
New Milford Conn.—Congregational Society, .......................................................... 25 00
Norfolk, Va.—Collection by Miss Souter, .......................................................... 7 50
Orient, L. I.—Congregational Church. .......................................................... 13 70
Oak Hill.—John Libby, Quarterly paper. .......................................................... 1 00
Paoli, Ia.—Samuel Hart, Quarterly paper. .......................................................... 3 00
Prince Edward Co., Va.—From Miss Jane D. Morton, deceased, by Henry N. Watkins, $50: donation, do. 70. ........................... 120 00
Providence, R. I.—Miss Sarah P. Phillips, for Quarterly paper, $5; Benenct Church, Benjamin Dyer, to constitute Rev. Thomas F. Waterman, Life Director, 100; Wm. J. King, (Colpoter,) 80; E. Bourne, 2; Charles Dyer, 15; B. White, 20; B. Aborn, 20; J. Manton, 10; C. S. R., 2; Deacon Greene, 3; George S. Rathbone, 10; Jonah Steere, 1; T. C. Hopkins, 5; Thomas J. Stead, 50; Josiah Wardwell, 2; S. S. Wardwell, 2; Cash, 50 cts.; W. Foster, 3; Charles Hodges 2; Miss A. Waterman, 2; Benjamin Hopkins, 20; a Lady, 3; Charles H. Dabney, 5; J. B. Nichols, 10; Rev. Dr. Cleveland, 5; Deacon Snow, 5; Mrs. Williams, 2; a young Man, 3; Anonymous, 5; Deacon Gilbert, 5; Sabbath School, 48 37; Henry P. Knight, 2 30; Collection from Ladies, High-street Church, 60 cts.; Richmond-street Church, C. C. Cook, 3; Henry M. Caven, 1; D. L. Utey, 5; Dr. H. Marden, 20; B. Brasto, 5; Deacon Andrews, 20; Joseph Carpenter, 50; Mrs. A. Clark, 4; A. Gay, 3; Deacon Salisbury, 3; Joseph W. Cross, 10; Mrs. Levet, 10; A. Lady 5; J. Kingsbury, 2; Westminster-street Church, Mr. Prant, 1; Mr. Elliot, 3; Mr. Barson, 10; P. Hale, 20; Deacon Bourne, 1; Deacon Chapin, 25; C. W. Holden, 5; Collected by Ladies, 20 58; Sabbath School, 15. ........................... 690 65
Paxton, Mass.— .......................................................... 15 80
Portsmouth, N. H.—Collection in Rev. Mr. Clark’s Church. .......................................................... 61 55
Pawtucket, R. I.—Rev. C. Blodget, Pastor, Congregational Church. .......................................................... 15 00
Pittsfield, Mass.—Collection in Congregational Church. .......................................................... 62 00
Petersboro, N. Y.—Garrit Smith, Esq., (for St. Domingo Mission). .......................................................... 10 00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reformed Dutch Church, to constitute Rev. H. Ludlow, Life Director, 20; W. C. Sterling, 10; R. Wilkinson, 5; John Thompson, 5; A Lady, 5; Dr. Palmer, 5; S. B. Trumbull, 3; Bethooth, 1; A Lady, 1; D. Hall, 1; H. Farington, 1; A Lady, 1; B. W. Van Voorhers, 1; T. Main, 2; T. Payn, 1; Theodore Ingles, 1 25; Lydia Booth, (Bap. Ch.), 5; Presbyterian Church, George B. Lent, 5; Ann Tese, 2 50; John Herrick, 50 cts. .......................................................... 103 25
Portland, Me.—High-street Sewing Circle, $52; Quarterly paper, Rev. Mr. Chickering, 2. .......................................................... 57 00
Princeton.—Theological Seminary, Quarterly paper. .......................................................... 3 00
Plainfield, Conn.—Congregational Church, per Mr. Wright, .......................................................... 27 48
Philadelphia.—Alexander Henry, Esq., collection and balance of contribution from Ladies’ Association, Central Presbyterian Church, $25; Juvenile Missionary Society. Rev. Mr. Chambers’ Church, 25; First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Donaldson, 11 25; Quarterly paper, Miss R., 2; Sunday
School Missionary Society, 1st Independent Church, Rev. M. Chambers, 25; First Presbyterian Church, J. Eckle, 50; Wm. Raigue, 10; J. Y. Kneedler, 15; David Lapsley, 5; Thomas Biddle and Lady, 30; A. R. Perkins, 10; Thomas S. Fleming, 10; Alexander Fallerton, 10, M. Atwood, 10; J. R. Campbell, 5; J. R. Gemmell, 10; Jacob Dunton, 5; Solomon Smith, 10; J. W. Larahan, 10; J. C. Dennel, 5; James Murphy, 20; James Boyard, 5; and Amorose White, 10; J. C. Erving, 5; Wm. Wurts, 20; H. J. Williams, 10; Samuel H. Perkins, 10; Samuel W. Paul, 10; Henry Vanuzen, 5; Robert Matheyr, 5; James Smith, 25; M. W. Baldwin, 10; James Fasset, 10; Mrs. J. Fasset, 10; Cash, 10; Cash, 5; in small sums, 8; W. D. & J. P. S., 10; collected by the Ladies, 122; Female Bible Society, 50; Clinton-street Church, Charles Wurts, 20; G. W. Forbes, 10; Sunday School Class, 1 50; Mr. Burke, 2; sundry collections, 4 50; Ladies, (50 of which to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Life Member, remainder for Colporteur,) 130; Fifth Presbyterian Church, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Thomson, Life Member, John Constable, 10; Jacob Kershaw, 10; James Atwood, 5; Miss Martha Shuert, 5; Mrs. M. B. Jones, 5; Mrs. Berry, 1; E. Bramin, 3; Mrs. Smith, 1 50; Mrs. A. R. Constable, 4; Mrs. Shepherd, 1; Cash, 4; Members, 3 50; Joseph Montgomery, 5; Third Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Coswell, 10; Capt. Toby, 2; Miss Williams, 2; Mr. Cravin, 2; Mr. Dreer, 5; Mr. R. J. Mercer, 3 50; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lassell, 10; J. F. White, 2; Capt. Robb, 10; J. A. Raybold, 10; John C. Carr, 5; Mrs. Floyd, 2; Robert Coburn, 2; Alexander Whelidin, 10; Mr. Osborn, 2 50; Mrs. S. Killens, 5; Mrs. O'Neill, 5; Mr. Simmons, 1; J. W. Quarterly paper, 1; Mr. Bowen, 2; Misses Clark, 6; Mr. Greeble, 2; W. Taylor, 5; Lur Eldridge, 10; Mr. Walean, 5; Mr. Carr, 5; several individuals, 10; Mary Brady, 2; Dr. Bethune's Church, Charles Wurts, 5; J. Dork, 5; Horatio G. Kem, 3; John Roset, 5; W. G. Mentz, 5; W. S. Charnley, 20; Mrs. Marten, 5; John Brigham, 2 50; Henry H. Reed, 3; John Curtis, 3; J. I. Baker, 5; O. S. Sandford, 5; G. A. Magnudier, 5; Peter Farrman, 5; E. P. Moyer, 2; J. O. Pease, 2; J. Tucker, 2; I. Gaul, 10; Andrew Hight, 3; John Struthers, 5; F. Graff, 5; small sums, 11; Ladies, (of which 34 for Geneva,) 134; Central Church, in part, 15 88; Cedar-street Church, 7; 1oth Church; M. W., 2; H. Campbell, 5; Judge Ewing, 5, for Geneva; Pennsylvania Quarterly paper, 1; Female Bible Society, 109; do. 50, (twice credited by mistake) 1415 43

