TO THE READERS OF THE QUARTERLY PAPER.

The present number completes the 6th Volume of the Quarterly Paper. It is probable that it will be the last for the Foreign Evangelical Society having been merged in the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the recent Anniversary, a change in this publication becomes necessary. It is possible that two supplemental numbers for August and November, may be issued, in order to furnish the former friends and patrons of the Foreign Evangelical Society with information respecting the foreign operations of the new society. If this be not done, they will be supplied with copies of an Appendix to the "American Protestant" for those months, which will be filled with the desired intelligence concerning the work abroad. This arrangement will be temporary, lasting only till next January. With the commencement of 1849, the American and Foreign Christian Union will issue a New Periodical, that shall take the place of both "The American Protestant" and "The Quarterly Paper," hitherto the organs of the American Protestant Society and the Foreign Evangelical Society, now merged, with The Christian Alliance, in The American and Foreign Christian Union.

This course is adopted because it will best suit the present subscription to "The American Protestant," and also because it is every way desirable, in commencing a new periodical, which shall be the organ of the new society, to begin with the year. The new organ, whatever it may be its name or its form, will embrace all the operations of The American and Foreign Christian Union, as before, and also whatever good we can promote our friends that no pains will be spared to render it both interesting and valuable.

Our present number contains the Tenth and last Annual Report of the Foreign Evangelical Society—a document replete with important views and facts. It also concerns its field of labor, the great increase of interest in behalf of this field, in many of the Evangelical churches of our country, and of other portions of Christendom; and the numerous encouragements which we bespeak an attentive perusal on the part of all concerned.

The meeting was then addressed in an eloquent and effective manner, by the Rev. Dr. Higgins, of the Metropolitan Episcopal Church, Boston; the Hon. Bradford B. Wood, Albany; the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Boston; the Hon. Benjamin P. Butler, New York; and the Rev. Dr. Bacon, New Haven.

The American Protestant, at its issue, the first of this year, has been a trial number, in which the object was to ascertain the public sentiment respecting the new publication, and to test the quality of the articles which are to be found in it. As we prefer to reserve our opinion till after we shall have had a more extended experience of the operation of the new periodical, we shall not be alarmed at the apparent discrepancy between the style and the matter of our first number, and that which shall come to the public in its regular course. The latter is calculated to please the taste of the great body of readers, and to be beneficial to the cause of the Gospel; especially by the Tract, the Word of God, and the Keepsake, and also by the Colporteur. But on account of the importance of the subject, and the necessity of the work, we feel it our duty to defend our publication, and to refute the objections which may be urged against it. We shall therefore answer the objections of the Critics, and of the intriguers, and also of the friends of the old Journal, and of the friends of the new one.
manifested in the association of Evangelical doctrine and practice in nominally Christian, and especially Papal, lands. While the latter, for the past ten years or more, has been the scene of most of the movement, the former is on the increase. This is true, not only in the countries contiguous to the Papal empire, but also in those portions of which, and sooner or later with all the established Church, there has been a decided augmentation of interest among both the Dissenters and the Evangelical portion of the population of the world, which latter, though not amounting to thousands, annual, and which was almost wholly supplied through the Bible and Tract Societies. But, during the year which has just come to an end, our churches gave more than $100,000, for the same reason of glorious work, at home and abroad. * We are well assured that last year was an extraordinary one, an impression which appears, especially in eloquent personal advocacy, from France and from Ireland. Nevertheless, the results show how greatly the interest in both the Anti-Papal and other Evangelical causes have increased among us. God grant that it may speedily increase unfurthwithstanding!

May the day soon come when the churches in our land shall do so much to convert the nations which enjoy a corrupted Christianity, as for the Hebrants and the Mohammedan world! Not that we would see any diminution of our present strength, which we do, of course, feel in behalf of the Hebrews, Mohammedans, and Jews; and we see it augmented still further. But we think that the state of Christendom, the best interests of the Hebrews, the Mohammedans, and Jews, and the welfare of our own country, demand the wise, systematic, and vigorous prosecution of the work of regenerating nominally Christian portions of the world, which are so important to us.

