SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FOREIGN
EVANGELICAL SOCIETY;
PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD IN THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN MERCER-STREET, NEW-YORK,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1846.

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PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY
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In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of the Society, the Rev. Dr. De Witt, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, opened the meeting with prayer.

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

An abstract of the Annual Report of the Society was read by the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Corresponding Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, moved, and the Rev. Philip Wolff, delegate from the French Canadian Missionary Society, seconded, that the Reports, abstracts of which had just been read, be accepted, and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The Rev. E. E. Adams, Chaplain of the American Seamen's Society, at Havre, and sustained in part by the Foreign Evangelical Society, proposed the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the conversion of the Papal world is most intimately connected with that of the Pagan and Mohammedan, and has a most important bearing on the best interests of our own country, as well as all other Protestant lands.

2. Resolved, That the state of things in the Papal world furnishes great encouragement to this Society and others to prosecute with all vigour the work of carrying the Gospel into it.

3. Resolved, That the success which has crowned the labours of the Evangelical Societies of Geneva and France, and of this country, calls for heartfelt gratitude to the Author of every blessing.

4. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the American Committee of Correspondence at Geneva, and especially to its distin-
guished President, for the ability, zeal and faithfulness with which it has fulfilled its trust.

The Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Troy, (N. Y.), in seconding these Resolutions, proposed another:

5. Resolved, That in the spiritual condition of the 150 millions of our race who are embraced within the Church of Rome, every Christian heart finds a powerful appeal to its sympathies and benevolence, and in the present aspects of the Papal world, peculiar incitements to effort for their conversion to the Truth as it is in Jesus.

The services were interspersed with appropriate anthems, sung by the choir of the church.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, the Rev. Mr. Wolff, the Rev. Mr. Adams, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, and by the Rev. Dr. Cox.

Dr. Pohlman remarked, that when the disciples asked of their Master, "Lord, teach us how to pray," He answered, "After this manner therefore pray ye. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Ever since, one vast volume of prayer has been ascending, like a cloud of incense, before the throne, from every kingdom and tongue and people. That prayer, therefore, has always been heard and answered. To doubt it is to doubt the unchangeable nature and immutable promise of God Himself.

There have indeed been times when the cause of truth seemed to decline; when persecutions were excited against it, and when to all human appearance the kingdom of God was about to be overthrown. But these have usually been preparatory to other and better times. By terrible things in righteousness has God answered the prayers of His people, and thus been the God of their salvation. The blood of the martyrs has not been shed in vain—God overrules it for good, and makes use of such persecutions to bring out the energies of the Church to a full extent, and enkindle their zeal afresh.

Unless he greatly mistook the signs of the times, Dr. P. believed that we were on the eve of a new and eventful dispensation of things. Evidences were abundant on every hand, that the Christian world is now in a state of transition. Shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon the future, and men's hearts are failing them through fear of the things that shall come upon them. Religious and civil institutions are alike breaking up together, and Rome, that old and blood-stained heresy, taking advantage
ANNUAL MEETING.

of the state of things that now exists, is making a last and desperate ef­
fort again to enslave the world. She can only be vanquished after a
mighty struggle, and yet, so divided among themselves are those who op­
pose her, that they make but little progress in their warfare.

Taking this view of our position then, as those who have the TRUTH,
the only weapon through God that is mighty, to the pulling down of this
strong-hold of sin and Satan, we are not only to pray, "Thy will be done,"
but to ACT, so as to secure it. It seems now to be left to the Church to
say whether she will continue to go mourning because of the oppression
of the enemy, or whether she will arise and shine, her light being come
and the glory of the Lord being risen upon her. With a union of Chris­
tian effort such as there ought to be, the conquest is won.

To prepare for this conflict is the object of the Foreign Evangelical
Society. We believe that the path that is to conduct us to final victory
lies through the nations of nominal Christendom. We see indeed among
them high civilization, exquisite taste and profound science; but all is
not gold that glistens. The ignorance that prevails among them is de­
plorable, and the want of information in relation to that which constitutes
true science exists to a prodigious extent.

Popery closes the sacred Scriptures against the people, and inculcates
in fact the maxim, that ignorance is the mother of devotion. We, Pro­
testants, open the Bible and let it shine as the sun in his meridian. Po­
pery appeals to councils, creeds and tradition; we meet it with a "thus
saith the Lord." Popery applies all the arts and teachings of the school­
men; we refute by a simple exposition of the word of God—which will
have its own way and not be choked and confined into any particular
channel of man's devising.

These are our weapons, and they are mighty indeed. We wish none
of Saul's armor to fight the Philistines, but take the simple sling and peb­
ble of Truth. Thus will we expose error, and root out corruption, and by
means of our tracts, and colporteurs, and missionaries, carry on a blood­
less battle, but not on that account a less important and decisive one.

But Popery is not the only enemy with which we have to contend on
the ground that we have chosen for our operations.

There is a pseudo-Protestantism which is equally opposed to the Truth
as it is in Jesus, and which is at present making fearful strides in Ger­
many and elsewhere. Beginning with crafty and sophistical criticism, it
seems to have charged itself with the special duty of unnerving and
twisting the sinews of the Gospel, and with the fixed determination of
driving Christ out of Christianity, and the Holy Spirit out of the Bible.

These errorists are to be met in the same way as the Papists—by
truth—Protestant truth. The inspiration and sufficiency of Holy Scrip­
ture, the divinity of Christ and His atoning sacrifice for sin, justification
by faith alone, the necessity, freedom and efficacy of Divine grace,
these are the doctrines that are to be the wisdom of God unto their salvation.

Mr. Wolff gave an interesting account of the mode in which operations had been conducted in Canada, and the success with which they had met during the last five years. While others had been talking about Christian union, he claimed that it had been practically exemplified by their Society, which was not only supported by different denominations, but its missionaries were of different denominations also.

Among other interesting statements respecting Canada, he remarked that two years ago a document was found in the government archives, written in 1775, just at the period of the American Revolution. It contained an able delineation of the line of policy which was to be pursued by the British Governor of that province, and was as follows: To prevent the Canadians from going over to the United States and preserve their loyalty, they found it not only necessary to tolerate the Catholic religion, but to support it. This they have done ever since, Great Britain having given grants of land to Romish priests, paying Romish missionaries to the Indians, and even obliging the inhabitants to pay tithes for the support of the Catholic religion.

Mr. W. concluded his remarks by stating that about two hundred years ago twenty or thirty Catholic priests were sent out from France to Canada by a lady, who gave liberally herself, and obtained subscriptions for this purpose from others. He recommended a similar course by the Protestant Ladies of New-York, in reference to the Catholics of Canada, who now amount to more than 600,000.

Mr. Adams said the time was when the name of God was not pronounced in France. And it is not very long since, that to mention His name would subject any one who did so to ridicule. But it is not so now. A better state of things exists there, and infidelity is evidently on the decrease. He himself, when in Havre, could freely converse with infidels as he met them, and they seemed glad to have him do so. There was a spirit of inquiry abroad that betokened good for the cause of Christ.

As an illustration of what France might do for true religion, he instanced what she was now doing for the Catholics. In the short time that he had been stationed at Havre, more than two hundred Catholic priests had sailed thence to these United States. A week or two before he left Havre, a Bishop and twenty-seven priests sailed for Texas, and thus they are at work all the while.

Mr. Andrews remarked that the number of Romanists in the world was usually estimated at no less than one hundred and fifty millions. This Church all true Protestants agree in condemning as anti-Christian and apostate. While they retain the form, their corruption deprives it of its power. If Paganism was the counterfeit of natural religion, Romanism was the counterfeit of the Christian.
Its history was familiar to all. For more than a thousand years it caused the life-blood of Christendom to curdle in its veins. Religion retired before it to the lonely sanctuary of a few solitary souls.

When the light of the Reformation broke in upon the gloom, it was hoped that the days of the Papacy were numbered. But though her counterfeit character was fully exposed, and the process of her gradual consumption by the breath of the Lord's mouth commenced, yet her existence continues. The fountain is not yet sealed. Every where she is at work and busy among us with her churches, and colleges, and newspapers, and even in our domestic circles, whose harmony of worship she interrupts. Every where does she now seem more than usually anxious to plant her cross instead of the cross of Christ.

Such is Rome, at this moment gathering her strength for a desperate encounter with the flock of God.

Mr. A. proceeded further to remark that he was sometimes greatly pained by the indiscriminate censure of all alike who were found belonging to this Church; but he would have Christians follow the example of Christ, who, when on earth, spoke kindly to the deceived and ignorant people, though He denounced the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the scribes and Pharisees as a generation of vipers worthy the damnation of hell. He would make a distinction between the Romanist and the Romish priest.

Mr. A. then proceeded in a strain of great power and eloquence to compare the condition of the Pagan and the Papal world, claiming that the latter should require at least an equal, if not a greater sympathy from us, than the former. We had never yet felt our obligations as we ought toward those who were under the power of this mystery of iniquity. How hard was it for them to be saved from the midst of all the snares and entanglements that were set on every side to entrap their feet.

At the present time there were peculiar incitements to induce us to engage in the cause of the Foreign Evangelical Society, with renewed interest. In connection with the spirit of restlessness and revolution every where so prevalent in Europe, it is undoubtedly the fact, that the tendency of things and their grand impulse, is toward progress—especially in the matter of religious liberty. Even in Italy, this idea which is so natural to us, but which has been recently working out such great results in Scotland, is beginning to be felt and known, and but for the Austrian bayonet would at once be carried into effect.

The spirit of God, too, seems remarkably to accompany His providence, in the resuscitation of piety that had fallen into decay. There is an evangelical chord now in Europe that responds to our touch, and there are thousands there who would gladly be the almoners of our bounty.

Finally, the cause appealed to is but patriotism, as the tide of Catholic emigration was the most serious evil that threatened our social state. Rome's policy is aggressive; so is the Gospel aggressive too. Shall we
not therefore divert her operations abroad by carrying the war into her possessions at home? After all, their present movements were only the expiring efforts of a consumptive body, which deceive no one but herself. Soon shall the voice be heard saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen!

Dr. Cox made some excellent remarks on Christian union. He thought it infinitely preposterous, and miserably mean, for men to walk on different sides of the street without speaking to each other, when they were all going to heaven, and expected soon to be there together.

For one man to say, I belong to Ephraim, and you to Zebulon, therefore neither of us belong to Israel, was strange indeed. It is as if a set of children, brothers and sisters, quarreling about the individuality of their names, should forget that they all rejoiced in the generic name of Smith! You are an Episcopalian, you a Baptist, you a Methodist, and you something else. Well, let it be so. Are you not all Christians, and will you give up the family name, when your particular titles are good for nothing without it?

Such seemed the spirit that pervaded the meeting, which adjourned at 10 o'clock, and which seemed to have left an excellent impression on all who were present.

After the Benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, the members of the Society convened for the election of the Board of Officers. The Rev. Dr. Robinson having signified that circumstances beyond his control would probably prevent him from being in New-York during the Anniversaries, the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., was chosen President.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Rev. Dr. Cheever, for his able and eloquent Sermon, preached in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette Place, the Sabbath evening before the Anniversary, and he was requested to repeat it in Philadelphia, and such other cities as he might find it convenient to visit.

One of the gentlemen who were invited to speak on the occasion, being prevented from being present by the illness of his wife, wrote to express his deep interest in the Society and the cause which it is seeking to promote, saying, in his own expressive words, "My dear Brother, my whole heart is with you."

A Vice-President of the Society, residing in the State of Connecticut, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary the following apology:
"I had hoped and intended to have been present at the Anniversary of the Foreign Evangelical Society, on Tuesday evening. But our 'Inquiry Meeting,' which, for the last two or three months has been held on that evening of the week, and which I feel unwilling to omit so long as the religious interest which it led to shall sustain it, will prevent my being in New-York in season for your meeting. But for this appointment, I should rejoice to be with you; for the more carefully I notice the progress of the Society's operations, the deeper is the interest I feel in its labors, and the stronger my conviction of the importance of its aims. 'The field is the world;' and we ought to do all in our power to send the Gospel to the heathen; but let us not forget that it is neither right, nor wise, nor safe, to pass by those countries which, though nominally Christian, are, in fact, destitute of the spirit, if not of the knowledge of the truth. In their present state, these countries present a most formidable obstacle to the spread of divine truth through the heathen world. But let them become fully evangelized, and the mighty power of their wealth, civilization, intelligence, and influence, be consecrated to the extension of Christ's kingdom, and the day will speedily come when He shall reign, king of nations, as of saints.

