SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOREIGN

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY;

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE

MERCER-STREET CHURCH, NEW-YORK,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1841.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY,

BY JOHN S. TAYLOR & Co.

145 NASSAU-STREET.

1841.
NEW YORK:
Hopkins & Jennings, Printers,
111 Fulton-street.
The Chair was taken by the President of the Society, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Chancellor of New-York University. The Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong, D. D. opened the meeting with prayer.

After music, and an Address made by the President, the Treasurer’s Report was read by W. W. Chester, Esq.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Corresponding Secretary.

After an Anthem sung by the Choir, the Society was addressed by the Rev. George B. Cheever; the Rev. Robert Baird; the Rev. J. Scott of Stockholm, Sweden; and the Rev. Edward N. Kirk.

On motion of Professor C. Goodrich, seconded by President J. H. Linsley, the Reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were accepted, and ordered to be printed.
The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Kirk, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, 1. That in promoting the revival of pure Christianity in nominal Christendom, we are labouring directly and efficiently for the world's conversion.

2. That the present resuscitation of the orthodox faith in the Protestant countries on the continent of Europe, although gradual, is decisive, and in the highest degree encouraging.

3. That the opportunities which now exist for the successful distribution of the Sacred Scriptures in some of the Roman Catholic portions of the continent of Europe, should be most diligently improved; and the increasing desire there manifested, of knowing the true gospel, should be earnestly cherished by our prayers and exertions.

4. That this society has great satisfaction in learning that the American Swiss Committee is now completely organized, and that the arrangements are effected by the Executive Committee, by which the churches of America can now co-operate in a more direct and definite manner for propagating the gospel in France.

5. That the remarkable progress of the good work which we are endeavouring to promote, both in Europe and in Canada, calls for devout thanksgiving to the Head of the Church; and encourages us to greater exertions.

6. That the Executive Committee be instructed diligently to inquire whether there are not other fields on this continent, as well as in Europe, which are in some measure open to their efforts, and which they should at once endeavour to occupy.

After an anthem was sung by the Choir, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D.

The Members of the Society met at the invitation of the President, and proceeded to the election of Directors. The Directors then proceeded to the election of the other Officers.

The Gentlemen whose names follow, compose the Board of Directors and Officers of the Society for one year.
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N. B. All letters and communications, not containing money, may be addressed to "E. N. Kirk, New-York;" all letters on the pecuniary affairs of the Society, to "W. W. Chester, Esq., New-York."

* Deceased.
REPORT.

In bringing before you the present religious condition of Continental Europe, your Committee would express their growing conviction of the magnitude of the trust which Providence has committed to them, and of the task assigned by that Providence to the churches of America. Europe, mighty, populous Europe, is now evidently feeling the commencement of a change; a change not convulsive, like the glorious reformation of the sixteenth century, but one destined to move steadily onward toward the emancipation of the soul from the thraldom alike of superstition, infidelity, and formalism. The changes are indeed gradual, and to be marked only by the careful observer; but they are definite and prophetic, and our own relations to those changes are as yet very limited; but the march of events is confirming our anticipations, that to the American churches, there will yet open on that continent, one of the most important spheres of their Christian benevolence.

We again avail ourselves of the obvious classification of this vast field, into Papal and anti-Papal Europe. In the northern division are the northern parts of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and European Russia. In the southern division are Austria, southern Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and the Mediterranean islands. This general arrangement of the field is convenient for observation, and suggests the difference in the modes of benefiting the two. The disproportion between the anti-Catholic and Catholic population of northern Europe is about as great as that between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant population of the southern; and in both cases is so small as to make this classification complete for all practical purposes.
Northern Europe.

In the midst of the spiritual death which has so long reigned over the highly civilized nations of northern Europe, a slight resuscitation has commenced. And yet while we speak of the revival of religion, we would be understood to mean simply, that the number of orthodox and faithful ministers, and of sincere private Christians is increasing almost imperceptibly. As a fruit of this, the efforts which are made to promote the salvation of men, are increased. Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies find a steadily growing support. And there is among the people an increased desire to hear and learn the truth in its simplicity and purity. But all this is on so small a scale; and indifference, infidelity, and other fatal errors reign to so great an extent in the hearts both of the clergy and the people; so little spiritual life is seen in most places, that one is almost tempted to exclaim, in the midst of all the splendour and power and intellectual greatness that surrounds him, “can these dry bones live?” The heart of the Christian, as he looks at things as they are, is ready to sink with discouragement. For even in the best parts of Germany, where the cause of evangelical religion has made unquestionable progress during the last twenty-five years; the eye alights only here and there, at great intervals, on verdant spots. There is much of talent and learning in the pulpit; but little comprehension of the glories of the Redeemer and of the atoning sacrifice which he made for man; and consequently there is little of the true effect of preaching secured. And yet the impression should be left equally definite, that within the last quarter of a century, in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany, the number of faithful preachers and hearers has actually increased.

When, therefore, we compare Europe as it should be, with Europe as it is, we find occasion for the excitement of our deepest sympathies. But when we compare its present with its past state, there is abundant encouragement in the labours we have commenced. It is indeed a wide moral waste to the Christian eye; but it is a field prepared by the Providence of God to produce the richest fruits to his glory. It is a ploughed field waiting the hand of the sower that dares to
cast abroad the seed of truth, trusting to Him who hath promised the 
harvest as well as the seed-time.

The observations of your Secretary, Mr. Baird, in his recent in-
teresting tour, has fully confirmed the views presented to you last 
year. The way is prepared, in the wonder-working Providence of 
God, for presenting the gospel to the millions of that vast continent 
who have been cursed by the perversions of Christianity, and left in 
ignorance of its redeeming influences.

HOLLAND.

A more liberal spirit characterizes the councils of the new sove-
reign than that which predominated in those of his predecessor. 
Both the Dissenters, who have sprung up within a few years, and 
the Roman Catholics, feel the effects of this milder government. 
We have reason to believe that the favour which is shown to the 
Catholics is founded in the principles of true religious liberty, and 
in no way indicates an undue bias toward their tenets; and their 
present increase in that country should not be traced so much to any 
improper aid from the government, as to the lifeless state of the 
Protestant churches. Should these awake to the conviction of the 
importance of pure doctrine and a holy life, and return to the elevated 
and glorious position which they held during so long a time after the 
Reformation; the truth which their ancestors counted more precious 
than life, would soon become triumphant again in that interesting 
land. Low as is the state of evangelical religion in the churches 
there, there are some pastors and laymen labouring in hope and 
prayer for the revival of the truth, and God is blessing their efforts. 
Whatever co-operation can be given from our churches, must be 
through the American Tract Society, in the way of creating Christian 
Family Libraries; an enterprise which we hope to see undertaken 
before long by the churches of Holland.

GERMANY.

The most that we can now do for Germany, is by means of 
the Tract Society. The Bible cause is going on well, through 
the vigorous aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Your 
Committee, in consequence of representations made to them by 
Mr. Baird, during his recent visit to that country, have made an 
appropriation to aid the Lower Saxony Tract Society, which is
REPORT.

the most efficient society of the sort in all Germany, and whose seat is at Hamburg. The special object of the appropriation is to aid in supporting, for two or three years, a suitable Tract Agent and Missionary, who may visit the churches in western Germany, and preach to them on the importance of the tract distribution, both ordinary and monthly, and so enlist Christians in doing good. There are many good people in Germany who have yet to learn that God expects them to co-work for Him in the great enterprise of converting the world. Nothing will so effectually arouse up German Christians from that state of speculation and of feeling, dissipated from action, in which they seem so fond of living, as the voice of a faithful and devoted labourer of this sort; and the sum required is so small, being only $300, we may venture to pledge it for at least two years. By that time, we trust our co-operation, in that respect, will not be needed.

DENMARK.

The work to be done in Denmark, so far as our American churches are concerned, is to be accomplished, as was stated last year, by the American Tract Society. Evangelical religion is in a low state in the capital and other chief cities and towns of that kingdom; it is rising, however, in many of the country parishes. But the need of good religious tracts, and books of practical piety, is most pressing, and something should be done without delay: but there is nothing which the Foreign Evangelical Society can do in that country at present.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

These countries are in an interesting state. In one, liberty, both civil and religious, has made very great progress; and in the other, there seems to be a determination to burst the bands which have so long shackled the nation. Norway is greatly in advance of Sweden in some respects, but the latter is evidently awakening to pursue the same race. There is need in both of aid, for a while, in the work of publishing and disseminating religious tracts and books. This is one of the most efficient ways of doing good in those kingdoms. In addition to this, the Committee have determined, at the request of Mr. Baird, to give the sum of $200 per annum for two years, to assist in supporting two good
young men at Stockholm, as city missionaries, one of whom will be allowed to employ a portion of his time in assisting to edit a religious newspaper in the Swedish language, upon the plan of our religious periodicals, which it is contemplated to commence soon in that kingdom, and which, under God's blessing, may do a great amount of good. Much has been done in the Tract cause, in both Sweden and Norway; although in the latter the friends of the cause have committed the great mistake of publishing their tracts, and carrying on independent operations at four different cities of the kingdom, instead of concentrating them at Christiana, the capital. The Bible cause is prosecuted with much vigour in Sweden, but it languishes in Norway, which is far from being as well supplied with the Sacred Scriptures as it should be.

The missionary spirit has much increased in Sweden, and perhaps in Norway also, within the few past years. As a most pleasing proof of it, we have the fact, that there are now four excellent young men labouring among the Swedish Laplanders, who are soon to be joined by two others; whilst a most devoted man, once a lawyer, and afterwards an officer in the army, is labouring for the spiritual instruction of the Norwegian Laplanders. He has lately translated and published the New Testament in the dialect of that portion of this people who live in Norway.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

These countries present one of the most important fields in the world for the distribution of Religious Tracts; and we have great reason to rejoice, that this good cause is prosecuted with singular vigour in Russia, and something is also doing in Poland. The Bible cause advances well in both. And we cannot but hope, that the time is not far distant when the government will permit the resuscitation of the Russian Bible Society, which has been suspended since 1825. It is what might be expected from the enlightened and able monarch who is at the head of that vast empire, if left to his own sound judgment.

In the preceding survey of the north of Europe, we have confined our view strictly to those direct efforts which the American churches may make there for the promotion of evangelical religion.

In passing from the notice of this portion of the continent, we would simply express our growing convictions, that Protestant
Europe must be renewed by the power of evangelical truth, before the Pagan, Mahomedan, Papal, and Jewish world, can be converted to the Lord. The missionary spirit must be rekindled in Denmark, where it once burned when the rest of the Protestant world had suffered it to decline on all their altars. The churches of Holland, France, and Germany, that once contended so nobly alike against error and formality, under the guidance of some of the ablest divines and holiest men of modern days, must again be found in the field by the side of the churches, whose very existence can be traced to the missionary and the martyr-spirit of their ancestors.

Southern Europe.

To Southern Europe we look with especial interest, as constituting the most important field of our labours in the old world.

With the exception of a million and a half of Protestants in France, some few hundreds of thousands in Switzerland, a few thousands in Belgium, some three or four millions in South Germany and the Austrian Empire, and twenty-one thousand in the valleys of Piedmont in Italy, the entire population of this part of the continent is Roman Catholic. It is a remarkable fact, that taking all the countries which constitute southern or south-western Europe, within the limits which we have spoken of, (that is, including the whole of the southern part of the continent, save Turkey and Greece,) there are not many more than 10 millions of Protestants: and even including the members of the Greek Churches in Hungary and Transylvania, the entire anti-Catholic population of southern Europe does not exceed 13 millions, whilst the Roman Catholic population, of the same grand division, falls but little, if at all, short of one hundred millions.

The question has often occurred to the attentive reader of the History of the Reformation; Why did that glorious movement of the human mind towards intellectual and spiritual freedom limit itself to northern Europe? The mighty march of truth was certainly arrested by no barrier of art or nature, by no army, no sea, no sandy waste, no Alpine belt; for, contiguous cantons on an open plain, with perfect freedom of intercourse, took the opposite sides of the great question. We believe it was a moral cause, and one whose power is steadily diminishing with the progress of time. The Papacy was but a modification of the Roman Paganism; availing itself like Moham-
medism, of the various shades of existing feeling; working up the materials furnished by national pride, by the love of dominion as cherished under the Empire, and by the poms and licentiousness of the State religion, together with the new ideas, hopes and fears, created by the facts and precepts of Christianity. And hence we find that the northern geographical boundaries of the modern Roman ecclesiastical Empire were those of the ancient Roman political Empire. With the exception of the inhabitants of the eastern and northern portions of Switzerland, and the dwellers in the valley of the Danube, the nations which occupy southern Europe at this day, are essentially Roman in very much of their character, their ideas, their manners and customs, as well as their language. Indeed, as to language, the French, the Belgians, a portion of the Swiss, the Spanish, the Portuguese and the Italians, are Latin nations, and as much represent the ancient Romans as the modern Greeks represent the ancient inhabitants of Peloponnesus, of Attica, of Thebes, and of Crete.

