EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY;

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH ON WASHINGTON SQUARE, N. Y.,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1847.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY LEAVITT, TROW & CO., 191 BROADWAY.
1847.
The Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., President of the Society, took the chair at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Wm. Wilson, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, 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.

The Resolution to accept, approve, and print the Reports read by the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, under the direction of the Executive Committee, was moved by the Rev. E. Davies, of New Amsterdam, in British Guiana, South America, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of New-York.

Mr. Davies commenced by stating that he was the Pastor of a voluntary Protestant Congregational Church in South America; the members of which, nevertheless, were grievously taxed in their food and clothing, for the support of Popery and Puseyism. Long had he wished to visit America; from his earliest youth he had cherished this desire most strongly. Some three years since a book was sent him on "Religion in America"; it came with the respects of the author. That author, as might have been anticipated, was the Society's most excellent Secretary. He had endeavored to make himself acquainted with the state
of things in America, and the more he read the more he had longed to see the operation of the voluntary principle, without the blighting influence of the Upas Tree of a National Established Church. The beautiful and magnificent sanctuary in which he then stood, he thought was a striking illustration of the successful operation of this principle. Truly, the lines had fallen to his American brethren in pleasant places, and they were in possession of a goodly heritage.

A natural result of the workings of this principle was the very favorable position they occupied for enlightening and saving the world, and he hoped they would have grace and wisdom to do their duty faithfully. He rejoiced also that the conception of this Society had entered into any mind; it ought to have been in existence long before. When he thought of three hundred years passed by, and of the great truths of the Bible that had been in their possession during this time, he felt ashamed of the Protestant Church and ministry, of himself, too, because that Popery still presented so proud and imposing an aspect. We were sons unworthy of our sires, for we had not dared to go forth and carry the war into the very gates of the enemy. But the existence of such a Society in America, with such an object, was calculated to tell powerfully upon Europe, to put her European brethren to shame, and provoke them to good works. They needed in reference to many reforms thus to be provoked in a spirit of love, and he trusted that their motto of intercourse with one another would be, "Soft words and hard arguments."

Since his arrival in this country he had seen many things that interested him greatly, but much that made his heart bleed. But he wished to act in reference to the latter as did an artist, with a certain king who had a scar on the side of his face. He was employed to take his likeness; if he made it perfect, the scar would be exhibited; if he left it out, the likeness would be unfaithful. What course did the painter pursue? Why, he contrived to present Alexander the Great in such an attitude of thoughtfulness, as that the scar was completely hidden by his fingers. This example would he endeavor to follow in reference to the scars upon the face of this country. When speaking of the free institutions and numerous beneficent reforms in America, should he be reminded of its scars, he would fain conceal their disfigurements, and hide them with his friendly fingers.

He regarded this Society, then, with interest as a British Christian, and also because its object was the promotion of pure and undefiled Christianity. The Churches in Guiana, Mr. D. stated, were attached to the Protestant Church. Popery had tried to introduce itself and to proselyte, but in vain.

In regard to the introduction of the Gospel into South America, he would say, the aspect of things was very favorable. The effect of the severance of that immense continent from the old world, within this cen-
tury, had been to greatly diminish the hold which Popery had on the public mind. Pure systems of religion could not fail of securing marked attention if presented to the mind of the public at the present time.

He expected to go away with a considerable quantity of Spanish and Portuguese publications. Many converts of the illustrious Dr. Kally, who has been very successfully laboring in Madeira, had come to them even as the Pilgrim Fathers of old had fled to this free clime, in order to be allowed to read the word of God; enduring the loss of all things temporal, persecution bitter and violent, rather than be deprived of the word of God. With the aid of these individuals he expected to be enabled to make these publications tell in Satan's dominions. He also should ever hold himself ready to aid this Society, and it was his fervent prayer that the Lord would guide and direct us as a nation, make us a blessing to Europe and to the world, establish us in righteousness, and give us favor in the sight of all men.

The reverend gentleman then moved the adoption of the Report which had been read.

The Rev. Dr. Vermilye then addressed the meeting.

When he reflected upon the sphere of operations that this Society proposed to occupy, his mind was deeply interested. That sphere was not the conversion of heathen lands, but its design was to bear light to the very cradle of Christianity, and to wake up the pure Protestant piety which at the Reformation was infused into the Reformed Churches, but which at subsequent periods has so lamentably declined.

We heard recently of the deep feeling excited abroad when one of our national vessels freighted with food, landed on the shores of Europe—food that was designed to prolong the existence of thousands who were now starving in Ireland.

The purpose of this Society was to bear to the shores of Europe, supplies of the word of everlasting life, wherewith the great famine, not of bread or of water, but of the word of God, might be stayed, and the souls that were starving be furnished with spiritual nourishment.

If we had reason to thank our Heavenly Father for causing such an errand of mercy to those shores, surely we had reason to glorify Him much more for creating in the hearts of men the spirit of benevolence which originated and carried forward institutions like this. The question next arose, Dr. V. said, very naturally—what necessity was there for Christians making provision to send the word of God into so-called Protestant countries?

He would reply that their peculiar position and wants rendered an institution of this kind strikingly appropriate.

Protestant Christianity had sadly declined and degenerated since the period of the Reformation, so much so that in traversing France within
a few years past, if the question were put to some poor Evangelical Christian, as to which of the two systems he preferred, the reply would be, give me the Catholic rather than the Protestant.

But a revival in this respect had commenced. Within a short period, numbers of small congregations had been formed, and pure vital piety was on the increase throughout the land. These congregations were composed of poor Evangelical Christians, who had received unction from above, and rejoiced in the knowledge of the truth as it was in Jesus, and they needed to be aided in their worship, and animated to go forward, by our support and cordial sympathies. They were as a light in an ocean of darkness. Their position was similar to that of numbers in Holland. Many, finding no vital religion in the established creed of that country, seceded from the regularly organized body. As a natural result, their worship had been frowned upon, and all the influences around them being in opposition, they had been compelled to leave their native land, taking with them their Ministers, Bibles, and Catechisms, and were now on their way to the West, there to establish communities of Protestants, and spread around the neighboring regions a healthful, invigorating religious influence.

The position which those congregations were to occupy in spreading the influence of the gospel, was one of very deep importance, for they were surrounded at present by Catholic influences, by rationalism, and infidelity. Dr. V. next alluded to the opinion of Dr. Pusey, that the two great systems of religion, the Catholic and Genevan, were again being brought into collision, probably for the last time. He contrasted these two systems at some length, exhibiting very clearly the manifest superiority of the latter over the former. The word of God was a sealed book to the eyes of the Catholic community; if allowed to read it at all, they were not permitted to interpret it for themselves, only as the priest should tell them. It was not so with the Protestant community. They felt the Bible to be particularly addressed to them under every circumstance. Hence in reading the word of God, it became to them a light to their feet and a lamp to their path. The truths therein contained not only elevated their thoughts and sanctified their minds, but unfettered their judgments, making them to feel and to realize in its true sense, the glorious sublimity of truth. The one system bore consolation to the heart, because it imparted truth to the understanding. The other festered in its own corruption, making man a slave to his fellow-men, filling him with fear, and giving him but little consolation in regard to this world or that which is to come. These two systems, Dr. V. thought, were about, for the last time, to be brought into collision, and no one who had the word of God in his hand, or a Protestant heart in his bosom, ought to have any apprehensions in regard to the result, when he remembers that God rules over all the earth. There was to be a struggle,
and hence the importance of lighting up in Europe, the forces of Prote­
tant Christianity, of nourishing the feeble Churches, of stimulating
the hearts of those few and devoted Christians, and of adding to their
numbers.

Dr. V. next adverted to the proposition made by one of our ardent,
zealous-hearted Christians, to the Waldenses, to remove them from their
native mountains to the rocky regions in Western Virginia. The idea
seemed to him a vast, a glorious one, but the decision they had come
to, to remain where they were, was probably the best both in its present
and future results. Upon all their mountains and hills were the graves
of their sires, many of whom were the victims of Popery, having suffered
and died in the name and for the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ. There
was a great work yet to be done, and it might be that the pure light
which had been so long burning in that benighted region should yet be
carried forth to illuminate all Italy.

It was, he said in conclusion, one of the grand purposes of this Soci­
ety, to nourish and sustain such institutions as these. Surely, then, they
might with confidence appeal to every Christian heart;—assured that
every one who should yield himself an instrument in the hand of God
to do his will in this as in other departments of labor—shall finally be
prepared to go up and possess the goodly promised land, in the name
of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Rev. J. P. Thompson, of the Church worshipping at
the Tabernacle, New-York, then submitted the following
resolution:—

"Resolved, That the hopefulness of the attempt to resuscitate genu­
ine Christianity in nominal Christian countries, calls upon us to pursue
it more energetically, with a view to the speedy and thorough evangeli­
zation of the world."

The reverend gentleman spoke in support of the resolution in sub­
tance as follows:—It is a characteristic and an interesting feature of the
labors of this Society, that it is a work of revivals, the resuscitation of
genuine Christianity, where a formal Christianity now exists. The
work of Home Missions is properly a work of extension, the spreading
of the enlightened institutions of the East over the great and destitute
wilderness of the West; the object of Foreign Missions is a work of pro­
pagation, the introducing of the gospel for the first time into heathen
lands: but this work is a work of revival, a work which has been meta­
physically characterized as the setting up of Christianity as gospel,
against Christianity as law. Law has been the occasion of the vast
system of oppression that has weighed down all Christianized Europe,
but the Gospel is to make Christianity felt in its true power, in its origi­
nal vital nature. In introducing such a work in such countries, con-
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continued Mr. T., we stand on a vantage ground. The whole history of Europe is in our favor. France was early brought under the power of the gospel, and has such a history; the Gallican Church has always rejected the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. The Reformation also spread powerfully in France. Even before the great outbreak in Germany, the University of Paris stood up and protested against the movements of Rome; and contemporaneous with Luther, one of its professors gave the New Testament to France.

That Testament was to be found among all classes. It was read and studied on all fast days by the common people and others, and preached from by one of the Bishops. A system of colporteurage was established and many persons high in rank and influence gave in their allegiance to its principles. In a quarter of a century two hundred Protestant Churches were established, many of them having thousands of members. It took a strong and vital hold upon the people. (The reverend gentleman here presented one or two familiar narratives illustrating the devotedness and attachment of the people to those principles.) Even in Italy the Reformation spread throughout, and numbers became firm and faithful adherents to its principles. Thus we have a vantage ground for our operations in Christian Europe. Then, too, the old Christian nations have left their memorials in old Catholic countries in the shape of books and written controversies, and also in churches that have here and there withstood the shock of centuries, all giving us a hold on the consciences of the people that shall urge them onward and upward. Moreover, we find in France, in Italy, and throughout Catholic Europe, the graves of the martyrs—I mistake—not their graves, for no man knoweth the place of their sepulchre, but the ashes of their mangled bodies consumed at the stake have mingled with the soil, and it is the land of martyrs emphatically.

Besides all this, there are living influences in the bosom of the Catholic Church. The first Reformation was not that sudden thing which it appears to the eye of the careless observer. Luther had many predecessors, many who contended for a pure gospel, and went to prison for it.

The influence of those men still lives. Behold what is passing before our own eyes. Ask a Rouge and a Czerski if they have not read the writings of Luther and his contemporaries, along with the History of the Council of Trent?

The Protestant Church is astonished to find such writings in their possession; but is it not the identical work of this Society to put such books within the reach of such persons?—And what a hold have we on their consciences by it?

In prosecuting this work this Society must do two things.—First, it must excite a deep religious feeling in order that the Roman Catholic
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countries may be saved from skepticism and infidelity; and secondly, it must bring out clearly the idea of the spirituality of religion. It must do a religious and an intellectual work.

First, doing by colporteurs, who go with the Bible, and preach the truth as it is in Jesus, what can be done. Secondly, doing by the production and circulation of such books as that written by the Secretary of this Society, a work worth the organization of this Society, and one peculiarly adapted to the wants of Europe at this present hour. There is a growing interest in all these subjects. I have a letter from an Italian gentleman, stating that the common people speak of the gospel with enthusiasm, and there is a settled conviction in their minds that the last hope of their country is bound up in the New Testament. And one of the objects of this Society is to give these people the information they need.

But I cannot further detain you. I would add that this Society is exerting conjointly with other Societies a great influence in favor of religious liberty; it should be the aim of all Societies to extend religious liberty, that the word of God may have free course and be glorified. The United States are beginning to be feared and respected abroad as a warlike nation.

It is a fact worth regarding that a theme for discussion among the nations of Europe is her resources for war, showing thereby that we are gaining an influence in a respect the least desirable.

The recent welcome given to one of our national ships, and the fact that in Ireland and England the liberality of our nation was lauded, shows the power we are acquiring over the old world.

This power is to be felt throughout the whole world, and when this moral power is brought to bear in favor of civil and religious liberty, the Lord will make a short work in the earth, and consume the Man of Sin with the breath of his mouth and the fury of his coming.

The Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., of Boston, seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Thompson, and remarked:—

The thought had impressed itself on his mind, that the world at large of Christendom was becoming one great debating society; and the subject of that debate was religious liberty. It involved the right of man to act and judge freely for himself, and to commune directly with his Maker. To effect the desired result there were great combinations to be overthrown; national churches and establishments, whether Catholic or Protestant, or by whatever name called. All Christendom, he thought, was coming together for the last debate, the final conflict.
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He regarded it as the battle of the great day of God Almighty. Thirty years ago the whole Papal system was thought to be on the verge of annihilation. The current feeling was that Romanism could never endanger us in America. But what have we lived to see? Deliberate combinations with the avowed purpose of unprotestantizing the Church of England. And in this country many intellectual and well educated minds were seen going over to the Church of Rome. What might we not expect to witness when we saw the Hillhouse family, sons of Puritan Clergymen, in the pulpits of Catholic churches, advocating the claims of that Church.