"That the Great Head of the Church may preside in your meeting and crown it with His blessing, and that He may richly prosper the Society, and yourself, my dear Sir, as its agent and the instrument of its plans, in all your undertakings, is my fervent prayer."
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<tr>
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<th>Occupation</th>
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<td>Minister</td>
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<td>Hill, Rev. Mr.</td>
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<td>Hutchinson, Robert</td>
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<td>Hawes, Rev. Joel D. D.</td>
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<td>Hewitt, Rev. Nathaniel</td>
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<td>Holmes, Obadiah</td>
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<td>King, William J.</td>
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<td>Levett, Rev. Mr.</td>
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<td>Leavitt, David</td>
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<td>Linton, Miss Eveline</td>
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<td>Ludlow, Rev. Henry G.</td>
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<td>March, Rev. L.</td>
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<td>McClell, Anchirald</td>
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<td>McKee, Wm., Esq.</td>
<td>Minister</td>
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<td>Mcmillan, Mr. Samuel</td>
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<td>Miller, Mrs. Sarah</td>
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<td>McLevin, Rev. Mr.</td>
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<td>McDonald, Gen. Wm.</td>
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<td>Mills, Mrs. Isaac</td>
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<td>Mason, T. B.</td>
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<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
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<td>Nash, Abraham</td>
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<td>Nevins, R. L.</td>
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*Deceased.*
MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

Otis, Joseph, Norwich, Ct.
Fumett, Henry, Troy, N. Y.
Rankin, John, Brooklyn.
Rankin, R. G., Matteawan, N. Y.
Rankin, Wm., Newark, N. J.
Reed, Mrs. Wm., Marblehead, Mass.
Richardson, Hon. Wm., Bath, Maine.
Robinson, D. F., Hartford, Ct.
Safford, Deacon Daniel, Boston.
Salisbury, Mrs. Abby,
   New Haven, Ct.
Salisbury, Mrs., Worcester, Mass.
Sampson, Joseph, New-York.
Scott, Rev. Wm. A., D. D.,
   New-Orleans.
Seelye, H. H., Geneva, N. Y.
Seely, Wm. H., Hartford, Ct.
Shepard, Rev. Thomas, Bristol, R. I.
Shepard, Rev. Dr.,
   Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Smith, Thomas, Hartford, Ct.
Squire, Job, Patterson, N. J.
Stearns, Rev. J. F.,
   Newburyport, Mass.
Stead, Thomas J., Providence, R. I.
Stone, Rev. A. L., Middletown, Ct.
Stearns, Mrs. Anna S.,
   Newburyport, Mass.
Steele, Rev. John, M. E. Church,
   Albany, N. Y.

Stoddard, John, Savannah, Ga.
Stewart, Wm., Mobile, Ala.
Smith, Rev. John C., Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Rev. A. R.,
   Morristown, N. J.
Talmage, Rev. Samuel K., D. D.,
   President of Oglethorpe University,
   Milledgeville, Ga.
Thorndike, Rev. C., Boston, Mass.
Toro, Rev. John, Pittsfield, Mass.
Trumbull, Joseph, Hartford, Ct.
Van Doren, John, Newion, Pa.
Violett, Wm., New Orleans.
Woodbridge, Rev. D.,
   Spencerstown, N. Y.
Wright, Edward, Baltimore, Md.
Williams, Hon. Th. W.,
Williams, Mrs. M. M., Hartford, Ct.
Wood, Bradford R., Esq.,
   Albany, N. Y.
Woodbridge, Samuel E., Amboy, N. J.
Woodbridge, Mrs. M.,
   “
Woodbridge, Stephen G.,
   “
Worcester, Rev. Samuel M.,
   Salem, Mass.
Wurts, William, Philadelphia.
Wurts, Charles S.,
   “

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

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be styled the Foreign Evangelical Society of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have assembled again in our annual convention, to speak of what the Lord, in His great condescension and mercy, has permitted us to attempt for the promotion of His glory, and the advancement of His kingdom, in the chosen field of our labours.

Since our last Anniversary, we have been called to record the loss of some devoted friends of this Society.* But we are not of those who "sorrow beyond measure." Our departed friends have entered into rest, and their works do follow them. And their death, though for a time it may be grief to us, is glory to them. To several of them, this Society was very dear when they were dying, as it had been whilst they were living.¶

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." Precious, too, are the prayers which

* Honourable Daniel Waldo, and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Waldo, of Worcester; Miss Pamela Smith; Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson, of Baltimore; Mr. Collins, of Boston; and others.

¶ Miss Smith bequeathed the sum of one hundred dollars to the Society, which has been paid; Miss Waldo, we learn, left a handsome legacy, payable at a future day; Mr. Collins, in his last hours, requested that a specified sum, of considerable amount, should be sent to the Society; and the contents of her purse, $30, were, in accordance, it was believed, with her desire, given by the parents of Miss Wilson, to aid the good cause which this Society is aiming to promote.
they offer up for the kingdom of God, and the gifts which they make to advance it, when the scenes of earth are passing away for ever from their vision, and those of the Heavenly City are opening upon them. Sweet memorials are such bequests of excellent piety and zeal; strong guarantees of the goodness of our cause; and sustaining pledges of the Divine favour.

Seven years have passed since this Society was founded. It has completed an important cycle. And this meeting would be a suitable point from which to review the past, if we had not performed this task at much length at a recent Anniversary.* We shall not, therefore, attempt any thing of the kind, save in the briefest manner possible, on the present occasion.

If we consider all the way by which the Lord our God has thus far led this Society, we shall find abundant reason to exclaim, Surely goodness and mercy have followed it from the first. Choosing for its labours a field which was unexplored, whose successful cultivation many deemed, if not absolutely impossible, at least extremely doubtful, it commenced its career under no very propitious circumstances. There were those who prophesied that it would accomplish nothing; some, from an ignorance that can plead no excuse save its almost universal prevalence, considered its formation unnecessary, and therefore uncalled for. But its friends, though few, were not disheartened. They believed, and with good reason, that when the churches of this country became properly enlightened respecting nominally Christian lands abroad, especially those that are papal, they would

* That of 1844, for which the reader is referred to the Fifth Annual Report of the Society.
see not only the practicability, but also the desirability, and even the imperative necessity of giving them the true Gospel, and come up with a liberal and hearty zeal to this great and good work. Nor have their hopes been disappointed.

The receipts of the Society last year were nearly double of those of the first, and exceeded the sum of twenty thousand dollars. From almost all sections of our country the Committee have received expressions of a growing interest in the cause, and a determination to sustain it. Even when the amount of aid at present given is not great, these demonstrations are cheering for the hope they inspire for the future. As information becomes more widely disseminated, their incipient interest will be augmented. A pastor in Wisconsin, to whom a copy of our Quarterly Paper was sent, as it were, at random, has forwarded to us substantial proof that his people have not heard it read in vain at the monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world. Another, in one of the northern counties in South Carolina, informs us that he is a descendant of Huguenot ancestors, is delighted to hear of our operations in France, and promises whatever aid the poor churches to which he preaches can give. Whilst a venerated minister of Christ, long a laborious, faithful and successful pastor in one of the pleasant villages in Massachusetts, in transmitting his annual subscription, writes as follows: "I feel a deep interest in the object of the Society of which you are Treasurer. It has a strong hold on the benevolent feelings of all who are waiting, in faith and prayer, for the triumph of the Gospel over the fatal delusions of Romanism. The divine blessing, which has mani-
festly attended the labours which this Society has contributed to sustain in France, should be regarded as an earnest of the speedy and universal prevalence of Evangelical doctrine and pure religion in that land, and throughout the papal dominions. From the small means which Providence has committed to my charge, I enclose five dollars for the general object of the Society, asking only that you will continue to send me a copy of your Quarterly Paper."

From England, from Ireland, and also from the continent of Europe, we have received letters of encouragement, as well as of approbation of the principles and plans of the Society.

Even from the Sandwich Islands a grateful expression of interest in the operations of the Society has been received by the Committee, in the contribution of ten dollars, by some of the friends of the Saviour there, to send the Gospel to France!

The Committee have again to acknowledge with gratitude the grant of 500 dollars from the American Bible Society, a sum which that institution has annually for several years sent to this Society, to promote the distribution of the Scriptures in France.

Nor is it at all surprising that as light on the subject increases, the Protestant Churches of this country, and of all others, should begin to feel the importance of the universal and speedy regeneration of nominal Christendom; for with truth may it be said, that "the whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint." And as God is, in His wonderful Providence, breaking down the barriers which for ages had prevented the Reformed Religion from spreading in whole countries, both in the Old and New World, over which
the Papacy holds its reign of darkness and death, it is not strange that those who can discern the "signs of the times," should begin to feel the necessity of carrying the true Gospel unto them, and thus cause the glorious Reformation to recommence its onward course, and triumph in those countries which have not yet enjoyed its blessings.

For it can certainly be demonstrated that if it be a duty with Protestants of this country to give the Gospel to the Heathen and Mohammedan world, which is exerting no influence whatever upon the destinies of this nation—which has neither erected a temple nor mosque among us, and which sends us no emigrants or missionaries to endanger our political and religious institutions,—it is doubly their duty to carry the Truth into papal countries, whence so great an influence—from emigration, from missionaries of various classes and orders, from vast sums of money to build up schools, colleges and churches—is rolling in upon us like a flood.

Blessed be God! Right views on this subject are, we trust, beginning to gain ground. It is true that in this, as well as in so many other good movements, the present is only the "day of small things." But we confidently hope and believe, that the time will come when the conversion of the papal world—when the regeneration of Christendom—will have an equal share in the prayers, and the liberality, and the labours of God's people in this and in other lands, where the pure Gospel is enjoyed and prized. Why should it not be so? Does not the very principle of self-preservation, as well as the love of God and of the souls of men, dictate this course to the Protestants of every
nation, but especially of our own? How shall the streams of error and pollution which are flowing in upon us from abroad, ever be made to cease but by the spread of Evangelical doctrine and life in those countries in which they have their origin?

Nor should this consummation, so devoutly desired by all who intelligently consider by what means the kingdom of God is to be built up, be deemed impossible, or even very remote. Most assuredly events which are transpiring in France and some other countries in which Romanism has hitherto prevailed, demonstrate that the downfall of Antichrist is not to be despaired of. On the contrary, facts numerous and well authenticated, prove that the conversion of Romanists in great numbers may be confidently expected when the right means—light and love—are used, with faith and perseverance. The movements in France, Belgium, and Germany, show that it is possible to renew the glorious scenes of the Sixteenth Century.

And limited as have of necessity been these movements—since they are but of the date of yesterday, as it were—their good influence upon the countries in which they are occurring, upon our own, and upon the heathen, is beginning to be seen. In a variety of ways—in increasing the number of pious foreigners among us, in sending us pious labourers to labour among our foreign population, and, by consequence, in strengthening every thing that is good in our midst—it will exert a blessed influence upon our own land.*

* The increase of pious emigrants who come to our shores from the Old World is already perceptible. Several of the Colporteurs of the American Tract Society have come from Germany and Switzerland, whilst all of the three or four French Colporteurs have come from Switzerland and France.
It has been just so in relation to the Temperance movement in Ireland and other countries in Europe. Father Matthew's efforts were absolutely necessary to enable the friends of Temperance to reach the Irish Roman Catholic population that is in the midst of us. And it is altogether probable that if ever the Roman Catholics of this country extensively receive the pure Gospel, it will be in consequence of great movements among their brethren in the papal countries of the Old World. Such is the influence, natural, direct, and powerful, of Europe upon our America and its people.

But if the dissemination of the word of God in the papal world, and its regeneration by the Truth, produce such happy results upon Protestant lands, and especially upon our own, its regeneration cannot fail to exert a great and blessed influence upon heathen and Mohammedan countries. Every year's experience is demonstrating how great and numerous are the obstacles which Romanism is raising up in pagan lands, in the way of the Truth. So that if we look at the evangelization of papal countries on which side we may, its importance cannot fail to impress us.

But let us proceed to take some notice of the operations of the Society during the past year; first in the Old World, and then in the New.

The appropriations which the Committee made for the work in Europe, in its various forms, and in different countries, last year exceeded thirteen thousand dollars,—a sum exceeding, by several thousand dollars, the amount of any former year. Let us take a brief notice of this great field, and of the different
enterprises there which the Society has endeavoured to aid.

Sweden.

The Committee have still in their service the excellent Mr. Rosenius, who has for several years laboured, wholly at their expense, as a city Missionary in Stockholm. The Committee are happy to be able to say, that the accounts which they receive from this excellent and devoted young man are in the highest degree satisfactory. He seems to be a man full of zeal and faith, with an industry that never tires; he holds a meeting for edification almost every evening in some quarter or other of the Swedish metropolis, in which, to a crowd of people anxious to hear the Truth, he reads the Scriptures, and addresses such exhortations as their character and circumstances require. To the rich and the poor he makes daily visits. In addition to all his other labours, he edits the Pietist, a religious journal which finds its way into almost all parts of Sweden, and is, we learn, doing much good. In this work, Mr. Rosenius has the co-operation of the Rev. George Scott, who, though now residing in England, has lost none of that deep interest in Sweden which he felt whilst he preached the Gospel, faithfully and successfully, at its capital, during a period of ten years.

The Committee have been importuned to renew their grant in behalf of the Lapland mission, which they discontinued two years ago, because they supposed that it was no longer needed. The Swedish Missionary Society lays out about 2500 dollars in establishing schools, and in other ways causing the
Gospel and its blessings to be disseminated among these poor, benighted people, whose home is in the hyperborean region around the head of the Gulf of Tornea. They have, however, only reached the southern portions of that nation; the more northern part of their country has not yet received the Gospel. As many as seven or eight excellent Swedes are labouring in the mission, as schoolmasters, catechists, and preachers, and a goodly number of children have been gathered into schools. It is greatly to be desired that these remains of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Scandinavian countries might be induced to renounce their nomadic manner of life, and settle down as permanent cultivators of the ground and traders, under a more genial climate.

Excepting the mission in Sweden, of which we have just spoken, the Committee have done nothing in the northern countries of Europe during the last year. They have long desired to undertake something in Russia and Poland, to say nothing of Finland, Norway, and Denmark, which might have the effect to promote a spiritual and living Christianity in those countries. Nor are they without hope that the visit which one of the Secretaries proposes soon to make to all those countries, may lead to some important results. It would seem that the way is opening for the employment of Colporteurs to circulate the Scriptures and religious tracts and books, in most, if not all of them. And it is probable that a little encouragement would be all that might be needed from us, to give the good work a commencement, as was the case a few years ago in Germany.
Germany.

We have done nothing for Germany, save the making of a grant sufficient to enable the Lower Saxony Tract Society to sustain a third Colporteur. A few years ago they were unable, or thought themselves so, to support one colporteur without our assistance. Now they have two colporteurs, and want our aid towards supporting a third.