What mysterious influence this relation between the more modern generations which have inhabited these countries, and those which preceded them, and lived under the dominion of Imperial Rome, may have exerted and may still exert, it is not in our power to know or describe. That there is such a relation in God's Providence, and that it has exerted a great influence none can deny. May it not be that it is through this identity of the ancient and modern Latin nations; of the political and the spiritual or ecclesiastical Rome, and of those nations which have submitted to the sway of both, that the judgments which were pronounced upon the former have reached to the latter in a most emphatical manner, and have not even yet spent all their violence?

But we meet here a still more important inquiry than that which respects the origin of this ecclesiastical division of the nations of Europe. It is this; are the delusions of the Papacy never to be removed from this interesting portion of the world? The elements which shall compose the answer, are probably to be found in prophecies and in the "signs of the times." When we look at the prophetic page, which evidently refers to scenes not yet witnessed, we are induced to believe, that the day cannot be far distant when what is called the Man of Sin, that power which exalteth itself against God, and sitteth in God's temple, as if it were God, will be destroyed by the sword of the Spirit, and the brightness of His com-
ing, whose right it is to reign, and to whom the kingdom and the
greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven will be given.
Another aspect of this question is seen in those incipient move­
ments which are now witnessed in southern Europe, and which are
different from any ever made on that field; and which, while they
avoid the political alliances that characterized the Reformation, are
only the more potent in their independence. The single fact that the
Bible has never been extensively read by the inhabitants of southern
Europe, and is now rapidly introduced, is to him that knows the power
of the Bible, a pledge given by the Providence of God, that the day
of redemption is approaching.

And none can doubt that it is our duty, as it is our privilege, to
concur with all that are labouring to bring about this glorious event.
From our hearts we exclaim; *Even so, come Lord Jesus, come quickly.*

**France.**

Of all the Latin-language nations, the French are the most
important; whether we consider the extent of the country which
they inhabit, its central position, its commerce, its military power,
and resources, or their own enterprising and versatile character,
their genius, and the wide-spread influence of their literature and
their language. Of all the countries of Europe, France occupies the
first place in the object and aim of the Foreign Evangelical Society
of the United States. Fifty years ago, this fair country was just
entering upon the mad career of avowed infidelity; a career which
in six or eight years, or rather within less than the half of either
period, filled all its borders with weeping and lamentation. Thanks
be to God, she has made some little progress in retracing her steps
from the labyrinths of wickedness into which she then rushed. There
is indeed a vast amount of infidelity still in the capital, and in all the
large cities and towns. Its poison is still widely disseminated in
every town and hamlet throughout the kingdom; but this poison cir­
culates with less virulence than it formerly did. For the last ten
years, the works of the most celebrated enemies of Christianity,
such as Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, Volney, J. J. Rousseau,
have found less sale than during the Restoration, and are, of course,
less read.

The more popular Authors of the day are beginning to write much
which may be said to be favourable to Christianity; though the greater
part of such writings are crude enough. The conviction that France needs a religion, and even Christianity in some form or other, is gradually extending itself among the higher and better informed classes; though it must be confessed that this notion, for it hardly merits the name of conviction, produces but little practical effect. Still it is better than avowed hostility to the gospel, and may turn to a good account.

It seems to be the opinion of the best informed persons in this kingdom, that the number of those who frequent the Roman Catholic churches, especially in times of Lent and other great occasions, is annually increasing. This is probably true. But what admits of no doubt at all, is the increase of systematic efforts among the Roman Catholics in this country to promote the cause of Foreign Missions. Of these efforts we shall have occasion to speak again in this Report.

1. Of the efforts which are making for the promotion of evangelical religion in France, it is proper that we should go into some detail in order to give a clear idea of the actual state of things in this respect at the present moment. We begin with the Bible cause, as lying at the foundation of all.

There are three principal Bible Societies, or bodies engaged in this cause, within the limits of this kingdom. 1. The old Protestant Bible Society, formed in 1818, and which is wholly in the hands of the members of the established churches. This Society has but little efficiency. Last year it put into circulation 1976 Bibles, and 4030 New Testaments. Its receipts were 24,606 francs, its expenditures 22,450, and its funds on hand at the close of the year were 18,413 francs. It is engaged in one admirable enterprise, that of publishing a very large quarto Bible for the benefit of the aged. This Society confines its operations exclusively to the Protestants. 2. The French and Foreign Bible Society. This Society was formed shortly after the revolution of 1830. It is now in the eighth year of its existence. Last year it issued from its depository 21,579 Bibles and 89,020 New Testaments. Its receipts at the same time were 114,883 francs, and its expenditures 110,428. The greater part of the Bibles and Testaments which are issued by this Society are put into circulation by the agents employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by those of the various Evangelical Societies. — 3. The Branch or Agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society,
which is established in France. Formerly this Agency printed the Bibles and New Testaments which it put in circulation; but now it purchases them from the French and Foreign Bible Society mainly. This Agency formerly employed no agents or colporteurs; this year it employs more than one hundred. These men are engaged solely in the sale of the Scriptures; and most of them, if not all, it is believed are truly converted men; a majority of them were once Roman Catholics. The number of copies of the Sacred Scriptures which this Agency put into circulation last year, was 137,097. A large portion of those, which I have just mentioned as having issued from the depository of the French and Foreign Bible Society, were brought by the Agency of the B. & F. B. S. But if we say that 25,000 at least were distributed by the colporteurs of the Evangelical Societies, and by other means independent of the Agency of the B. & F. B. S., and if we add the 6,006 copies circulated by the Protestant Bible Society, we shall have a grand total of at least 168,000 copies of the Bible or of the New Testament circulated in France last year.

It is pleasant to think that there are auxiliaries in all parts of this kingdom, connected either with the Protestant Bible Society, or French and Foreign Bible Society; and that through their agency, and that of the colporteurs of the several Evangelical Societies and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, so much is doing to circulate that blessed volume, which a quarter of a century ago, it was almost impossible to find in any book-store in Paris, or any other city in the kingdom. It is also interesting to see that efforts are making to supply the army and the marine, as well as the blind, with the Sacred Scriptures.

2. The Tract Cause advances rather slowly in this kingdom,—too slowly indeed. The Paris Tract Society is the only one which publishes Tracts, or that deserves the name of a Tract Society. It has auxiliaries in various parts of the kingdom. Its, series of French Tracts now reaches to 165. It has also published several in German, Italian, and Spanish.

The Society at Toulouse for the "Publication of Religious Books," is prosecuting its work with good success, and every year it is enlarging its catalogue. We are truly glad that the American Tract Society has resolved to give it efficient help. From that Society, or from ours, or from the two, it ought to receive annually the
sum of $1000. That sum would not be at all too large, considering the magnitude and importance of the object. There is no other Protestant Religious Society in France which is engaged in the enterprise, obviously so important, of augmenting the evangelical literature of France, which until the last few years was wholly insignificant, and even now bears no comparison with the wants of the country. Through private enterprise, a good many religious books, chiefly translations, have been published during the last fifteen years. Every year the number of such publications is increasing with considerable rapidity. Last year several very valuable doctrinal and practical works were published. Among these may be mentioned the excellent Commentary of the Rev. Dr. Hodge, on the Epistle to the Romans. Another work which was greatly needed, is Professor Gaussen's Théopneustie, or Inspiration of the Scriptures.

3. Evangelical Societies. We come now to speak of what are called the works of Evangelization, or Home Missions. But the Evangelical Societies of France include in their circle of labours a far greater variety of labour than do our Home or Domestic Missionary Societies, inasmuch as they employ pious teachers to teach schools, colporteurs to distribute the Scriptures and hold little meetings for exhortation and for reading the word of God, evangelists and ordained ministers to expound the gospel and to preach. They also educate young men for these various employments.

Of all the Societies which exist in France for such objects, the Evangelical Society of France, having its seat at Paris, is the most important from its central position, as well as for the means it possesses for carrying on the work. It has in its service 17 ministers of the gospel, 7 evangelists, 25 teachers of schools, 7 colporteurs, and 6 students, who are preparing to become evangelists; in all, 62 persons dependent upon its treasury. At no time has the work of this Society been in a state of greater spiritual prosperity than at present. But this very augmentation of the divine blessing requires also an increase of devotedness on the part of the friends of the Society. This has been understood by many of them; for the number of pastors and churches who have already forwarded to it their contributions is much greater than that of preceding years. Of this, one may judge by the following comparison: Last year, on the 1st of February, the donations which had been received amounted to only 26,500 francs; this year, at the same epoch, they had reached
the sum of 66,200 francs. Notwithstanding this augmentation, so happy and encouraging; the Society, which commenced its eighth year with a deficit of 31,780 francs, and which has not slackened its progress since, has need to collect the sum of 62,000 francs before the last day of April, in order to balance its accounts. This important Society goes forward in faith under the manifest favour of God. The present number of labourers whom it has in the field, is the largest, we believe, that it has ever employed at one time. And yet it is compelled, for want of means, to refuse applications addressed to it from all parts of France for evangelists, pastors, and schoolmasters.

To select from the multitude of interesting facts which are constantly reported to this Society by its labourers, only one or two as specimens; we take the last Quarterly Circular which we have received, and which was published on the 1st of January.

"The pastors of the National Church at Orleans, informed us that there were thirty-four Protestant families in the city of Blois, capital of a department containing 235,700 souls, destitute of the means of religious improvement, desirous of enjoying the advantages of a regular worship, and disposed to take upon themselves the burden of expense, to the extent of many sacrifices of personal comfort. These pastors entreated us in the name of their consistory to admit this city into the number of the stations of our Society. The insufficiency of our resources would have been for us the only legitimate reason for not accepting a proposition so entirely conformed to our Christian intentions, so entirely in harmony with the object of our institutions. But in the present case, such a reason did not exist. A Christian friend in Blois offered us a donation of 2400 francs to carry on this work. We seized the opportunity thus offered us of replanting the standard of the gospel in the very centre of the old French Protestantism, in that country where the Reformation spread so gloriously in the sixteenth century, rendered so famous by the labours of the first fathers of our church, watered with the blood of its first martyrs.

A pastor has recently explored some parts of Lorraine, to examine its spiritual wants. He thus writes: 'From R—— went to L——, a village whose mayor, favourably disposed towards the gospel, and friendly to our colporteurs, was just then absent. The first man whom we met was one of the most interesting, simple-hearted, and
He welcomed us cordially, and invited us into his cabin to await the return of our brother, M. S., whom I had advised of my coming; but as he had but just received my letter, he had not been able to assemble the people. Notwithstanding this, and the scattered state of the population, he collected, in a few hours, sixty persons. The house where we met being too small to contain all the audience, I proposed that we should have our worship in the open air. I stood in the centre; near me were the adults, and in the outer circle the young people. Upon a chair before me they placed the Bible and a parcel of tracts. At the foot of the hill, I had remarked a cross, upon which was written, 'Hail thou cross, my only hope!' This sweet thought led me to preach upon Galat. vi. 14—16, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c. and to show the blessings which come through this cross, not that of wood or stone, but of that by which the power of God has been manifested to salvation. I was heard with great attention, and not without profit to many. A distribution of Tracts, accompanied with exhortations, followed the preaching; which appeared to make a deep impression upon the audience. In the evening, I preached upon John x. 9. Blessed be God for this first opportunity to announce to my brethren his infinite mercies. M. G., his wife and mother, were deeply affected. Oh! how much I felt on this occasion the truth of those words of our Saviour: 'Into whatsoever house ye enter, say, Peace be unto you.' Yes, the peace of the Saviour had entered with us into this house, and into the bosom of these mountains, and has remained there, for they have solicited us to return there as soon as possible. M. G. has established a depot there for our books. On the morrow, we took leave of our hosts; both of them stood with tears in their eyes, unable to utter a word.

This circular is closed thus: — "We might present to the Christian public the account of many encouraging facts, but our space forbids. We think we have elsewhere said enough to convince the friends of the gospel that, if God, in order to make us feel our dependence and our feebleness, permits our task to be connected with trials and difficulties; he gives us at the same time proofs of his protection sufficiently numerous and sufficiently manifest to encourage us to persevere; to excite us to leave the things which are behind, and press toward those which are before, in the assurance that our labour is not in vain in the Lord. We discover, from the
various reports of colporteurs, pastors, and evangelists, that there are some, in almost every village, who are in some measure prepared to receive the gospel; or rather, who from an inward feeling of their need of some system of religion, better than any thing which they have hitherto known, are unhappy, and disposed to hear what promises to give that relief which they feel they need."