Yes, the conflict was with hierarchies; with whatever interfered with the liberty of mind; it was the final struggle between the Beast and the False Prophet side by side, and the Man on the white horse arrayed in white linen, and by him they were to be taken and cast into the burning lake. If this Society should draw into its current the American Protestant Society and the Christian Alliance, and if it should unfurl the banner of religious liberty and carry out this great idea prominently, and if the whole of Protestant Christendom were to aid in this great movement, and have no cessation till the conflict was ended, he could not but believe that the battle would be of short duration, and, Victory, Victory, would resound throughout the hosts of God's chosen ones.

He (Mr. B.) considered that there were two great things to be done by this Society: first, to preserve the spirit of religion undefiled; secondly, to devote its energies to the work of promoting revivals in Catholic countries. There was another work to be done also, an intellectual warfare to be carried on; this work was being done now. Arguments and controversies were being reprinted, and books and histories of the Reformation were being introduced into the various seminaries, and widely disseminated throughout Europe. The sharp two-edged sword of truth was to be wielded with energy, and no quarter was to be given till every enemy was slain. But, continued the reverend speaker, the work of revivals, of preaching the gospel, of issuing the mandate of God, “to come out from Babylon that ye be not partakers of her sins,”—this was the work of this Society. The groundwork of all argument lay in a revival of religion, and he would have no man undertake to argue on this subject until he had learned to love souls, until he had been baptized with the Holy Ghost. In France, Mr. B. stated, there were whole communities turning from Romanism, many worshipping in sanctuaries consecrated formerly to the Catholic religion.

Popery is weakest in Papal countries, and if we would go to those countries and proclaim Christ, and salvation through his blood, their inhabitants would be as prisoners breaking their chains, and whole communities would come forth and enter into the liberty of the sons of God.
These scenes were taking place in France every day, and if we had the faith, the holiness, the baptism of the Holy Ghost requisite, we might say with Joshua and Caleb, "Arise, let us go up and take possession of the promised land, for we are well able." There never was a time more momentous than the present, he thought,—when greater responsibilities rested on the whole Protestant world,—when we were more in danger of falling than of rising up. National churches, and systems possessing only the form of Christianity were the great obstacles, and against them he would have waged a continual warfare, until the world was truly converted, and its kingdoms became the kingdom of our Lord and Christ.

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. Hutton taking the chair.—Upon motion, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors of last year were re-elected, the Rev. J. A. Copp, of Sag Harbour, L. I., being chosen in place of the Rev. Mr. Strong of Montreal, deceased. Benjamin Dyer, Esq., Providence, R. I., H. B. Guathmay, Esq., Richmond, Va.; and A. Champion, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., were made 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. J. P. Thompson was chosen in the Rev. Dr. Brigham's stead—Dr. B. declining a re-election on account of ill health and his numerous engagements; and Theodore Dwight, Esq., in place of E. H. Blatchford, Esq.
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GILCHRIST, Rev. ADAM,.
   Fayetteville, N. C.
GIDEON, Jacob, Washington, D. C.
HOSFORD, B. F., Haverhill, Mass.
Hill, Rev. Mr., Baltimore, Md.
HUTCHINSON, Robert, Savannah, Ga.
Hale, Josiah L., New-York.
HALLOCK, Gerard,
   " "
Haynes, Mrs. C., Rome, N. Y.
Hewit, Rev. Nath., D. D.,
   Bridgeport, Ct.
HOLMES, Ordiale, New-York.
HOLMES, Stias,
   " "
Howland, S. S.,
HUTCHINSON, R. J.,
   " "
JAY, Miss,
Johnson, Peter A., Esq.,
   Morrisstown, N. J.
Johnson, Rev. John M., Hanover, N. J.
Jones, Rev. Mr., Bridgeston, N. J.
KING, William J., Providence, R. I.
KINGMAN, Abner, Boston.
KINGMAN, Miss Kerio,
KITTEDGE, Alfred, Haverhill, Mass.
LEVETT, Rev. Mr., Providence, R. I.
LeAVITT, DAVID, Brooklyn.
Linton, Miss Eveline, New Orleans.
Lucas, Rev. Geo. C. Rome, N. Y.
Ludlow, Rev. Henry G.,
   Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
March, Rev. I. Newburyport, Mass.
McCLure, Archibald, Albany, N. Y.
McClure, Mrs. Arch.,
McDonald, Samuel, Esq., Baltimore.
MeeK, Wm., Esq., Philadelphia.
McMillan, Mr. Samuel, Mobile, Ala.
Miller, Mrs. Sarah, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mills, Mrs., New Haven, Ct.
MclVain, Rev. Mr., Utica, N. Y.
MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

McDonald, Gen. Wm. Baltimore, Md.
Mills, Mrs. Isaac, New Haven, Ct.
Mason, T. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nash, Abraham, Troy, N. Y.
Otis, Joseph, Norwich, Ct.
Pomeroy, Rev. S. L., Bangor, Me.
Post, Rev. Reuben, D. D., Charleston, S. C.
Punnett, Henry, Troy, N. Y.
Rankin, John, Brooklyn.
Rankin, R. G., Mattheww, N. Y.
Reed, Mrs. Wm., Marblehead, Mass.
Richardson, Hon. Wm., Bath, Me.
Robinson, D. F., Hartford, Ct.
Safford, Deacon Daniel, Boston.
Salisbury, Mrs. Abby, New Haven, Ct.
Salisbury, Mrs., Worcester, Mass.
Sanborn, Mrs. Harriet, Newburyport, Mass.
Selway, H. II., Geneva, N. Y.
Seely, Wm. H., Hartford, Ct.
Shepherd, Rev. Thomas, Bristol, R. I.
Shepherd, Rev. Dr., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Smith, Thomas, Hartford, Ct.
Squire, Job, Patterson, N. J.
Stearns, Rev. J. 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.
Thomson, Rev. A. R., Morristown, N. J.
Talmadge, Rev. Samuel K., D. D., President of Oglethorpe University, Milledgeville, Ga.
Thornecke, Mrs. C., Boston.
Trumbull, Joseph, Hartford, Ct.
Van Doren, John, Newion, Pa.
Violett, Wm., New Orleans.
Warriner, Lewis, Springfield, Mass.
Woodbridge, Rev. D., Spencerstown, N. Y.
Wright, Edward, Baltimore, Md.
Williams, Wm. M., Hartford, Ct.
Wood, Bradford R., Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Woodbridge, Samuel E., Amboy, N. J.
Woodbridge, Mrs. M., Salem, Mass.
Woodbridge, Stephen G., Worcester, Rev. Samuel M., "
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 taken 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.

Since the last Anniversary of the Society, the Committee have been called to record the death of one of their most valued coadjutors, the Rev. Mr. Strong, of Montreal. Mr. Strong was a member of the Board of Directors of our Society, and also of the Committee of the French Canadian Missionary Society. Pastor of a large and influential Church; possessed of a mind richly endowed and highly cultivated; a man of devoted piety and untiring activity and zeal, his death is no ordinary loss. His removal has doubtless been glory to him, but it is grief to us.

By the very nature of its institutions, the visible Church of God, under the Mosaic dispensation, was restricted to the land of Judea. And yet, to the eye of the royal prophet, there was a real and important connexion between the prosperity of true religion, in its then isolated and very limited home, and the ultimate salvation and happiness of the world. "God be merciful unto us," is his earnest prayer in the beginning of one of his psalms,—

"God be merciful unto us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us; that Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations."

The same prayer we may devoutly offer up in relation

* Psalm lxvii. 1, 2.
to our own country; and, without presumption, hope that the prosperity of the Church in the midst of us will not be unconnected with the progress of the Truth abroad.

Still more; this prayer we may make in behalf of all Christendom, and confidently expect that its answer, in the resuscitation and diffusion of the pure doctrines of the Cross throughout all its limits, will cause the way of the Lord to be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations.

The object of the Foreign Evangelical Society, is to perform some part, however humble, in what may be called the Home Missionary Work of Christendom. That this work is great, important, and indispensable to the conversion of the whole earth unto the Lord, will not be denied. It is a difficult work, but it is glorious. Its effect will be to restore the waste places of Zion, and build up the ruins of many generations. Blessed be God, this work, as experience shows, abounds in encouragement, and wherever prosecuted with faith and prayer, it is crowned with most cheering success.

Eight years have passed away since the formation of our Society. During that period, a great work has been silently, but steadily, going on within some portions, at least, of the field to which its labours extend. The progress of Truth in France, and Belgium, and Canada, shows what may be expected from judiciously planned and wisely and prayerfully prosecuted efforts to restore a pure Christianity to nations which have lost it. The same blessed results are seen in the East, among the Armenians, the Nestorians and the Greeks, where a glorious Reformation is unquestionably commencing; a Reformation which, in this 19th century, may not prove
less important in its results in the oriental world, than was that of the 16th in the northwestern portions of Europe.

Even in the parts of the papal world, which are not so open to evangelical effort as are those we have just named, the way of the Lord seems to be gradually preparing. Barriers, which were once formidable, are breaking down, and obstacles that were formerly insurmountable, are removing; so that the Truth, in one form or another, has now some facilities for gaining an entrance. This is indeed encouraging; it announces better things for the future.

Blessed be God, Evangelical Protestants of this country, of Great Britain, and of the Continent, are, to some extent at least, awaking to the importance of well-directed efforts to enlighten and save those who are living in papal delusion, whether in papal or in Protestant lands. Of the truth of this assertion, we see abundant and delightful evidence. How much more interest is felt in the midst of us, in relation to this subject, than existed a few years ago. Our own Society is itself a decisive proof; for although its receipts are not so great as they were last year, this is owing solely to the fact that during more than three-fourths of the year now closing, the Society had the advocacy of but one of its two Secretaries, (its only agents,) the other being absent in Europe. But we have other proofs. The American Protestant Society has come into existence since the Foreign Evangelical Society did, and is prosecuting, with vigour and success, the good work in behalf of the Romanists among us, especially the newly arrived. Still more, the colporteurs of the American Tract Society, and other labourers, particularly in our large cities, are
directing much of their attention and of their efforts to the same class of our population.

In addition to the progress just referred to, there is another. Two classes of men among us are unquestionably gaining some light. One consists of those who profess to believe that Roman Catholics cannot be converted. The other, of those who deny that they need to be converted. We may go farther, and say that a still greater class among us, and which in fact included, a few years ago, almost the whole of the Protestants in this land, is steadily receiving better views. We refer to those who had no just knowledge of the right way of labouring for the salvation of those who are led captive by Rome. In this respect there has been a most desirable advance. We are all learning that Light and Love are the only legitimate arms to be used in this warfare.

From these more general views, the Committee, in presenting their Eighth Annual Report, pass to other topics, and such as the occasion requires us to present to the attention of the Society.

I. AND FIRST OF ALL, THEIR OWN OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

In making the necessarily brief notices of those operations to which the limits of this Report confine us, we begin with our own Continent.

South America.

At the last annual meeting of the Society, the Committee reported that the Rev. David Trumbull had been sent by them to the city of Valparaiso, to labour there as a chaplain to the Americans and other foreigners who
speak our language, both seamen and residents, and to promote in every other practicable way the interests of true religion. At the date of our most recent letters, Mr. Trumbull was prosecuting his work with zeal and good encouragement. The Americans and other foreigners, chiefly English and Scotch, have received Mr. T. with great cordiality; and there is a prospect that a large part of his support, if not the whole, will be raised by them. Mr. Trumbull thinks that the way is open for disseminating, to no inconsiderable extent, the Truth among the inhabitants of the country, especially by the distribution of the Scriptures and Religious Tracts.

The Committee are more than ever convinced of the importance, as well as the desirableness, of stationing other suitable men as chaplains and missionaries in the chief sea-ports in South America. Such labourers, it is believed, ought to be placed as soon as they can be found, in Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Laguira, Lima, and other places.

Canada.

The Committee have not ceased to feel an interest in the work in Canada, and they have aided it during the past year, to the utmost of their ability. They are happy to report that the French Canadian Missionary Society, with which they co-operate, is steadily advancing in the execution of its plans of usefulness. That Society has now fifteen labourers in the field, of whom three are Ministers of the Gospel, one is an Evangelist, six are Teachers and assistant Missionaries, and five are Colporteurs. The school at Pointe aux Trembles, ten miles from Montreal, is in a flourishing condition.
considerable number of youth—children of Canadian parents, for the most part Roman Catholics—are here receiving an education which is conducted on entirely evangelical principles.

The details of the operations of this Society, as given in *The Missionary Record*, a paper published under its auspices, are highly encouraging. The number of converts at its several stations is about fifty; whilst the whole number who have left the Church of Rome is about one hundred and twenty souls. This Society has been in existence but a few years; yet its influence has been by no means inconsiderable. In addition to the more direct results just stated, it ought to be known that many copies of the Scriptures, and thousands of Tracts have been by it distributed among the benighted papal population of Canada; much prejudice has been overcome, and in many places the way has been more effectually opened for the labours of the Colporteur and the Evangelist. Besides all this, it has done something for the spiritual benefit of the British population scattered throughout the French Canadian settlements, and living without the regular means of grace.

On the other hand, the Swiss Mission in Canada, which was for several years aided by our Society, is represented to be flourishing. Interesting details of the work, which is going forward in connection with it are given in *The Swiss Mission Register*, (the organ of the mission,) from time to time. In the welfare of this mission the Committee cannot cease to feel a deep interest. That God would guide, sustain and bless it, is certainly their earnest prayer. We learn that it now comprises nine Stations, twenty-three Missionaries, including Colporteurs and Teachers, four of whom are preachers of
the Gospel. There are two Christian Churches, one at Grande Ligne, the other at St. Pie. The number of members in these Churches is reported to be about one hundred and twenty. There are eight Schools, embracing about one hundred and fifty scholars.