As the good work shall advance, it is likely that our churches will be very often visited by delegations and delegations, from one part and another of that nominally Christian, which may need the visits of our churches. This is no longer the case. And now, therefore, be deeply interested in the regeneration of all the nations, especially in the limits of Christendom, and, if on the least, at least for the influence which they are exerting upon our own destines. It cannot be a matter of indifference to us, as members of the Evangelical and Foreign Missions, to assist in the progress of the Truth in one part will have a bearing on its progress in another. We must maintain our independence, and stand firm to the very end, for God will help us.

I. OUR OWN CONTINENT.


In their last Report the Committee informed the Society that Mr. Monsalvatge, when he instructed to the city of Ozn in Africa, and repair to Valparaiso in South America, not being able to find a vessel sailing from Gibraltar to that place, put himself on board a vessel that was bound to Nieuw Amsterdam, where he arrived in the month of November preceding. At the request of the Committee, Mr. M. applied himself at once to the translation of the first volume of Dr. Marie d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation in the Spanish. In addition to this, he prepared a treatise on Education, assistance in the translation of the first series of Kirwan's Letters into Spanish, and supervised the publication of a collection of Sermons, with a view to the instruction of many of his countrymen in the city of New-York, and try to render himself useful to them. At length he was able to leave for home for whatever purpose of Spanish America God in his good providence might call him.

After much inquiry, the Committee came to the conclusion that, for the present at least, it would be best to send him to California or to Texas, where there is a large Mexican population; and, where, to help the sym-
Sunday school, and I requested them to give them to all the inhabitants. The circular was the occasion of much noise; but the world was in utter ignorance of our enterprise. We should be mistaken another week, I will insert no article in the news for the moment, but in the future the Roman Catholic Party will have to submit to our decisions, or to be silenced. The number of pupils in my school continued to increase, and at the last census the number is as many as I can attend to. Besides, it is not easy to get the children always in their respective places, and to demand immediate results, as would be necessary. The Sunday school was attended by thirty-five persons. We have a society of twenty children (who are members of my school) in the week! We have six adults. Since my last letter, I have held four meetings, and have been from 15 to 30 persons at each time.

At the Committee I judged to be expedient that I should make a tour to the valley of the Rio Grande. I think they should be treated in the same way as the inhabitants of the History of the Reformation, and some other books and tracts in the Spanish language.

In the month of March, we had such a tremendous storm that it overwhelmed the houses in which we lived, seriously giving us time to escape from death. We had retired to bed but an hour or two, and in less than an hour I was suddenly taken with the house beginning to tremble, as if there was an earthquake. I awoke my dear wife, telling her to take our little children. We had scarcely left the bed before one of the walls fell upon it, and crushed it to pieces. As we found ourselves at the neighboring houses in the confusion, I asked if there was any person who knew the language. Almost all the parents of the pupils asked us in our distress, and provided for the case of the event, and of the destruction of the house in which they had been comfortably lodged during the storm.

As I am already known in San Antonio as a Missionary of your Church, and as I have desired to gather a church among the French, and that it might be found in Geneva, France, Gibraltar, and New York, where I have been invited to hold meetings, and to govern me in my new resolutions, send me the New Testament, but I found nothing remarkable in it; but much insulted you and opposed you in your profession. Perhaps I have persevered in writing to me, and exhorted me not to neglect the reading of the Word. I would, for the moment, be enabled to judge of the importance of the enterprise, as well as to express my sentiments upon it. During this long period I have sent them no less than twenty-six letters, one of which was written by my brother, Mr. W. To this I have added another, which was very judicious and intelligent man. He tells me, however, that he has not been able to attend the meetings, and is not in a condition to send me any more letters, as he is indisposed.

I believe that I have more than once told you that I have been debarred from all direct news from my family since 1842. During this long period I have been at least so much as to be deprived of their counsel; but that it was to be found in Geneva, France, Gibraltar, and New York, where I have been invited to hold meetings, and to govern me in my new resolutions.

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After the storm, I read over again your letters, to which she consented. I am very glad that you were married; but more so that you knew the language. I am much obliged to you, and very much indebted to you, for the letter which you have written to me.