You will be gratified to learn that this excellent Society has received, during the last year, a greater amount of encouragement and aid from England, than ever. The European Missionary Society (formerly called the Continental Society,) has united with the Committee, which was formed at London through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Hartley and others, some three or four years ago; and the joint contributions of both are now to be appropriated to the Paris and Geneva Societies. The colporteurs, evangelists, &c., whom the European Missionary Society employed in France, are now given up to the Paris and Geneva Evangelical Societies; one half to each. This movement is considered to be every way an important one; it will give more simplicity and union to the work, and will strengthen the hands of the brethren, both here and at Geneva; besides, what is more important, perhaps, it puts under the immediate direction of brethren on the ground, what was formerly carried on by a Committee in London.

Other Evangelical Societies in France. There are Evangelical Societies, as you are aware, at Lille, Strasbourg, Lyons, and Bordeaux, which are doing more or less to advance the work of God in France, and are useful, though the sphere of their operations are wholly local and circumscribed. The school at Lille, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Marzial, is doing good, and ought to be encouraged. Several young men are receiving a proper training there for the work of colportage and of evangelization. Of this school Mr. Marzial thus writes: — "I must take the liberty, in the name of the Committee which directs our school, to speak to you of this precious establishment. You are aware, I believe, that it is the only school in France in which Protestant and pious teachers are formed; the only one in the North where our children may be taught according to our most holy faith. We have, as you know, in view, to form pious schoolmasters, good colporteurs, and evangelists, and to bring up, at very low terms, the children of our
Protestants, especially those that are orphans. Since our existence we have educated more than 280 children; have formed nine colporteurs, or evangelists, who are now partly employed by the Société Evangélique de Paris, and five schoolmasters. We hope also that the Lord has caused his favour to be upon those schools, in turning to himself the hearts of some of our dear children. We are supported by voluntary contributions. Now, at the present moment, we are bowed down by the heavy burden of an enormous debt, caused by the increased price of bread during the three last years, and by the necessary reparations which have been made to the building during the last year. We have found a gentleman, wonderful to be told, a Catholic friend of ours, who has loaned us some money; but now this money must be returned, and besides, the current expense of the quarter must be met. Why conceal it? We have not even a farthing in the hands of our Treasurer. Well, what must we do? Must we shut those schools? Nay, my dear brother, think of this; if we do, there will be joy in the hearts of Papists and Satan, and our poor children will fall into the hands of the enemy. Oh! methinks this is enough not to shut them; and, nevertheless, if we are not helped, we must shut them. Oh! tell it to your friends; tell it to the members of the Foreign Committee. I charge you in the name of the Lord to do this, and I have no doubt they will feel that we must be helped. May our Heavenly Father put this in your heart! Brother, I lay our schools in your hands; judge now, whether you are prepared to say, let them be crushed!"

Lyons is also the centre of no feeble action on the part of the band of brethren whom God has raised up there. Many persons are at work in that city and its environs, under the superintendence of the good Mr. Cordes, in various ways making known the gospel; some of them supported by other Societies, and some by the Lyons Evangelical Society, which is intimately connected with Mr. Cordes' church. In no part of France has the truth made more glorious progress than in Lyons, and yet that city may be said to be the focus of Romanism in this kingdom. It is the centre of its missionary associations and arrangements, and in no other city in the kingdom is there a larger body of people who are sincerely attached to the doctrines and rites of that religion. We are happy to say that Mr. Cordes has succeeded in obtaining more than two-thirds of the sum
needed for the erection of his chapel, which is to be opened for public service at mid-summer.*

The new chapel which has been opened in Paris, in the Rue de Provence, is extremely well attended. It is a very commodious and handsome edifice, and will hold some 800 or 1000 people, without great inconvenience. When crowded, it may possibly contain as many as 1200. It is well attended, and may be said to be well filled every Sabbath. "When this state of things is contrasted," says Mr. Baird, "with what I saw upon my first arrival here, just six years ago, it certainly furnishes great encouragement for the friends of the cause to go forward with other and similar undertakings. At that epoch the inconvenient and not very large place of worship in the Rue Taitbout was not more than two-thirds filled, even on the most favourable Sabbaths. The Rev. Dr. Grand-Pierre and the Rev. Mr. Audebeez preach alternately in French in the morning, and the Rev. Mark Wilks holds his English service, either in person or by his assistant (the Rev. Mr. Birch) in the afternoon. Should peace continue, I hope the day may not be very distant when a similar chapel may be built for a French and American service. We owe it to ourselves as a nation, as well as to the interests of our people when sojourning in this great city, to have such a service, established on a permanent basis. And here I may state, that upon the opening of the new chapel in the Rue de Provence, last May, I advised the brethren who worshipped formerly in the Rue St. Anne, and whom we have aided these five years, to go to that new chapel and attach themselves to it, or at least as many as could conscientiously do so. I gave this advice because I considered that the circumstances justified it. The lease of the house in which they worshipped was nearly expired, and they found it extremely difficult to obtain another place without giving a much greater sum than they could afford. Besides, I dared not hope that under their present organization they could ever become a strong congregation. I thought that it would be best for them to dissolve their church and amalgamate with the people in the new chapel, at least for the present. Some of them have attached themselves to the chapel in the Rue de Provence, but the greater part have thought it best to continue together. They have, therefore, abandoned their former place, inasmuch as the proprietor wished to

* See a Letter from Mr. Cordes in the Appendix to this Report.
appropriate it to another purpose, and they have hired a small place near the Boulevards de la Madeleine, where they worship under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Gros, a very pious and zealous young man, whose labours appear to be blessed among them. They are mostly poor young men and young women who are at service, and who have it not in their power to give much towards supporting a worship which they love. Considering their case, as it stands, it may still be our duty to help them somewhat — though on that point I shall write fully at another time. There is no question that this and other small services here, have done and will do good in their day; and there is just as little question that when they shall have answered their purpose and their time, they must give place to larger and more permanent arrangements."

Having thus surveyed the attempts which are making by Evangelical Societies and Institutions in France to promote the evangelization of the country, we turn your attention to those Societies which are out of France, and yet whose action has a direct and almost sole bearing upon this kingdom. These Societies are chiefly situated in Geneva; a city which, in whatever light we may view it, is one of vast interest and importance. Standing at the gate of France on the East, it is one of the great thoroughfares of Europe. It may be called the influential capital of Switzerland, a country which bears in some sort, the same relations to the rest of the continent that England does to the world. For it lies contiguous to the three great nations of the continent, the French, the Italians, and the Germans. It is, or ought to be, a radiating point for evangelical religion, and extend the influence of the truth far and wide. The time has been when it did so, and it was therefore called by its enemies, Protestant Rome. The time will come when it will do so again. The steady, and even rapid progress of the truth in Geneva and the south-western part of Switzerland, announces clearly this happy destiny. There are several Societies in Geneva. We shall speak of them in order.

The Geneva Evangelical Society.

This is the most important Society of the kind on the whole continent. It is now in its 10th year, having been founded in 1831. Its existence grew out of the necessity which was laid upon the friends of the truth to provide the means of educating in a proper manner, pious young men for the work of the gospel ministry, inas-
much as the foundations which Calvin and the other Genevese
reformers laid down for this purpose, have come into the posses­
sion of men who deny the great and cardinal doctrines of the gos­
pel.

The Evangelical Society of Geneva has three great departments
of labour. 1. Colportage; 2. Evangelization, technically so call­
ed; and. 3, the training of young men for the work of God in its
Theological School. It is not our intention to dwell long on each
of these great operations of the Society. We shall here merely
give a summary, and refer to the Appendix of the Report the letters
in which the brethren of that noble Society speak to the Committee
in detail, most happily and fraternally. From these documents it
will be perceived that the Evangelical Society has taken a still great­
er expansion this year than it did last. In the work of colportage
it has employed during the winter, 60 regular and 12 irregular col­
porteurs, who have been busily occupied in distributing the Sacred
Scriptures and religious tracts, visiting from house to house, holding
meetings, etc., in 15 of the departments of France which are near­
est to Switzerland. The number of pastors employed by the Socie­
ty at present is six; of regular evangelists four, and of assistant
evangelists five; in all, fifteen persons. Whilst, in the Theological
School, there are eight students in theology, and twenty-five in the
preparatory department. There are four Professors, all excellent
men, and several of them not unknown in our country, particu­
larly the Rev. Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, President of the School, and
Professor Gaussen, who gives instruction gratuitously in Theology.
God has most wonderfully smiled upon this Society and all the
branches of its work. He has raised up many able friends in Ge­
neva itself, and in the environs. He has given it honour abroad.
Its affairs have always been managed in that large and liberal spirit
which must command alike the confidence and the respect of every
one. The grant of $1000 to that Society, last year, by your Com­
mittee, was most cordially and gratefully received, and in a spirit
of perfect readiness to comply with every reasonable request which
we could desire to make. No paltry personal or national jealousy
is permitted for a moment to influence its conduct. And everything
in its intercourse with us has been of the most agreeable character.
We sincerely trust that it will ever continue to be such.

The documents which we shall append to this Report, contain
many facts which will interest our churches, and show in few words how the work of God prospers in the hands of the Evangelical Society of Geneva. We will only add here that the entire number of labourers, regular and irregular, is eighty-seven, besides the thirty-three young men who are in its school. So that it has in reality one hundred and twenty persons dependent on its funds, who are either at present engaged in the good work of the Lord, or are preparing to enter upon it. How delightful it is to compare this state of things with that of 1831, when the Society was formed, and when it had nothing but faith to commence with!

Commission of the Churches Associated for Evangelization.

This Society has its seat at Geneva, but is supported by auxiliaries in the independent churches of the cantons of Geneva and Vand. It has several labourers in France, usually five or six, as well as some in foreign countries.

A Society for Missions.

This Society is supported by some excellent people in the Established Church at Geneva, who have thought that they could do more good in this way than by uniting with the Geneva Evangelical Society. It is but a small Society, and usually has three or four of five colporteurs at work in France.

In addition to these several societies which are established at Geneva, there are two or three individuals who employ several colporteurs and evangelists in France on their own responsibility, and support them by their own funds. Such liberality is worthy of all praise. We signalize it only as deserving of imitation; while we do not feel at liberty to designate by name or otherwise who the individuals are. It is pleasing to think that by all these means, more than one hundred labourers have this year been sent forth into the field by the friends at Geneva, without including the students who are in a course of training.

American and Swiss Committee at Geneva.

It was announced in the last Annual Report, that an American and Swiss Committee had been appointed at Geneva. That Committee has organized, and commenced operations. It is composed of men who every way merit the confidence of our Society, and of
the churches which support it. And without for a moment designing to withdraw our aid from the Paris and Geneva Evangelical Societies, your Committee have determined to furnish a strong and prominent support to this our own Committee. It maintains the best relations with the other societies at Geneva, and especially with the Geneva Evangelical Society; and it is so organized as to give to our churches the very information which we need, not only in relation to their proceedings, but also those of the Geneva Evangelical Society. So that the prospect is, that we may hereafter have abundant and fresh information to publish in an occasional paper, (if it should be found expedient to commence such a paper,) or to bring before our churches through some other channel.

Our Committee have now two young men preparing, ia a suitable institution, for the work of evangelists. They have also engaged the excellent Mr. Mouretou at Lyons, to act as an evangelist and superintendent, who will, until another person can be permanently engaged, maintain a service at Vienne, on the Rhone, a few miles below Lyons, every Sabbath. In addition to this, the Committee have engaged the Rev. Dr. Malan, to spend some five or six months on an exploring mission along the Rhone and other parts in the south, for the purposes of ascertaining suitable places to serve for stations for the evangelists and ordained ministers whom we may employ. This is a wise measure. Few men are so fit for that important service, as this venerable and time-tried servant of Christ, who has been longer in the field than almost any other person who could be found in France or Switzerland. He is at this moment prosecuting his mission with much encouragement; and we hear that he will have many very interesting facts to communicate before long to the Committee in Geneva, and through them to this Society.

It greatly rejoices your Committee that they may at last say, that a beginning has been made by our Committee at Geneva. It rests upon us now to sustain them well. “With my whole heart,” says Mr. Baird, “I pray that the day may soon come when we shall have 50 labourers in the field. The sum which it would require to sustain this number of labourers is not so great but our churches might easily furnish it, without the slightest difficulty. Indeed they might sustain 100 men in France, and not feel the burden, if they were so disposed. God grant to them the heart to do it, and crown all our attempts with his blessing!”
Vienne may be considered as the first station which our American Committee at Geneva has undertaken. And what places in France could they choose as the base of their lines of attack, more dear to the hearts of Christians, than Lyons and Vienne. Their very names are embalmed in the blood of martyrs, which was poured out like water in their streets! We refer the readers of the Report, for some further statements concerning this important Committee, to the Appendix.

It will be perceived from what has been stated, that the number of those who are engaged in one way and another in building up the kingdom of God in France, is now quite considerable. The following account may be considered sufficiently accurate: Ordained ministers and pastors who are employed by various Societies as missionaries, including 20 ministers in the service of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, about 45; evangelists, including 40 Methodist local preachers and exhorters, about 65; colporteurs, including the 100 in the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at least 190, if not 200; schoolmasters, about 20, without including those in the service of the Society for the Promotion of Primary Institution among the Protestants; making a total of 325 or 330, who are all, in the judgment of charity, considered as pious persons.