Let us now turn our attention to Europe, which from the first has been the chief field of the Society's labours.

1. We begin with France, which is by far the most important country in the whole papal world.

In that country, our efforts are mainly directed by our excellent American Swiss Committee at Geneva. Last year that Committee supported for us directly, nineteen ordained Ministers, Evangelists, Teachers and Students—the greater part being Ministers and Evangelists; besides sixty Colporteurs, who are labouring in connection with the Geneva Evangelical Society. Extracts from the reports of these labourers are given, to as great an extent as it is prudent, in the Quarterly Paper of the Society. Never, most certainly, since the Society was formed, has there been so much to encourage in the work in France as at this moment. A great movement is going on silently and deeply in that land which has been steeped in the blood of Protestant martyrs, who died for the Testimony of Jesus. We are full of hope in relation to the work of God in that great country.*

In addition to the seventy-nine persons just referred to as sustained by this Society in France, and who are

* For some interesting and very recent details respecting the work carried on by the American Committee at Geneva, the reader is referred to their Report in the Appendix, No. I.
all either engaged in the good work, or preparing for it, we must mention Mr. Louis Delamare, who is still prosecuting his studies, zealously and successfully, for the work of the ministry at Montauban.

Still more, the Committee voted and remitted the sum of five hundred dollars to aid in the support of an American Chapel at Paris for the benefit of the hundreds of our countrymen, travellers and students, who for longer or shorter periods visit that city annually, and for those who reside there. The American Chapel at Havre was in part sustained, during the last year, as well as the preceding, by our Society.

2. To our poor Protestant brethren in the valleys of Piedmont, the Committee have sent two hundred dollars—(making in all five hundred for the same object,)—to increase the number of religious books among them, and especially to found Circulating Parochial Libraries. The gratitude which these grants have called forth from this martyr-people, is of itself a rich reward for all that we have done for them.

3. In Belgium we have two Colporteurs, labouring under the direction of our Committee at Geneva, with great success.

4. We have sent two hundred dollars to the Lower Saxony Tract Society, to help them to sustain a fourth and fifth Colporteur; but we have given them to understand that the demands for our aid in other quarters, especially in papal countries, are too imperative to allow of our continuing this grant.

5. We have made a small grant of one hundred dollars, to aid the work of God in Poland, to be expended under the direction of excellent men on the spot, in whom we can confide. We have also sent two hundred dollars,
(a grant from the American Tract Society,) to cause the history of the Temperance Societies to be published in the Polish language.

6. We have continued to employ the excellent Rose-nius, as a city Missionary at Stockholm, who labours “in season, out of season,” to advance the kingdom of Christ in that city. We are happy to be able to say that his labours are signally blest by the great Head of the Church.

7. We have been doing something in Italy—a little to spread a few rays of spiritual light there—of which we may communicate something interesting in the future.

8. And finally, the Committee have continued to aid—having upon reconsideration of the case, and at the suggestion of our friends at Gibraltar, come to the conclusion that duty demanded it—Mr. Monsalvatge at Oran, in Algeria, where he teaches a school among the numerous Spaniards who reside there, and is otherwise endeavouring to do good.

We have now given a very brief notice of the operations of the Society, both in the Old World and the New.

II. A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE DOINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES IN THE SAME GREAT FIELD.

1. We begin with the Evangelical Society of France. It gives the Committee great satisfaction to be able to say that this Society is pursuing its noble course of labour in the cause of Christ with great success. The number of persons in its service—including ordained ministers, evangelists, colporteurs, teachers and students—was
one hundred and fifty-two! It has caused the Gospel to be preached in one hundred and fifty-six places of worship, and maintained fifty-seven stations. The progress of this Society during the fourteen years which have elapsed since its formation, has been wonderful, and calls for devout thanksgiving. A few years ago, it had no more than twenty labourers in the field. Its labours were directed to but a few Departments. But now it has grown to be a great tree, and sheds its fruits over half of France! And yet this excellent Society has had to struggle with many difficulties. Many times since its origin, and indeed, oftentimes during every year of its existence, it has been reduced to the greatest straits.—During the last year, it was forced to issue "appeal" after "appeal," to the friends of Christ, in France and other countries. Blessed be God, those appeals were not made in vain. Help from many quarters came, and the good work was carried forward.

One of the most important institutions under the direction of this Society, is a Seminary at Paris, which it has founded within two or three years, for the education of school-teachers, male and female. At this moment more than fifty young men and women, of the Protestant faith, and of reputable piety, are in a course of training for the work of teaching in primary and other schools in France. There is at Lille another institution, where a considerable number of young persons are preparing for this same vocation, which experience has shown to the Protestant Pastors of France to be so important. The Colporteur and the Schoolmaster are, in fact, almost indispensable coadjutors to every Missionary, whether an ordained minister or an evangelist, who occupies a station in any part of France.
A second institution will soon be opened at Paris, probably under the auspices of the Evangelical Society of France—a Seminary for the training of Evangelists. Such an institution is believed by many to be imperatively called for, to meet the demands for labourers of that class, which are addressed to the Society from all parts of the kingdom.

2. The Evangelical Society of Geneva. This Society has existed since the year 1831, and has steadily advanced in its beneficent course. It has proved a rich blessing to the eastern and southeastern Departments of France. In addition to the School of Theology which it maintains at Geneva, comprising five distinguished Professors and fifty Students, this Society has had, during the past winter, one hundred and four Ministers, Evangelists, and Colporteurs in France. Sixty of these Colporteurs have derived almost their entire support from our American Swiss Committee at Geneva. Occupying, as it does, one of the great gates of France, this Society holds a fine position for doing good in that kingdom, especially in the adjacent portions of it. God has greatly blessed its labours, and caused it to pursue its good work with singular wisdom, steadfastness, and success.

3. The Evangelical Society of Belgium. This Society has been in existence nine years. Its last Report is filled with facts of the most interesting nature, relating to the work of God in that country. How wonderful are the ways of the Lord! In Belgium—a country where in the 16th century the Protestant Religion was extinguished in the blood of more than fifty thousand martyrs, and where, it is said, there was not one Protestant in 1815, who was a native of that country—there is more religious liberty, not only in theory but also in reality,
than in any other papal country in the world! That the progress of the Truth should encounter at every step opposition from the Romish Priesthood, whose power is very great in that country, is not astonishing. But so impartially does the Government, both general and local, act in all cases of difficulty that occur, that this opposition creates no insurmountable obstacles. The number of labourers employed by this Society last year, was twenty-four, of whom eleven were Pastors or Evangelists, and the rest Colporteurs and School Teachers.

4. Local Evangelical Societies in France. From various causes, most of which exist in the National Protestant Churches, several local or provincial Evangelical Societies have sprung up in France within a few years; at Lille,* Orleans, Bordeaux, Nismes, Lyons and Rouen.† Each of these Societies has been doing something in its own sphere, in the way of employing colporteurs, evangelists, etc. With the exceptions of those of Lille and Bordeaux, and they can hardly be called exceptions, the operations of these Societies were not extensive. Still, it is easy to see that their existence, by dividing the resources and energies of the little band of Evangelical Protestants in the kingdom, could not but prove detrimental. But the spirit which originated the greater part of them, namely, a strong attachment to an Established Church, and a desire to work in and through that Church, seems likely to bring about a union of the greater part of them in a new Society, or Association, called The Central Protestant Society of France,‡ whose seat and centre will be at Paris, with affiliated branches or sections in the Departments. It has been feared that

* Called La Société du Nord. † La Société de la Normandie. ‡ La Société Centrale Protestant de France.
this movement will prove disastrous, or at least very injurious to the interests of the Evangelical Society of France, although it cannot be denied that the fact of its existence proves that there is a resuscitation of life and energy in the National Protestant churches. But we trust—indeed we are sure—that all will be overruled for the advancement of the cause and kingdom of God in France, although for the moment it may occasion some confusion and embarrassment. In this, as in so many similar instances, we see how wonderfully He who sits King in Zion, so orders all things as to bring forth the efforts and the energies of this people in the promotion of His kingdom.

5. Operations of the Bible Societies in France and Belgium. In France there are three Bible Societies and agencies, whose centres are at Paris, namely, the Protestant Bible Society, the French and Foreign Bible Society, and the Agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The two former have auxiliaries in different parts of the kingdom; whilst the latter derives all its resources from England and from the sale of the Scriptures, which it spreads throughout the nation by means of its hundred colporteurs.

The number of copies of the word of God which were distributed last year in France, it is believed, considerably exceeded two hundred thousand; and the whole number which has been disseminated in that country within the last fifteen or twenty years cannot fall short of three millions!

In Belgium there have been distributed by the Agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Belgium Bible Society, chiefly by means of the eight or ten colporteurs of the former, not less than a quarter of
a million of copies of the Bible, or portions of it, within the last ten years. Surely the word of God is having "free course," to a glorious extent, in those portions of the papal world.

6. Operations of Book and Tract Societies. The Toulouse Book Society is steadily advancing in its good work. The list of its excellent publications has become quite respectable. It has issued many admirable books, well adapted to promote the conversion and edification of those who read them; and every year it is augmenting the number. It is doing much also to establish circulating libraries in the towns and villages of France. On the other hand, the Paris Tract Society has increased the list of its publications to two hundred and forty-seven. Probably more than a million of Religious Tracts and Books were put into circulation in France and Belgium last year; and certainly several millions have been within the last ten years. In this way, grains of divine Truth have been scattered widely over those two countries. And as scarcely a book or a tract has been given away, or even sold save by pious colporteurs, we cannot but doubt that much "good seed" has "fallen into good ground," which will, sooner or later, bring forth an abundant harvest.

III. Encouragements in the Prosecution of this Work.

On this subject it is hard to know where to begin, or where to leave off,—so numerous and so important are the topics which ought to be treated.

Let us look at the encouragements which the Providence of God spreads before us. No one will deny that great political and civil changes have been going on in
the papal world in both hemispheres, during the last fifty or sixty years. Revolutions have occurred within that period in almost every country comprised in that portion of our globe. No one can deny that the effect of those revolutions, in almost every case, has been to break down, to a greater or less extent, the barriers which previously hindered the spread of the pure Gospel. It is certainly true that much more can be done to introduce the Scriptures into the Austrian Empire, into Italy, into Spain and Portugal, and even into South America and Mexico,—to say nothing of France and Belgium,—than could have been done fifty or sixty years ago; or even twenty-five years ago, so far as the countries occupied by the Spanish and Portuguese races are concerned. Certainly if well-adapted measures were employed, and suitable men in respect to prudence, zeal, and devoted piety were engaged, a great deal might be done among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian nations. With regard to the last mentioned race, and even the first, (but not to an equal extent,) we have points d'appui, on which to place the batteries of Truth, to attack the citadel of Error. But we need not confine our efforts to the outside posts which Malta, the Cantons of Tessin and the Grisons, Scutari,* Constantinople, the Ionian Islands, Gibraltar, &c. afford; we may enter in and cause the Truth in various ways to be disseminated, even in the most sacred and most carefully guarded domains of the "Man of Sin."

But there are France and Belgium, almost as fully open as we could desire—countries which contain nearly forty millions of nominal Romanists—nearly one third part of all the errorists who bear that name in Europe,
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and more than a fourth part of all the Papists in the world. Of all the Latin races the Gallican is by far the most important. France and Belgium probably do as much for Rome as all the rest of the world. They are countries that have been bathed in the blood of slaughtered Protestants, and yet they are the first in our times to become open to receive the blessed doctrines of the glorious Reformation. How wonderful this is! It is just. It is right that nations which have done and suffered so much for Her that sits on the Seven Hills should be the first in the last great conflict, to turn against her, and become her most dangerous enemies. It is right, too, that Protestantism, in the renewed and glorious Reformation which the world is to witness, should have its earliest and most illustrious triumphs in those countries where it suffered most. "Just and true are Thy ways, Thou King of Saints."

And then there are Ireland and Canada, both under British government. And why should not Protestants, especially British Protestants, arouse themselves to a hundred fold greater efforts, than they have ever yet made, to cause the doctrines of the Reformation to triumph in both?

And what encouragement we have in the fact that so much success is evidently crowning the efforts which are making to spread the Truth in this great field. Look at what is taking place in France and Belgium. It would be easy to fill this Report with interesting details of the progress of the Gospel, of the avidity with which the Scriptures and Tracts are received and read, of the desire excited in very many localities to hear the Gospel, in consequence, and the conversion of hundreds and thousands from the errors of Rome to the glorious
doctrines of a pure Christianity. But we must refer the reader of these pages to the Quarterly Paper, especially to the number for the present month, in which will be found a most interesting account of the work which is going on in the middle, the south and the east of France, as given in the Report made by a deputation* of Englishmen sent over to that country in the months of September and October last, by the Foreign-Aid Society. And yet that report relates to the movement which is taking place in only a portion of France. The work in other parts, as well as in Belgium, is not less remarkable. What has been done in Canada is highly encouraging. In a word, enough has been done to show that Romanists can be converted to the true Gospel. Enough has been done to give us some conception of that glorious work which we should all soon see if the Protestant world were to wake up to the importance of this great enterprise of overthrowing Rome, even in her own strong hold. Similar encouragements we have in the blessed reformation which is going on among the Oriental Churches in Turkey and its confines.