We passed this night of rain and tempest in a stable, because we dared not stay at the neighboring houses in the confusion. It was an earthquake. I awoke my dear wife, telling her to take our little children. We had scarcely left the bed before one of the walls fell upon it, and crushed it to pieces. An author who has given—to the Committee, that Mr. W. must be ministered in that important place, where there are no less than 60,000 people of French origin, and of which he is minister, for the most part Roman Catholics. The Committee referred the subject to Mr. W., for a decision, expressing, however, that it is not easy to return, or to find a suitable place in the first municipality. To hire private rooms would, besides entailing great expense on us, be very impracticable, as we have not within the limits of this vast municipality, a Protestant church. I have already told you that I have no doubt that in the course of time, and with the blessing of God, they will make great progress; and that at least a fraction of them will be converted. I believe that I have more than once told you that I have been debarred from all direct news from my family since 1842. During this long period I have been at least so much as to be deprived of their counsel; but that it was to be found in Geneva, France, Gibraltar, and New York, where I have been invited to hold meetings, and to govern me in my new resolutions.

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The city of New Orleans, which is the central one, and embraces the magnitude and the importance of the enterprise, as well as to express my sentiments upon it. It is consequently, the most central and efficient means of conveying, is by this way to reach the American churches. At the request of many, I am, next Sabbath, about to preach in the French language, there will be need of twenty-two persons, in order to satisfy all your inquiries, and give you all the information that you may require. I have made an acquaintance with many who would not have come to our church. But such visits have been so frequent, that we have not been able to attend our church. As I am already known in San Antonio as a Missionary of your Church, and as I have desired to gather a church among the French, and that it might be found in Geneva, France, Gibraltar, and New York, where I have been invited to hold meetings, and to govern me in my new resolutions.

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Mission to the City in New-York. In the month of November last, the Rev. Mr. Amy, a talented and eloquent young French minister, arrived from Europe, highly recommended by the American Swiss Committee, at Geneva, and by the Rev. Dr. White of Albion College, on account of his having pursued his theological studies. Mr. A. was sent over to the country, at the request of the Committee, to preach the Gospel, and to ascertain the results of the research as Mr. W. regarded it, and, if possible, to endeavor to return thither, at least for the winter, and in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera there, it was deemed best that the Rev. Mr. W. should remain in New York, and to assume a French Protestant service there, after the form of the Reformed Church of France. This he has done. At first he was attached to the Lecture-Room of the Brick Church, where he now preaches every Sabbath to a congregation of from 160 to 120 persons, chiefly French and Swiss. Here is a great reason to believe that a French congregation, highly respectable as to numbers and character, of the Protestant faith, might be gathered in this city, with proper exertions. A considerable congregation might be gathered in Philadelphia. At Troy, and several other points in the north, there are large numbers of French and American residents on both sides of Lake Champlain, small congregations of English class French might be gathered, with suitable exertion. While it is true that the French must be gathered in that city in which the French population; a work, which our Protestant churches have scarcely begun to think of as either important or practicable.  

Mission to Hayti. In their last Report, the Committee stated, that they had sent the Rev. Mr. Cushman to Hayti, to see whether the way was open for commencing a Mission in that important island, containing a population not much short of a million of souls. Mr. C. having made the requisite expedition, returned to this country, to pass the hot months, and to make arrangements for commencing the work of educating himself in that island as a Missionary. In the month of October, he sailed with his wife, for his field of labor. Upon his arrival, he found the Government open for commencing a Mission in that important island, where he will go, should it be thought advisable. Whilst he was there, he found the natives of Hayti, with suitable efforts. A considerable congregation might be gathered in this city, with proper exertions. A considerable congregation might be gathered in Philadelphia. At Troy, and several other points in the north, there are large numbers of French and American residents on both sides of Lake Champlain, small congregations of English class French might be gathered, with suitable exertion. While it is true that the French must be gathered in that city in which the French population; a work, which our Protestant churches have scarcely begun to think of as either important or practicable.  

Mission to South America. The Rev. David Troubridge continues to labor at Valparaiso, laboring for a longer time among the seamen of all nations, who visit that port, and among the inhabitants of English and American re- siding, to whom he preaches twice every Sabbath. His letters contain many interesting details respecting his work among the latter population, as well as of the state of the church at Valparaiso, for the double purpose of completing his studies, and at the same time of perfecting his knowledge of the French, the language spoken in the part of the city which he will go, should it please God to bless us upon our plans. For details respecting the state of Hayti, we must refer our friends to the Quarterly Paper, where they will find many things which will interest them.  

France and Belgium. France continues to be the chief field of the Society's operations.  