But whilst we should bless God for what is doing; whilst we are not permitted to "despise the day of small things;" and whilst we should remember that what we see is all the result of the last few years' increase of true religion in France, we may and ought to ask, what is all this, when contrasted with the thirty-four millions of people of this kingdom? Ought not Christians to be encouraged by the past, to redouble their efforts for the future? Surely they have enough to encourage them. And surely, too, the magnitude of the work to be done, is enough to excite to the utmost diligence.

Before quitting France, it should be remarked that the friends of evangelical religion in that country are feeling more and more, every year, the importance of promoting the religious instruction of children, especially amongst the Protestant population. Every year there is an increase of these efforts; and this determination is well founded. During the last year or two, several schools, of a higher than ordinary character, have been commenced for Protestant children, under religious instruction. An Institution for Orphans, has
been established at Saverdun, near the Pyrenees, which bids fair to be eminently useful.

In the city of Paris, the large and excellent Institution in the Rue St. Maur, (Faubourg St. Antoine) is well sustained by the Chapel Society, which supports the chapel in the Rue de Provence as well as the chapel in the Rue St. Maur. This Institution embraces in its several branches or departments, more than 800 pupils, almost all of whom are the children of Roman Catholics, chiefly workmen, who reside in that quarter. This is one of the best enterprizes which our evangelical friends are carrying on in this city. Mr. Wilks has been commencing a new school within the last year, upon a similar plan, which bids fair to do good, and also to expand into a large establishment. How desirable it is that a dozen such establishments should be opened in this vast city! Nothing prevents it but the want of money. And yet the establishment in the Rue St. Maur, with its more than 800 pupils, does not cost more than 10,000 francs, per annum.

As the political state of France is somewhat connected with the progress of religion, we may remark that it is not materially different from that of the last year. Whatever may have been the fears which were entertained, at different times during the past year, in regard to peace with the rest of Europe, they have happily now very much passed away. And the anxiety which was felt last spring, by the Protestant churches, in relation to the project of a law, on the part of the State, to regulate them, in other words to restrain their action to almost nothing, has ceased to be felt, inasmuch as the government was induced by the opposition which was made to it, to abandon, at least for the present, the entire scheme.

Belgium.

The good work goes on in the little kingdom of Belgium. The Tract and Bible causes make good progress, and promise to make even greater than ever, since some obstacles which had prevented entire harmony among the friends there, have been lately removed. There were distributed in that kingdom, last year, through the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 18,283 copies of the whole or parts of the Sacred Scriptures. And from September, 1835, till March, 1840, 76,060 copies of the same had been put into circu-
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lation; and this, too, in the face of violent opposition by the priests in many parts.

The cause of evangelization in Belgium also makes good progress. It has about 15 or 16 labourers in the field, who meet with much success. Of these, several are ministers of the gospel and pastors; the others are evangelists and teachers. This Society needs and merits our help, and must receive it. It may be interesting to the Society to know that one of our best friends, a gentleman from one of our northern cities, who is here with his family, has supported a colporteur in Belgium during several months, whose labours have met with good success.

It is probable that the Rev. Mr. Boucher, so favourably known in the United States, will leave Brussels and return to France. His chapel is now so well established that it may be safely left in other hands, and he hopes to be more useful in his native land, for which he has long desired to labour more directly.

S w i t z e r l a n d.

But little can be added to what was said respecting Switzerland in the last Report. Truth is making progress in that country, though in various measures, and in some parts through not a few obstacles. The levelling spirit of popular revolution seems to have penetrated that country deeply and widely—an effect of the revolution in France in 1830, which struck Switzerland with scarcely less force and effect than it did Belgium and Poland. In the canton of Argan, as well as one or two others, affairs are in an unsettled state, owing to popular encroachments on the old oligarchical and patrician orders of things. In Lauzanne, Neuchatel, Berne, Bâle, Zurich, &c., there are various religious societies which are useful in their respective cantons; whilst the Missionary Institute in Bâle continues to be eminently a fountain of life to the heathen. It has 40 young men preparing for missions. It might have many more if the means to support them existed. This Institution has sent forth faithful men, since 1818, into all parts of the world to preach Christ.

I t a l y.

Nothing can be added to what was said a year ago respecting this country, save that all our views of the mode of doing good there
at present are entirely confirmed by facts of recent occurrence. And God seems to be raising up the men to do the work. Good books of a practical, and not of a controversial character must be prepared and published in that country. And it is practicable to do so, with proper prudence.

Austria.

Respecting that country our information is general. It is very desirable that Mr. Baird should visit that country, especially Hungary and Transylvania, to see what is the state of the Protestant churches, and what, if anything, can be done; but hitherto he has not been able to do so. One fact may be mentioned, which may in time have a great bearing on the cause of the Protestant religion in Hungary; which is, that the Austrian government has resolved to establish a Protestant University there, for the education of the Protestant youth, in order that they may be saved the necessity of going to Germany, as they have heretofore done, for their professional education.

Spain and Portugal.

But little is doing, or can be done, in those countries at present for the furtherance of the pure Gospel. Something is doing in the latter for the circulation of the New Testament; and in the former, nearly 15,000 copies of the New Testament have been circulated during the last five or six years. But so strong was the interdict last year, that the excellent Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society had to give up the work in despair, at least for a season. But the late change in the administration of affairs of that kingdom, or revolution, as it might be called, is more favourable again, and probably, for a while, more might be done than ever. That one or two good and prudent men might do good if stationed at Malaga and Barcelona, to preach to American and English Seamen, and to avail themselves of all openings for doing good among the native population, we do not doubt.

That we should zealously avail ourselves of every occasion to propagate the Protestant religion in every Roman Catholic country in Europe, when we are allowed to do it, should excite surprise in the mind of no one. If we are sincerely attached to the faith which we profess, and consequently if we feel for those who hold
what we deem most dangerous errors, and follow most pernicious delusions. We cannot do less than endeavour to send them what we believe to be the true gospel. Nor need we have the slightest hesitation in doing so. What are the Roman Catholics of Europe doing at this moment? From France alone, in the year 1839, the sum of 341,843 francs or $63,582, was sent out of the very great amount collected for missions, to the United States to promote the Roman Catholic faith! How much was sent from Austria, we know not. How much from Belgium, Holland, and Italy, we have not the means at hand of knowing. There is reason to believe that between $50,000 and $100,000 are now sent every year from Europe to the United States, to build up the Roman Catholic church amongst us. Be it so; our laws, as well as the spirit of religious liberty which pervades all our political and civil institutions, permit it. Let us do what we can to prevent the progress of error, by promoting the truth. At the same time let us not have any scruples about the propriety or the duty of endeavouring to promote the Protestant faith in France, or Spain, or Belgium, or any other country where we can. From Roman Catholics in France, complaints would come with an ill grace, after their attempts by an armed force to impose their religion upon the defenceless inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands."

"I cannot conclude my report to the Committee," observes Mr. Baird, "without remarking how delightfully I have been impressed during the last year with the conviction which an increased knowledge of the state of religion on this continent has produced in my mind, that every degree of progress which the resuscitation of evangelical religion makes in all these old countries, has a direct bearing on the conversion of the heathen. This is seen in France, in Switzerland, in Germany, in Holland, and in Sweden. What an encouragement therefore, to persevere in this good work, which alas, it can hardly be said that we have commenced."

Foreign Agency.

Your Committee have, from the beginning as at present, regarded it as the most efficient of all their labours, to secure the services of Mr. Baird, and sustain him in Europe. His influence abroad has been all, and more than, even our most cordial esteem for his personal qualities had led us to anticipate. We feel assured that God has
been with him; and that in sustaining him, we have done the Master's will. The effects of his visit to the northern states of Europe, are most cheering. It is true, he has found but little yet for our Society to do there; but he has done many other things which are just as important. He has pointed out a glorious career to kindred societies; he has put in train a system of influences, which, under God's good providence, may drive from northern Europe intemperance, that greater scourge than war, that effectual hinderance to the gospel; he has taught your Committee that they cannot do much there at present, and has thus spared them useless expenditures; he has linked the American church to the hearts of Christ's disciples through all that country; he has associated the dear name of America with the sweetest recollections of Christian philanthropy. His labours will be presented to the fullest advantage in the Reports of three of our great institutions, the Bible, the Tract, and Temperance Societies. We quote here his Report to the Committee.

"Many months during last summer, autumn, and the commencement of the winter, were spent in the north, in the prosecution not only of the Temperance cause, but of the Tract, the Bible, and every other enterprise which could advance the kingdom of God. One object I never forgot, which was to communicate as much information as possible respecting the state of religion in our own country, and the means and measures which we have found beneficial in promoting it. And so great has been the desire to know more on this subject, that I must avail myself of all the time and opportunity which I can have during the present year, to prepare a work on that subject. During the three months which have passed since my return to Paris from the north, I have spent them diligently in correspondence with persons in Europe and America, in various ways of doing good here, and have held a religious meeting at my house every Saturday night for our own countrymen, which has been well attended. I may add that we have collected from our friends for the French societies, and various benevolent objects, about 1500 francs this winter. Of late, our Heavenly Father has called us to endure sorrow; but He has sustained us under it. And at this moment Mrs. B. and the children remaining to us, have better health than they had last or indeed for a long time. As to my own health, I am happy to say, that, although I have not the same strength which I had some two years ago, I have very good health, and scarcely any of the remains of that dreadful malady from which I suffered so much last
year. To God be the praise for this and all other mercies. As we have nothing to detain us longer here, we shall remove to Geneva, and make that city our home, if it should be the will of God that we remain a year or two longer in Europe. On that point we await the indications of his will."

Yet while we remark that he has discovered that there is but little for us to do in northern Europe, we cannot conceal the hopes which we cherish, that the little seeds we have begun to plant in Stockholm and in western Germany, may yet produce a very abundant harvest.

Your Committee have concurred with Mr. Baird in the opinion that a visit to this country at this time, particularly in reference to the preparation for a work for northern Europe, on the religion of the United States of America, is very desirable. He has accordingly been requested to return as early as may suit his convenience. His future residence will be at Geneva, where he will cooperate with our beloved brethren in superintending the work undertaken by the American Swiss Committee directly in behalf of our churches.

**THE SEAPORTS.**

At the last anniversary it was stated that an arrangement had been made for the establishment of a chaplaincy at Marseilles. The Rev. Mr. Chickering of Portland, had then accepted the appointment of the Committee, and entered upon an Agency for the Society, intending to spend a few months previous to his departure, in making the churches of our western and southern states more fully acquainted with the objects and plans of the Society. But before the time of embarkation arrived, the rumors of war were heard in France. Your Committee then judged that it would be utterly inexpedient to establish a mission in reference to English and American seamen, and visitors at such a time, in a seaport exposed to all the agitations and vicissitudes of war. During this state of suspense, Mr. Chickering finding the state of his health greatly improved by travelling, and the only consideration thus removed which had reconciled him to even a temporary separation from a church and people to whom he was greatly endeared, and among whom it seemed both to him and to them more than ever desirable that he should renew his pastoral labours, tendered his resignation to the Committee, which, under the circumstances, they have thought proper to accept, while they express their increased confidence in the value of Mr. Chickering's services to our cause. His labours in the south have been pecul-
EARLY IMPORTANT in enlisting many warm hearts and intelligent minds in our great enterprise. And your Committee feel assured, that in restoring him to his people, they are not losing his friendship nor his valuable services.

**Canadian Swiss Mission.**

It will be remembered that this mission was established under a remarkable guidance of Providence, by Mr. Roussy and Madame Feller. The smiles of God have rested in a striking manner on this work of Christian philanthropy. The recent political excitement in the Canadas has abridged very extensively the power of the priests; and the people who have quietly returned to their civil allegiance, are asserting their independence of ecclesiastical usurpation. They begin to understand their rights of conscience, and to discover how degraded their condition has been without the Word of God in their families, without education for their offspring. They welcome, to a very great extent, our teachers, preachers, and Bibles. The sufferings of our beloved missionaries have been very great, perhaps never greater, than during the past winter, owing to the amount of suffering they have been compelled to witness, from the famine and sickness which have scourged that unhappy country. The mission has now taken a hold on the confidence of the people for whose benefit it is prosecuted, which promises every thing for the future. A fine, large stone building has been erected, mainly by the zeal of our own churches. It was dedicated in August last to the service of God; and, although at the time appearing to some extravagantly large, is already a place too strait for them. The signal interference of Divine Providence, in converting and sending to them an educated priest, a professor in the Seminary of Montreal, to conduct the higher branches of instruction in their school, calls for our devout thankfulness. The little church is gradually growing, and both the schools are flourishing. The particular account of the present state of the mission not having reached us in time for insertion in the body of the Report, will, if only received, be placed in the Appendix.