And lastly we have encouragement, great encouragement, in the fact that at length the Protestants of this country, of England, of Germany, and Switzerland, are beginning to be interested in this great work, and to appreciate its importance. True, it is only a beginning, but it is one full of promise. Every year our own Churches, wherever the subject can gain access to them, are gaining some light, and in consequence, manifesting a growing interest.† The existence, receipts and do-

* Consisting of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. Dr. Burgess, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and Mr. Strachan.
† We could cite, were it necessary, a goodly number of cases which
ings of the American Protestant Society, and of our Foreign Evangelical Society, are proofs of this, to say nothing of other indications. The English Christians are doing a vast deal more in this direction than ever before. There are noble minds and hearts in England upon which the subject is gaining a powerful hold, whilst in Scotland, especially in the Free Church, this cause bids fair to obtain a permanent interest. Blessed be God for all this! The future will be brighter, in this respect at least, than the past. The indifference which has so long existed among Protestants in regard to the conversion of Roman Catholics, will pass away with the ignorance which engendered it. Let us therefore have courage and a good hope.

IV. Results which may be expected to flow from the successful prosecution of this work.

It is too obvious to need much argument to prove it, that the spread of the true Gospel in papal countries must exert a happy influence upon other countries—Protestant, Mohammedan, and Pagan. Just in proportion to its progress, it must weaken the forces of Rome at home, and consequently diminish or impede her efforts abroad. It is by carrying the war into her own domains, and caus-
ing the Truth to triumph there, that we can find security at home, or the uninterrupted prosecution of the work among the Musselmans and the heathen. To this conclusion we have to come, and the sooner we arrive at it the better. This is a war which admits of no truce.—Rome must conquer, or be conquered. And both prophecy and the dictates of sound reason should lead us to make this war an aggressive one, as far and as fast as possible. Everything invites us to this course. Rome is weak at home; this she knows full well. She has been too long the enemy of liberty, of education among the masses, of the freedom of the press, of the freedom of conscience, and of the Bible; and too long the friend of superstition, ignorance, and despotism, not to be hated by the mass of enlightened mind. Nor is anything wanting for the manifestation of that hatred but a safe opportunity.

Not only must the triumph of the Truth in papal lands lead to the diminution, and finally to the termination, of the efforts of Rome to propagate her pestilent heresies in other lands, but it will raise up, wherever it takes place, a noble co-operation in those countries, in the work of spreading the Gospel throughout the world. This is beautifully illustrated in France at this moment.* And the resuscitation of the true Faith in Germany, Holland, Sweden, and other Protestant countries in the Old World, is leading to the same blessed result. Not only so, it is going to be felt in its happy influences among us; or rather we should say, is already beginning to be felt, in the

* Not only have the pious Protestants of France begun to send the Gospel to the heathen in South Africa, but also to feel concern for their own countrymen and their descendants, wherever found. This is illustrated finely in reference to the island of Martinique in the West Indies, and other colonies.
increasing number of pious emigrants whom it is sending us, and of good men to labour as Colporteurs and Evangelists among our foreign population. These are considerations which are worthy of the attention, not only of the Christian who seeks the conversion of the world, but even of the patriot who would preserve the noble institutions of our country. Surely if it be our duty, as it unquestionably is, to give the Gospel to the heathen and the Mohammedans, who are exerting no influence upon us as a nation—neither by emigration nor by efforts to proselyte our people to their errors and superstitions, and who build no temples or mosques among us—it must be our duty to send it to papal and other nominally Christian countries which are acting so greatly and so constantly upon us. There is a most intimate connexion between the spread of the Truth in Europe, especially the western portions of it, and the spiritual prosperity, and even salvation of our own country. Who can tell how great would be the benefits to us if Ireland alone were to be speedily brought under the hallowed influences of the true Gospel! And the time is rapidly coming when it will not be a matter of indifference to us what is the moral and religious state of the nations of our own continent. In truth, the whole civilized world is so intimately bound together, that to do good anywhere is to do good almost everywhere within its great and widening circle. On this account, the work which our Society is prosecuting in foreign lands has most intimate relations to that which the American Protestant Society is pursuing at home. In fact, their operations and ours must necessarily touch in many points. For this reason, a very important measure in reference to both has been seriously agitated for some time.
V. Proposed union of the Foreign Evangelical Society with the American Protestant Society.

It is believed that such a union is entirely practicable. An efficient Board of Directors, with suitable Committees to manage its Home and Foreign operations, would find, it is thought, no great difficulty in accomplishing the work which is now done by both.

This union would give more simplicity to the work in the Catholic world, at home and abroad; diminish expense, and relieve our churches from the embarrassment of having two applications annually for objects which are so similar.

Repeated conferences have taken place between Committees appointed by the two Societies, which have been entirely harmonious on every important point. But there has not been time to effect the union before the anniversaries, especially in view of some obstacles which stand in the way, over which neither Society has control, but which do not grow out of the nature of the proposed union. Time will therefore have to be taken for this desirable consummation. In the meanwhile, all practicable co-operation will be readily rendered on our side and on the other.

VI. The late visit of the Corresponding Secretary to Europe.

On the 16th of May, last year, the Corresponding Secretary sailed for Europe, and spent the first part of the summer in the northern portions of the Continent; the latter part of August and the beginning of September, in England, attending the Evangelical Alliance;
and the autumn and early part of the winter in southern Europe. This tour—which was protracted much beyond his original intention by reason of indisposition—led him to visit some portions of the field contemplated by this Society which he had never before seen. The further promotion of the Temperance cause, (in the north of Europe,) the supervision of the operations of the Society and conference with those who have charge of them, and the acquisition of information respecting the whole field and the new openings which exist in any part of it, constituted the chief objects of his visit. And it is believed that time will show that it was not undertaken and prosecuted in vain.* Several letters addressed to the Financial Secretary, and published in the Quarterly Paper for the months of August, November, and May, will give many details respecting the state of things in the various countries visited. In addition to these, extracts from a final Report submitted to the Committee after his return, will be found in the appendix to this Report, which will give all the information relating to this tour which it is necessary or expedient to lay before the public.†

Quarterly Paper.

This publication has been continued; and although it could not have so much attention bestowed upon it in the long absence of the Corresponding Secretary as could be desired, we trust that it has not been entirely unacceptable, or useless to its readers. We are happy to say that it has been better sustained by our friends than in any former year.

* It is due to truth to say, that no portion of the expense of this visit to Europe was borne by the Society. How it was borne will appear in the Treasurer's Report.
† See Appendix No. II.
REPORT.

ANNUAL SERMON.

By reason of the indisposition of the Rev. Dr. Adams, who had kindly complied with the request of the Committee to preach it, the Annual Sermon was not delivered last Sabbath night, but may be expected, God willing, at no distant day. Owing to various circumstances, the eloquent and able discourse which the Rev. Dr. Cheever preached last year, has not been published. The Committee are happy, however, to announce that it is in press, and will be issued in a few days.

CONCLUSION.

In terminating their Report, the Committee would invite the Society to join them in grateful thanksgiving to the Author of all our blessings, who has brought us safely through another year, and allowed us to be co-workers for Him in the prosecution of the great enterprise in which they have been engaged. Every year’s experience convinces them of the transcendent importance of this work. Every year convinces them more thoroughly that it is a practicable one. Facts are constantly occurring at home and abroad, which prove that the Roman Catholic heart can be reached, if properly approached. The evidence is accumulating on all hands that there are many minds in papal lands that are sighing for a better gospel than that which they have been taught. There is a heart, there is a conscience, in papal populations which needs only to be enlightened by the word of God, through the teaching of the Spirit, in order to be induced to escape from worse than Egy
tian bondage, to the enjoyment of the liberty wherewith
Christ makes us free.

Facts are also showing us that the Infidelity which
exists so extensively in papal countries, is not a rejection
of Christianity, so much as repulsion of the superstitions
and absurdities of Romanism, which first shock, then
disgust, and finally alienate so many of the most enlight­
ened people, who have been brought up in countries
where it exclusively prevails. It is, therefore, not an
infidelity which is hard to deal with. It is one which
is in very many cases easily overcome, when brought
into contact with the true Gospel.

Our work is full of encouragement. The time is
eminently propitious for its prosecution. The field is
opening before us. God is smiling upon our efforts.
Let us therefore prosecute our work with all diligence.
Who can tell what a day may bring forth? Certainly
events are hastening to a crisis. Great movements, it is
believed, are not far distant. The present state of things
in Europe will hardly endure many years. But if the
Church will but do her duty; if Christians will but dili­
gently and zealously and prayerfully pursue the work
which God calls them to perform, they may confidently
believe that whatever may be the commotions and revo­
lutions the nations may be called to undergo, they will not
seriously interrupt the good work in which they are
engaged. Yea, they may hope and confidently believe
that it will be advanced by all those changes and con­
vulsions which shake the nations of the earth to their very
centres. Let us, therefore, be steadfast, immovable,
always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as
we know that our labour is not in vain in the Lord.
APPENDIX.

No. I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SWISS COMMITTEE AT GENEVA:
MARCH 30TH, 1847.

To the Committee of the Foreign Evangelical Society, New-York.

Gentlemen: At the close of another year, the American Swiss Committee desire to give you an account of the mode in which the funds you have intrusted to them have been employed, the spirit in which their labours have been carried on, the blessings with which God has followed those labours, and the dangers to which the work has been exposed.

First, Mode in which the funds have been employed. You will herewith receive an account of receipts and expenses, examined and approved by your Committee at Geneva. You will observe that your Committee have scrupulously carried out the suggestions made by the Committee at New-York, in regard to the mode of employing the funds transmitted to them; and that, whilst the amount of the sums thus transmitted is great, a considerable portion of that amount has been devoted, in accordance with your own wishes, to the support of labours or Societies other than those directed by your American Swiss Committee. You will also remark that we have strictly conformed to your desire that the most rigid economy be observed in respect to the salaries of your Society's agents; but the greatly increased price of the necessaries of life has sometimes constrained us to make sacrifices for the time being. You will also perceive that in conformity with the principles of the American Churches, we have carefully abstained from employing any portion of the funds in constructing, buying, or even renting places of worship; appreciating as we do, with you, the importance and the necessity of compelling each flock to make the needed sacrifices for obtaining suitable accommodations for the preaching of the Gospel. Nevertheless, there may be cases in which it were desirable, temporarily, to assist a congregation in defraying the expenses of renting a
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chapel. Finally, you will notice, in the account herewith submitted to you, the absence of all charges for office-expenses, postage, and keeping of books.

Second, Of the spirit in which the labours of the American Swiss Committee have been carried on. 1. Following out the views set forth in their report for last year, as well as in that handed to our excellent brother, Dr. Baird, your Committee have thought best to persevere in their determination not to give their funds to any Societies from which they cannot obtain regular and exact intelligence, sufficient to make the spirit, course and doctrines of such Societies plainly understood. We have departed from this principle only when funds have been transmitted to us by you for specified objects; as for instance for the Valleys of Piedmont, for the Evangelical Society of Geneva, or for the Toulouse Publication Society. With these exceptions, we still think it incumbent upon us, in our present position, and as the most effectual service that we can render to your Society, to keep you perfectly acquainted with all that is doing for the advancement of the kingdom of God by the Societies now in the field. You will also perceive that every Christian Society must sooner or later undergo crises, whether caused by the diminished zeal of those who are at the helm of its affairs, or by looseness of doctrine; and that in such circumstances a friendly and truly fraternal hand may be of great use.

2. In calling into their service a certain number of ministers, and employing some as agents, your American Swiss Committee have always made it an object to consider these as superintending centres of labour, and as the overseers of districts more or less extensive; and they have endeavoured, as far as possible, to prevent these ministers from becoming mere pastors of churches. We have thus been enabled to extend our field of labour. Every minister who is an agent of your Committee has become a centre of action, as well in respect to the Bible cause, as to that of Evangelization.

3. The necessity of economizing as much as possible, in disposing of the funds transmitted to us by your Society, has induced us to bestow much care upon such arrangements as may enable every church, however small, to take care of itself, by providing it with elders and deacons. This, it seems to us, is a matter of great importance. We think it not unlikely that the difficulties which at present surround several of the Societies on our own continent, may be attributed to a want of attention to the work of properly organizing the congregations; so that more than one, in the midst of which the Gospel had been preached for several years, has been dissolved, and almost destroyed, in consequence of the necessary withdrawal of the ministry for want of the means of support. Within our own sphere of labour, we have had evidence that congregations carefully organized under our direction, ac-
APPENDIX.

According to the principles entertained by the American Churches, have been in no wise disturbed by the absence of the pastor. Your American Swiss Committee are anxious to obtain the kind counsels of the Committee at New-York on this point.

4. In order to exert a more steady superintendence, the American Swiss Committee have thought best to give to each of its members the care of one of its stations. By this means the correspondence has been more active and intimate, and when the Committee meet, a more accurate idea can be formed respecting the events which have occurred in each station, the blessings received as well as the difficulties encountered, and the alterations that may be desirable.

5. During the year just closed, your Committee have had but three schools to sustain; but they have thought it proper to send four young men to the Normal School at Paris. These, it is hoped, will be prepared to enter upon their duties in the course of a few months, and will probably be of great service. They have all been intelligent and faithful colporteurs, and possess the necessary qualifications for proclaiming the Gospel with plainness and precision.

6. Your Committee have continued to support Mr. Cyr, of Canada, and Mr. Ledoux, of Belgium, who are studying at the Theological Seminary here.

7. Your Committee still labour in concert with the Geneva Evangelical Society, which has furnished colporteurs for several of their stations.

Third, View of the Work. During the year just closed, six districts have been the fields of labour of your Committee.