The Correspondence of the brethren in Paris and Geneva is of great importance which there exist for the prosecution of the great work, and the vast influence which the spread of the Gospel, for with the acquisition of the latter, the former would be possible and easy. We are happy to be able to forward with considerable satisfaction the news which has just reached us of the first efforts on the part of Hayti (the western) to which he will go, should it be thought advisable.  

The Correspondence of the brethren in Paris and Geneva is of great importance, with its 1,300,000 inhabitants. The following is an extract from one of our friends: "The Remembrance of it will be long cherished in the hearts of thousands who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and of thousands who heard his voice. The correspondence of the brethren in Paris and Geneva is of great importance, which shows how much the Lord's work is prospering, and that the work of the Lord in France is at the present. Never was the door so fully open as it is at this moment, as the following extracts from the letters of our friends will show.  

As a conclusion, we must say that the work of the Lord in France is at the present. Never was the door so fully open as it is at this moment, as the following extracts from the letters of our friends will show.  

Mission in Sweden. The Committee in their last Report announced the appointment of Mr. T. to the Missionary of the South American Congregational Mission, under the care of the American Swiss Committee at Geneva, for the double purpose of completing his studies, and at the same time of perfecting his knowledge of the French, the language spoken in the part of the city which he will go, should it please God to bless us upon our plans. For details respecting the state of Hayti, we must refer our friends to the Quarterly Paper, where they will find many things which will interest them.
29.

QUARTERLY PAPER OF THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

of Bible and Testaments. Many souls separate themselves from the communion of those who are engaged in the progress of their own salvation. In this view, it is only a few leaguer's further north, our dear Mr. Viel is perishingly anxious to see you, your dear brother and the dear sister of our dear Librarian, the Rev. Mr. C., who is now visiting the valley of the Alps. It is God's design that you should be in company with him; and we are sure that he will be much pleased with the acquaintance of your dear sister. Send a letter to him; and he will write to you. We are sure that you will be much pleased with the company of your dear sister.

The Rev. Mr. Beza, when he is able, will send for his letters from the churches of France, England, and America. In a few days, a young man from the valleys of Piedmont (for the man who calls himself Mr. Viel, is to enter the Theological Seminary, written by Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, one of the Committee of the Swiss American Committee, is to enter the Theological Seminary, written by Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, one of the Committee of the Swiss American Committee. It is a very brief survey of the different portions of our work, and the extent and the pressure of the Committee's engagements. It shows us that we have not allowed a single farthing to be carried to the work, and that all the other expenses have been defrayed by the members, and that all the other expenses have been defrayed by the members.

Before I terminate this letter, I wish to give you notice of an article which has just been written in the Journal, which is dear to our hearts, that we have not allowed a single farthing to be carried to the work, and that all the other expenses have been defrayed by the members.

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Proposed Union of this Society with the American Protestant Society and the Christian Alliance.

For several years, the subject of uniting these Societies, whose objects are substantially the same, and whose fields of labor are either identical or so contiguous, as to render it possible for one Society to do the work which all share, and yet to accomplish the object in a manner which is best calculated to promote the end in view, has been a favorite project of our two Societies. When first it was proposed, it was considered not only possible but desirable to the objects of the American and Foreign Christian Union, especially as the conditions of the times have not only removed many of the obstacles which at one time seemed to stand in the way, but have opened the door to direct efforts to spread the Truth. The great revolutions of the last year have given religious liberty to France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, and have extended the sphere of Christian influence to countless millions of people throughout parts of Christendom, as well as to the nations which lie beyond the entrance of the pure Gospel into some of the fairest portions of our globe. It is He that has risen to shake terribly the foundations of the world, and to stir up all nations, that they may hearken to the voice of the Gospel, and enter into its rest, and find in the Rock of Ages a lasting foundation.

On the other hand, we have seen, in the many attempts to bring about the proposed union, that there is a certain amount of truth in the objections which have been urged against it; but they are objections which, while they have a tendency to deter those who are unacquainted with the subject, are not sufficiently weighty to prevent those who are well informed in the facts and circumstances of the case from determining that the advantages which the prospective union is calculated to yield are sufficient to warrant the sacrifice of some of the objections which are urged against it.