We are happy to hail as fellow-labourers in this American field, the Canadian Missionary Society, whose object is entirely the same as our own, restricted, however, to French Canada. Its seat of operations is in Montreal. It has four mission stations, although now only in the third year of its existence. If such be its infancy, what may we not expect of its manhood?
REPORT.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It only remains for your Committee to sketch the condition of the Home Department. Your resident Secretary has spent the year in a General Agency, communicating information and securing funds, with very encouraging success. He finds the interest and confidence of the churches growing just as rapidly as the answer to this one question is satisfactorily made; what can we do for France and Canada? The valuable labours of Mr. Chickering have been already alluded to. Time has not allowed the presentation of the subject of our operations very widely, but a fair commencement has been made in our principal Atlantic cities, north and south, and in many important interior towns in every section of the country. The students composing the Society of Inquiry on Missions, in the Theological Seminary in Andover, have added to their former departments, a fourth, embracing Papal countries. We take the liberty of recommending this course to other institutions. A part of last summer was spent by your Secretary in procuring funds directly to aid in completing the Mission House, a substantial stone edifice at the station of the Swiss Mission in Canada. The appeal was met most promptly, chiefly by ladies in Philadelphia and Baltimore. By this liberality, that flourishing mission has been relieved from embarrassment, and enabled to move on unobstructed in its prosperous career.

Your Committee have made the following appropriations during the year just closed:—

To the Evangelical Society of France, - - - $2000.00
" " Evangelical Society of Geneva, - - - 1000.00
" " American Swiss Committee, - - - 1000.00
" " Chapel Rue St. Anne, Paris, - - - 250.00
" " Support of a Missionary in Hamburg, - - - 300.00
" " Support, in part, of Two Missionaries in Stockholm, - - - 200.00
" " Swiss Mission in Canada, - - - 900.00
" " Support of Mr. Mouretou in Lyons, - - - 200.00
" " Various Societies, by Mr. Baird, - - - 100.00
" " Mission House in Canada, (Special Donations for that purpose,) - - - 2246 14
" " School at Lille, - - - - 200.00
" " Foreign Agency, - - - - 2088 29

$10484 43
In conclusion, your Committee express their gratitude to God and his Church who have counted them worthy, putting them into a field of spiritual labour so full of promise. To your Committee the future is full of the most animating anticipations. The mouth of the Lord hath spoken wondrous things concerning Zion; the most glorious of which are yet unfulfilled. But "coming events are casting their shadows before." Europe, entire Europe has never had the printed Bible. The eagle-eyed priesthood of Rome have erected a barrier heaven high between the people and the people's-book. But the decree has gone forth; and a mighty angel, whose flight is above the raging opposition of the Beast, and the roaring malice of Romish bulls, bears himself on strong pinions through the mid-heaven, proclaiming the free, the full salvation by grace through faith. This grand figure of the beloved apostle is now illustrated in the rapid circulation of the Bible in Europe. Rome has never seen a generation of her subjects that were familiar with the Bible. She is about to see them; and the world is about to see whether it is the Bible or the Priest that makes Romanists. Our present labours are those of the mason who toils in rough, unpolished stones, and below the surface of the earth. The uninitiated, the superficial, the skeptical may smile at his toil, and criticise the want of beauty in his structure. But he toils on, cheered by the consciousness that this unsightly foundation needs but the element of strength. The beauty of the structure is in the edifice to be reared upon it. Such are our labours in connection with those of beloved brethren in Europe. There is strength, breadth, depth in the foundation; and it is laid upon a rock. We are bringing, in our measure, the European mind in contact with the everlasting Word of God. This is the foundation. The model of the future building is in our mind. We cherish it, and it cheers our present, obscure toils. And we would remind our fellow Christians of our entire dependence upon the third person of the adorable Godhead, the Eternal Spirit, the source of light and love and power and all prosperity. Aid us, brethren, by your prayers, that His all-sufficient grace may rest on us, on the foreign societies, the pastors, evangelists, colporteurs, school teachers, children and converts, and upon benighted and perishing man. "Thy kingdom come, thy name be hallowed, thy will be done." Amen.
APPENDIX.

No. I.

AMERICAN SWISS COMMITTEE.

COL. TRONCHIN, President.
Mr. DE LORIOL, Member of the Great Council, Vice-President.
Mr. DE LA HARPE, Professor of Theology, Secretary.
COUNT ALEXANDER DE SAINT GEORGE, Secretary.
Mr. VIEUSSEUX-COLLADON, Treasurer.
Mr. GUERS, Pastor,
DR. MALAN, do.
Mr. DE MERTRAL, Assessors.
Mr. DE LA FLECHERE,
MR. VAUCHER-VEYROSSAT,
MR. AD. DE POURTALIS,
MR. MOURETON, Agent in France.
REV. MR. BAIRD, Delegate from the American Evangelical Society.

[Extract from a Letter from the President of the Committee.]

* * * * * "I have communicated your letter to the American Swiss Committee; and you will perceive that we have every reason to believe that by the grace of God our important work begins to move. At our last meeting the following points were resolved upon:

1. That our brother and friend, Dr. Malan, be requested to commence immediately his work of evangelization and observation; and to continue in it for at least three or four months. This pre-
liminary work is indispensable to the Committee, as without it they could not act with judgment, nor avoid indiscreet movements. You are aware too, that during the season of Lent, there is always a certain religious excitement among the Papists, caused by the preaching of the Romanish missionaries, and of course it is a favourable time for preaching the gospel.

2. That the Committee deems it important immediately to engage the services of Mr. Moureton as their agent. This old soldier of Christ, by his experience and his habits of business, may be very useful to us. The labourers whom the Lord may furnish us, and whom the American churches may enable us to sustain, are to be placed under his direction. But as you know, our treasury is not very rich; and we have therefore ventured to engage Mr. M. only for six months at $20 a month; a small salary, it is true, but which we may hereafter increase if he is called to travel much.

3. That the Committee appropriate $120 toward the support of two young Frenchmen who are now at the Institute of the Evangelical church of Geneva; who promise, by their character and talents, to become useful labourers. One of these two young Christians has already laboured for six or seven months as Bible-reader, under the direction of the Evangelical Society, and given entire satisfaction. It has been his desire to prosecute his studies that he may become more useful in the work of the Lord. As we do not doubt that America desires to extend the work which she has committed to us, we have determined to enter completely into her views of preparing missionaries to occupy the posts which shall hereafter be found ready.

4. As to the choice of a territory, the providence of God has appeared to indicate Vienne for the commencement of our labours. This city is situated about twenty miles south of Lyons. For some time, an interesting religious movement has manifested itself there. Mr. de L. and myself visited this place last spring, and concluded that it was a field ripe for the harvest. Mr. Moureton had for some time gone regularly from Lyons to preach there, to confirm those who have recently abandoned Popery, and who are yet without a pastor. Our brother Malan will reside there for some time; and by God's help, may be very useful.

We regard your American churches as very much favoured in commencing their direct work in France, by associating their very
first efforts with a place so rich in reminiscences, and which has acted so important a part in the history of the church, up to the epoch of the revocation of the edict of Nantz. We may say that this country has been enriched by the blood of many martyrs and faithful witnesses of the truth. Why not hope that there are many blessings reserved for it, many yet unanswered prayers before the throne! Now just as fast as we receive funds from America, we shall be able to multiply the number of preachers and of Bible-readers. It will depend then upon your churches to give to this work more or less extension. We place it henceforth upon their hearts and their consciences, and we love to hope that it will occupy a large share of their prayers. The journey of our brother Malan will doubtless furnish details calculated to awaken the interest of the Evangelical Society in the United States. * * * * * * * * * * *

Yours, &c.

HENRY TRONCHIN.

No. II.

GENEVA EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Extract from a Letter.

"The principal departments of this Society, Theology, Evangelization, and Colportage, are entirely distinct, with a distinct responsibility; and if any funds are committed to us without a special designation, they are divided equally between the three.

I am happy to state that the American Swiss Committee, and the Committee of Colportage of our Society are in such amicable relations, as to be of mutual service to each other. There are some things which our Committee of Colportage cannot do, because restricted by its rules, and which yet appears necessary to complete the work undertaken by them. These are the providential opportunities, when America can come in very profitably, and often in a manner quite decisive for the advancement of our Redeemer's kingdom.

I was in doubt whether to accompany this Report with some extracts from the journals of colporteurs. We should have some exceedingly interesting details to offer you; but the fear of making my packet too large has prevented.

6
The Committee opened its winter's campaign with 60 regular colporteurs. Our field of labour comprises 15 departments, situated near Switzerland. The extreme points are, on the north Nancy, (Meurthe,) on the west Clermont-Ferrand, (Puy de Dôme,) and on the south Montpelier (Hérault.)

Besides these 60 regular colporteurs, there are about 12 who may be termed irregular, to whom we allow books at a discount, and who, at their leisure, hawk them about in their neighbourhoods.

Among the regular colporteurs, there are about 30 whom we consider readers of the Bible; they not only sell the Word of God; but they read it aloud in families, hold conference-meetings, and in this way cherish the revivals just commencing.

In general, the sale is greater than that of the last year, which shows a continuing decline of papistical influence. With a few exceptions, the Catholic priests endeavour, in every possible way, to prevent the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures; taught, as they are, by the instinct of self-preservation, that in the end, their church cannot stand before the Word of God. They often succeed in causing copies of it to be burnt, but even that generally turns to the advantage of the kingdom of God, as public attention is drawn so much the more to the volumes which remain. Of this, the following, taken from a late journal, is a striking example: —

"In a village near Grenoble, the Curé had taken and destroyed a large number of New Testaments, which the colporteurs had distributed the winter before. It is said that only one copy escaped the auto-da-fé: its owner carried it into a stable, where the neighbouring families were in the habit of meeting at evening. They read it in course; and, in a short time, by the blessing of God, 15 persons became convinced that the church of Rome teaches absurdities, contrary to the Word of God. See them now despatch a messenger to the evangelical pastor of the neighbouring town, asking him to procure for them immediately regular biblical instruction. This instruction is actually given them by a mechanic, a Bible-reader endowed with remarkable gifts, and whom our Committee indemnifies for time lost from his trade."
This fact leads us to speak of a new class of labourers, which the progress of the work renders more and more necessary. When a revival commences in any place, it is indispensable to follow it up, by a regular course of instruction. On the other hand, experience has proved that it is neither best for the work, nor for the labourer, that the colporteurs, being themselves of the commonalty, should remain long stationary in the same place. What class of labourers, then, does the work demand? The example of St. Paul teaches us that it is the mechanic-evangelist; who, working with his own hands, and gaining in part, at least, his own subsistence, at the same time instructs and exhorts the people. The Lord has already given us several of these precious labourers.

Here is another example of the way in which God brings to nought the craftiness of the adversary. In a village of the department of Jura, the colporteur heard the beat of a drum very early in the morning. It was the Curé, who was warning his flock by the public crier to avoid the colporteur and his books, as they would the plague. A very short time after, the colporteur was surrounded by persons anxious to obtain the interdicted book. The sale that day was very great. He adds, in his report, 'Courage, then, dear brethren, and pray much; the Lord works for us. Amen. And the work of the wicked fails him.'

One immense advantage connected with the colportage of the Bible, when carried on by well qualified men, is, that it has access to, and reaches all classes of society. At the fireside, and on the public square, on the king's highway, as well as among the mountain passes, in the cottage of the poor, and in the palace of the rich, in the school and in the workshop, every where the colporteur presents himself with his message of peace. He alone, wearing a frock, (the distinguished dress of the mechanic,) can secure the confidence of the labouring men; and if we consider that the kingdom of God, in order to become firmly established in a country, should send its first and deepest roots among the labouring classes of the community, we are doubly struck with the importance of this work, in the present state of France. Every day that word is verified, that 'God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty.' Often these dear colporteurs are much exposed to the adversary, who seems about to overthrow them, yet the victory is theirs, because following the example of David, they carry 'smooth
stones out of the brook of the Word of God, for the encounter with the enemy.

Luther said, that the Word of God, when it takes hold of people, creates an uproar in the world. Well, this disturbance is now perceived in many places. Here, the conscience of the poor peasant is awakened; there, the attention of mechanics or of tradesmen is attracted in good earnest to the gospel; there again, are soldiers who read the Testament together in the guard-house, and who take delight in it when sickness confines them to the hospital. Even among those who are weary of this world, a serious desire is manifested to become enlightened on the subject of religion, and they willingly receive from the simple colporteur, not only the written, but also the spoken word.

The Jansenist congregations, who have survived the wreck of the revolution, are called Béguins, of whom quite a number are found within the limits of our work. These scattered flocks, composed, for the most part, of thrifty farmers, have long ago thrown off the yoke of Rome, and the Bible is found in all their houses. At the same time, spirituality was gradually decaying among them, and seemed about to expire, when all at once directed by Providence, our colporteurs came among them. Thanks be to God, their piety revives, and gives promise of a happy future.