1. The Department of the Loire.
2. " " " Puy-de-Dôme.
3. " " " Vaucluse.
5. " " " Var.

1. Loire.—In this Department your Committee have two central stations: St. Etienne, and Roanne. The former town contains fifty thousand inhabitants; it is a great centre of commercial industry and activity. When your Committee undertook the work in this town, and the surrounding region, nothing had yet been done. A small and poor Protestant church, with a Rationalist pastor, was in lifeless existence; there was no school, or religious library; nothing was doing for the extension of the Gospel. At present, by God's blessing, a living church has been formed, by the instrumentality of your Evangelists, in the midst of a Romish people. A blessed revival of religion has taken place: the congregation have built a chapel at their own expense, and estab-
lished two schools, one for children, and the other for adults: the Bible cause has been admirably developed, and colporteurs, raised from the bosom of the congregation, have been sent to seek out other souls, and scatter the sacred seed in a great many hamlets and villages around St. Etienne, so that in many places small congregations are beginning to be formed, and deserve to be visited in order to preserve the pure doctrine and the spirit of prayer in their midst.

The Rev. Mr. Bettex has been obliged, as you have already been informed, to leave this beloved church, composed to a great extent of his children in the Faith: the state of his health rendered it absolutely necessary for him to spend some time in a warmer climate. On this account the American Swiss Committee thought best to station him at Aix (Dep't of the Bouches-du-Rhîn). His place has been filled, since the early part of December last, by the Rev. Mr. Germond, from the Canton de Vaud; a minister of solid learning and earnest piety. The gifts for preaching which God has granted him, his faithfulness and his great activity, have prevented this church from suffering by the change of pastor, and have enabled it to continue in its onward progress. A fact worthy of notice is now witnessed there: the Protestant Rationalist church seems moved to jealousy, and has recently established schools of its own, which are pretty well attended, and which may perhaps at some future time obviate, in some degree, the need of our own schools.

The limits of this report will not admit of our entering into details, which, nevertheless, might prove very interesting, but of which the leading facts have been related in our regular correspondence with Dr. Baird. An interesting conversion occurred lately: a Jew was brought to a knowledge of the Gospel by the instrumentality of Mr. Germond. This pious Nathaniel almost immediately devoted himself to the cause of colportage, and evinces encouraging talents for the work.

Roanne is a small town of twelve thousand inhabitants; it is a great commercial centre, situated in the vicinity of canals and railroads. Mr. Rouaze, former curate, is at the head of the station. This town is completely Romanist; yet it is most interesting to mark the evident signs of a deep religious movement in the midst of this evangelical and zealous congregation, which has been only one year in existence.

Last Christmas, prior to which a regular course of instruction had been given to the converts by Mr. Rouaze, the Lord’s Supper was celebrated with the divine blessing; and here, as at all the stations of your American Swiss Committee, the discipline administered by the pastors and elders, in accordance with the word of God, tends to protect the flock against the lukewarmness and scandals so frequently exhibited in many of the Protestant churches of France, where any one is allowed, without discrimination, to approach the Holy Table.
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Your Committee have within a year established here a school, directed by Mr. Nicolet, to which children are admitted during the day, and adult mechanics in the evening. It may be that the Society will think it best that we should not take charge of this part of the work; and we admit, that as a general rule, such an opinion, shared as it is by all the members of your American Swiss Committee, is correct. But when we are called to labour among a people completely enslaved by Romanism, one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the kingdom of God is the embarrassing position in which the heads of families embracing the Gospel are placed. We must be able to answer the natural question put by the converts: What is to become of our children? It is evident, in truth, that in a country which is wholly Roman Catholic, the Romish clergy possess the power to exert a vast influence over the public schools, which are, for the most part, taught by what are termed the "Ignorantin" friars. The children of our converts are often subjected to the most humiliating treatment, and not infrequently are expelled from the schools. Hence it has seemed to us proper that a Society whose object is the diffusion of the Gospel, should in some degree take these things into consideration. We therefore trust that these expenses, which are not great, will be merely temporary; and our great desire is that we may soon be enabled to leave to the congregations the task of instructing the children in schools supported at their own expense. Thus at St. Etienne, we have for the last two years induced the church to pay one-half of the cost of its schools. Besides, it must be observed, that the schoolmasters themselves are Evangelists of the second class, and that their labours have an important bearing upon the cause of the Gospel.

2. AUVERGNE.—The little church of Thiers, composed for the most part of individuals who are poor in this world's goods, was founded with great care, its members being properly instructed in the word of God; and the consequence has been, that although left to itself for more than two years, it has not been shaken. The visit of an Evangelist, however, has infused new activity, and revived its discipline, which had become relaxed. You will learn, with pleasure, that in a number of places where, it was feared, the seed had been sown in vain, there are signs of life appearing. In particular at Clermont, the chief town of the Department, our Evangelist and a Bible reader have been so happy as to witness the commencement of a revival. Meetings have been established in the various classes of the population. Some souls have been brought to a knowledge of the Truth, and are in turn proclaiming the Gospel to others. Here a very sad spectacle, which has been witnessed but too often in France, is exhibited: we refer to the opposition of the (so-called) Protestant Rationalists to the conver-
sion of Romanists. We trust that the result at Clermont will be
similar to that at St. Etienne; and that this thrice-dead church will in
the end participate in the religious movement among the Romanists.
This station at Clermont will soon, we believe, require the presence of
a minister of the Gospel, capable of meeting the religious wants of the
higher class of society; for our excellent Evangelist, not having pur-
sued a regular course of study, is peculiarly fitted to labour among the
poorer classes.

3. Vaucluse.—In this part of the country every thing appears ripe
and ready for a great work. It is evident that many hearts are opening
to receive the Gospel, in a large number of places, such as Merindol,
Cabrières, and Lourmarin, which in olden times were so long the scenes
of horrible persecutions, and where so many martyrs sealed their testi-
mony to the name of Jesus with their blood. We are anxious to
have the Gospel preached here; hitherto we have sustained only col-
porteurs in this Department. We trust that our American brethren will,
by sending us the necessary funds, enable us to cause the good tidings
of salvation through Jesus to be proclaimed to these descendants of the
Albigenses, whose history is so closely connected with that of the
Valleys of Piedmont.

4. Bouches-du-Rhin.—Ever since his arrival at Aix, the occupa-
tions of Mr. Bettex have been increasing in number. Besides laboring
as the pastor of a small congregation full of energy, and composed of
both Protestants and Romanists, he has succeeded in establishing in
several places, such as Cotignac, Leluc, Roque, and Beussanne, re-
ligious meetings attended by several hundred persons. In every place
the greatest eagerness was shown in providing places of worship to ac-
commodate those who were anxious to hear the glad tidings of salvation.
Every where, too, Mr. Bettex was obliged to meet the objections of
individuals sent by the priests to discuss with him; this gave rise to
several most interesting public conversations. Brother B. is gifted with
both knowledge and experience; and by the grace of God he has
evinced much gentleness, and a spirit of charity which strongly contrasts
with the violence of the Romish sectaries. (See his letters, copies of
which have been sent to Dr. Baird.*) But we must not deceive our-
selves in respect to these assemblies; hitherto there has been nothing
more than a spirit of inquiry and curiosity, and especially of profound
disgust for Romanism. One symptom, however, deserves notice: In
no other part of France, probably, has the sale of the Scriptures and re-
ligious tracts been so extensive; and every occasion upon which the
Gospel is preached, is followed by renewed sales of Bibles.

* And published in the Quarterly Paper.
5. VAR.—In this Department the cause has been exposed, throughout the past year, to the most flagrant acts of intolerance on the part of the executive authorities and the superior clergy. You may have read in the "Journal of the Reformation in the 19th century," a detailed account of the expulsion of the majority of our agents; we have been forced, for the time being, to employ in proclaiming the Gospel here, such agents only as are natives of France. Notwithstanding this precaution, many acts of gross intolerance have been endured. Thanks be to God, justice has at length been obtained; and not only is the cause of truth at present advancing in the Var, but there is a very promising prospect for the future.

Your American Swiss Committee, being in great perplexity on account of the expulsion of their agents, with gratitude accepted the offer made by one of their most valued members, Mr. Vaucher-Veyrassat, to visit that region, and spend a few months in it. Your Committee have had evidence that Mr. Vaucher’s visit, his activity and judgment, have greatly contributed to the progress of the Truth in that Department. He was enabled while there, to give a new impulse to our work of colportage, and was of the greatest service to the cause, both by encouraging the little band of converts, scattered here and there, and by establishing Bible classes or conferences for adults.

The arrival of Mr. Boucher, a Wesleyan minister who has settled in this Department, is worthy of notice; for it has proved a most fortunate and important event. Messrs. Vaupher and Boucher,* then, have been enabled again to open a place of public worship at Cannes. Driven away at first by an armed force, they have succeeded by their firmness in obtaining justice; and at present public worship is formally established there.

You will be gratified to learn that the Committee have called to this field of labour, the Rev. Messrs. Roussel and Pilatte. They will shortly reach the Var; and we have every ground to hope that the earnest and searching preaching of these men of God will produce a happy impression upon these people, already so greatly moved. Observe in this a providential coincidence: It was not your Committee who first thought of Mr. Roussel in connection with this field; but that gentleman himself, deeply interested by the accounts he had received respecting this work in the Var, addressed us to offer his services.

We have thought fit to call two Evangelists of the second class from the Drôme, to settle among these little congregations; and there is reason to trust that this region, which God has made so beautiful, that it is called the Eden of France, will not long be deprived of spiritual blessings. The priests, who for so many centuries past have had it in

* Both these gentlemen have refused to receive any compensation, or allow their expenses to be defrayed.
their power to extinguish every spark of evangelical Truth among this people, are daily losing more and more of their influence. It may be truly said that the Romish clergy here deserve all the contempt they receive; and that the superstitions which Calvin so strongly opposed in the sixteenth century, are still to be met with here.

One word more before we close. A powerful motive for our bestowing much persevering labour upon Provence is, that there can be no more eligible position for reaching Italy. And more Testaments, Bibles and religious works in Italian have been sold in Provence, than in any other country. Marseilles, Toulon and Antibes are the three great ports of Italian commerce; and the Mediterranean packets afford great facilities for sending copies of the Sacred Writings.

Here, too, are kept the Arab prisoners, to whom we have been enabled to give the word of God in their own tongue.

6. BELGIUM.—A year ago some Christians of the south of Belgium made a pressing request that we should establish the colportage of the Scriptures among them. Thereupon, we proposed to the Rev. Mr. Auquier, once a student in the Theological Seminary at Geneva, and now settled in Belgium, to become our agent, undertaking to obtain colporteurs, superintend and direct their labours, receive their accounts and pay their salaries; and to keep up a regular correspondence with the Committee.

Mr. Auquier, himself an agent of the Belgian Evangelical Society, refused all compensation for these services, all of which he engaged to perform. We cannot but give thanks to God for the zeal, faithfulness and judgment which Mr. A. has hitherto exhibited. The three colporteurs directed by this beloved brother have been most carefully superintended; and the amount of the sales which they have effected, greatly exceeds our expectations. We have transmitted to you, through Dr. Baird, extracts from their reports, and we doubt not that with us you think they evince much zeal and spirit. We have just received their reports for the last fortnight, from which we gather that, within so short a period, these three colporteurs have sold 123 Testaments, 5 Bibles, and 360 tracts.

At present Mr. Auquier, pleased with his connection with your American Swiss Committee, is desirous of becoming one of our agents. What shall we decide in this respect? Our action must depend upon the support we shall receive from your Society. There can be no doubt of the vast importance of Belgium; but we would shrink from extending our field of labour before becoming acquainted with the intentions of the American churches for the future. This matter deserves the consideration of your Committee, and we shall be happy to receive their advice.
Such, Gentlemen, is a general view of the various stations occupied by your Society’s agents in France. We trust you will unite with us in returning hearty thanksgivings to the Lord for the remarkable manner in which His blessings have followed our feeble labours and the liberality of the American churches. May He grant us all, for the coming year, a double portion of zeal and faithfulness!

For the American Swiss Committee at Geneva,

TRONCHIN, President.

No. II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT MADE BY THE REV. DR. BAIRD TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE.

"I have thought that it might not be improper, in meeting the Committee for the first time since my return from Europe, to submit to their consideration a brief Report on my proceedings during the tour in the Old World which I have just terminated.

"And first of all, I would call upon the Committee to unite with me in grateful thanksgiving to the Author of all our mercies for his gracious protection during this long absence, and amid the exposures of a journey of more than 18,000 miles by sea and by land. Although I was more seriously indisposed during a portion of the time than in any of my previous visits to Europe, and in fact compelled to protract my sojourn there much beyond what I had expected, yet at length I have returned in better health than I have enjoyed for many years; And during the long and fatiguing journeys which were embraced in this tour, I have to record, that not one accident worthy of mention, either by sea or by land, was encountered by me. Nor was I once exposed, so far as man could see, to any remarkable or even visible danger. In this respect my fortune was widely different from that of some of my brethren whose travels in Europe were nothing like as extensive as mine, and whose absence from home was far less protracted.

"If the Committee have read the long communications which I made them, through the Rev. Mr. Sawtell, the Financial Secretary of the Society, (relating to my visits to the northern portions of Europe, and to Spain, Portugal, and the South of France,) published in the August and November Nos. of the Quarterly Paper, and if they will have the goodness to read the fourth and last of those communications, which will be shortly published in the May No. of the same, they cannot fail
to have before their minds the principal facts of a general nature, which my late tour has supplied, as well as the outline of its course.

"I shall not, therefore, on the present occasion trouble the Committee with a repetition of what I have said in the communications referred to, nor follow either the order of time, or movement, in what I have to say. On the contrary, I think it will be more satisfactory to the Committee, as well as agreeable to my own feelings, to arrange what I have to state under several heads of general importance.

1. Efforts in behalf of Temperance.

"Although it certainly was not a principal object of my late tour to promote the Temperance cause, yet it was an important collateral one. And I cannot but hope that my visit was not in vain in this respect, particularly in the Scandinavian countries. Whether the suggestions which I was permitted to make to those in Russia and some other countries, who have control over the subject, will lead to the desired measures and success, time alone can show. At all events, I have done what I could. It was exceedingly gratifying to me to find so much proof in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Holland, that my former tours and efforts have been followed, through God's blessing, with such happy results. There are nearly one million and a quarter of members of Temperance Societies in those countries, where, when I first visited them (in 1836), with the exception of Sweden, there was absolutely nothing doing for that cause, and in Sweden there was nothing worthy of mention.