That there is room for this Society to do much in Germany and Holland, in various ways, to “strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die,” the Committee do not doubt; but they feel that whilst there is so much more to do in those portions of Christendom that are not Protestant, and where there is no light at all, or at most exceedingly little, and that “hid under a bushel,” they would be inexcusable if they devoted much of the receipts of the Society to Protestant countries.

France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy.

Upon these countries, which constitute incomparably the most important field of the Society’s labours in Europe, the Committee have continued to operate mainly through their excellent Committee of Correspondence at Geneva. That Committee, composed of several able, zealous and highly distinguished men, living in that ancient city or its vicinity, have, with a devotion, a fidelity and perseverance rarely to be found, applied with singular wisdom whatever funds we have been able to intrust to their hands, and have
given us in return, from time to time, a mass of information which has been of great, and even indispensable, importance in keeping alive the interest of our friends and patrons, through the columns of the Quarterly Paper.

To that Committee the sum of nearly ten thousand dollars, (almost fifty-two thousand francs,) has been remitted during the last year. Twenty-one thousand francs of that amount the Committee were directed to pay to the Evangelical Society of Geneva, to be applied to the support of sixty colporteurs. The reports of these labourers, or extracts from the same, have served greatly to instruct as well as interest, the readers of our periodical, in relation to the moral and religious state of France, as well as the best modes of promoting the regeneration of that great, but, alas, spiritually benighted country. We are happy to learn from the President of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, that the continued aid of our Society, rendered through the intervention of our own Committee at Geneva, (many of whose members are in the Board of that Society,) is not only very acceptable, but of the utmost importance to that noble institution. As the sixty Colporteurs, to whose support the appropriation just mentioned is applied, labour only during the "campaign" of five winter months, the sum granted is almost sufficient to cover their salaries. This aid enables the Geneva Evangelical Society to extend its operations in other departments of labour; whilst it secures simplicity and harmony in the whole work.

Of the remaining sum, our Committee at Geneva were instructed to employ twenty-one thousand francs
in such a way as would, in their judgment, most advance the kingdom of God in France, Belgium, and Italy. From their reports, we learn that they have made appropriations to a number of highly important objects. Among these, we will specify a few.

1. They sustained, during the whole or the greater part of last year, fourteen or fifteen labourers, most of whom were ordained Ministers and Evangelists. These men preached the Gospel in various places in France and Belgium, with encouraging success. For the details of their labours, however, we must refer to the Quarterly Paper, where copious extracts have been given from their reports and journals. In an Appendix to this Report* will be found some extracts from the last letter of the excellent President of our Committee at Geneva, relating to the labours of some of these missionaries of the Society.

2. The Committee aided several students who are preparing for the ministry. One of these is Narcissus Cyr, a native of Lower Canada, who received his earlier training at the school at Grande Ligne. He is now in the second year of his sojourn at Geneva. He is well reported of by his teachers, as a young man of piety, industry, and respectable talents.

3. They employed the sum of 500 francs (or 100 dollars) to purchase sixty copies of Dr. Hodge's work on the Romans, in French, for the use of the poorer students in the Seminary at Geneva, and especially of the ministers, evangelists, and more instructed colporteurs in their employment; in order that they may be the better qualified for their work of teaching others

* See Appendix, No. 1.
those great doctrines which are exhibited in that Epistle, and so ably discussed and explained in the Commentary. And it would certainly be difficult to indicate any way in which that sum could have been better laid out.

Independently of the American Swiss Committee at Geneva, this Society has prosecuted a number of objects in France.

1. It has carried forward the education of Mr. Louis Delamare, who having completed his academical studies at the College of St. Foy, has entered the Theological Seminary at Montauban, where he is now pursuing his studies, preparatory to the sacred ministry. He is a young man of great promise, and is spoken of in the highest terms by his professors and teachers.

2. To enable the Toulouse Society for the Publication of Religious Books to employ distinguished talent in the supervision of its publications, as well as to aid the Committee of that Society in other ways, this Society has made a second appropriation. When we consider the importance of creating a religious literature in the French language—a language which is read by so many of the best educated minds, not only in France and her colonies, but also throughout the whole civilized world, especially the European portion of it—we cannot deem a few hundred dollars spent annually in this department of the work, to be uselessly employed.

We are happy to say that the Toulouse Society is prosecuting with zeal the good work in which it is engaged. Every year it augments the number of excellent volumes which it publishes. Its catalogue
embraces many valuable works, either written originally in the French, or translated from other languages, especially English and German. Some of the best works which circulate amongst us, are now circulating in France, through the medium of a French version.

The receipts of the Toulouse Society, from donations and sales, amounted last year to more than forty thousand francs, some three thousand of which were a grant from the American Tract Society. Its publications amounted to more than a quarter of a million of volumes, many of which found a place in the numerous village circulating libraries of religious books which it is founding in many parts of France. For some interesting extracts from the correspondence of the Messrs. Courtois, three excellent brothers, (bankers,) who are very prominent and active members of the Committee of that Society, the reader is referred to the Appendix of this Report.*

As a fact which demonstrates the importance of the French language, as a medium of diffusing religious knowledge, we may state that the publications of the Toulouse Society are demanded in Italy, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Russia, at Constantinople, at Cairo, in Algeria, in South America, in Canada, and Louisiana.

It is a matter of great satisfaction, and which calls for gratitude to God, that a considerable library of excellent books, calculated to edify the soul, may now be made up of the publications of the Toulouse Society, in connexion with those issued by Protestant booksellers during the last ten or fifteen years.†

* See Appendix, No. 2.
† See the interesting letter of Professor De Felice. Appendix, No. 3.
3. At the request of the American Seamen’s Society, the Committee have agreed to aid in supporting the American Chapel at Havre, for two years, and have accordingly appropriated and remitted one thousand dollars—five hundred for each year.

The reason for this measure was the fact that the chapel is attended by many resident English, Americans, and French, as well as seamen. In fact it is occupied a part of the time by evangelical services in the French language, conducted by an excellent and faithful French minister. It seemed reasonable, therefore, to many persons, that the Foreign Evangelical Society should render some help towards the maintenance of the services of this chapel, of which the Rev. E. E. Adams, (at present on a visit to this country,) is the acceptable and efficient chaplain. Whether the Committee will extend their aid after the expiration of the two years for which they have agreed to give it, will be a question for future consideration and decision.

4. In addition to these appropriations, there have been several minor ones, which we shall group together.

Seventy dollars were given by a few individuals at the Anniversary in Boston last year, to be applied to the circulation of a book containing notices of five priests of France, Belgium, and Spain, who have left Rome, and given to the world their reasons for doing so. The President of our Committee at Geneva informs us that this sum will send about 1700 copies of the work to as many other priests in France.

A devoted friend of the cause, a lady, sent us ten dollars, to purchase a small library for a convict in France, for his own use and that of his fellows.
The children of a Sabbath School in New Jersey* have sent us twelve dollars, to be laid out in purchasing some sixty New Testaments in France, and their distribution by a colporteur.

And a pious lady, a daughter of a late distinguished naval officer of our country, and once a Roman Catholic, has sent us twenty-five dollars, to be employed in purchasing a circulating library of religious books for a village in France, in which she spent a portion of her youth, and to which many and very strong associations bind her affections.

We cannot take leave of France without saying a few words on the religious state and prospects of that country.

It is a wonderful fact in the providence of God, that France and Belgium, which contain the entire Gallican race, with the exception of about two millions,—a race which first endowed the Bishops of Rome with temporal and political dominion, which has done more since the days of Pepin to uphold Papacy than any other race, and which does as much now as all the rest of the papal world to sustain and extend the Roman Catholic faith in the world‡—

* That of the church of the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, near Trenton.
† Those two millions are to be found in Savoy, French Switzerland, Louisiana, Canada, and the French Colonies.
‡ The Roman Catholics in France and Belgium furnish more than half of the missionaries of Rome, (exceeding 3000 in number,) and half of the receipts of her Missionary Societies, (those of France, Bavaria and Austria, the sum total of whose income last year was not very far below $900,000.) The French Government is foremost in opening the way, by its diplomacy, for papal missions, and lends its ships of war to transport Romish priests to distant continents and islands, and its cannons to compel the people to receive them! Surely, France may well be called the Right Arm of the Papacy.
should be the first of all countries in which Romanism is the dominant religion, to become accessible to the true Gospel. In them it is evident that the Reformation has recommenced. Yes, in those lands which have been steeped in the blood of the Protestants, the very principles of the Protestant Reformation have at length broken down the united despotism of the prince and the priest, and led to the establishment of a good measure of political and religious liberty. In consequence of this, and through God's blessing upon the efforts of His people, the Protestant religion has been raised up from the dust, and Truth has gained a foothold in both those countries. Three millions of copies of the Scriptures have been distributed in the former, and about three hundred thousand in the latter, whilst several millions of Religious Tracts and books have been disseminated in both. The number of faithful ministers, evangelists, school-teachers, colporteurs and Bible-readers has so greatly increased, that there is now a considerable band of these labourers in those countries.

That there should be so wide a dissemination of Divine Truth in those countries—by means of the printed page, by the voice of the faithful pastor, evangelist, colporteur, teacher—without fruit, although made in faith and prayer, cannot be believed when we consider the faithfulness of Him who has said: "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which
I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.” And facts in abundance show that the good seed which has been sown so extensively in France and Belgium, is in many places germinating and giving promise of an abundant harvest.

In some parts of France the spirit of inquiry has been so widely excited, that whole districts are agitated by the movement. In the Departments of the Var, Vaucluse, Haute-Vienne, Deux Sèvres, and the Yonne, the Truth has found many hearts disposed to receive it. In the last named Department, within one short year, a movement which commenced in the city of Sens, through the labours of a young pious weaver, who was sent thither as a colporteur, has extended so greatly that eight ministers and evangelists are preaching the Gospel in as many important points, including some of the largest cities, and in twenty others the way is prepared for the labours of twenty more preachers of the Word. In Sens and Auxerre (the capital of the Department) places of worship have been built, each holding from six to eight hundred people, which are filled from Sabbath to Sabbath, and often through the week, with attentive hearers. And what is better than all, the Lord has poured out His Spirit, and a goodly number of souls have, as is believed, been “turned from the dumb idols” of a vain superstition, “to serve the living God.” This has taken place in a Department in which there were, a few months ago, almost no Protestants at all.

In Haute-Vienne the movement has been scarcely less wonderful. Commencing in Ville-Favard, it spread into many other places, until a large number of villages, in different parts of the Department, sent
deputations to the Protestant ministers who went to labour in that region, to beg them to come and speak unto them also the words of eternal life. No less than six Protestant churches have been formed, and as many places of worship erected, (of a cheap and temporary sort,) in as many places, including even the city of Limoges, the capital of the Department.

In the ancient province of Saintonge, (in the southwestern part of France,) a very important and most interesting work is going on among the thousands of descendants of those persecuted Protestants, who, in the 17th century, were, in great numbers, either slaughtered by the unrelenting dragoons of Louis XIV., or compelled to seek safety in a miserable exile. Among this people, so dear for their fathers’ sake, as well as their own, God, even our covenant-keeping God, is causing His word to be circulated, and the long night of oppression, ignorance and infidelity to pass away.

But for more ample details of the good work in the above-mentioned districts of France, as well as in other parts of that kingdom and of Belgium, we must refer again to the pages of the Quarterly Paper. Enough has been said to show that a good work has begun in those countries; enough has been stated to demonstrate that we have the greatest encouragement that could be desired to prosecute the work in the midst of one of the most powerful nations in the world; a nation contiguous to Spain and Italy, and in which the Truth cannot make great progress without affecting also the inhabitants of those countries, who have so long been bowed down to the earth, beneath the heavy yoke of Rome.
The Evangelical Societies of France and Geneva.

The operations of these Societies and of others in France and Belgium, have been crowned with an abundant benediction. The Evangelical Societies of France and Geneva* in particular, have greatly extended their labours. It is probable that the number of their ordained missionaries, evangelists, colporteurs, teachers, students, etc., during the year which has just terminated, has reached, if not surpassed, three hundred. Whilst the British and Foreign Bible Society, the French and Foreign Bible Society, the Protestant Bible Society, the Paris Tract Society, and similar Societies in Belgium, have been prosecuting with zeal and success the good work in which they are severally engaged.

How delightful it is to compare the present efforts of these Societies with those of ten or twelve years ago! Blessed be God, for the glorious progress! The Protestants of France are doing threefold more now than they did then. Nor ought this to be surprising, inasmuch as the number of pious persons among them has probably had a similar increase. And although the triumphs of the Gospel in that country are still mainly among the middle and humbler classes, yet there are cases, from time to time, of the conversion of those who have much influence and means of doing good.

The state of things in France, so far as religious matters are concerned, is not a little remarkable, and

* For a most interesting letter from the President of the Geneva Evangelical Society, recently received, see Appendix, No. 4.
at first sight, contradictory and even almost inexplicable.

In the first place, Rome is making all possible exertions to recover what she lost by the revolutions of 1789 and 1830. Nor are her efforts without success. Great numbers, growing weary of a listless, lifeless infidelity, are returning to the Roman Catholic Church, in which many of them were baptized. That a change of this sort is going on cannot be denied. So rapid did it become for a while, that Rome even indulged the hope of seeing the disciples of Loyola, firmly established in a country where they never had a very firm foothold.

In the second place, not content with prosecuting the work of recovery at home, the Roman Catholics of France, with that enthusiasm which is characteristic of the country, are making great efforts to spread their faith in other and distant lands. Not only do they raise vast sums of money and send forth missionaries to the pagans, but they turn their eyes to Protestant countries, especially to these United States and Great Britain; and whilst they send many thousands of dollars annually to plant Romanism on our shores, they are holding special services every Sabbath night, and at other seasons, to pray for the conversion of England!