The proposed union is not only possible, but desirable. It is desirous of the universal diffusion of Christian knowledge, and the establishment of such a union would tend to accomplish that object in a manner which is calculated to be more effectual and more durable. It is desirous of the renovation of the human mind, and the establishment of such a union would tend to accomplish that object in a manner which is calculated to be more effectual and more durable. It is desirous of the prosperity of the Church, and the establishment of such a union would tend to accomplish that object in a manner which is calculated to be more effectual and more durable. It is desirous of the advancement of learning, and the establishment of such a union would tend to accomplish that object in a manner which is calculated to be more effectual and more durable. It is desirous of the promotion of the interests of the nation, and the establishment of such a union would tend to accomplish that object in a manner which is calculated to be more effectual and more durable.

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Art. 2. The Objects of this Society shall be, by missions, colportage, and other appropriate agencies, to diffuse and promote the Principles of Religious Liberty, and a pure and Evangelical Christianity, both at home and abroad, wherever a corrupted Christianity exists.

Art. 3. Any person contributing five dollars a year shall be a member of the Society; a contribution of thirty dollars at one time will constitute a member for life; and the donation of one hundred dollars shall constitute a Director for life. All life members and life Directors of The American Foreign Evangelical Society, The Foreign Evangelical Society, and The Christian Alliance, shall be life-Members and life-Directors of this Society. These Directors shall have the privilege of meeting with the Board of Directors, and participating in their deliberations and discussions.

Art. 5. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the second Thursday of May in each year, at the several seaports, to introduce the Gospel, but where, alas, the Churches have done almost nothing.

Art. 6. The Board shall meet at least once in three months; form their own rules for the transaction of business; and, when necessary, convene the Society. They shall take such security of the Treasurer as shall be deemed proper, employ such means for the accomplishment of the objects of the Society as occasions and exigencies may require, and keep regular accounts of their proceedings.

Art. 7. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the second Thursday of May in each year, at the several seaports, to introduce the Gospel, but where, alas, the Churches have done almost nothing.
importance that the Societies should receive immediate and ef­
ploying its hundreds of laborers in the great field which it is
co-operating with us effectually, we may hope to see, in a few
papers, periodical, or occasional, which it may issue, when
place among the Appeals to your Church, and to your hearts,
points of the times, to know their own duties, and to meet their
Blessed Lord is summoning His people to the great work of
mation of the 16th century, have there been such openings for
Union" share largely in your prayers. Give to it a determined
such organizations as are formed on the basis of this society;
Never has Christendom been so ready as it is now for recover­
the Christian Public, at the moment of assuming its manage­
stance which might hinder its reception by those whom they
minational Organization; or to have under its control, or even
in its connection, any Churchcs, excepting in the process of
ight. A. Ogden, 10; Mrs. H. Bennet, 4,50; Mrs. J. Gillespie,
for France and Ireland, 6.
2nd Pr. ch, Ladies, to make Dr. Hailey L. M., 50; E. Wiekes,
5; John Newland, 5; C. Van Benthusen, 5; Arch. Campbell,
Geo. C. Treadwell, 25; Cash from several, 14; E. Wood, 2; J.
Richard Edwards, for France, 100.
do., 31,65.
W. W. Corning, 50; Thomas W. Olcott, 50; A. W. Mclntire, 20;
2nd do. do., 27; Robert's Chapel, Methodist Ep. col., 13,14;
5 ; Edward Mason, 5; S. Rodgers, 5; Mrs. Crought, Blunt, and
L. M. Wheaton, Esq., 30. do. Rev. Mr. Barrows, Cong.,
la.,
J. P. Winnissimenop Congregation, to constitute Rev.
Massachusetts, 22.

The following are successively omitted in the Annual
Report.

Andover, Mass., South church, to constitute Rev. J. L. Tay­
Church, 2,03. Boston, First Congregational Society, 35,26.
Boston, First Pr. ch., after
Boston, Cong, ch., per A. Jenkins,
Burlington, Vt., Cong, and ch., 18,50; Methodist Ep. church, 2,03.
Bудет, Ladys Association, in part from Mrs. A. E. Davids.
Lyme, N. H., Cong. assoc. to support an Evangelist, 212.
N. York, 1st Pr. ch., 12,72.
New Haven, Cong, and ch., 18,50.
Nottingham, N. Y., Cong. assoc. to support an Evangelist, 212.
New York, Cong, ch., 4,95

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