2. Efforts in behalf of Religious Liberty.

"There was no subject to which my attention was turned, during my late tour, more important than the promotion of Religious Liberty. I can say, with truth, that I lost no opportunity which presented itself of speaking with men of influence—princes and others—on this important topic. I am happy to say that in every instance I was heard with attention. This was particularly the case with the kings of Sweden and Prussia. I found these enlightened men to be far in advance, on this subject, of all the other sovereigns with whom I have ever spoken. There are others, however, who are gaining better views, with increasing light. To some extent this is true of some of the kings of Germany, as well as the king of Denmark. There is certainly progress making in respect to this great question,—in some directions at least.

"The Committee may remember that in the summer of 1842 I wrote, whilst residing at Geneva, a work on this country, entitled, Religion in America. This work was published in Great Britain in the year following. In 1844 it was translated into French and published in Paris.
in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1845 it was published,—at least the greater part of the work,—in German at Berlin. One hundred copies in French were sent to as many distinguished men in France and other countries, including almost every sovereign in Europe. I cannot but hope that good has resulted and will result, from this effort to make known the happy condition of these United States in regard to Religious Freedom, the operation of the voluntary principle, and its efficiency in the sustentation of the institutions of Religion. I have been assured that the influence of this book has been extensive and happy in portions of Switzerland; whilst in France it has had the effect of enlightening many minds.

"I am happy to say that during my late tour I succeeded in taking measures to have this work translated into Swedish, Modern Greek, and Armenian,—in an abridged form. It is quite probable also that it will be translated into Danish and Italian, and possibly into Hungarian. With God's blessing, the dissemination of the facts and truths which it contains cannot be made among the nations in the Old World in these times, without producing fruit.

3. Information gained in regard to the appropriate work of the Society.

"I am inclined to think that this is the sphere in which my late tour will, in the progress of our work, be found to be most fruitful in good results. The steady, onward career of the cause which we are endeavouring to promote will, unquestionably, reveal new modes of doing good, and bring about modifications of many old ones. The colportage; the employment of school-teachers, evangelists and ordained ministers; the education of teachers, colporteurs, evangelists and preachers; and the publication of religious books, must be the great means to be employed in all papal, indeed in all nominally Christian countries. These are the means which are now used with so much success in France and Belgium. But even in those countries, an augmentation of some of these means is much more important, at this moment, than of others. For instance, the education of evangelists, and a seminary for that purpose, are objects of the greatest and most urgent importance. There must be preachers, ordained, or unordained, to follow up the labours of the colporteurs. And yet there need not be, there must not be, a relaxation of the work in the department of colportage. A free and full conference with the friends of the cause in the South of France, Geneva, and Paris, on all these points, has, I trust, given me juster views of the relative importance of these different sorts of labour, which will turn to account in our presentation of the cause to the churches.
The Committee have been made informed through the Quarterly Paper, and in other ways, that the work of God is making wonderful progress in France and Belgium. It has advanced very greatly within the last two or three years. And nothing but suitable men, and adequate means to support them, is needed, with God's blessing, to accomplish in all parts of those kingdoms a great work of grace and salvation. The fields are indeed white unto the harvest. I have never felt half so confident in the success of this work as I do at present; and this is owing to what I have seen and heard in my late tour.

But it is more in relation to the work in other countries that I think my tour will prove to be important, if God give to our Society the needed means to extend its operations.

For instance, in Russia, the employment of a colporteur, to visit all the great fairs of the empire, and sell or distribute religious tracts and Bibles, is a measure of the greatest moment. And if our brethren at St. Petersburg succeed in finding the right man, I cannot but think that it will be our duty to support him, if Providence grant us the means. Colporteurs should also be employed in Poland, where it is believed that the labours of prudent men, in this department, would not be hindered.

In Portugal how much good might be done if we could send thither a capable man to preach in the Portuguese language. The labours of Gomez, a converted Spanish priest, at Lisbon, show that a prudent man might do much in that city. He might even go so far as to preach, without making an unnecessary parade, in his own hired house, or in the houses of friends, as Gomez does. And if a suitable Portuguese cannot be found, one of our young men, of proper qualifications and persevering zeal, might in a short time so master the language as to do great good by conversation, by preaching to little groups; (as the Apostles did in the commencement of their work,) and by the distribution of religious tracts and the New Testament. Portugal is more open than Spain.

And yet a great deal might be done in Spain, through the labours of self-denying young men, of prudence and zeal, who, after learning the language pretty thoroughly, should penetrate the country, converse with the people, distribute such books as they could carry with them; and where practicable, meet little companies of three or four, or more persons in their room, wherever they might sojourn for a few days. The experiment has been made, and made with success, by men whom I have seen, and who have explained in detail; to me, the mode of their procedure.

And Cadiz, if not Malaga, ought to have a chaplain labouring for the benefit of the hundreds of English and American seamen, who visit those ports every year, as well as doing all he can to cause the Truth to
reach the minds of the Spanish population. These cities would be important points d'appui in this good work.

The same work can be done in Italy, and with more ease, for that country being under eight or ten different governments, which although subservient to the Papal Power, are far from being equally so, affords more chances for the sort of labour which I have just mentioned. In addition to this, the island of Malta at one extremity, with its 100,000 inhabitants (all Italians), and the Canton of Tessin, in Switzerland, with its 100,000 inhabitants, and a portion of the Grisons with 10,000 more—all Italians by origin, and speaking the Italian language—furnish points where great good might be done, and from which the Truth might be made to enter Italy itself. There are thousands of Italians residing at Algiers, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Corfu, who are perfectly accessible. Above all, the city of Scutari, in Albania (in Turkey), is a point of vast importance. Even in Rome itself, a suitable man might be employed in doing good among the Americans and English who visit that place every winter, and in making efforts, in many ways, to reach the inhabitants of that city, and those who visit it from other parts of Italy.

The successful experiment making at Gibraltar by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, shows us, I think, what might be done, through schools in Malta, Tessin, Scutari, etc., for the indirect introduction of the Gospel into Italy.

In Greece, a country which legitimately comes within the sphere of the operations of our Society, there is much to be done by colportage—a work which has too long been adjourned; and which ought at once to be taken up and prosecuted.

4. The American Swiss Committee, and their Operations.

The Committee are aware, that to see our Committee at Geneva, and have full, free and fraternal conference with them on many points, was one of the most important objects of my late visit to Europe. Circumstances prevented my going to Geneva until my return from the East, in the month of January. This turned out for the best, for had I visited Geneva in the summer, or even in the early autumn, I should have found but few of those whom I wished to see, on the ground. As it was, my visit was made not only when the brethren were there, but when they had more than ordinary leisure. I spent a week in that city, at the house of Col. Tronchin, and not only attended one long meeting of the entire Committee, but had daily conference with several of the

* It was necessary for me to go immediately to the North of Europe at the outset, in order to attend the Temperance Convention at Stockholm, and sickness at Toulouse prevented my proposed visit in October.
most important members. And I am very happy to say that the result has more deeply impressed my mind than ever with a sense of the value of the labours of that Committee. A minute examination of all that they have done, and of what they propose to do, has convinced me of the remarkable wisdom, prudence, and efficiency with which they have acted.

The Committee consists, for the most part, of the same men who have composed it from the beginning, the most prominent of whom are Messrs. Tronchin, Saladin, de Loriol, Guers, Crémieux, Malan, La Harpe. It is probable that Count Agenor Gasparin will be added to the number, as he spends his summers mainly in the Canton de Vaud, and takes much interest in our operations. His accession to it would be eminently advantageous.

I cannot but think that, upon the whole, it will be wisest and best for us to continue to do what we can for France and Belgium, mainly through our Committee at Geneva, reserving to ourselves the right to determine what the classes and the numbers of the labourers shall be, as well as that of indicating from time to time any special work which we may wish, in the fulfilment of our own views, or those of the patrons and supporters of the Society, to see accomplished.

5. Special Subjects.

I now proceed to call the attention of the Committee to several subjects which need to be treated apart.

1. Our Missionary, Rosénius, in Stockholm.

He is doing a good work there, as all acknowledge. He holds many meetings weekly in private houses, visits the sick and the poor, edits the Pietisten, and is eminently useful. As his salary is only $150 per annum, it ought, in my opinion, to be continued.

2. The Lower Saxony Tract Society.

My advice is that we send that society the sum of two hundred dollars, to aid them in supporting a fourth and fifth colporteur for a year; and then say to them, that in view of the greatness of the demands upon us from other, and more pressing quarters, and also of the progress which they are making themselves, that duty does not require us to help them longer.

3. Chapels at Hâvre and Marseilles.

I am of opinion that if we continue to aid in the support of the chapel at Hâvre, the amount which we give ought not to exceed two or three hundred dollars annually. The building is used a part of the Sabbath, and once or twice during the week, for a French evangelical service, conducted by a good French preacher, who is in the service of the Evangelical Society of France.
We have often spoken of the importance of having a good American chaplain at Marseilles. A considerable number of American and English ships visit that port annually; and quite a number of English and American families reside there. A suitable man, who would preach to the seamen every Sabbath morning, in some room near the shipping, and in the afternoon to the English and American residents (and such seamen as might be induced to come) in the National French Protestant church, which can be had, would do much good. And if he knew French, and were zealous to co-operate with the band of pious Protestant French in that city, he might do still more good. Above all, if he had the heart of a devoted Missionary, and would visit the hundreds of seamen from Egypt, from the Levant, and indeed, from all the shores of the Mediterranean, (who come to Marseilles in great numbers,) converse with them, distribute religious books among them, there is no telling how much good he might accomplish. Such a work would require a peculiar man. There are pious individuals in Marseilles, who are extremely anxious that we should send such a man. Perhaps the American Seamen's Friend Society would aid. It is almost certain that 500 dollars annually can be counted on from the English, Americans, and one or two French families residing there. I mention this subject, with this detail, because I feel, and have long done so, that it is one of great importance. Besides, it was pressed on my attention anew whilst I was there in October last.


"The Committee will remember that they directed me to make inquiries on the spot in relation to the labours of the Rev. Ebenezer Mason, the probabilities of his success, and so far as I could, what might appear to be our duty in reference to this question. I endeavored to do so, during the week I spent in that city. I found it, however, to be no easy thing to come to such a conclusion as would satisfy either the Committee or myself, to say nothing of Mr. Mason's friends. I found him preaching to a small congregation of Americans of some twenty-five or thirty individuals, the greater part of them young men. The weather was disagreeable, the service was in the afternoon—the only time when he could have the use of the Chapelle-Taitbout—which is obviously not the best time for such a service in Paris. I was, upon the whole, agreeably surprised to see even so many, especially so large a number of young men. Mr. Mason thinks that it is absolutely necessary, for a successful experiment, that he should have a place where he can preach in the morning, as well as the afternoon. In this he is right; and still more, he should have his family with him, show much hospitality, and hold one meeting at least during the week—Saturday evening, for instance—for reading the Scriptures and prayer."
The advice I gave to Mr. M. was this: to remain in Paris, at his post, and doing all he can, until the spring or summer. In the meanwhile, to make up his mind with care and deliberation, whether in view of all the circumstances and probabilities, it is best for him to prosecute this enterprise further. If he shall be fully convinced, that it is practicable, and that he can make it succeed, (provided he be rightly sustained, and have the needed facilities as to a place of preaching, etc.,) then he must come home and lay his views before his friends, and proper consultation must be had on the whole subject. The Committee will be disposed, I assured him, to do what then may appear to be duty, in view of all the circumstances.

5. Monsalvatge’s Case.

"The Committee will remember that they decided last spring no longer to consider Mr. Monsalvatge as being in their service. But, when I saw the brethren at Gibraltar, and learned from them the change which has to all appearance taken place in the man, his penitence, his humility, his deep self-abasement, his earnest and self-denying efforts to do good at Oran, and his deep despondency, and fear lest he might be cast off by the Society and by all others, I was led to doubt whether it would be wise, or right, to throw him off in this way. He is now in the right way again, and it would be dreadful to abandon him, leaving him without the means of even making a livelihood. He has a large gratuitous school in Oran, of Spanish children; he lives with the most rigid economy—he visits the parents of the children; and has turned many of them away from Romanism—he has translated three more Tracts into Spanish, and he is now busily engaged in translating the History of the Reformation,—a work of immense importance at this time. It seems to me, therefore, that he should not be abandoned by us. Withal, he is now married, to a poor but worthy woman. And he is willing to stay at Oran, or go wherever else we may think proper.


"The Committee directed me to make inquiries respecting this young man. I am happy to say, that he is doing well in his studies, and is well spoken of by every body. Prof. La Harpe engages him often to aid him in giving instruction in the elementary studies of Greek and Hebrew. He stands among the very first young men in the Seminary at Geneva, and is evidently a man of much promise.

Conclusion.

"I believe I have now called the attention of the Committee to all the points on which it was necessary for me to remark, so far as our
operations in Europe are concerned. My absence was longer than I expected, for reasons which have already been stated to the Committee. I have returned, thanks be to God, in good health, and in good spirits, to enter anew upon my work. The expenses of my late tour, although very considerable, I must insist upon defraying myself. I shall be able to do it in the course of the year, from the avails of my lectures and other extraordinary efforts.