In the third place, the Government of France—at least the general government, and to a great extent the local—either from interest or from conviction, sympathizes strongly with Rome, and is ever ready to lend her the aid of the secular arm as far as it dare.

And yet amid circumstances so favourable to Rome, and so unfavourable to the Truth, the glorious Gospel
is making astonishing progress. There is an under-current strong and daily increasing, which will in time wash away the very foundation of the papal superstition; and so cause the downfall of the entire fabric.

For in the first place, the friends of the Truth are every year increasing their efforts to disseminate it. They are carrying it into the hamlets and villages, as well as the towns and cities of France. And they meet with thousands and tens of thousands who are willing to receive it.

In the second place, there are thousands of seriously-minded Roman Catholics who have found no solid peace and happiness in any thing which Rome can do for them; and they are, in a very important sense, prepared to bid the simple Gospel welcome when brought to their houses and their hearts, by the voice of the faithful and sympathizing colporteur.

In the third place, Truth finds a large class who are favourably disposed, consisting of those who abhor the deceit and superstition of the Romish hierarchy, and look upon it as the enemy of down-trodden man, and the friend and auxiliary of despotism. It was this great class, that, headed by Michelet and Quinet, recently compelled the government to suppress the Jesuits, by inducing their general to recall them.

We cannot but hope that the enlightened and great monarch who is at the head of that nation, may at length be led to see that it is Protestantism alone, in other words, the true Gospel, which can afford a sure and reliable support for a constitutional government in any country. This is manifest to any one who will study carefully the nature of the Reformed Religion and Romanism.
Italji.

From France we turn to Italy—a country in which comparatively little can be done, and even of that little we may not speak much. That the Scriptures and other religious books are finding their way into Italy, is certain. And thus some rays of moral light are penetrating a darkness worse than Egyptian. Would that we could report a work in that country similar in extent and character to that which is going on in France! That day will come,—how soon none but God can tell.

In our last Annual Report it was stated, on what we deemed sufficient grounds, that the fifteen libraries—one for each of their parishes—which the Committee had requested the Toulouse Society for Publishing Religious Books to send to the Waldenses in behalf of this Society, had reached their destination. In this we were misinformed. They had reached Turin. There they remained almost a year. At length, when we began to despair of their ever being received by that poor, martyr-people, our hearts were made glad by the intelligence, that the king of Sardinia, upon being appealed to by the Waldenses, had directed that the books should be forwarded, excepting such as the censors might find to contain anything which, in their opinion, was contrary to Rome. Accordingly all but eight out of every library were given up to the Waldenses; the others were returned to France, to the Society from which they came. So that at length these oppressed churches, the descendants of a people who, during more than six hundred years suffered wrong for conscience' sake, and during more
than half of that time endured bloody persecutions, have received the books which their American brethren have sent them. The Committee have appropriated two hundred dollars more for the same object, to be sent to the Toulouse Society, for the purchase of such books as the Waldensian Synod may deem it best to order.

In addition to this, the Committee have remitted to the Moderator of the Waldensian Synod, the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, avails of the lectures of one of the members of our Board, Rev. Dr. Cheever, on the History and Present State of that Heaven-preserved people. This very liberal donation, Dr. C. chose to have pass through the hands of our Society as a most appropriate channel by which to reach its destination. The letter of the Synod, acknowledging the reception of the first draft of twelve hundred dollars, will be found in the Appendix.* The judicious manner in which the Table, or Commission, of that body proposed to expend this bounty,—the fruits of the eloquent appeals which their gifted Author has made in several of our cities,—must commend itself to all who peruse that document.

One of the most interesting enterprises in relation to Italy,—which our Committee at Geneva have been authorized to aid—is the translation of the *History of the Reformation in the 16th Century*, by Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, into Italian. Two thousand copies have been published; all of which, it is believed, will find readers among the Italians in Italy or out of it, before many months elapse—thanks to the bull of his Holiness.

*See Appendix, No. 5.
Prudence will not allow us to say more of what is doing in behalf of Italy. "But," to use the language of the President of our Committee at Geneva, "if it were proper to remove the caution with which it is necessary to speak of what is doing in that country, we could state facts which would surprise and delight those who pray and wait for the salvation of that land."

Spain.

In the month of July last, the Committee, not seeing any opening for Mr. Monsalvatge in South America, sent him to Gibraltar, with the hope that he might be useful to the Spanish residents and visitors, who are there in large numbers. For several weeks after his arrival at that place, Mr. M., owing to the powerful onset which was made upon him by the Roman Catholics, and influenced by the insidious and delusive hope that he might by returning to the Roman Catholic Church do something to bring about some reformation which they admitted was needed, seemed to swerve for a time from his former steadfastness, and to associate to some extent with the Roman Catholics. But it was not long before he returned to the excellent Protestant brethren there, with deep contrition and humility for the course which he had pursued, an increased abhorrence of Rome, and a thorough conviction that it is impossible for him or any one else who clearly comprehends the glorious Gospel and loves it, to find either happiness or usefulness in Rome. At our latest dates, the brethren of Gibraltar, who were much pleased with his
spirit, were about to send him over to Oran in Algeria, to establish a school for Spanish youth, and to distribute the Scriptures. His connexion with the Committee has ceased, inasmuch as he prefers to endeavour to support himself, at least until he can assure every one of his firmness in adhering to the truth and his zeal in promoting it.

The Committee have not attempted any thing in Spain itself during the last year. They have published two excellent works in the Spanish language, and they hope to see a translation of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation into the noble Castilian. It would probably be difficult to name a book which, with God's blessing, would be more likely to do good among the Spanish race, whether in the old world or the new. Nor would opportunities be wanting for introducing it into Spain and South America. Besides there are many Spaniards living in Protestant countries.

General State of Things in Europe.

To what part soever of Europe we turn our eyes, we shall behold movements of more than ordinary interest. Whilst barriers which formerly, and for a long time, prevented the entrance of the true Gospel into papal countries, are gradually giving way before attacks from one quarter or another, a tremendous struggle has commenced for religious freedom, and especially for the overthrow of the union of Church and State, one of its greatest enemies, in those that are Protestant. It is a singular fact that these United States are the only country in all Christendom where
there is no such union, and where religious liberty in its widest extent every where exists. But let us have courage. The recent movements in Scotland and Norway, and that which is now taking place in Prussia and Switzerland, give evidence that things cannot remain very long in their present position in Europe. These are the gentle agitations which precede the upheavings of the mighty earthquake that is to shake down the old and tottering systems of this unholy alliance.

In Switzerland, the recent revolution in the Canton de Vaud, effected by the enemies of all evangelical religion, and even of social order, has left one hundred and fifty pastors and ministers without churches, and without the means of preaching the Gospel, save in private houses, and then under exposure to violent and lawless interruption by the mob. The Committee thought it proper recently to make a special address to the religious public in their behalf, which the reader will find in an appendix.*

It is probable that some of these persecuted ministers of Jesus Christ in the Canton of Vaud, will emigrate to France. We have just received a letter from the President of our Committee at Geneva, in which it is proposed that one of these pastors, and two who suffered for the Gospel's sake in France, come over and labour in the new world, either among the French in New Orleans and other cities of the United States, or in Canada. This is an important proposition, on which the Committee have had no time to come to a decision.

* See Appendix, No. 7.
REPORT.

MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The movement in Germany, under Rongé, and others who were once Roman Catholic priests, still goes on. In some parts, it is decidedly gaining ground; whilst in others, it seems to make but little, if any, progress. Wherever it may only be anti-papal in its character, it is likely to detach many people from the tyranny and heresies of Rome, and bring them into circumstances more favourable to their receiving the Truth. Time, however, will be required before the full results of this movement shall have developed themselves.

THE WORK IN AMERICA.

But it is time that we turn our attention to the operations of our Society on our own continent. We begin with

Canada.

Since the last annual meeting, the Committee have appropriated and remitted to Canada the sum of $1600, of which $600 were sent to the Mission at Grande Ligne, to fulfil a previous engagement, and $1000 to the French Canadian Missionary Society. In their last Annual Report the Committee stated that they had "come to the determination to do for that country what they may be able mainly through that Society."*

* Sixth Annual Report, p. 38.
Their reasons for coming to this conclusion, they gave to the world, in a statement published in the Quarterly Paper, as well as in the other religious journals, last fall, and which is subjoined to this Report.* They have seen nothing to cause them to regret that determination. Nor do they think that the cause of Christ in Canada will suffer therefrom. On the contrary, they have a good hope that it will be greatly promoted. The Mission at Grande Ligne will be sustained by the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, and other, and, we trust, zealous friends; whilst the French Canadian Missionary Society, aided by the Foreign Evangelical Society, will be enabled greatly to extend its operations. As we have present with us, on this occasion, one of the members of that Society, who will give some details respecting its operations, we shall not enter upon them. It may be sufficient to say, that it seems to be prosecuting its appropriate work with wisdom and efficiency. It has at this time seventeen labourers in its service. A grand, and indeed indispensable measure which it has in view, is the establishment, at a convenient distance from Montreal, of a Seminary, in connexion with a farm, for the training of pious Canadian youth, of French origin, for the various departments of the Lord's work in that important field. The Committee are greatly gratified to hear that there is a prospect that a goodly number of such can now be found. Occasionally the number of these pupils will be increased by the arrival of young Frenchmen upon our shores, who have either found the grace of God in France, or after their coming amongst us.

* See Appendix, No. 6.
In our last Report, we stated that the Rev. Philip Wolff had been detached from the Mission at Grande Ligne, and transferred, at their request, to the French Canadian Missionary Society. He has been labouring ever since in Montreal, under the auspices and direction of that Society, with efficiency, zeal, and encouraging success. His work has mainly consisted in preaching the Gospel in French in the Society’s Chapel there, and in making, from time to time, visits to its stations in the interior.

New-Orleans.

Our Society, from its very name, is limited in its operations to foreign countries, or at least to foreign people. On this account the Committee have ever refused to do any thing within the limits of our own country, unless for the benefit of that class of foreigners who may be termed sojourners among us, rather than residents. In accordance with this latter view, they have not hesitated to direct a considerable number of copies of the History of the Reformation, by Dr. Merle d’Aubigné, in French, and some other suitable books in the same language, to be sent from Paris to New-Orleans, to be sold at moderate prices, by the colporteurs who are there labouring, under the auspices of other Societies. For there is in that great commercial emporium not only a large permanent population that is French, or of French descent, but also very many natives of France, who return from time to time to the land of their birth, and upon whom it is important to confer all those spiritual blessings, which
may be in our power, during their temporary residence in our country.

For the same reason the Committee have felt it to be their duty to leave no effort untried to induce a suitable French minister to come over and station himself at New Orleans. And although their exertions have not yet been crowned with success, they are resolved to persevere. Nor are they without hope that their desires will before long be fulfilled.

South America.

The Committee have long been desirous of doing something for the southern part of our own hemisphere, and they are happy in being able at length to report that they have made a beginning.

In the month of August last, they sent the Rev. David Trumbull, who had just finished his theological studies in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and had been ordained by a Council of Congregational Ministers at Norwich, Connecticut, to the city of Valparaiso, in Chili. After a voyage of more than one hundred and forty days, Mr. Trumbull arrived at the place of his destination on Christmas last, and was received with great cordiality, not only by the Americans who reside in Valparaiso and its vicinity, but also by other foreign residents. On his way, he received much kindness, of which he speaks in the most grateful terms, from Captain Waters, of the ship Mississippi, with whom he sailed. Besides having prayers daily with the officers, seamen, and passengers, he preached every Sabbath, and otherwise
laboured, and not without encouragement, for their spiritual interests. Immediately upon his arrival, he hoisted the Bethel flag which Capt. Waters had presented him, on board the Mississippi, and preached to about fifty hearers. When he last wrote to us, he was preparing to open a chapel on shore in the city, for a service for the Americans, and such other foreigners as are accustomed to and may prefer the Presbyterian mode of conducting public worship. He speaks in grateful terms of the fraternal reception which he has received from the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the English Episcopal Chaplain.

Mr. Trumbull is of the opinion that the way is opening in Chili for the distribution of the Scriptures and religious Tracts in a judicious manner. He will, in addition to preaching to the American and other seamen in the port and to the American and other foreign residents in the city, apply himself to acquiring the Spanish, so that he may in due time have it in his power to do good to the native population. Mr. T. states that the number of foreigners who visit Valparaiso is quite large, and that he therefore needs a good supply of books in various languages, for distribution. The Committee have been enabled, through the liberality of the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, to send him an abundant supply of these means of doing good.

From all that the Committee can learn, they incline to the opinion that either through the progress of more liberal and tolerant views on the part of those in authority, or the increase of indifference and infidelity, the way is preparing for the entrance of Truth into South America. It is altogether probable that
if young men of prudence, zeal, and suitable talents, were stationed at Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, Pernambuco, Lima, La Guayra, etc., they might, through God's blessing, do much to cause the Truth to enter into that important part of our hemisphere, for which so little has yet been done, or even attempted.

**Quarterly Paper.**

Our Quarterly Paper continues to be received with favour, and is every year becoming more interesting. The number of copies published last year was six thousand. But this does not meet the demand for it. The Committee greatly desire that some plan might be adopted in the churches which support the Society, to have all who feel interested in the cause supplied with this little periodical. A few dollars would be sufficient to furnish it to every family, or at least to all who would care to read it. The cost of paper, printing, etc., for 6000 copies, amounted last year to nearly $500; scarcely one-third part of which was ever received in payment for it. That the Society is greatly aided by it, and in the long run gains by its publication, there can be no doubt whatever.