It would lead us too far to give the statistics of the different sections in which colportage is carried on, and of the success which it has met. One of the most striking, is the revival at Croix-aux-Mines (Vosges,) where the persevering labour of a single man has led to the establishment of conference-meetings, attended by more than 200 persons. At present, the evangelical pastor of a neighbouring Protestant parish conducts the exercises, but the town is under the control of the Romish church.

At Cusset, Charlelu, Vienne, Villefranche, &c., quite large conference-meetings are conducted by our labours.

No doubt there is much in the future, reserved for colportage to accomplish, if the societies know how to persevere and to pray, and if they resolutely extend their operations, as the Lord makes known to them new openings for usefulness; and places new means at their command. Colportage prepares and multiplies its own agents. Their number increases year by year; and it is in France, that our forces are recruited. Among the 60 labourers of this year, only 14
are Swiss. What France does not, and cannot furnish, is money; and more than elsewhere perhaps, that saying is accomplished, 'to the poor, the gospel is preached.' The foreigner will, for many years yet, be obliged to defray the expenses of this propagation of the gospel. But is it not a privilege for every Christian, to whom God has given, together with the pearl of great price, the riches of this world, to consecrate a part to the advancement of His kingdom among the nations?

During the first years of our course, colportage was confined to the winter's campaign. The sale of books, which was then the principal object, could not be carried on in summer, when all the farming population were at work out-doors, leaving their dwellings quite deserted. But as soon as by the force of circumstances, colportage took the form of evangelization, and that young congregations were formed in the towns, it was necessary for fear of seeing these revivals extinguished at their commencement, to have the work continued throughout the year. Last summer, on this account we retained in service twenty of the Bible-readers, and next summer most probably the number will be larger. It is unnecessary to state that this doubles the amount of our annual expenses.

It is with lively joy that we see our work gain ground in the sympathy of all Christians living in France. At its commencement it had to contend against general reproach. A little later it was conceded to be the only means of making the light of the gospel penetrate the mass of the people. Now another thing is perceived — young Christians have been seen to leave their village, their pack of books on their back, and after a good campaign, return to it with new life, new zeal, and thus become instrumental of new revivals in their parishes. Nothing so strengthens faith, as to be baptized in the fire of missionary labour. When these soldiers, inured to the war, return to their native villages, they are treated with respect, hearts are warmed by their recitals, their example gains followers, and after having done much good abroad, they accomplish much more in their own churches.

A faithful minister in France has been so much struck by this phenomenon, that he felt impelled to send a circular letter to a great number of his brethren, inviting them to press their parishioners into the work of colportage, were it only for the quickening of their own
churches. One man alone, said he, can change the aspect of the whole flock.

If there is a work where the grace and power of God blazes out from the midst of human infirmity, it is colportage. At the same time it is necessary constantly to remind its friends that the power which moves that great lever, is prayer, constant prayer among the labourers; constant prayer among those associated with them in their works, by the bonds of faith and charity. If the spirit of God do not breathe upon our labours, they are a dead loss. When the work seems unfruitful in certain localities, when it languishes in others, let us from our hearts say frankly, — we have not prayed as we ought. We would remind our American brethren that no ocean intervenes between their prayers and ours, but that we should all ascend the summit of that mountain, whence Moses, with his hands raised to heaven, called down victory upon the armies of Israel.

I close with an extract from a letter recently addressed to us by a pastor at the south, whose church has already furnished a good number of colporteurs.

'If there is a holy and blessed work, a work of faith, love, and self-denial, it is that of colportage. Already has it borne much fruit, and it is destined to work a religious revolution in France and elsewhere. God has a people in Babylon, which He would draw thence, and when He has done this, Rome will fall. We are now at the commencement of the end. It is now no longer ministers alone, who preach, but more popular orators; because themselves of the people. Thus, as in apostolic times, the means of preaching are multiplied a hundred fold, and if we know how to pray and to give, we may expect great things.'

On behalf of the Committee on Colportage,
B. de Watteville, President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

No doubt you understand the importance of this institution, both in Geneva and elsewhere, either as a protestation against the Geneva defection, or as a direct means for propagating the truth. The establishment of this Seminary has strengthened the hands of the friends of the gospel, in many places; it has rallied Christians; it has very probably hastened the happy progress of Montauban in fa-
vour of the truth, in making it feel the necessity of making orthodox nominations; it has reacted in the same way upon the 'Company and Academy of Geneva.' Although the opposition to it is powerful and obstinate, yet they feel obliged to make concessions, and the language of party men is no longer the same. Fifteen years ago, there was a bold hostility against the doctrines of the Trinity and of grace; now it is Universalism, which is no longer violent against any special truth, but pretends to welcome all religious systems in decorating that total indifference with the pompous titles of toleration, charity, largeness of views, and liberty of examination. It is thus that in certain times, Rome shuts her eyes upon the errors and vices of those who are willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope.

The Theological Seminary comprises two departments. The Seminary, properly so called, giving a course of three years, and the Preparatory School, where we receive oftentimes, young men who as yet have no education, and who are recommended only by their piety and talents.

The following gives the statistics of the present state of the School:

It numbers thirty-three students.

The Seminary, properly so called, numbers eight students, of whom three are French, three Swiss, one from the valley of Piedmont, recommended by la Table, (an assembly of Vaudois clergymen,) and one Dutchman.

The Professors are four in number, of whom three only receive a salary.

The Preparatory School numbers twenty-five students, of whom four are day-scholars, six Swiss, thirteen French, one Vaudois, (recommended by la Table,) and one Italian. Several of the students are converted Roman Catholics.

There is much zeal and union. Their Sabbaths are well-spent. I could mention several persons who owe lively gratitude to the Saviour for the time passed by some of our young men as boarders in their families.
APPENDIX.

Department of Preaching.

This field of our labours, after having been confined for many years within the limits of the department of the Saône and Loire, and since of the Jura, has been, during a few months past, considerably extended. The agents of our Society occupy also at present stations in the department of Isère, of Drôme, and of the Rhône.

The following is a table of the evangelists, and of the posts occupied by them, in each of these departments:

Saône and Loire.

1st Station.
A pastor resides at Mâcon, the Capital.
Two assistant evangelists reside in the adjoining parishes.
Three schools, of which the teachers discharge the functions of assistant evangelists.

2d Station.
A pastor residing at Châlons.
Three assistant evangelists.
Three schools.

Jura.
A pastor residing at Lons-le-Saunier, the Capital.

Isère.
An evangelist residing at St. Jean, whose circuit includes a portion of the department of the Hautes Alpes.

Drôme.

Four Stations.
A pastor residing at Montmassan.
A pastor residing at Vaugelas.
An evangelist at Barulonne.
Another at Loriol.

Rhône.
An evangelist residing at Lyons, and labouring especially in the military hospital.
At the last session, our Committee voted for the establishment of two new stations, one at Tullins, (Isere,) the other at Isay (Haute-Laône.)

Besides the place of his residence, each of our labourers is required to provide for the wants of a certain number of adjoining parishes, and they are called upon to visit constantly the surrounding villages, and often to travel great distances in order to preach.

A part of our meetings for public worship, particularly in Saône and Loire, are attended by persons who have forsaken the Romish for the Evangelical church. In other locations, those who engage in the service, are both Catholics and Protestants.

We do not consider it necessary to enter into more minute details in regard to the stations which come under our superintendence, and of the evangelists who officiate in them.

We might present to you a great number of interesting and encouraging facts, which prove that this work is truly the work of Christ, and that His blessing has constantly attended it.

We will only say, that we have sincere thanksgiving to render to God for the protection so visibly granted us, and which is manifested so remarkably in the selection of agents associated with us. It is our duty to bear honourable testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and disinterestedness, which they continue to evidence.

At present, new necessities are made known to us from all parts; we daily receive new appeals, and pressing solicitations, to send preachers of the gospel to those who are hungering and thirsting for the good news of salvation. From Grenoble and its environs, from the city of Arles and the vicinity, from the department of Tarn, and numerous other locations, we are applied to and urged to reply to the spiritual wants which are made known; and to sustain these weary and heavy laden souls who desire to give themselves to God. They informed us, among other facts, that in one of the southern provinces of France, an event which will be followed by important consequences, is on the eve of disclosure. A distinguished member of the Catholic clergy is on the point of renouncing the papistical belief, and there is every reason to hope that a great part of the population, and many other priests, will be led to follow his example, and enter the reformed church. There also, they beseech us to send a bold and enlightened minister, to strengthen and confirm these new
converts to Christ, and to sustain them in the formidable conflict they will be called to engage in with their ecclesiastical superiors.

This change, so general and delightful, has in it nothing astonishing. It is the natural result of the efforts which have been made for several years past, to introduce the gospel to the inhabitants of France, so destitute and benighted. Those numerous colporteurs of the Bible, who have traversed these countries; the thousands of copies of religious books which have been distributed, should they not be sufficient to awaken a revival? and can the Word of God return unto Him void?

We desire to meet all these wants, to grant all these requests, and our hearts bleed to find ourselves sometimes limited for want of sufficient funds; and yet we think ourselves able to declare, that to the present time, we have never been restrained by unjustifiable prudence, by a culpable distrust.

God has always given us to act by faith, and we have not waited to go forward, for the possession of adequate means for our operations.

The faithfulness of the Almighty has never failed in our behalf. He has continually returned our confidence, by exciting in our favour the zeal of his servants, and in influencing them to afford us liberal assistance.

We find ourselves again, at this time, in one of these circumstances, where, in presence of urgent necessities and numerous demands, we fail of resources; our funds are exhausted. Shall we, on this account, suspend the progress of our work? Shall we reply, by a hopeless refusal to those who cry to us, "Come to our aid?"

No, certainly; but rather resting upon the promises of God, and trusting to the concurrence of the faithful disciples of Christ, our Master, we will persevere in the work he has committed to us, and not disappoint the hope of those who look to us for assistance."

No. III.

Church of Lyons.

Lyons, 28th March, 1840.

My Dear Brother:—Since I had the pleasure of writing to you, my time and attention have been absorbed by an unexpected and
most painful event. You will remember my account of the meeting at Vaise, where, within the short space of three and a half months 120 hearers were gathered round the Bible, and several solid conversions were witnessed. The rapid progress and astonishing effects of the gospel, were viewed by the Popish priests with such jealousy as to excite them to the most wary and wicked proceedings. Persuasion and threats having failed, abuse and insulting language in the pulpit and out of it were resorted to. Sums of money had been offered to the converts to induce them to return into the bosom of the Papal church, in vain, (one of our friends having refused 3000 francs,) the riches of Rome, despised by the Christians, were now proposed to the Papists themselves, and since mammon could not be made to buy souls, it must at least serve to vex them; for this purpose, treasure was distributed among the most worthless, who were heard exclaiming in the streets, we have received money to put down the Monsieurs, whilst bags of silver were shaken in the air; this is publicly reported, and some add that the ecclesiastics have said, the meeting of the Monsieurs must be put down at any price. But what is certain, is that when everything else failed everywhere else, some influence succeeded with the mayor; for on the 19th of February, I received an official letter from that magistrate, announcing a formal interdict of the meeting in virtue of the 291st and 294th articles of the Code penal; and this, notwithstanding his own personal declaration the very evening before, that he had nothing to say against us, as men of peace! You may imagine the distress this occasioned us, and more especially as we found, on bringing the matter before the Prefect, that this public officer, the highest authority in the department, had been induced to resolve on refusing to interfere on our behalf, although he had three months earlier made every inquiry into the business, and found no cause to stop the meeting. He now referred us to Government, and proposed to report the affair himself to the Minister of State; and in interviews and correspondence with the Prefect, and consultations and drawing up petition, &c., my time has been most distressingly taken up. The clergy at Vaise, now are triumphing and publicly offering up thanks to God for the expulsion of heresy from their parish; and indeed you may judge how far they have at this time succeeded in their work of enmity from the following facts, combined with what precedes.
The interdict had scarcely been issued from the Bureaux de la Maire, but a ruffian came armed with a bludgeon, and attacked at half past 10 in the night, one of our zealous Christian brethren on his own premises. Having severely beaten him, he seized his victim by the throat, and called for a knife, but was happily prevented from taking away life by the arrival of helpful hands, by whom our brother was rescued and the aggressor delivered over to the police. The magistrates took cognizance of the affair, and would have inflicted punishment on the man, had not our friend 'preferred mercy before judgment,' and given up the prosecution, the offender manifesting signs of repentance and agreeing to pay the damage done (about 14 francs worth) to his victim's clothes, &c., and to leave the parish. This mild procedure on the part of our injured friend is the precious fruit of faith, since the man has formerly been a most violent, turbulent character, and would certainly not have abstained from avenging himself, had he been attacked thus before his conversion. But what is very remarkable in the aggressor's case is that though previously in the most wretched circumstances, he exhibited, on the present occasion, a bag of money, and exclaimed, "Behold what we have got to kill the moniers (a nickname for pious Protestants.) — The week following, an infant, belonging to a family attached to the meeting, was removed by death, and I was invited by the parents to conduct the funeral service. Accordingly, payment having been made at the Maire, we proceeded, on the day and hour fixed by the magistrates, to the cemetery, but found to our great astonishment the door shut on our arrival. The coffin having been deposited on the ground, the company quietly waited full half an hour until the grave-digger at length appeared, accompanied by the Commissaire de Police, who, dressed in his robe of office, demanded what was the company's business. On being informed by the infant's father that they wished to assist at the religious service to be conducted by the minister at the grave of the child, the Commissaire replied, that if a religious service was to be celebrated it must be done by Monsieur le Curé, otherwise he was there to preside over the burial himself. The parent remarked that it was his desire to see his child committed to the ground in a Christian manner, by his own pastor, and introduced me as such; but it was useless; he would not recognise me, and regardless of every claim we could urge, the one as the infant's father, the other as God's minister, and all as inhabitants of a country where
religion is declared free by an express article in the Charter. This public functioner said, "Sir, I forbid your instituting any religious service here, I know your name as that of the person who has been willing to form a chapel-meeting in this commune, but the magistrates will not permit you; we know your religion, but do not want it here." I rejoined by protesting against so arbitrary a proceeding, but obtained no relief. "You may protest as much as you please, but you shall not exercise your ministry here," was all the reply, and we retired dismayed, and wounded in our hearts. On arriving at Lyons, we took official counsel as to the course to be adopted in such circumstances, and were informed the only relief to be had, was by petitioning the government! We have no reply as yet to our petition, but in the meantime the meeting is suspended, and such is the fury of the priests that they have directly or indirectly become the means of emptying of all its lodgers the humble dwelling where the meetings were held, and of depriving the family as far as they could of their daily bread; yet this persecuted family remain a faithful family, God be praised. In Lyons we continue in a peaceful state of progressive prosperity, and count, through the divine mercy, twenty new members since the beginning of the present year; among them are a young Italian ex-priest and a French ex-nun, the latter having renounced together with her erroneous notions on justification by works and abstinences, all her little property, which had been paid into the Treasury of the Convent in which she had been admitted for life, but which she has quitted (and that not without difficulty) pennyless. The Italian young ex-priest is anxiously desiring and expecting to be received into a Theological Seminary with a view to prepare for the gospel ministry. We trust our brethren of the Evangelical Society of Geneva will admit him.