"Perhaps it might not be amiss to say, in closing, that the times are favourable for, and indeed, seem to demand, some attempt to give more concentration to the efforts of our churches in the work of converting the papal populations, whether at home or abroad. We have several societies which aim at the accomplishment of this grand object. If they could be united, so as to have but one great society for this work, it would, perhaps, be more advantageous for the cause, and more acceptable to our churches. Leaving to the Home Missionary and Tract Societies the task of taking care of Romanists who may in some sense be called American, our Society, so enlarged as to be an American as well as Foreign Evangelical Society, could look after the work which more immediately concerns the foreign Catholics among us, as well as promote the work in foreign lands.

"I merely throw out the idea. I know there are many difficulties in the way. But perhaps they will not be found insuperable.—The present moment seems to be propitious, at least for making the attempt. It would fall in with the spirit of the Evangelical Alliance movement, and, under God's blessing, might result in some good thing."
The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,

(From May 1846, to May 1847.)

Appropriated and paid to the work in Europe, $7,590 37
  "  "  "  Canada, Montreal, 1,000 00
  "  "  "  South America, Valparaiso, 309 64
  "  "  "  Africa, Oran, 540 00
  "  "  "  Annual Report and Quarterly Papers, 673 51
Expenses at home, salaries, office expenses, travelling expenses, &c., 4,412 84
Cash on hand, 228 90

$14,855 26

We, the undersigned, have examined the accounts of W. W. Chester, Treasurer of the Foreign Evangelical Society, for the year ending May 11, 1847, and find a balance of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents, and find said accounts correct.

R. T. HAINES,
GURDON BUCK, Jr., Auditing Committee.
APPENDIX.

(in account with W. W. CHESTER, Treasurer.

(From May 1846, to May, 1847.)

Balance of old account, ................................ $185 97
Alleghany City, Penn.—A Lady for a Circulating Library in France, 25 00
Aikin, S. C.—Collected by Miss Caroline Evarts, 23 00
Augusta, Me.—Jane W. Tappan, Treas. of Ladies and Gentle-

men's Society, Gleeson's collection, 40 00
Augusta, Geo.—For Evang. Soc., R. F. Urquhart, Treas., $40; a
Lady, through Wm. Shear 20,
Adams' Basin.—Abner Adams, for Swiss Pastors, 60 00
Albany, N. Y.—C. L. Garfield, Quarterly, 5 00
Athens, Geo.—Ladies, by A. A. Nisbit, $50 25; Gentlemen 2 27;
Quarterly 1,
Andover, Mass.—Samuel Farrar, 53 52
Amherst, N. H.—Congregational Church and Society, by J. A.
Wheat, 26 00
Baton Rouge, La.—Capt. White, U. S. A., $5; Mrs. Fisher's
School, 4 10
Boston.—Old South Church, $114 53; Salem Street Church, 67 09;
Fine-street Church, 108 06; Central Church, 134 10;
Park-street Church, 117 12; Mt. Vernon Church collection, 400;
Ladies' Colporteur Association, 200; Bowdoin-street
Church, 159 90; Essex-street Church, 73 94; L. M. Clark,
for Quarterly, 1,
Bedford, N. Y.—Wm. Jay, Esq., 1374 74
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pilgrim Church, two Colporteurs in France, $165;
3d Presbyterian Church, 70 09; also 24 54; Ladies' For.
Ev. Soc., Miss J. A. Tappan, Treas., 160,
Bryan Co. Ch. Geo.—(of which 50 from her father to constitute Miss
Anne Clay Life Member), 419 63
Baltimore.—Ed. Wright, balance for Colporteur, $15; Mrs. A. Giles,
100; Mrs. Davidson, 18; do. for Mr. B., Colporteur, 80;
5th Presbyterian Church Dr. Hammer's, Ed. Wright, 200;
Miss Vick's, 5; A. M. Carter, 1; Broadway Presbyterian
Church. Rev. Mr. Peck, free will offering, 59 50; Aisquith-
street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Dunlap, Alexander
Hamil, 5; two sons, 20 cts.; Isaac Johnson, 3; Quarterly,
25 cts.; 1st Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Hill's, James Wilson
and family, 22 50; M. Kellogg, 5; Mrs. Thompson, 1; a
Lady, 2; Joseph Cushing, Esq., 5; Mr. Barrow, 5; Wm.
Kelso, Esq., 5; three friends to the cause, 3; a friend, 1;
from Children, William and Henry Pendexter, 2; Wm. Gill,
4; Anna B. Davidson, 5; Mary E., 50 c. and Spencer, 6 c.;
A. & L. Woodward, 1; Charles-street Church, Joseph C.
Wilson, 10; Mrs. H. Siaco, 5; George Brown, 10; Henry
Baker, Esq., 20; Alveida Munro, 10; Mrs. Mary Arm-
strong, 5 (making 85 to support Colporteurs in France);
Cash for Quarterly, 5 25; Rev. Mr. Sprigg, 5; Dr. Stein-
coke, 5; Mr. Sterling, 5; Mr. Porter, 1; Jno. Falconer, 10;
Mr. Haskell, 5; 2d Presbyterian Church, Samuel McDonald,
Esq., in full for Life Member, 30; do. to constitute Rev.
Lewis W. Greene, D.D., Life Director, viz. Mrs. Ann Giles,
50; Henry M. C. Eldery, 5; Capt. Tripp, 5; Mr. McKen-
zie, 5; A. L. Boggs 5; Mr. McFadden, 2; K. S. H., 10;
(Continued.)

Wm. Bigham, 2; Mrs. Trimble, 5; John Wilson, 1; Jas. George, 5; Henry Pendexter, 5; Ladies’ Association of the Foreign Evangel. Society of Baltimore, (including $100 collected by two managers of the Methodist Episcopal Church) to support Colporteurs in France, 320 50.

Bath, Co. Va.—Miss Ford, 50.
Bath, Me.—John Masters, 5; Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, 5; Ammi R. Mitchell, Treasurer of the Winter-street Church, 38 50; 3d Church Congregation, 21.
Bangor, Me.—Union Collection in Hammond-street Church, 54; collected by Ladies of 3d Church to constitute their Pastor Life Director, 63 87; also collected by W. S. Pichard, 15; collected by Ladies of 1st Parish, to constitute their Pastor, S. L. Pompey, Life Member, 50; collected by Children for Quarterly, 2 25; W. H. Dow, Gold Watch sold for 75 Quarterly, 1.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Collected from Board of Benevolence, J. B. Dodd, Treasurer; J. C. Baldwin ($5 in paper), 29 30.
Beverly, Mass.—Two Congregational Churches, 39 00.
Batavia, N. Y.—1st Presbyterian Church, 28; Judge Tracy, 10; others, 3 50.
Babylon, L. I.—Presbyterian Church, 41 50.

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Cincinnati—Dr. R. D. Muzzy, 30; Mr. French and Family, 2d Pres. Church, $30; Dr. G. L. Weed, 1; Mr. Russell, 5; J. A. Butler, 3; friends by Mrs. Dr. Richards, 20.

Central Falls, R. I.—Mrs. Mary Hyde and 2 daughters, 2 72.
Cleveland.—Sunday-School 2d Presbyterian Church, 27 10; E. S. Taylor through Mr. Hyde, 10.

Cayuse, Me.—Rev. D. Sewall, Quarterly, 1 00.
Concord, N. H.—a Lady, 5 00.

Council, Pa.—Quarterly, 2 00.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Quarterly, 2 00.
Calais, Me.—Thom. Sawyer, Donation and Subscription for Quarterly, 6 00.

Columbia, Ct.—J. W. Woodward, Quarterly, 1 00.
Charleston, S. C.—Misses Jones, $15; Mrs. Keith, 5; Mrs. Stevens, 5; Miss Stevens, 20; a friend, 2; Mr. Ruddock, 5; Mrs. Simmons, 20; Mrs. R. B. Burksdale, 5; Mr. Schell, 5; Mr. Keene, 2; Miss Anna Palmer, 6; Miss Eliza Gant, 2; Miss Eliza Holmes, 2; 3d Presbyterian Church (Mr. Dana’s), 3 00;

Charleston, S. C.—Misses Jones, $15; Mrs. Keith, 5; Mrs. Stevens, 5; Miss Stevens, 20; a friend, 2; Mr. Ruddock, 5; Mrs. Simmons, 20; Mrs. R. B. Burksdale, 5; Mr. Schell, 5; Mr. Keene, 2; Miss Anna Palmer, 6; Miss Eliza Gant, 2; Miss Eliza Holmes, 2; 3d Presbyterian Church (Mr. Dana’s), Mr. Betts, 5; Mr. Silliman and Sister, 5; Mrs. Ross, 5; Miss Henry, 5.

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114 00.

Covington, Tenn.—J. S. Hall, Quarterly, 1 00.
Chicago, Ill.—Joseph Johnston, 5 00.

Dover, N. H.—Congregational collection, $42 31; Quarterly, 43 31.
Detroit.—Thomas Rowland and others, Quarterly, 7 00.
De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co.—J. B. S., 1 00.
Easton (North), Washington Co., N. Y.—David A. Jones, for Swiss Pastors, 5 00.
Exeter, N. H.—From friends, Baptist Church, $4.50; Rev. Mr. Herd, 4; Mr. Olden, 1; a friend, 1; Mrs. Towle, 25 cts.; Young Lady, 50 cts.; 11 25
East Hampton, Mass.—S. William, 25 00
Freedom Plains.—Rev. S. Mandeville, for Colporteur, 80 00
Freehold.—First Church, 8 00
Flushing, L. I.—Dutch Church, 13 67
Ferrisburgh, Vt.—Mrs. Rebecca Fraser, 6 00
Fairhaven.—Congregational Church, for Colporteur, 80 00
Frantingham, Mass.—E. Eaton, for Quarterly, 1 09
Greensborough, Geo.—Balance to constitute Rev. Francis Bowmann Life Member, 10 00
Guilford, Con.—L. Grawold, Collection 3d Congregational Church, for Swiss Pastors, 5 30
Greenport, L. I.—Presbyterian Church, 5 91
Geneva.—H. H. Seelye, $50; others, 15 25; Dutch Church, 1; T. Hastings, for Quarterly paper, 50 cts., 66 75
Hartford, Ct.—North Church, $163.85; Central Church, J. B. Ham- mer (Rev. Dr. Hawes'), 403.32; Fourth Congregational Church by Mr. Judd, 24, 611 17
Haverhill, Mass.—Alfred Kitteredge, in full for Life Membership, 18; Congregational Church collection, 21 44; First Baptist Church and Congregation to constitute Rev. Arthur B. Trall, Life Member, 50, 89 44
Hudson, N. Y.—Pension money, 5 00
Jersey City.—Reformed Dutch Church, by E. J. Danforth, 32.00
Kinderhook.—Tunis Harder, for Quarterly, 5 00
Langsbury, Ga.—E. Atkinson, $10; Mrs. Atkinson, 5; Children of ditto, 1, 16 00
Lawrenceville, N. J.—Several Gentlemen, 15 00
Lansingburgh, N. Y.—Mrs. Van Schaick and Miss Fisher, $20; for Quarterly paper, 3; Eliza C. Martin for Quarterly paper, 3; Mrs. Van Schaick and C. A. Fisher, 20, 46 00
Lexington, Ky.—James C. Todd, $50; for Quarterly paper, 1, 21 00
Middletown, Ct.—Ladies of First Congregation, to constitute Rev. Jno. R. Crane, Life Director, $24; Second Congregational Church, to constitute Rev. Andrew L. Stone Life Member, 50, 74 00
Malone, N. Y.—S. R. Woodruff for Swiss Pastor, $7; per hand of Miss Julia Doggett, 15 19; for a library in France, 2 35; Quarterly paper, 60 cts., 25 37
Manchester, Mass.—Mr. Lanfair, 1 00
Morristown, N. J.—Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden, $25; Collection after a Lecture in Second Presbyterian Church, 16, 41 00
Monson, N. Y.—Rev. A. Ely, D. D., 5 00
Mobile, Ala.—Dr. Hamilton's Church collection, $94; Mrs. Dorsey, 40; Mrs. Stewart, 20; Mrs. Horton, 5; a few friends, 15; Dr. J. Carter, 5; Mrs. Robertson, 1; J. Y. Russell, 10; Mrs. Jane Baker, 50 cts.; Mrs. Francis, 5; Miss Maria Winter, 1 50; Mrs. and Miss Hatton, 9 70; Cash, 3 80; Misses Leah and Rebecca Simpson, 5, 215 50
Natick, Mass.—Samuel Hunt, 20 00
Natchez, Miss.—Mrs. S. E. Marshall, through Thomas Henderson,
(Continued.)

§20; Mrs. Marshall, 50; Miss M. E. Branden, 10; S. Henderson, 5; Mrs. A. Donan, 10; Mrs. Ogden, 10; Mrs. Ogden’s children, 1 50; Mr. E. B. Fuller, 10; J. A. McPhetem, 5; Mrs. Dahlgren, 5; A. Fisk, 20; Cash, 50.

Newburg, N. Y.—Mrs. Harriet Leavenworth, 196 50.

New-York.—Ladies’ Association of Mercer-street Church, $36 50; Market-street Church, collected by G. W. Betts, 49 37; collection in Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, 79 54; collected by Mrs. Buck for Tibtout Chapel, Paris, 10; Tabernacle, 36 25; received from office of Quarterly paper, 10 75; sale of a ring, 2; a friend, 3; J. T. Hubbard, for Quarterly paper, 1; a friend, 2; avail of Judd’s lectures, 34; L. De Forest, 10; Mr. Frelinghuysen, 10; for Church of Lyons in France, 5; A. 6; J. T. Hubbard, for Quarterly paper, 1; American Tract Society, for the circulation of ‘History of Temperance,’ and other temperance publications in Warsaw, 200; from Rev. Mr. Harris, collected, 1; from office of Quarterly paper, 8 11; Market-street Church, collected by G. W. Betts, 69 62; W. W. Chester, 200; Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Eaton,) Wm. Dodge, 50; Wm. Cutter, 5; Mr. Eaton, 5; Mr. Griffin, 5; Mr. Kinney, 5; Mrs. Baird, 5; R. and C. W. Baird, 5; collection, 25; Tabernacle, 49 72; Ladies Bleecker-street Church, 12; collection at do., sermon, 88 37; Mr. Burnap, 10; Mercer-street Church, A. G. Phelps, 100; R. T. Haines, 50; Jas. Boorman, 50; N. White, 10; J. Sheffield, 10; Jno. P. Crosby, 10; Jno. L. Mason, 10; Jas. Brown, 25; W. G. Bull, 25; Dr. Baird, 1400, avail of his Lectures on Europe, 2723 29.