**Annual Sermon.**

The Annual Sermon before the Society this year was preached last Sabbath night, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, and was an effort every way worthy of the distinguished reputation of the author. Its publication and wide dissemination will do great good.
Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot forbear to call attention to the great encouragements which the friends and patrons of this Society have for prayer and effort. Would God that the Protestant world might be made to arouse itself, to put forth its mightiest energies to carry the Truth into the domains of Anti-Christ, and not be content with contending with him on the confines of his kingdom. Rome is weak at home, and she knows it well. Why should not as much be done to convert the papal world as the pagan?

Arise, O Lord, and put Thine enemies to shame, and establish Thy kingdom in all the earth.
APPENDIX.

No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE LABOURS OF THE AMERICAN SWISS COMMITTEE.

You will learn with pleasure that during the last month we have received reports from the various agents of the American Swiss Committee still more satisfactory than ever. And though we have nothing of a very grand or pompous character to relate, our work continues to receive the blessing of God.

At Roanne (Loire), the cause is steadily advancing. The schoolmaster, N., who had been sent to spend five months at the Normal school in Paris, has returned, and has opened several schools for adults which appear to be efficacious instruments for advancing the kingdom of God. For all these young men receive instructions from the word of God, and, at the same time that they learn to read, they also learn to know the Christian religion as set forth in the Bible. And as this schoolmaster has been a Papist himself, he can readily apply the truths which are read in such a way as to do good. We are about to send two more colporteurs to this station, and we trust that in the course of this year we shall have occasion to speak to you about it, and at the same time to give you cause for rejoicing, by showing that the gracious hand of the Lord is with the labourers in this field.

Thiers. We have begun an important work at this station, and have sent two good colporteurs, agents of our Committee, to labour there till we shall have found a pastor to superintend the work. An interesting movement is taking place in this part of the country. It is a remarkable fact that the Papists there have at length understood that they can no longer prevent the people from reading the Bible; and the Bishop of Mende has very recently published an edition of the New Testament, translated, not from the Vulgate, but from the Greek text, by Father Lallemant, a Jesuit; a translation as beautiful as it is elegant. And though in some places, especially in the Epistle to the Hebrews, there are passages which are not faithfully rendered, there remain enough to
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do great good. They have put in the beginning of this edition a pre-

face attacking the versions which we disseminate, and several prayers,
among which is one for the Pope, who must feel very much astonished to
find himself in company with the Bible. A large number of copies of
this edition is being distributed. This should give us joy, and lead us to
use the words of St. Paul (Philip. I. 17, 18). This, too, is a sign of the
times.

At St. Etienne, Mr. B., our beloved missionary agent, has laboured
too hard, and his breast is injured by his exertions. The Committee
have thought it best to withdraw him from St. E. for a few months on
account of the severity of the climate. He has accordingly been sent to
Pisa, in Italy, to rest from his labours, and at the same time to be of ser-
vice to a large number of strangers, who are now staying there for their
health.

Valence is still an important station; but we have so few labourers
there that we shall probably leave it by degrees to the Geneva Evangel-
ical Society.

Aix in Provence. This is a new station. This is the region that
was so cruelly laid waste in 1545 by the orders of Cardinal de Tournon
and by the ferocity of the Baron d'Appède, who, for the purpose of ex-
tirpating the remainder of the Waldensian families who had taken refuge
there in the times of the Albigenses, totally destroyed twenty-two villages
and towns. "The unfortunate inhabitants," says an old Romish chron-
icle, "were surprised during the night, and pursued from rock to rock,
by the light of the fires which were consuming their dwellings; the
screams of the old men, the women and the children, far from softening
the hearts of the soldiers, who were maddened, like their chiefs, by rage,
only set them on the track of the fugitives. At Cabrieres, one of the
large towns of this country, more than seven hundred men were murder-
ed in cold blood; and all the women who had remained in the houses
were shut up in a barn full of straw, which was then set on fire." It is
in this region that, as we have good reason to hope, a revival is about to
manifest itself. The word of God has been disseminated there for about
six years past, and at present it seems as though the seed was about to
spring up. We believe that the Christians of America will be interested
in this work; and perhaps some families will bear it on their hearts, water
it with their prayers, and furnish the means for supporting labourers
there.

Cannes and La Gaude in Provence. The struggle between truth and
error in these places is very great; but does not this very struggle indi-
cate that a victory is near at hand?

Belgium. The American Swiss Committee have thought it their
duty to undertake the colportage of the Scriptures under the direction of
a pious and experienced Christian in the southern part of this kingdom.
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But to do this they will need funds. Do you think that the necessary sum can be furnished in America?

No. II.

SOCIETY OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS AT TOULOUSE.

"September 20th, 1845.

"To the Committee of the Foreign Evangelical Society.

"Honoured Brethren in our Lord Jesus Christ:

"Our kind friend and colleague, the Rev. Robert Baird, has informed us that you will probably soon be able to make a donation to our Society. Permit me to express our deep and cordial gratitude for your fraternal feelings in our behalf. Mr. Baird, who is so well acquainted with the state of Europe, and especially with that of our own country, must have told you that the press is one of the most effectual means of evangelizing France. There are multitudes who will not come to hear the Gospel, but whom we can reach by means of books. We will endeavour, in our next Report, to impress the public with this important truth. Books should be written for the special object of fixing the attention of the nation on the efforts and tendency of Popery, and of showing the glorious results of the diffusion of scriptural truth. The power of the press is so fully understood that the priests are exerting their influence to prevent the free circulation of religious books. We have just learned by one of our religious papers, that a prosecution has been commenced against a Colporteur, for having sold books of the nature we have alluded to. It will be curious to observe whether works containing the pure doctrines of the Saviour, and unfolding their holy and happy consequences, will be condemned as dangerous and having an immoral tendency. Under these circumstances we feel it to be a solemn duty to redouble the energy of our labours through the press. We have every encouragement to do so; much good has already been done, under God's blessing; and we deeply regret that we cannot, on account of their private nature, lay before the public some most interesting details on this subject. In Saintonge, our books have given the religious movement now taking place, a character of solemnity and importance, which is most encouraging. Our friends there tell us that they have frequently supplied the place of the Gospel ministry among those multitudes who are forsaking Rome, and seeking the Truth as it is in Jesus. The influence of the books distributed in the schools (as there are few Protestant books
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of a character suited to children, Roman Catholic works have hitherto been given) has been the subject of deep consideration. We have decided to increase the number of our publications for the young. We have several works of this nature in the press; and they will excite great interest in the families to which they are given, when used as rewards in schools, &c. We have adopted a cheap system of publication. Since our last Report we have published one hundred and twenty-eight thousand copies of various works, and have voted about sixty religious libraries. Our esteemed friend and brother, Professor De Félice, has written a work of great interest on the history of French Protestants. We hope and trust that under God’s blessing it will produce much good. It is full of information, and is written in a truly evangelical spirit.

"If we can in any way assist you in your pious labours in America, by sending you books in the French language, for those parts of your country where that language is known, we shall be happy to do so, and beg you to inform us of your wants. We shall do all in our power to meet your demands, as far as our limited means will permit. We think it likely that, by means of the circulation of books, you would, more readily than otherwise, reach the numbers of Frenchmen who are yearly resorting to America. We would be pleased to do any thing that would tend to render more intimate our relations with our American brethren.

"Requesting your prayers in behalf of our Society, we remain,

"Honored Brethren,

"Your devoted servants,

"(For the Committee,

"Louis Courtois."

No. III.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. DE FÉLICE.

Montauban, Dec. 7th, 1845.

REV. DR. BAIRD:

Dear Brother in Jesus Christ,—I need not recommend the Toulouse Society to your attention and sympathy. You have long known it, and you are aware that it occupies an important place in the work of the evangelization of France. The Religious Tract Society of Paris generally publishes none but very small pamphlets, which are certainly very useful, but which are far from satisfying the spiritual and moral wants of our
country. The peculiar work of the Toulouse Society is to publish religious volumes. In these volumes it is enabled to develop various subjects, to discuss, with suitable detail, the most important questions, to treat of matters which could not be spoken of in mere tracts; in a word, to address a considerable portion of the French nation.

For the last ten years, the Committee of the Toulouse Society have been performing this noble work with as much zeal as discernment. About nine hundred thousand volumes have already been put into circulation; a large number of libraries of religious books have been established in every part of France; and the circulation of our books is constantly increasing. Last year, the Society sold, or gave away, 141,500 copies of religious works. How can we estimate the amount of good which has been done by these publications? Who can tell how many souls have been awakened, comforted, or strengthened by reading these excellent writings? The correspondence of the Committee gives us many precious proofs of the truth of this; but it is probable that the amount of good, of which we know nothing, far surpasses that of the effects which we have witnessed. Doubtless, many, at the fireside, or in the mysterious depths of their consciences, have been better disposed, after having opened and read our books, to listen to the voice of the Gospel, to flee from the temptations of the world, to resist their passions, and to go with humility to Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

It matters but little that a great part of the good thus effected, escapes our notice. It will be revealed in the last day. A Society like that of Toulouse, occupied with the interests of the reign of Christ, prizes the invisible more highly than the visible; for the invisible alone is eternal.

Such are the sweet and comforting thoughts which filled the minds of the members of the Toulouse Society, when, on the 30th of November last, they celebrated its ninth anniversary. A large and respectable audience filled the hall in which they met. Almost all the members of the Consistory were present. Several distinguished men, among whom were Messrs. Eynard, of Geneva, Partier, of Montpelier, d'Ounous and Laurent, of Saverdun, &c. &c., had come to testify their sympathy with the Committee.

The venerable President, the Rev. Mr. Chabrand, opened the meeting with a discourse, in which he alluded to the fact that the Toulouse Society has ever remained faithful to the great doctrine of justification by faith. Such was the banner of the glorious Reformation of the Sixteenth Century; such is ours also: Jesus Christ, and Him crucified, our great God, our Saviour, the only Redeemer of sinners, the only Mediator between God and fallen man! Away with all the false opinions of Popery, Socinianism and Rationalism! No compromise with the errors of the times; no guilty arrangements with the pride of this world;—the cross of Christ, and the life of Christ in the soul, through the efficacy of
the Holy Spirit! Such is, in a few words, the creed of the Toulouse Society; and all its publications, from the first page to the last, proclaim this good news of salvation. Mr. Chabrand developed with beautiful simplicity the principles of the Committee, and our hearts were in harmony with his in testifying that our only object was to advance the great cause of the Redeemer.

After the President's discourse, it devolved upon me to read the report of the labours of the Society during the last year. I will only give you a brief sketch of them here.

We expressed our fraternal gratitude to the Christians of America, with whom we have continued to maintain interesting relations. The name of the New-York Tract Society is still among the first on our lists. The Committee have sent copies of their publications to New Orleans, and to Canada. They have esteemed themselves happy in being able to do something for those poor Canadian Romanists who speak the French language, and preserve the remembrance of their former country, but are sunk into the most degrading superstition. May they at last throw off the yoke of their priests, abandon their hereditary prejudice, and open their eyes to see the light of the Gospel! We have learned with joy that several evangelical missionaries are labouring among the inhabitants of Canada, and we will seize every opportunity to assist their pious efforts.

Another American country, the island of Haiti, has likewise attracted the attention of the Committee. That island is also inhabited by a large population by whom the French language is spoken. Unfortunate negroes of Haiti! they bear the name of Catholics; but theirs is, in truth, but a gross and worthless religion. The Popish priests have scarcely any influence over them, and they do not deserve to have any. Would that, through the mercy of God, we might carry true Christianity to these abandoned and degraded beings! The negroes will never occupy the position which they should occupy in the great human family, until they have become the true disciples of Christ. Then all social and political barriers will fall, because in Christ there are neither black nor white, but all are brethren.

The Toulouse Society has extended its sphere of influence to the north and south of Africa. In the north is the colony of Algeria, which the French have hitherto covered with ruins and blood. What a deplorable spectacle for the friends of the Gospel and of humanity! On every side we see war, devastation, death, villages burning, harvests ruined, and unfortunate beings wandering about in their sandy deserts without a home! Is this the civilization which France should give to the Moors and Arabs? We are too feeble to prevent such great evils; but at least we try, in the humble situation in which we are placed, to disseminate good books, and above all the word of God, in that land where the powerful of the earth are causing fearful calamities.
In the south of Africa, the state of things is very different. Thither our missionaries have gone, with the Bible in their hands, and without the aid of the bayonet, to preach redemption through Christ to the Bechuanas, the Hottentots, and the other tribes, who are sunk in the lowest scale of barbarity; and they have already obtained, by the grace of God, remarkable success. When these savages are converted to Christianity, they learn to speak the French language, and the missionaries have requested us to establish religious libraries among them. You may suppose that we have been happy to satisfy their wishes.

In the East we have done something; and an important career seems to open before us. Our books have penetrated into Constantinople and Smyrna. It is a singular fact that the inhabitants of those regions are especially desirous of obtaining controversial writings; they are alarmed by the invasion of Popery, and, as they see the religion of the false Prophet falling, they turn their eyes, not to another imposter who is at Rome, but to the true Prophet, who has shed his blood on Calvary.

In Egypt, our religious publications are beginning to be used by schoolmasters; and the descendants of the people of the Pharaohs are reading of the wonders which the Lord performed in that land of miracles. Thus, the increasing knowledge of the French language contributes to enlarge the field of our labours; and this is right; for the Gospel is to be still more universal than the most universal of all languages.