The masonry work of the new chapel will begin, D. v. at midsummer, for which period the hands have received notice to quit. May the Lord grant us the requisite means. Pray remember us before God and men, and believe me, most affectionately, your very dear brother in Christ,

C. A. CORDES."
Sir, and Dear Brother:—It is with great joy and gratitude, we have learned the kind determination of the Foreign Evangelical Society to aid still more, by contributing to the expenses of the new labourers in this little corner of the great harvest. But in spite of your appeal and ours, we have not yet learned that any of our Swiss brethren are ready to come to our help.* Nevertheless, we continue to hope and wait; and so much the more because the want of new labourers is becoming more urgent. Several places are ready to receive teachers, and are groaning under our inability to supply them. New openings are found for preaching; and it appears to us impossible, on account of the distances, that Mr. Roussy should occupy them all. But the Lord knows it, and we pray that his kingdom may not be hindered by our insufficiency and feebleness.

For some time we have been witnesses of the renewed goodness of the Lord, and of the mighty efficacy of his word in restoring life to the dead, and sight to the blind. Two young girls of our school have received the Lord Jesus Christ into their hearts by faith, and give us good evidence of the reality of the change. Another brand plucked from the burning, is a young man twenty-three years old, named Joseph Gigaire, who was a domestic of Mr. Normandeau, when Mr. N. left his charge, and who loved his master tenderly, and was much grieved at the thought of being separated from him. No Catholic was ever more devout or more sincere than he. Punctual in observing the feasts and ceremonies, he submitted to fasts and macerations, in order to gain a good place in heaven. Before entering the service of Mr. Normandeau, he served an old priest, and this condition appearing to him the best for his salvation, he procured the place of porter in a seminar. But before going there he

* The Rev. Mr. Tanner is now on his way from Europe, with the expectation of labouring for the Montreal Society, or ours, just as it may be deemed best.—Cor. Sec.
wished to make some efforts still, to find his dear Mr. Normandeau. They told him that he had become a Protestant minister. This misfortune seemed to him to be too great to be possible; and he refused to believe it until he should hear it from himself. He went to the bishop to inquire of him. He directed him to Acadie, and thence they sent him to us, telling him at the same time to be on his guard, because our house was the devil's house, and that no one who entered it ever came out. He came filled with fear, and resolved to keep his eye on the door, so as to secure his retreat in case of danger. His joy at finding his dear master was inexpressible, and diminished his fears greatly, which before the end of the first day completely disappeared. The first reading of the Scriptures which he heard, were to him like a flood of light, which dissipated his gross darkness. As he had believed and loved his superstitions, so he now believed and loved the gospel which made him abandon, one after another, all his errors.

At the end of a few days he was no longer the slave of Rome, but the freed-man of Christ, whom he glorified by his love and his praises. He could not read, and his first desire was to learn, in order that he might read for himself and others, the holy Bible, a knowledge of which had made him a new man. His fine disposition, and his peculiar circumstances, indicate our duty to keep and to teach him to read, and guide him in his new path. And we rejoice in seeing his rapid progress. It is only a few weeks since he began to read the A. B. C., and now he can read his Testament, and is learning to write. He rejoices us daily by his spiritual progress; we trust that God is preparing him to be a good colporteur. Another conversion is that of a father, named Cloutier, who lives 45 miles from us. He was a zealous Catholic until the very moment of first insurrection of this country, three years and a half ago; when he remarked several things in the priests, which excited his doubts. A year ago, when passing accidentally through this region, he heard them speak of us. Mr. Roussy had a long conversation with him about the gospel, and gave him a New Testament. We heard nothing more of him, and had even forgotten him, until we saw him return six weeks ago; when we found the bread which had been cast on the waters. By the reading of his Testament, he was convinced that the Romish church is not the church of Christ, and he came to seek instructions of us, to aid him in seeking and following the truth.
brought a letter from a lady of his village, who, like himself, is desiring and seeking the light, and who begged us to come and visit her. She had been led to discover the errors of the papacy by one of her sons who lives in Massachusetts, and who visited her last year. From that time she read the Bible with her large family and Mr. Cloutier. But themselves too ignorant and too feeble to resist the opposition of the priests and of the world, Cloutier decided to return here to establish his knowledge and strength in the things of the Lord. He remained with us three weeks, during which his mind was enlightened to understand the doctrines of the gospel. But his heart has also been opened to believe and keep them. All that we have seen of him, gives us reason to hope that he has entered the ark of safety. He has left us, full of consolation, to return to his family, and happy in having such good news to carry to his friends, to whom he was going to announce a visit of Mr. Roussy; which, to our great regret, he has not yet been able, on account of the impassable roads, to accomplish. Behold a new field of activity opened to us! If we had a teacher, we could employ him there immediately, because there are, in the two families, children enough to commence a school. In the meantime, we will visit it as often as we can.

You remember, dear sir, two young Canadians, with whom you conversed at the dedication of the mission house; they live in a village 12 miles from here, where they are clerks in Christian houses, with which we are acquainted. They have there heard and read the Word of God, which has increasingly enlightened their understandings. They have also read with much pleasure and spirit all the religious books which we have lent them. When the priest, who makes open war upon the Bible, learned that they were making much use of it, he demanded it of them, and did every thing he could to turn them away from it. But the Evil One fails in his wicked efforts by over-shooting his mark. In speaking evil of the holy Bible,—which he dared to say was full of falsehoods,—and wishing at the same time to support the errors of the papacy by it, he has broken the yoke under which he wished to retain these dear young people who have now severed every tie which bound them to the Romish church to unite themselves to that of Christ. They are now in the possession of the joy and peace of salvation. They sustain opposition, shame, and persecution with courage. The conversion of these young persons has filled us with joy: we hope that they
will become in the hands of the Lord, instruments of advancing his kingdom.

Excepting at the beginning of our labours, we have never encountered so much of opposition as at present. The new priest of this parish is one of the most violent enemies of the gospel. His first object was to destroy it, and all his efforts are directed to that end. On his arrival in the autumn, he ordered all those who had children in our schools to take them away, promising them to establish one. For this purpose he hired a house; but no master has yet come. He repeated his orders, and threatened much throughout the whole winter. Notwithstanding all this, 120 children continue to attend. The better to insure success, he came to hold a confession and celebrate the mass in the house which he had hired in our neighbourhood, and in the time of Lent, which is always dangerous on account of confession. He constrained the parents to take away their children, threatening excommunication to all who should disobey him. The greater part of the men do not go to confession; but the majority of the women go. And from them he has obtained what he wished; almost all the children have been taken away.

More have remained in Mr. Cellier's school than in ours, because they belong to the richest families of the parish, and to those who are most independent of the priest. There remain 25 scholars; but we do not know whether they will continue, because the teacher so long promised by the priest has at length arrived, and is about to open his school. We are in great perplexity for one of our dearest pupils. It is a young man of 18 years of age, the son of very rude and ignorant parents. As soon as I had opened a school here, he desired to enter it, but his father said that education was useless, and that he must work. By labouring too severely he was attacked with a violent disease, for which his physician prescribed, among other things, one year's rest. Our dear Jacob, then 16 years old, was greatly rejoiced at this prescription, which would allow him to attend the school; and although he was very sick, he began immediately, and became one of our best scholars. At the end of his year, he was not restored to health, and his parents consented to his remaining, so much the more willingly, as they saw that he was making such progress as promised to fit him for teaching, and thus enable him to support himself. This young man, possessed of talents and a taste for study, has made great progress under the labours of Mr.
Normandeau. But what chiefly rejoices our hearts, is to see him cordial in his faith in Christ, and firm in his purpose to serve Him. When the priest gave orders to all those who had Bibles, either to burn them, or return them to us, Jacob feared that his father would burn his; in order to prevent which, he lent it to one of our pupils, with whom he was intimate. When he handed over the Bible, he said, 'My dear Bible, I separate from thee; but not for a long time, soon I shall recover thee.' And although, from that time the Bible was no longer in his house, he did not fail to hear it and study it daily in the school. His father frequently forbade him to come to the school, in expectation of the Catholic teacher who was to come; but the entreaties of Jacob secured the permission for him to remain until the other teacher should arrive. Now that this school is about to be opened, his father wishes him to go there, and has withdrawn him from us, but he refuses to go there, not only because this teacher is incompetent to instruct him beyond the point which he has reached, but also because he is an enemy of the Word of God. For some days after leaving us, he went continually to the barn to weep, pray, and read a copy of the New Testament, which he had been able to preserve.

In his family he cannot open his heart, except to his older brother, who has also been one of our evening scholars, and encourages him to pursue the good course on which he has entered, and dissuades him from going to the new school. At the same time, as Jacob is very timid, and fears his father, who is excessively severe, he wishes to go there two or three days, in order to convince him that he can learn nothing there. And he hopes that thus the hard heart of his father will be touched, and that he will let him return to us. But if he refuses, he is determined to go away to the United States; and we hope that he will then be able to procure a place in some school or college, where, after having learned the English, he may prosecute his studies. We have confidence that God will answer us in what we ask for our dear Jacob, and grant him deliverance, because it is not only for the advantage which science will give him that he seeks it, but above all, to be enabled to announce the gospel to his unhappy fellow-Catholics. During the first year that he was in the school, he was so sick that we did not doubt that the Lord had brought him there to convert him before his death. But now that his health is re-established, and his soul lives to praise his God, we
hope that the Lord will hear our prayers and make him a chosen soldier in his holy army. Dear Sir, you who love the Canadians, pray for our dear Jacob. Many other young men, who have attended Mr. Cellier's school, have abandoned the papacy, and are seeking the truth. One of them, a son of an influential family, of Grand-Ligne, has obtained the consent of his parents to attend the instructions of Mr. Normandeau. This is a phenomenon of the day; for the storm rages. The new schoolmaster, a faithful agent of his master, is scandalized by the gospel, which he destroys as far as he can. He makes them burn the tracts; and the poor man extends his hatred to our very grammars and geographies, which he accuses of being Protestant.

* * * *

Your Affectionate Friend,

Henrietta Feller.
APPENDIX.