New Haven, C.t.—Ladies’ Benevolent Society $10; Mrs. Salisbury, 50; Chapel-street Church collection, 39 81; do. Mr. Amos Smith, 5; Church-street Church collection, 24; Central Ch. Union collection, 86 65; Professor Goodrich, towards Morton, 50; Cash, 1; Mrs. Whitney, 15; Miss Bradley, 1; collected by Ladies, 21; Rev. E. S. S. Dutton, 5 (all towards Morton); Edward Salisbury 50; Sabbath School Children of North Congregational Church, 25; G. Hallock, for 1845, 80; Quarterly collection of Missionary Association of North Church Sabbath School, M. A. Bradley, Treas., 37; Mrs. A. Angenell, 5; Mrs. J. Mills, 5; J. Angenell, 5; J. and E. A. Angenell, (children), 5; Gerard Hallock, 80; Mrs. Abby Salisbury, 50.

Newark, N. J.—Linn Adams, to constitute Rev. James Scott, D.D., Life Member and toward support of Colporteuer, 50; A. Sabbath, for Quarterly paper, 2.

New Hartford, N. Y.—North Congregation, $8; South Congregation, 6.

Newton Centre.—B. W. Kingsbury.

Newport, R. L.—Mr. Gould, for Quarterly paper.

New Orleans, La.—Rev. Dr. Scott for a friend, $80; A. G. Hawelt, 5; Mrs. G. Lee, 5; G. Maher, 10; F. Camerden, 5; C. B. lace, 10; J. Kemp, 20; C. D. Buck, 5; W. P. Campbell, 10; Mrs. Campbell, 5; C. Prude, 5; J. W. Allen, 5; W. C. Black, 10; Judge Baldwin, 2; J. B. Breedlove, 2 50; C.
(Continued.)
Gardner, 10; W. and J. Marshall (two boys), 1; I. A. Maybin, 10; Mrs. Limerick, 1; Geo. Lee, Esq., for Waldenses, 10; E. A. Keep, 10; A. Brown, jr., 5; W. Gardiner, 5; E. R. Stevens, 10; sent in small sums, 20; Miss Elizabeth A. and Charles T. Picton, 5; Francis S. and John W. Picton, 5; A. F. and J. Picton, 5; collection Rev. Dr. Scott's Church, 95; Rev. Mr. Twitchell's Church, 18; E. C. Herwig, 25; P. W. Violett, 10.

New Bedford, Mass.—J. H. Kasson, 2 00
New Preston, Ct.—Rev. H. Read, for Quarterly paper, 2 00
New London, "—T. W. Williams, per T. E. Edwards, 5; First and Second Congregations, Rev. A. McEwen, 1; Deacon Ous, 2; Mr. Learned, 3; Mr. J. Wilson, 5; Dr. Perkins, 10; J. Coit, 5; Miss M. F. Hallam, 10; C. D. Boss, 3; Deacon Smith, sister and children, 4; Rev. J. Harbut, 10; Mrs. A. Perkins and daughters, 5; Mrs. D. Bradley and niece, 1; Deacon Butler, 5; Hon. T. W. Williams, 10; Miss A. Butler, 50 cts.; Dr. J. G. Porter, 2; Mrs. A. G. Williams, 3; other friends, 22 50, 424 00

Newburyport, Mass.—Ladies of the Whitfield Circle of First Presbyterian Church, for Colporteur and to constitute Mrs. Harriet Sandoor Life Director, 60 50
Northampton, Mass.—Female Society of Edwards Church, 6 37; Male Society of do., 37 46; E. Williams, 44 75; Ladies Benevolent Society, 16 65, 105 23
Norfolk, Va.—A cheerful giver, $4; Ladies of Presbyterian Church, 50 60, 105 00
North Rochester, Mass.—For Swiss Pastor, Rev. J. Briggs, $15; Miss Briggs, 5, 20 00
Norwich, Ct.—1st Congregational Church collection, $42 05; 2d Church and others, Russell Hubbard, Esq., 5; Mrs. Hubbard, 5; Mrs. Whiting, 5; Miss Mary R. Whiting, 5; Capt. Whiting, 5; Deacon Huntington, 5; Mrs. Huntington, 3; Charles Johnson, 5; D. L. Trumbull, 5; Mrs. A. H. Hubbard, 5; J. G. W. Trumbull, 2; H. B. Buckingham, 1; H. Osgood, 1; W. A. Buckingham, 2; C. Coit, 1; M. Leavens, 1; M. Hanegan, 1; Deacon Colton, 1; Mrs. Slater, 5; Dr. Hooker, 2; Geo. Perkins, 2; Mrs. Renold, 3; Mrs. Rogers, 2; Mrs. Elliot, 1; G. Coit, 3; Mrs. C. W. Rockwell, 5; Miss Ingersoll, 3; a colored woman, 50 cts.; Mr. Gilbert, 50 cts.; children, 12 cts., 122 17
Orient, L. I.—Congregational Church, $6 81; for Quarterly paper, 60 cts., 7 41
Philadelphia.—Rev. Mr. Rood's Church, $80; a friend, to be used exclusively in the distribution of French Testaments, 20; for Switzerland, 1; C. Santer (one of which for Quarterly paper), 5; Waldenses, per James Graham, 25; Ladies of 1st Presbyterian Church, per E. M. Donaldson, 25 50; Ladies of Clinton-street Presbyterian Church, J. P. Wetherill, 10; E. B. Falconer, 5; Misses Gill, 5; Mrs. G. Greene, 1; T. W. S. Wyke, 5; two Ladies, 10; Dr. Reese and Miss Reese, for Quarterly paper, 2; for Church at Lyons, 5; a gentleman, by Messrs. Perkins and Purves, 80; 1st Presbyte-
(Continued.)

Evan's Church, J. A. Brown, 75; T. Biddle, 50; J. Williams, 25; G. H. Perkins, 20; A. Fullerton, 50; Jno. Eckell, 20; A. H. F. Perkins, 20; William Wurtz, 10; Wm. Raignel, 20; J. N. Kneadler, 10; John R. Neff, 10; J. W. Paul, 10; J. M. Atwood, 10; J. McLanahan, 10; Thomas A. Biddle, 10; Thomas Fleming, 10; G. F. D., 10; J. R. Gemmil, 10; S. Smith, 10; James Murphy, 20; James Smith, 10; B. W. Richards, 5; James Bayard, 5; James C. Donnell, 5; J. H. Dulles, 5; W. Dunton, 5; Cash, 13; Ladies' Association, 110; Sixth Presbyterian Church (Dr. Jones's), 40; Fifth Presbyterian Church, A. C. Coates, 5; W. S. Sloan, 5; E. Brown, 3; G. W. McClelland, 5; J. Wiegand, 5; Mr. Constable, 10; J. W. Throckmorton, 5; Reformed Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), Geo. H. Stewart, 20; 3d Reformed Dutch Church, L. Jewell, 10; Charles Wurts, 3; Mr. Peters, 3; Cash, 2; James Ker, 50; Ladies' Association, 100; Clinton-street Church, the Misses Gill, 5; Cash, 20; Central-street Church Ladies' Association, by Mrs. Cowell, in part to support a Colporteur, 50; anonymous (through Mr. Cowell), 10; collection in Rev. Dr. Ely's Church, 83; a friend, 50; Missionary Society of First Presbyterian Church, James B. Sheppard, Pres., 25; 3d Reformed Dutch Church, 20,

Providence, R. I.—Beneficent Church, Charles Hodges, Esq., $1; Dr. Fisher, 2; William Wilmarth, 1 50; J. B. Nichols, Esq., 10; Benjamin Dyer, Esq., 200, to constitute REV. J. P. Cleaveland, and REV. E. N. Sawtelle, Life Directors, also with former subscription, JOHN D. FORREY, Life Director; Joseph Munton, Esq., 20; Miss Ogden, 2; Mr. Dalgliesh, 50; W. J. King, 80; Rev. J. P. C. and Lady, 5; Charles Dyer and Lady, 80; D. H. Whitney, 1; E. Bourn, 3; T. Salisbury, 3; A. D. Smith, 5; Benjamin White, 20; L. Gilbert, 5; Cash, 25; Beneficent Soc. Sabbath School, 53; W. S. Snow, 2; J. S. Angell, 2; Richmond-street Church, Joseph Carpenter, Esq., 50; Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, 20; Mrs. Billings Brastow, 20; Mrs. S. Hutchings 20; Mrs. John Kingsbury, 10; Edward C. Leavitt, 1; Hannah, 50 cts.; High-street Church Sabbath School, for Library in France, 20; A. C. Barstow, 10; Paris Hill, Esq., 10; Richmond-street Church, in full for Colporteur, by Mrs. J. H. Mason, 10; T. Salisbury, for Quarterly paper, 5,

Pittsfield, Mass.—per Wm. Barnard, 13 00
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. W. Buchanan, 5 00
Poughkeepsie.—C. F. Adriance, 2 50
Perth Amboy, N. J.—S. E. Woodbridge, 60 00
Portland, Me.—J. C. Brooks, $10; Ladies' High-street Sewing Circle, 70,

Port Gibson, Miss.—Mrs. Clara Young, $20; Miss Murdock, Sabbath School, 10; Wm.; Young, Esq., 10; Mrs. Young, 20,

Pawtucket, R. I.—A friend, $5; C. Munroe, 1: six children, 53 cts.; Mrs. Leonard Pitcher, and Mrs. Ellis Pitcher, to constitute their Pastor, REV. CONSTANTINE BLODGETT, Life Member, 50;
D. D. Sweet, 1; C. B. Tamsworth, 1; Master Henry Jordan, jr., 10; Master G. D. Biodgett, 10; Mr. Wilbour, 2; L. Ingraham, 1; P. Ingraham, 50 cts.; J. Grant, 50 cts.; five little children, 50 cts.; N. Hart, 50 cts.;

Princeton, N. J.—James Van Deravanter, 5; others, 4; L. S. Gibson,

Portsmouth, N. H.—Miss Mary Rogers,

Rochester, N. Y.—1st Presbyterian Church, Ladies' collection, $99.40; Gentlemen's collection, 63.15; Washington-street Church, Stoddart Freeman, 10; William Alling, 10; Rev. M. J. Kickok, 3; C. M. Avery, 2; L. Cook, 2; A. R. Ketcham, 3; H. Hunn, 1; collection, 11.27; Brick Church, A. Champion, 500; Thomas E. Hastings, 10; H. C. Fenm, 10; J. W. Hatch, 5; L. W. Alling, 5; H. D. Wade, 5; H. S. Seymour, 5; F. Chapman, 5; Jacob Howe, 5; Hiram Hatch, 5; Edwin Senran, 5; Samuel Hamilton, 5; L. Chapin, 5; Cash, 12.75; Sarah Ray, 20; F. B. G., 20; Mr. and Miss Rochester, for Quarterly paper, 1,

Rome, N. Y.—John W. Bloomfield, to constitute Rev. George Lucas, a Life Member, $40 and 10,

Richmond, Va.—1st Presbyterian Church, H. B. Gwathmey, for two Colporteurs in France, $160; collected by Miss Forbes, 25; handed Mr. Taylor, 49.03; a poor Christian, 1; 2d Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, for Colporteur in France, 83.93; United Presbyterian Church, collected by the Ladies, 108.50; Fleming James, Esq., 5; Mr. Caskill, 5; Mrs. Gay, 1; little children, F. James, 2; others, 3; Trinity Church, Methodist Episcopal, 11.25; Centenary Church, 12.50; balance from Rev. Mr. Hoge's Church, Mr. Sterling, 6; Rev. P. Harrison, for Church of Waldenses, 5,

Rosevill, Ga.—II,

Shelbyville, Ky.—T. B. Paxton,

Shelter Island, L. I.—Collection by Rev. Mr. Harris,

Savannah, Ga.—J. E. J.,

St. Andrews, Canada East.—Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. Henderson,

Subscriptions for Quarterly,

Trenton, N. J.—Sabbath School of 2d Presbyterian Church, for Testaments in France,

Utica, N. Y.—Mrs. Carran, $2; Mr. Allenworth, for Quarterly paper,

Upper Alton, Ill.—Rev. Samuel Foster,

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. E. Wood (of which 37 for Swiss Pastor and 37 for Waldenses),

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<td>Wilmington, Del.—David Bush</td>
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<td>Waynesville, Ga.—Rev. W. Baird</td>
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<td>West Rutland, Vt.—Collection Congreg. Church, per Mr. Walker</td>
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<td>West Troy, N. Y.—T. F. Wycoff</td>
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<td>West Hampton, L. I.—Collected by Rev. Mr. Harris</td>
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<td>Worcester, Mass.—Miss Waldo, $80; Ichabod Washburn, $80; PERRY GODDARD, to complete his Life Membership, 25</td>
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<td>Wilmington, N. C.—Presbyterian Church and Juvenile Missionary Society, for Colporteur (of which 50 to constitute Mr. HERVEY Law, Life Member)</td>
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<td>West Springfield.—1st parish, Rev. A. A. Wood, collected by J. Ely</td>
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<td>Windsor, Lancaster Co., Pa.—Mrs. Reigert</td>
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