I wish, dear brother, that I could give you an exact account of all that the Toulouse Society is doing in the various countries of Europe; but these details would occupy too much space. It is enough to say, in a few words, that Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, &c., have been the objects of our constant solicitude. In particular, we have made several grants of books to the Canton of Vaud. And here suffer me to take this opportunity of paying a well-deserved tribute of sympathy to the pastors of that Canton. They have shown, before violent and triumphant infidelity, what Christian faith is capable of performing. They have been struck, but not crushed nor degraded. They will still be the benefactors of their country, which seems prepared to reject them; for they have set an example of that moral strength and devotion which can alone save the liberties of a people. Yes, the spectacle of the self-denial of those pastors will bear good fruit, and will perhaps do more towards the conversion of souls than the very best preaching. It is possible that their voices may be silenced for a time. But if the living word be wanting, let them cause the word of God, and religious books, to be heard in every house. No human power can hinder the Lord's work.

The Toulouse Society has increased the number of its relations with the Protestant churches of France. The want of religious books is felt wherever the Truth gains ground; it is a hunger and a thirst, a sacred appetite of soul, which requires to be satisfied, and our religious books supply the believer with food as nourishing as it is abundant.
The progress of the work of evangelization in Saintonge, Haute-Vienne, and the department of Yonne, has also contributed to increase the circulation of our books. For as these recently converted Papists have not enough pastors and evangelists to give them instruction, they resort to good books. Thus they learn better how to reject the errors of the Romish Church, and to place all their confidence in the Saviour's merits.

You see by this, dear brother, that the past year has not been mis­spent by the Toulouse Committee. The three Messrs. Courtois, who are the soul and the strength of this Society, have continued to show the intelligence, the true piety, and the spirit of self-denial which have so greatly endeared them to the Christian world. They understand perfectly the religious and moral state of France, and they neglect no means by which they can propagate the Christian faith. Honour and gratitude to those men! Would to God that we had many such! The aspect of our country would then be very different, and it would occupy an emi­nent position in the history of the Christian world in the present day.

The Committee have published several translations from the works of Leighton, Doddridge, Blunt, Pike, Mrs. Sherwood, and others. The writings of these eminent Christians do not belong to one single people or tongue; they are the property of believers from one end of the earth to the other. Among the original works which the Society has published is an excellent one by the Countess de Gasparin, entitled "A Book for Married Women." This is a popular production, in which the interest of a narrative is united with the most beneficial instruction.

Finally, the Committee have proposed two subjects for prize es­says: 1st, on the passion for worldly interests, considered in the light of Christianity; and 2ndly, on the best means of reestablishing the author­ity of moral ideas among the various classes of our population. We trust that many able writers will treat of subjects so important and so ap­propriate in the present state of things.

What shall I add to the statement of facts which I have made? As­suredly, these facts speak more eloquently than the ablest discourses could. Come to our relief, then, brethren of the Foreign Evangelical Society, as well as other Christians of America. Assist us by your pray­ers and your liberality. The work is great; it may become still greater. There are more than sixty millions of the inhabitants of our globe who speak the French language; and most of them, alas! misled by the er­rors of Romanism, or else lying in the chains of infidelity. How vast a mission is ours! what duties we have to perform! what impediments to remove! what a harvest to gather in! Let us not be weary in well­doing, says the apostle. Servants of Christ in the United States, think often of France; pray often for France; be liberal towards the Christian Societies of France. The signs of the times are pressing; and every
Christian should perform his part with relation to them according to the measure of his means and his love.

I am, dear brother, very truly,

Yours,

G. de Felice.

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No. IV.

Evangelical Society of Geneva.

February 16th, 1846.

Rev. Dr. Baird:

Dear Brother in Christ,—Permit me to profit by this opportunity of renewing with you the relations, which, during your stay at Geneva, were so precious to me. It is pleasant and profitable for Christians, dwelling on different continents, to preserve the ties of brotherhood, and to endeavour to assist one another in their common efforts for the advancement of the kingdom of God. Moreover, I know that the Evangelical Society of Geneva, which the Lord has called into existence for the purpose of raising the standard of the Gospel in the city of Calvin, at the same time that it is the first to carry the Gospel to the Romish population of France,—I say, I know that this Society is dear to your heart, as well as to the faithful churches of America.

I have at length yielded, after repeated refusals, to the request of my colleagues, and have entered upon the presidency of this Society. This, I know, is a great responsibility, and one which I could not bear, were it not the Lord is pleased to give me, from time to time, in the midst of many infirmities, some proofs of His favour and approbation. One of the most precious of these, to my mind, is the harmony which exists in our deliberations, so that all questions of any importance are decided unanimously. The work of Evangelization in France is tending towards an increasingly great development. This Department, which I superintend, has within seven months doubled the number of its labourers; and we are now engaged in looking out for new ones, as we are determined not to reject any who may be qualified for the work. Perhaps the time is not far off when a number of the ministers in the Canton of Vaud who have resigned their offices, in view of the impossibility of labouring among a people who have revolted against Christianity as well as against social order, will come to France. We are ready to welcome all whose faith and whose age will render capable of enduring the labours of a missionary life.
We have just created three new stations in Saintonge, (Western France,) where whole parishes are forsaking Romanism. We are about to send two labourers to Touraine, a region which is rich and thickly peopled, and where two large parishes have recently thrown off the yoke of Rome. A number of other parishes in the same region are, it is said, only waiting for the moment when regular evangelical worship shall be established among them, when they will follow the example of the former two. You will see by our circular that the work is advancing in our old stations in Sabine-et-Loire. At Sornay, the revival is spreading; the school for adults now contains eighty pupils, and that for children sixty-four. It seems as though the breath of the Holy Spirit had penetrated into this vast population. At the same time, Christian charity is there developed in an admirable manner. A poor widow, who supports herself by the work of her hands, and who, last year, humanly speaking, endangered her very existence by resolving never again to labour on the Sabbath, has been blessed for this act of faith. Last Sabbath, after public worship, she said to our Evangelist that she wished to do something for the advancement of the kingdom of God, and she drew from her pocket a roll containing eighty francs (sixteen dollars)! What encouragement, and at the same time, what a humiliation for wealthy Christians! "If all Christians," exclaims our Evangelist, in admiration, "were to give as much of their property in proportion as this poor widow, there would be enough money to cover France with missionaries, and to make Antichrist tremble on his throne!"

Another station for which we have great hopes is that in the Department of Vosges (North of France), at Gerardmer, where there is a zealous church of about forty persons, which is a sort of centre for our labours, which radiate thence into the plain of Alsace, where a revival is beginning in a number of places, in spite of the efforts of the curates or infidel pastors.

The Theological School has just sent forth four labourers into the harvest. Professor Scherer, who, young as he is, is the most learned theologian speaking the French tongue, has given a degree of scientific strength and vigour which are not to be found either in the Academy of Geneva, or in those of Montauban and Strasburg. It is probable that we shall make, on a small scale, an attempt to organize a Seminary; I mean with regard to the highest grades of the preparatory school. The remembrance of a conversation with you, dear brother, respecting the great advantages of such an institution, and the sympathy which it would meet with among American Christians, leads me to believe that you will be glad to find that there is a prospect of having this realized in our midst. However, the matter has not yet been decided; we must first find a director who has the necessary qualifications, without which a Seminary would be but a soulless body.
You will regret to hear that our dear brother Tronchin has given up
the supervision of the work of Colportage. This work, which he so ably
conducted, formed a link between our Society and your American-Swiss
Committee. We are far, however, from being desirous of furling the
sails of this work; we hope, on the contrary, with the help of God, to
follow the impulse which God Himself may give it. Perhaps, by con­
necting it more closely with the direction of the department of Evan­
gelization, we may obtain a more complete harmony between the two
causes, and thereby acquire more strength of action. If, as we trust,
the work of Colportage still excites the same degree of interest among
the Christians of America, we will be most happy to send you directly all
the intelligence which you may need for the purpose of sustaining it,
and I will esteem it a privilege to have frequent opportunities for cor­
responding with you. You will learn by our circular that the funds of
Colportage alone are low at this moment. I trust you may be able to
assist us in supplying the deficiency.

Accept, dear brother, the assurance of my regard.

Your affectionate brother in Christ,

B. de WATTEVILLE.

No. V.

LETTER FROM THE CHURCH OF THE VALLEYS, IN PIEDMONT.

WALDENSIAN TABLE, ST. GERMAIN, 17TH OCT. 1845.

Honoured Brother in our Lord Jesus Christ:

We received in due time your honoured letters of the 29th of July and
the 12th August, the former accompanying one from the Rev. Dr. Chee­
er, all addressed to our colleague Mr. Bert, Chaplain of the Protestant
Legation at Turin; and if we have failed to answer them till this date,
it is because we waited from day to day to receive some intelligence from
Geneva, either from Col. Tronchin or from Mr. Cremieux, informing us
that they have at our disposal the 1200 dollars which, in the letters of the
28th and 29th, were referred to as having been sent by you from the
Rev. Dr. Cheever for the use of the Church of the Valleys of Piedmont.

In the early part of September, we wrote to Col. Tronchin to inform
him that we had authorized a member of the Waldensian Table, the
Rev. Mr. Revel, Moderator-Adjunct, who was going to Switzerland on
private business, to receive this sum. We have not yet received any
communications on the subject; but we suppose the money was duly
given to our agent, who will account for it on his return.*

It remains for us to fulfil a duty very pleasant to our hearts; that is,
to express to yourself and to our dear brother Dr. Cheever, in the name of
the Church of which we are the organ, as well as in our own name, the sen­
timents of sincere gratitude which we feel for the proof of deep interest
and love in Christ which you both are pleased to give us, in aiding and
sustaining by your Christian efforts and liberality the small Church which
our Divine Saviour has established in these Valleys, and which He has so
miraculously preserved and protected against the attacks of its enemies,
whose perseverance in persecuting it has only contributed to make it
more and more a speaking monument of the mercy and love of the
Lord towards it.

Our souls, deeply moved, can only pour forth thanksgivings to the
Author of every good gift; and they daily fervently ask that heavenly
grace and blessings may descend upon all the redeemed of the Saviour
scattered over the whole earth, but particularly upon our beloved breth­
ren who belong to the churches of America.

The avails of the $1200 and of the sum which you allude to as to be
sent probably in a few months by the American churches, will be
disposed of according to the intentions of the charitable and generous
givers,—

1st. In the reconstruction of the parsonage of the Parish of Rodoret,
one of our most elevated parishes among the mountains; a building which
was unhappily carried off by an avalanche of snow on the night of the
15th of January last (1845). The unfortunate Pastor who dwelt there,
with his wife, a child and a servant, were, by this deplorable event, struck
with sudden death and buried in the ruins. The Table, having to pro­
vide a dwelling for the new Pastor, have caused a plan and estimation of
a new building to be made; the expenses will amount to about 12,000
francs. The sum which can be disposed of to cover this expense,
amounts to about 9,000 francs, including 2,000 furnished by the Parish of
Rodoret itself, which is one of the smallest and poorest in the Valleys.
The assistance which you give us has therefore arrived at a very favour­
able time, to aid the Table in paying at least a part of the sum needed,
until it can decide upon the best means for paying the whole.

2ndly. Another portion of the sum will be given to the Parish of
Prarustin, for the rebuilding of their church, of which we spoke in our
letter of the 30th September, 1844, addressed to the Rev. G. B. Cheever,
at Geneva, to be presented to the American Protestant Society on behalf
of the Waldensian Church.

3dly. Finally, the Table will apply the remainder with the most

* The sum has since been received by our Waldensian brethren.
scrupulous fidelity to whatever objects will be judged most fit to advance the welfare of the Church whose temporal and spiritual interests are intrusted to them.

In our letter of the 30th September, 1844, the Table took the liberty of respectfully explaining the principal wants of our Church, among the most important of which it mentioned the appointing of Evangelists or preachers placed at the disposal of the Table, who would employ them to assist the Moderator, whose occupations have become very numerous, or to aid the aged or sick Pastors in the fulfilment of the duties of their ministry, or else to preach the Gospel of salvation in the Parishes to which two or three churches are annexed, and thus establish divine service more or less regularly in those Parishes. Your inquiry, dear Brother, whether we can find situations in which five or six of our young ministers can preach the Gospel among us, and the hope which you give that you may find churches in America which will be willing to bear the expenses of a Pastor each in our Valleys, has thus anticipated one of our greatest wants, which we have never been able to supply, for lack of the necessary means. As soon as the places are made, the men will easily be found, for we have at this time five or six young students at Geneva, Lausanne, Berlin and Montauban, who have nearly finished their theological studies, and who are about to be ordained; they will be much more happy to be placed in their own country and to be employed in the service of the Church to which they belong, than to go, for want of vacancies among us, and seek in foreign lands an occupation which will harmonize with their vocation. On the other hand, as we have already remarked, several Parishes have two or three churches annexed to them, where religious service is performed more or less frequently. Some of these buildings are still in a tolerable degree of preservation; others require some reparations; but they exist, and if divine worship was celebrated in them with more regularity, it would not provoke the distrust of the Romanists, who are always on the watch for an opportunity to suggest some correction tending to repress what they choose to call encroachments in the exercise of a worship which is barely tolerated by the laws of the country.

We are happy to be able to inform you that in consequence of the repeated measures we were obliged to take with regard to the ninety works (fifteen copies of each work) which Messrs. Courtois of Toulouse sent us on your behalf, in October, 1844, to form fifteen popular libraries, it has been decided that only eight of these works shall be definitely sent to the frontier. His Majesty our august Sovereign having deigned favourably to receive our petition, authorized the royal censorship to remit to us all the books in which the Romish religion is not directly attacked. This was done in last September.