The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,

(From May 30, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

To paid Salaries of Secretary and Agent, ................................................. $2,247 43
  "  " Agent abroad, five quarters, .................................................. 2,088 29
  "  " Expenses printing Report, postage, &c. ................................... 210 37
  "  " Discount on bank notes and drafts, ......................................... 64 44
  "  " Amount paid for the building in Grande Ligne, .......................... 2,246 14
  "  " paid Grande Ligne Mission, .................................................. 900 00
  "  " Paris Evangelical Society, .................................................. 2,000 00
  "  " American Committee, Geneva, ................................................. 1,000 00
  "  " Mr. Mourton, Lyons, ............................................................. 200 00
  "  " St. Ann's Church, Paris, ....................................................... 250 00
  "  " sent Mr. Baird for distribution ............................................ 100 00
  "  " Evangelical Society in Geneva, .............................................. 1,000 00
  "  " City Missionaries in Stockholm, ............................................. 300 00
  "  " Lower Saxon Tract Society in Hamburgh, ................................... 200 00
  "  " support of pious persons in Lille, .......................................... 500 00
  "  " for distribution of the Scriptures in France, .............................. 850 68
  Balance on hand, ................................................................. $14,357 34
APPENDIX.

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

(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By balance</td>
<td>$632 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>By cash from Mercer street Church, R. T. Haines, $100; Mr. Dwight, 75; Mr. Blachford, 10; W. W. Chester, 100; A. G. Phelps, 100; J. P. Crosby, 50; Thos. Denny, by Mr. Kirk, 37,50; P. Perit, 100.</td>
<td>572 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Brick Church Collection.</td>
<td>166 05</td>
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<td>&quot; Allen street Church.</td>
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<td>&quot; Dutch Church, by C. &amp; S. R. for Colporteurs.</td>
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<td>&quot; Dutch Church, Washington square.</td>
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<td>&quot; Brooklyn—Rev. Mr. Jacobus' Church.</td>
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<td>Individuals—Lady, $13,50; do. 5; do 3,50</td>
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<td>Miss A. M. F. 5; Mrs. Banyard and Mrs. Jay, 50</td>
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<td>Paid by Mr. Brigham, $5; Mr. Campbell, 2; Mr. Mitchell, 9</td>
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<td>W. G. Bull, $50; to aid Poor, 3</td>
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<td>For the building in Grande Ligne</td>
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<td>Philadelphia—At Mrs. Biddle's</td>
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<td>&quot; Howell's</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Wood's</td>
<td>70 92</td>
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<td>&quot; 1st Church Lecture Room</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Elizabeth Stott</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. John A. Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Central P. C. Young Ladies Society</td>
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<td>&quot; E. N.</td>
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<td>&quot; A Friend $25; do. 10; Mrs. M. Beck's</td>
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<td>Wilmington, Del.—Hanover street Church</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Read</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Reid</td>
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<td>&quot; From Mrs. John A. Brown</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. L.</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Donaldson</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Williams and Miss Montvill</td>
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<td>&quot; Chain</td>
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<td>Baltimore.—Capt. Vickar</td>
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<td>&quot; Miss Dues</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Crosby</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Bain</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Miss Shepherd</td>
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<td>&quot; Rev. Mr. Hammer's Church</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Norman's</td>
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<td>&quot; From Mrs. Elderrey</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Geo. and Al. Brown</td>
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<td>Georgetown.—Collection</td>
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<td>Expenses of Madame Feller</td>
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<td>Amount carried forward</td>
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APPENDIX.

Dr. The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,

(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

Amount brought forward, $14,357 34
APPENDIX. 63

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

(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

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<th>Amount brought forward</th>
<th>Boston—Ladies</th>
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<td>Philadelphia—Ladies Bible Society for circulating the Bible in Canada</td>
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<td>&quot; A Friend</td>
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<td>New York—At Mr. Chester's</td>
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<td>&quot; A Friend</td>
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<td>Philadelphia—Mr. Pitt, $5, a Friend, 10; Dr. Bethune's Church</td>
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<td>&quot; Young Ladies—for Book Society in Toulouse</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot; E. Brown</td>
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<td>&quot; Mr. Howe</td>
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<td>&quot; Mr. Harwood</td>
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<td>&quot; Miss Sargeant</td>
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<td>&quot; Young Ladies of the Central Pres. Church</td>
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<td>Baltimore—Hanover street Church</td>
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<td>&quot; Mr. Armstrong</td>
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<td>Albany—4th Church</td>
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<td>&quot; Union Meeting, Dr. Wycoff's</td>
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<td>&quot; Salem street Church</td>
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<td>&quot; Pine street Church</td>
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<td>Marblehead—Mrs. Wm. Reed, (included)</td>
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<td>Boston—Collected by Gentlemen</td>
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<td>&quot; Ladies</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Do</td>
<td>23 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; Loss</td>
<td>00 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Odeon Church</td>
<td>16 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Ladies Subscription</td>
<td>00 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Gentlemen's do</td>
<td>00 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Boudoin Sabbath School for Grand Ligne</td>
<td>00 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Collection in Green street</td>
<td>00 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Loss on uncurrent money, &amp;c</td>
<td>89 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Ladies, $25; N. S. Dana, 15; Boy, 1; Gentlemen's Subscription, 40</td>
<td>30 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward 51 7,828 
APPENDIX.

Dr. The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,

(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

Amount brought forward, .............................................. $14,357 34
## APPENDIX.

*in account with their Treasurer, W. W. CHESTER,*

(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount brought forward,</th>
<th>$7,825.51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td>142.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; For G. Ligne</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>152.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantucket</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy.—By T. B. Bigelow,</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Dr. Beman,</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; J. P. Cushman,</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mr. Punnett</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; E. Weeks,</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; First Presbyterian Church,</td>
<td>104.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsfield.—Maternal Association,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; do. do.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Congregational Society,</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton.—A Friend,</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ladies,</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ladies Evangelical Society, by S. J.</td>
<td>68.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Allen, for Canada Mission,</td>
<td>68.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Edward's Church, Sewing Society,</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-Haven.—Mrs. Whitney for Mr. Mouret Lyons</td>
<td>270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Collection</td>
<td>253.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; from Rev. E. Salisbury</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; from children, by Mr. K.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby, §13 37; Rushville, 15</td>
<td>58.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockbridge Young Ladies Society</td>
<td>25.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woburn</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford.—North church</td>
<td>164.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; South church</td>
<td>131.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Centre church</td>
<td>682.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fourth church</td>
<td>141.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Young Ladies' Mite Society, §25 ; a friend</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster, §8 50; Salem, 50; Oswego, 41</td>
<td>1,149.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, §16; Marietta, 26</td>
<td>98.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath.—J. Clark, §30; J. Patten, 20; D. C. Morgan, 20; S. Houghton, &amp;c.</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woburn, §6 32; Medway, 10; Reen, 31 50; Brattleboro', 10 85</td>
<td>115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield.—1st church, §36 40; 2d church, 11</td>
<td>87.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, §36: E. Bloomfield, 45; Pranyan, 25</td>
<td>104.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellona, §14 65: Canandaigua, 40 50; Rochester, 94 66</td>
<td>149.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; S. Matthas, 20</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie, Pa. §16: Ovid, N. Y. 6 25; B. Smith, 5</td>
<td>521.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward........ $11,311.78
APPENDIX.

Dr. The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,

(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)

Amount brought forward, $14,357 34

The subscribers having examined the Treasurer's Account, find the same correct, and that the balance now in his hands is Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars Sixty-eight cents.

ANSON G. PHELPS.
GURDON BUCK, Jr.

May 10th, 1841.
in account with their Treasurer, **W. W. CHESTER**, Cr.

*(From May 12, 1840, to May 12, 1841.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Transaction Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>S. B. S. Bissell, to complete a subscription for life membership</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subscription, $105</td>
<td>105 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas S. Clay, to constitute Thomas Clay a life member</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount brought forward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$11,311 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>Collection, Circular church</td>
<td>65 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French Protestant church, by Mr. Rand</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montevideo</td>
<td>Subscription and ladies' effort $100, of which to constituent Rev. Nathan Preston, D.D. a</td>
<td>353 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>life member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Independent ch. $10: lady of Baptist ch.</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savanna</td>
<td>Oglethorpe University</td>
<td>129 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ladies in Scottsboro</td>
<td>20 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to constitute Rev. J. W. Baker life director, S. K. Talmadge and N. M. Crawford life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milledgeville</td>
<td>Female Seminary</td>
<td>129 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oglethorpe University</td>
<td>73 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ladies in Scottsboro</td>
<td>20 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to constitute Rev. J. W. Baker life director, S. K. Talmadge and N. M. Crawford life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>$200 of which to constitute Rev. Dr. Cassell and Dr. Curtis life directors: 40 towards</td>
<td>332 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>constituting Mrs. A. C. Baldwin life member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>To constitute Rev. Dr. Goulding life director</td>
<td>72 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methodist church</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other subscription</td>
<td>78 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 public discourses, remitted</td>
<td>278 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>Gentlemen Presbyterian church</td>
<td>102 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ladies</td>
<td>108 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2d Methodist church</td>
<td>152 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bequest of S. G. Walker by S. V. S. W. to circulate Scriptures in France</td>
<td>364 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriation by the American Bible Society for distribution of Scriptures in France</td>
<td>500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From E. N. Kirk, given him by friends in New-Haven, and by him to the Society</td>
<td>500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Since Received</td>
<td>$14,357 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proceeds of a Gold Chain,** .......................... 825 00
**A Friend,** .................................................. 5 00
**From Miss Seely, of New-Haven, to constitute Rev. Dr. Taylor director for life,** .......................... 100 00
## APPENDIX.

### Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Mission Building at Grande Ligne, Lower Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>May 8. Balance</td>
<td>$6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd of James Lenox $50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. B. Crosby 30</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received of L. B. Ward $25</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jno. B. Stoddard, Gec. 100</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd of Mr. Roux, collections in New-Orleans</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rec'd of W. W. Chester, collec. in Phila. 845 63</td>
<td>$1,112.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...do...do...do...267 05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1841 do...do...Wilmington, Del.</td>
<td>$66.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...do...Baltimore</td>
<td>$466.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...do...Georgetown,D.C.</td>
<td>$38.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...do...at a meeting of ladies by T. Chester</td>
<td>$206.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...do...by ladies in Boston, less Mad. Feller's expenses $6</td>
<td>$229.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...do...in Philadelphia</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...Mad. Feller, paid her account, Boston</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do...Premium on drafts on Montreal</td>
<td>$27.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,525 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New-York, May 10th, 1841.

GURDON BUCK, Jr.

---

The following contributions are also acknowledged since Madame Feller's visit in New-York.

3 Boxes Clothing from Mrs. Thompson, Treasurer of Philadelphia Association.
1 Box Clothing from Mrs. Bussier, Philadelphia.
1 do. do. from Ladies of Norwich, Conn.
1 do. do. from Ladies of Worcester, Mass.
1 do. do. from Miss Deyen, Boston.
1 do. do. from Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford, Troy.

Also various articles, such as garments, sheets, towels, &c. from ladies of different congregations in the city. A donation of Eleven Hundred brick from Mr. Adams, Montreal.

**Note.** Unavoidable delay has prevented Mr. Roussy's account of the Expenditures for the Mission Building from appearing in the present Report.
Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Swiss Mission at Grande Ligne, Lower Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 16</td>
<td>Received of W. W. Chester from Sabbath School of Park St. Church, Boston</td>
<td>$30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 21</td>
<td>of Ladies Bible Society in Philadelphia for distribution of Scripture in Canada</td>
<td>$60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 21</td>
<td>Madame Feller, in New York</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 21</td>
<td>from Switzerland</td>
<td>$232 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 21</td>
<td>Mad. F. contributed by young ladies of Dr. Skinner's Church</td>
<td>$40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 21</td>
<td>ladies in Norwich, Connecticut</td>
<td>$22 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>Remitted L. B. Ward &amp; Co.'s draft on Montreal</td>
<td>$431 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 12</td>
<td>Do draft favour L. Roussy</td>
<td>$436 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 24</td>
<td>Do do do do</td>
<td>$205 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841 Feb. 11</td>
<td>Do do do do</td>
<td>$175 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>Do do do do</td>
<td>$200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Balance to New Account</td>
<td>$169 77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward, $1,388 65

Paid Strapping Boxes, Freight, Cartage, etc. $10 25
Do Postage.......... 3 14
Do Chocolate, Simola, etc. etc. 5 75
Do Expenses on books from Havre, viz. Freight, Custom House, etc. 19 14

APPENDIX.
Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Swiss Mission at Grande Ligne, Lower Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>Received of Mrs. G. H. Thompson, Treasurer of Philadelphia Association</td>
<td>$213 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 10</td>
<td>Articles sold for children of the mission school</td>
<td>$4 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>of Mrs. Hosmer from Sabbath School of North Church, Hartford</td>
<td>$25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 8</td>
<td>of scholars of C. Scudder's Sab. School</td>
<td>$15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 9</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 22</td>
<td>of class young lady's of do</td>
<td>$91 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of young ladies association of Dr. Skinner's Church</td>
<td>$15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26</td>
<td>Off discount on uncurrent Bills</td>
<td>$7 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Mrs. David Buck collections for the purchase of Theological Books</td>
<td>$84 07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Amount: $1,808 94