Raleigh—Mrs. Francis Devereaux, 200 00
Rome, N. Y.—Mr. Bloomfield $50; Collection, Brick Church, 29 50, 79 50
Richmond, Va.—Union Presbyterian Church, $39 50; Sabbath School, Second Presbyterian Church, Colporteur in France, 60
Roswell, Ga.—Collection, Presbyterian Church, 179 50
Rhode, N. Y.—First Presbyterian Church, Judge Gardiner, 20; F. Starr, 15; J. F. Bush, 5; Mr. Bell, 1; E. Peck, 5; Mr. Cook, 4; F. Stillwell, 2; F. Clark, 5; E. Pond, 5; L. A. Ward, 5; T. Rempshall, 5; W. W. Ely, 2; E. D. Ely, 10; 26 62
(Continued.)

S. Miller, 3; A. Reynolds, 5; G. Gould, 5; C. J. Hill, 3; H. A. Brewster, 5; E. N. Buell, 5; Ephraim Ely, 5; Judge Chapin, 2; Capt. Stillwell, 3; Stephen Alling, 2; Judge Sampson, 2; Dr. Armstrong, 3; R. M. Doolittle, 3; Mr. Bennett, 2; C. W. Douglass, 1; Cash, 5; Ladies' Association for Colporteur, 85; Brick Church, A. Champion, 150; S. Hamilton, 10; Jacob Howe, 4; L. H. Alling, 5; J. Hill, 5; A. Kisey, 10; A. Scranton, 10; F. Chapman, 3; L. C. Ailing, 5; others, 450; Washington-street Church collection, 2544, for Colporteur; Third Church collection, M. Belden, 30; Young Ladies of Ledyard Female Seminary, 15; Ladies' contribution, Third Church, in full for Colporteur, 35; Brick Church, Ladies' Colporteur Association, per Mrs. David Diskey, Secretary, 80; A. Champion, Colporteur in Russia, 500.