Nevertheless, the obstacles we have met with in the introduction of
these books and others likewise sent to us, have made it necessary for us to request Messrs. Courtois to wait for new intelligence before they send us any books which they may intend to send for the same object, as well as to inform us what sum still remains of the generous donation which your piety and zeal for the advancement of the kingdom of God through Jesus Christ induced you to commit to them for the benefit of the Wal- densian Church, and that, so that we may thereby acquire such works as we may be certain of obtaining, and which we will find to be adapted to extend Biblical knowledge and the love of our holy religion among us.

Be pleased, therefore, beloved Brother in the Lord, to receive the assurance of our deep gratitude for this precious pledge of your Christian sympathy for us. It has also given us great pleasure to hear of your design to visit our Church next summer. May the Lord answer your prayers and cheer our hearts by causing you to realize this project, and happily conduct you to our land! What joy will it afford us again to see and know so beloved a brother, so devoted a friend, whom we already know so well, both by his sincere attachment and by the most affecting favours!

Receive, beloved Brother, with our most cordial salutations, the assurance of our affection in Jesus Christ our Divine Saviour.

We remain, in the bonds of the Gospel of peace,

Your devoted servants and grateful brethren,

J. J. Bonjour, Moderator,

P. Lanteret, Secretary,

H. Poeti, Notary.

To the Rev. Dr. Baird,

Cor. Sec. of the Foreign Evangelical Society.

No. VI.

THE SWISS MISSION IN CANADA.

Many friends of the Foreign Evangelical Society having addressed to it inquiries respecting the relations which subsist between it and the Swiss Mission at Grande Ligne, in Canada, the Committee, at a meeting held on the 10th of October, 1845, directed the following statement to be signed by the Chairman and Corresponding Secretary, and published in the New-York Observer, the New-York Evangelist, and the Christian Intelligencer.

STATEMENT.

The Swiss Mission in Canada was commenced about ten years ago. At that time, and for some years afterwards, there was no society in that
country, as far as the Committee know, to whose province it specially appertained to take charge of that Mission, and to give it the needed superintendence. Nor did the Foreign Evangelical Society then exist, not having been, in fact, organized until the year 1839. It had, however, been preceded by the Foreign Evangelical Association, which was formed in the year 1836.

From its commencement, the Foreign Evangelical Society did not hesitate to aid the Swiss Mission in Canada, as the Foreign Evangelical Association had done. For, although the Society is mainly sustained by the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Reformed Dutch Churches, it has often employed labourers who belong to other denominations. In the present case, the Committee were the more readily induced to give their aid, because of the catholic views which Madame Feller and her associates were known to hold, being what are commonly called Open Communion Baptists. Not only did the Society aid the Mission, but some of the members of the Committee, and particularly one of the Secretaries, devoted no small amount of time and labour for years, to the promotion of its interests.

Under the auspices of the Society, and in no inconsiderable measure by means of its assistance, the Mission grew up, until its operations became quite extensive. Through the blessing of God, it has accomplished much good among the benighted population in the midst of which it is planted. During the last two or three years, however, the Committee, in common with many other friends of the Mission, felt no little concern for the position which it occupied. It was an independent Mission, over which no Society had any control, and for which no Society was responsible. Too much, also, seemed to depend, humanly speaking, upon the life of one person, confessedly excellent and highly esteemed as that person is. Under these circumstances, the question began to be seriously agitated in the Committee, how far and how long they ought to go on supporting a Mission resting on such a basis? They, therefore, from time to time, intimated their conviction that the period had arrived when it was desirable that this anomalous state of things should cease, and the Mission come under the direction and supervision of some Society, and sustain such relations to it as Missions usually bear to their respective Boards.

But after repeated interviews, and a protracted correspondence, it appeared impracticable to bring about such a union of the Mission with the Foreign Evangelical Society, owing greatly to the distance of the Mission from the Committee, and the difficulty of arranging the details of an effective supervision to mutual satisfaction, as would secure the ends to be desired. The project was, in consequence, finally, though reluctantly, abandoned.

In the progress of these discussions, four alternatives presented them-
APPENDIX.

selves, and were long and carefully considered. First, that the Mission should continue to be independent, as it had hitherto been. Second, that it should unite with the Foreign Evangelical Society, and come under its direction. Third, that it should seek alliance and support among the Baptist Missionary Societies of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain. Fourth, that it should join the French Canadian Missionary Society—a Society which was formed several years ago, has its seat at Montreal, and is similar to the Foreign Evangelical Society, in the fact that it embraces several denominations, as well as in its objects and operations.

The first of these alternatives was deemed utterly impossible without imminent danger to the Mission. The second, as has already been stated, was found impracticable. The third, although it certainly could not be in all respects agreeable to the Committee to see a Mission, for which they had done so much, pass into the hands of those who had done comparatively little for it, was infinitely preferable to remaining in an isolated and independent position. And such an opinion was expressed to some members of the Mission by members of the Committee.

But the fourth alternative was one which the Committee did not hesitate to urge upon the Mission, inasmuch as it would have allowed the Foreign Evangelical Society to continue to aid it without embarrassment. This advice they were the more ready to give, because, in addition to what has been said, that measure had this to recommend it, that it coincided with the Society's preference, as to ways of prosecuting the work in which it has been engaged: viz. that of giving its co-operation to organizations which exist on the fields of labour. This has been their course in Europe; and it will be their policy wherever it is practicable. Nor is it necessary to say a word in defence of this principle, for it must commend itself to the good sense of every one. And, in relation to Canada, its application becomes the more important from the possibility of the interruption of the friendly relations which at present subsist between the United States and Great Britain; but which, in fact, have so frequently been threatened during the last few years.

The Mission, however, has preferred the third alternative, and joined the "Canada Baptist Missionary Society," as the public have been informed through the Montreal Register, the organ of that Society. In pursuing this course, the Mission has undoubtedly done what it has deemed best for its interests. It has thrown itself upon the patronage and support of the Baptist Churches, and we sincerely hope that it may receive the aid necessary to its vigorous sustentation, and to its farther extension. It is superfluous, however, for us to say that this step has changed the relations which have subsisted between it and the Foreign Evangelical Society.

Hereafter this Society will, it is probable, mainly promote the cause
of Christ in Canada through the French Canadian Missionary Society, which has become well established, and is carrying on its work with wisdom and zeal; whose grand object is, like that of our own Society, the conversion of Romanists, and which is directed by a Board of intelligent and excellent men in the centre of Canada. This course is certainly more consistent with the principles of action which the Society has adopted.

Nor do the Committee apprehend that the Mission will be allowed to suffer; for no doubt ample support will be furnished by the Baptist Churches in Canada, in Great Britain, (to which it has applied for aid,) and in the United States.

In conclusion, the Committee would say, that however strong has been the hold which the Swiss Mission in Canada has had upon their hearts, and however much they have rejoiced in its advancement whilst under their auspices, they will not fail to offer up their heartfelt prayers for its future prosperity, now that it has come under other auspices, and is to be aided by other hands.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSSEN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ROBERT BAIRD, Corresponding Secretary.

No. VII.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE PERSECUTED PASTORS IN THE CANTON DE VAUD.

New-York, April 15th, 1846.

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Evangelical Society, at a meeting held this evening, directed the following Statement and Appeal to be signed by the Corresponding Secretary, and published in the newspapers.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE SOCIETY, AND TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

"Dear Brethren,—You have doubtless learned from the religious and secular newspapers, that the state of things in the Canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, has become truly deplorable, and even alarming. The radical movement which has for ten or fifteen years been agitating the
Helvetic Confederation even to its remotest and most hidden valleys, has seemed to spend its greatest fury in the beautiful country which lies between Lake Leman and the Jura Mountains. At the bottom of this movement, the spirit of a rank infidelity, manifesting itself through agrarian doctrines, whose aim is to subvert the entire established order of things, has been most active and virulent. But it has only been within the last seven years, that its baleful effects have been felt in the Canton of Vaud. In the year 1839, a revolution occurred in that Canton, by which the Protestant Churches were reduced to a condition of degrading subjection to the Civil Power, that rendered it almost impossible for the Pastors to discharge their appropriate duties. This state of things continued to grow worse and worse, until a large majority of the one hundred and seventy-three pastors, together with many candidates and students, after much deliberation and prayer, came to the determination, at a solemn convention held at Lausanne, on the 11th and 12th days of November last, to abandon the National Church. Their reasons for taking this very important and very serious step, they have given both to the Government of the Canton and to the world, in an able Declaration. They seemed to hope that either the Government would recede and allow them to resume their appropriate functions and fulfil their appropriate duties without hinderance, or that they might be allowed to establish a Free Church, commencing their public labours by holding meetings in private houses and chapels, until they could build suitable church-edifices. Both these hopes have, up to this day, been entirely delusive. And more than one hundred faithful ministers of the Gospel, have thus been deprived of the privilege of preaching Christ. If they attempt it, the mob are allowed by the magistracy to interrupt and ultimately break up their meetings. Not only have the windows of the houses in which their assemblies have been held, been broken, but those who have attended have been, in many cases, stoned in the streets, and their houses and barns set on fire! And although blood has not yet flowed, we have no assurance that it will not before long.

Under these circumstances, our oppressed and persecuted brethren in that Canton have need of the sympathy and help of their brethren in other and more highly favoured countries. The eyes of some of them are turned towards the churches in our own happy land. Their appeals cannot fail, we are sure, to find a kind response in many a heart in the midst of this nation upon which God has shed down so many blessings, one of the greatest of which is religious liberty. With few exceptions, these pastors are married men, and many of them have large families. Their own scanty means will soon be exhausted, and if help come not from abroad, they must either renounce their profession and seek employment in other avocations, (which will be extremely difficult in that country,) or encounter starvation!
APPENDIX.

But both of these alternatives may, with God's blessing, be happily avoided. The Canton of Vaud, which has nearly 200,000 inhabitants, constitutes a part of what has sometimes been called La Suisse Romande, or French Switzerland. In that Canton, as well as in those of Geneva and Neuchatel, and portions of Berne and Friburg, the French language is spoken. All of these pastors may, therefore, be useful in preaching the Gospel in other countries where the French is the language of the people, and where religious liberty is enjoyed. Now, it so happens, in the wonderful providence of God, that just such a door of usefulness is opened for them in France and Belgium, to say nothing of Canada and Louisiana. In France, a great movement is taking place. In the Departments in the southeast, bordering on Italy; in the ancient Saintonge, in the southwest; and above all, in the more central Departments of the Haute-Vienne, Deux Sevres, and the Yonne, a great number of faithful preachers is demanded. He who sits "King in Zion" seems to have permitted, in his adorable wisdom, this persecution in Switzerland, in order that more labourers may be thrust into the great harvest which is ready for the sickle in France.

But to meet this exigency, something must be done very promptly. The Evangelical Societies of France and Geneva, as well as our own, have so greatly extended their operations this year, that it will be with extreme difficulty that they will be able to meet all their engagements. In some departments of their labours, they have undertaken to do twice as much as they did last year.

On this account the Executive Committee have deemed it proper to state these facts to the churches, and respectfully ask that they may receive a kind consideration. They have thought that perhaps some of our pastors would have the goodness to present this appeal to their people, and have a collection taken for the object. They have also ventured to hope that there are individuals who, upon reading this statement, would, in case of no concerted effort being made in their respective churches, be induced to transmit by mail, or otherwise, to the Treasurer of the Society, (W. W. Chester, Esq., 191 Broadway,) whatever sums they may find it convenient to give, in order to relieve any distress which our brethren in Switzerland may experience, and especially to aid those of them who determine to emigrate to France, to enter upon the work there. Whatever sums may be thus sent, will be gratefully received, and faithfully transmitted to our excellent American Committee at Geneva, several members of which reside in the Canton of Vaud, and are eminently qualified to expend the bounty which may be sent for this specific object, in a wise and effective manner.

Whilst it would certainly be improper to make such appeals, excepting under most imperative circumstances, it will not be denied that there may be, and probably often will be, cases in which they will be necessa-
We live in a wonderful era. Great events are evidently hastening on. May God give to his people a mind to "discern the signs of the times." And may he give to us all a heart to sympathize with the various portions of his kingdom on the earth; and to come up promptly, when his providence demands it, "to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

R. BAIRD,
Corresponding Secretary.
### The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,

**(From May 1845, to May 1846.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Cash paid for the work in Europe, including part of the salary of the</td>
<td>$11,172.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cash remitted to the Waldenses through the Foreign Evangelical Society</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Geneva,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amount remitted for Bibles,</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Canada,</td>
<td>1,602.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; South America,</td>
<td>475.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Quarterly Paper,</td>
<td>497.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Expenses at Home, including salaries, office expenses, travelling</td>
<td>3,812.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenses, printing reports, &amp;c., &amp;c.,</td>
<td>185.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash on hand,</td>
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</table>

**Total:** $20,145.66

I have this day examined the account of W. W. Chester, Treasurer, since May 8, 1845, and find a balance of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents remaining in his hands.

GURDON BUCK, Jr.

I have also examined the Treasurer's accounts, and find them correct.

R. T. HAINES,

_Auditing Committee._

New-York, May 22, 1846.
APPENDIX.

in account with W. W. CHESTER, Treasurer.

(From May 1845, to May, 1846.)