1012 94

Rahway, N. J.—First Presbyterian Church, $36 50; Miss U. Edgar, 2; Dr. Silas Cocks, jr., 10; J. B. Laing, Esq., 10; J. Thompson, Esq., 10; Mr. McInavie, 350; Rev. C. K. Im- bric, 5; E. M. Imbric, 2; Mr. McKinge, 1, 80 10

Springfield, Mass.—Rev. Dr. Osolod's Church, $80 27; So. Church, 33 50; Miss Susan Pynchon, 20; Mr. W., 20; Miss R. Pomeroy, 10, to constitute Rev. R. A. Coxe's, Life Member; North Church, 5 60; 169 57

Salem, Mass.—Rev. L. M. Worcester and members of the Tabernacle Society, 60 00

Sandford, Mass.—Giles Pease, Puritan Congregational Church, 10 00

Southampton, Mass.—Sabbath School, Rev. W. E. White, 40 00

Southport.—Aunt Cong Soc., J. M. Monson, Life Member, and for Colporteur, France, 81 00

Sag Harbor, N. J.—Per Mr. Hastings, 50 00

South Dennis, Mass.—Cong. Church, Mrs. Mary Nickerson, 2 00

Savannah, Ga.—J. E. J., 5; Independent Presbyterian Church, R. Hutchinson, for Colporteur, $80; Charles Green, 20; A. Porter, 20; Mr. Thomas Tilford, 20; Miss Tilford, 10; Other Ladies, 850; G. W. Anderson, 10; J. W. H., 5; J. Sorrel, 2; N. B. Knapp, 3; R. A. Lewis, 5; Mr. Mer- cer, 5; W. Duncan, 5; Cash, 5; Mr. Pond, 5; G. B. Canning, 20; John Stoddart, 20; Presbyterian Church, a friend, for Colporteur, 80; R. Lashlison, 10; Ed. J. Harden, 200; S. E. Nisbet, 2; Cash, 1; Mrs. ———, 2; Rev. J. S. Cappes, 5, to constitute Rev. D. Golden and Rev. Mr. Ross, Life Members, 350 50

Truxton, R. I.—Mr. Durdury, Quarterly paper, §1; Presbyterian Church, 2 50

3 50

Troy, N. Y.—Collection, Rev. Mr. Andrews' Church, $57; Collection in Rev. Dr. Beman's Church, 116 90, 203 90

Tiverton, R. I.—P. M. Hovey, 22 40

Trenton.—Quarterly paper, J. R., 1 00

Tachanah, Wisconsin.—Prof. James Harm, for Geneva, 2 00

Thomas, Mr.—Josiah Dale, 20 00

Utica, N. Y.—First Presbyterian Church, $49 46; Second do., 11; Mrs. Martin, 5; Reformed Dutch Church collections, 30 65; Charles C. Brodhead, 10; Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, 10; Mrs. Derbyshire, 5; others, 4 50, 127 11

Upper Middleton.—Congregational Church, per John Stephens, 5 00

Washington, Pa.—A few friends, by C. Reed, Esq., $15; W. A. Bartle, 5; Harriet Probst, 5, 25 00
Waterford, N. Y.—First Presbyterian Church collection, $41.85; Presbyterian Church, 17.81; Quarterly paper, 1.75; 61.41
Westfield, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Woods' Church collection; 35.70
Wethersfield.—Collected by Mr. Hastings; 80.00
Warren, Conn.—Congregational Society, Rev. J. R. Kep; 37.14
Williamstown, Mass.—Congregational Church, Prof. Tatlock, $5; 14.00
Anonymous, 10; do. 25 cts.; 15.25
Wilmington, Del.—Hanover-street Presbyterian Church, $86.19; Infant School scholars, 5; A friend, 1; Mr. Kean for Quarterly, 1; 93.19
Westborough, Mass.—Congregational Church Society, $62.21; Hon. G. H. Dunlap, Life Member, 50; 112.21
West Hartford.—Congregational Society; 20.21
West Brookfield.— 25.61
Worcester, Mass.—Parley Goddard, for Geneva, $20; Miss Sarah Waldo, 80; Ladies Sewing Circle of Rev. Mr. Smalley's Church, 80; Collection at a public meeting, 76; Deacon Washburn for Colporteur, 80; 336.00
Woodstock, Conn.—Mrs. A. A. Austin; 10.00