Balance of old account.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Recipients and Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alleghany, Penn.</td>
<td>Mrs. James C. Hodge, Ladies of Dr. Swift’s Church, $86 05; Peter Boyd, 5; Mrs. Margaret Park and daughter, collection, 80; Jno. Irwin, Esq., for Waldenses, 15; Judge Grier, 2, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>Hudson-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Colporteur, $80; Erastus Corning, Esq., 25; Bradford R. Wood, 25; Wm. McElroy, 5; E. H. Pease, 5; others $215 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amherst, Mass.</td>
<td>A lady, $3; by Luke Sweetzer, collected by Ladies and Gentlemen; Colporteur, 81 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria, D. C.</td>
<td>Collection 1st Presbyterian Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens, Geo.</td>
<td>Mrs. Agnes A. Nesbitt, §5; Miss Mary Ann do., 5; William Mitchell, Esq., 5; D. S. Linton, 5; Mrs. Isabella Thomas, 4 85; small sums, 16 02; a friend, 10; Mrs. Mary Baxter, 5; friends in Presbyterian Church, 7 42; Mrs. M., 20; Mrs. S., 10; Lady, 2; Mrs. B., 1; Mrs. McWhorter, 2 50; Rev Dr. Hoyt and lady, 3 41; Wm. G. R. Gilman, 2 50; Miss Witherspoon’s Scholars, 2; Miss E Winsted, 5; Minerva, do., 5; Young ladies, Mrs. Martin’s Academy, 4 63; Students in Franklin College, 9 08; Mrs. H. Canak, 5; M. L. H., 5; J. Bishop, 2; Mrs. do., 2; Ed. F. do., 1; Dr. Reese, 2; Students of Franklin College, 3 50; Col. N., 3; Cash, 3; through Dr. Hoyt, 5; Albon Chase, 5; Collected by Miss C. A. White, 4; Sabbath School Scholars, 12 50; Mr. Ross Crane, 2 50; Quarterly, 3 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, Geo.</td>
<td>Quarterly, §5; Wm. Bostwick, 10; Wm. Shear, Esq., 5; Mr. Chapman, 2; Ann Smith, 2; M. H. Baldwin, 10; John Craig, 2; Jos. McCafferty, 1; Mrs. McWhorter, 2; C. W. R., 1; Dr. Paul F. Eve, 4 85; M. Mandeville, 5; Wm. E. Jackson, 5; J. Sibley, 5; Mr. P. Fleming, 3; an Irishman, 1; Augusta F. E., Young Men, 40; Mr. Tute, 1; Friends, 3 25; M. C. Everts, 1 25; Friend, 0 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Mount Vernon Church, 26 38; Central Church, 11; Ladies of Essex-street Church, 14 03; Young Ladies’ Colporteur Society, Mount Vernon Church, 83 62; at annual meeting, Rev. John W. Ellingwood, of Bath, 5; Mrs. and Miss Thompson, 40; others, 15; Ladies’ Association, Bowdoin-street Church, 51; S. B. Treat, 5; Pine-street Church, 91 28; Bowdoin Church, 215 26; Ladies, do., 80; Park-street Church, 113 50; Dr. Ladd’s, 74 10; Central Church, 140; Old South, 98 25; Essex-street Church, (50 ofwhich from Abram King to constitute Miss Kezio Kinman, Life Member,) 192 12; Mount Vernon Church, 359 55; Ladies’ Association, for Evangelist, Miss Torry, Tr., 200; Missionary Circle, by Miss Kirk, for French Canada Miss. Society, 32; Leyden Church, Rev. Mr. Townes, 32 41; Salem-street Church, 118; Mrs. Safford, from a lady, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyne, near Boston</td>
<td>Collection, Rev. Mr. Storr, 2 009 51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total           | $2,009 51 |

Cr.
Baltimore, Md.—A steward of God, $100; John G. Chappel, 50; Mrs. A. Jones, 5; Mrs. Giles, for Colporteur, 75; Individuals 2d Presbyterian Church, 49; Ladies' Auxiliary Evangelical Association, 318 50, (of which 38 from Society of Ladies in Virginia for Dispensing Christian Knowledge in France, by Mrs. F. C. Byrd, President, 60; Mrs. Samuel Wynan and friend, for Waldenses, 30; Mary E. Wilson, dec'd., 30 52; Mrs. Reynolds and other members including 20 for Quarterly;) Individuals by Rev. Mr. Morris and Heiner, 6; Ed. Wright, Colporteur, 1 year, 160; Rev. Mr. Hamner, 10; 2d Presbyterian Church, 31 42; Samuel McDonald, Esq., 20; Ladies' Association, Mrs. Jones, Sec'y, 24; E. S. Frey, 100, 948 92

Bristol, R. I.—E. B. Shepperd, Trustee of Ladies' Association part Colporteur, 67 00

Brooklyn, L. I.—2d Presbyterian Church, per Mr. Delamater, $131 21; also 1 lady Dr. Broadhead's Church, 10; Rev. Mr. Spear's Church, collection, 31 85; Ladies' Association, by Miss Tappan, 162 25, 336 31

Bedford.—William Jay, Esq. 20 00

Boscowen, N. H.—Rev. Mr. Tracy's Church, collection, 70 09

Brownsville, Penn. 7 30

Bradford, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Munroe, 36 16

Brattleboro.—Rev. Dr. Storrs, 23 50; Mass. Union Society, 23 22; Rev. Mr. Torry's Society, 3 51, 50 23

Belleville, N. J.—Dutch Reformed Church, Mr. Trumbull, 12 00

Bloomfield.—Board of Benevolence, 55 77

Bath, Me.—Wm. Richardson, Colporteur, 80 00

Brattleboro.—Rev. Ch. Walker, $27; Rev. Mr. Beman, 22, 49 00

Clinton.—C. C. Clark, Quarterly Paper, 2 00

Chester, Conn.—Congregational Church, 8 50

Canonsburg, 31 49

Cumberland.—Presbyterian Church, 12 30; Rev. Mr. Preston, 5; Miss H. Freble, 2; A Covenanter for the Waldenses, 5, 24 30

Colchester, Conn.—1st Eccles. Society, 20 37

Catskill.—Orin Day, Esq. Colporteur, 80 00

Charleston, S. C.—3d Presbyterian Church, Ladies, 83 23; Gentlemen, 102, to constitute Rev. W. C. Dana, Life Director; Independent Church, Dr. Post's, to constitute Rev. Reuben Post, D. D., Life Member, Misses Jones, 20; Mrs. Barkeradal, 10; M. Ruddock, 10; Mr. Bridgeman, 5; Mr. Clinch, 2; Capt. Hoyt, 3; Misses E. C. H. L., 3; Mrs. S. N. Stevens, 20; Miss S. B. Stevens, 5; Mrs. De Saussure, 5, 218 00

Cincinnati.—J. B. Mason, Colporteur, $80; Hon. B. Storer, 20; avails of a watch, Mrs. D. Richards, 25, 125 00

Clark County, Va.—Association of Ladies, Mrs. Bird, 6 00

Dedham.—A Friend, 1 00

Detroit.—Presbyterian Church, D. Duffield, for Waldenses, 133 34

Dunlap's Creek Church, 11 54

Ebenezer, York District Co. Car. E. P. B., 6 00

Elizabethtown, N. Y.—2d Presbyterian Church, 55 26

Franklin, L. I.—Collected by Rev. Mr. Harris, 7 92

Francistown, N. H.—Collection, $43 37; also, 7, 50 37
(Continued.)

Fishkill.—Dutch Reformed Church, ................................................ 14 00
Freehold, N. J.—Master Van Dorin, $0 30; Mrs. Ray, 5; C. B
Cooley Jay, a friend, 40, .......................................................... 45 30
Fredericksburg, Va.—Chester B. White, 5; other individuals, 14,
George's Creek.—Rev. Dr. Fairchild, ........................................... 19 00
Granby, Mass.—Legacy of Edward Swift, Executor, Pamela
Smith, .......................................................... 3 00
Georgetown, D. C.—Miss L. S. English, ..................................... 100 00
Great Barrington, Mass.—In full to constitute Mrs. Haines, Life
Member, .......................................................... 10 00
Glastenbury.—Norman Hubbard, by Charles Hosmer, .... 40 00
Greensborough, Geo.—Mrs. Miller and daughter, $1; sundry
persons, 12; Mr. Merril and lady, 10; Miss Magill, 5;
C. A. Davis, 2; Miss Sarah Terrill, 4 75; Josiah Davis,
3; Miss Whitney's scholars, 3, ................................................ 40 75
Galena, Ill.—Monthly Concert, A. Kent, .................................. 10 00
Greenbush, Rutland Co.—J. Dewing, ....................................... 1 35
Harrisburg, Pa.—Per Mr. Weir, 5; Rev. C. McPherson, for Swiss
Pastors, 2, .......................................................... 7 00
Hopkinton, Mass.—Church, colporteur, ..................................... 50 00
Haverhill, Mass.—B. J. Hosford, $50 00; from Dr. Alfred Kitteridge,
L M., 12 50; A. K., 20 in full, ................................................ 82 60
Hudson, N. Y.—Dutch Reformed Church, $10 34; Rev. Mr. Wat-
terbury's Church, 50 16; O. Bronson in part, Mrs. B.
L. M., 10; do., 40, ................................................ 110 50
Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.—D. B. Lyman, Monthly Concert, Bib-
bles in France . .......................................................... 10 00
Ipswich, Mass.—Mrs. R. Farley, Colporteur, $80; friends of 1st
Church, 80; Mrs. Dana, So. Ch., 80; a few friends, 20;
Mrs. Burnham, 10, .......................................................... 270 00
Hartford, Conn.—Central Church, Thomas S. Williams, $50;
Jos. B. Hosmer, 25; Thos. H. Smith, 15; C. Day, 20;
J. Beach, 10; W. W. Turner, 5; Lewis Weld, 5; H. B.
Carpenter, 5; C. Stone 5; R. Mather, 5; J. C. Perkins, 5;
A. Gill, 3; Mr. Talbot, 2; W. W. Ellsworth, 7; Joseph
Morgan, 2; L. H. Bacon, 5; G. M. W., 2; Hung-ford
& Case, 2; Th. Seymour, 10; C. Seymour, Jr., 2; E.
Goodwin, 2; Ch. Goodwin, 2; H. L. Porter, 5; Ed. Watkinson, 2; Henry Hooker, 2; H. R. Cott,
2; Jno. Olmsted, 2; E. G. Howe, 5; Judge Parsons, 5;
Mr. Smith, 5; D. Watkinson, 5; Jno. Trumbull, 2; Jno.
L. Butler, 5; Jno. M. Bunn, 150; collection, 30 43;
small sums, 6 75; collection in the African Church, Rev.
Mr. Pennington, 3 25; collection in North Church, 153
64; South Church, 19 17; L. C. Ives, 10, ......................... 604 24
Lynn, Mass.—Rev. P. Cook and Mrs. Cook, ................................ 4 00
Lawrenceville, N. J.—Presbyterian Church, .................................. 31 13
Lenox, Mass.—Collection, W. A. Phelps, ................................. 24 03
Lee, Mass.—Collection in Congregational Church, $30; two
Waldenses, 4 50, .......................................................... 34 50
Lebanon, Conn.—Congregational Church, by Mr. Trumbull, .... 24 20
Louisville, Ky.—Frankfort, Ky.—Presbyterian Church Rev. J.
J. Bullock, 46;—1 50; 1st Presbyterian Church, 68 40;
Mrs. McFarland, 5; Rev. Mr. Hill, 2; J. F. Dabney, 5;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann McNutt, 5; Sabbath School children, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>153.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lansingburg.—Mrs. C. Van Shaick, 5; Mrs. L. Van Shaick and Miss C. A. Fisher, part Colporteur, 29; collection, 1st Presbyterian Church, 20;</td>
<td>65.00</td>
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<td>Mobile.—Henry McMillan, for Colporteur, by H. B. Gwathmey, $30; H. Barny, Colporteur, 80,</td>
<td>160.00</td>
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<td>Macon, Ga.—Collection in Presbyterian Church,</td>
<td>120.00</td>
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<td>Milwaukie.—Presbyterian Church,</td>
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<td>Middleborough, Mass.—Second Society,</td>
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<td>Middletown, Conn.—Ladies First Ecclesiastical Society, for Colporteur, $83; Upper Congregational Society, 14; Quarterly, 13; First Congregational Institution, R. Crane, D. D., Life Member, 50,</td>
<td>190.00</td>
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<td>Monmouth Court House, N. J.—Collection,</td>
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<td>Monson, Mass., 50; S. Ely, 5,</td>
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<td>Milford.—First Society,</td>
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<td>Main.—Carolus Mainensis,</td>
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<td>Morristown, N. J.—Union Meeting Collection, Second Presbyterian Church, $37.06; Ladies and Gentlemen First Presbyterian Church, to constitute Rev. Alex. R. Thompson Life Member, 50,</td>
<td>87.06</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munroe Co.—Congregation, Rev. R. D. Lardner,</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miller's Place, L. I.—Collected by Rev. Mr. Harris,</td>
<td>26.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New London, Conn.—Maj. Tho. W. Williams, $20; Mrs. Williams, 5; H. P. Havens, 5; Mr. Butler, 5; R. Coit, 10; S. W. Williams, 10; Rev. Jo Hurlbert, 10; Miss Perkins, 250; A. F. Printis, 3; A. W. Frink, 3; a poor woman, by Miss B., 50c.; several Ladies, 175; cash 50.21</td>
<td>95.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York.—Chancellor Frelinghuysen, $20; Brick Church, S. Eggleson, 10; Drake Mills, 10; Joseph Sampson, 50; R. J. Hutchinson, 25; Horace Holden, 25; Ira Bliss, 25; Shepherd Knapp, 20; James Brown, 50; J. S. Lathrop, 50; Mercer-street Church, P. Perit, 50; J. B. Sheffield, 20; Brick Church, Ladies' Colporteur Association, 40; George Douglas, 25; cash 5; S. March, 10; Lockwood DeForest 15; O. S. Dodd, 5; received at the office in small sums, primarily for Quarterly Paper, 59.08; a Friend, 30; office subscription, 8.50; T. H. R., 5; A. Van Renselaer, 50; Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. Eaton, 2; Mr. Ensign, 5; McKenney, 5; Mr. Griffin, 5; Mr. White, 10; R. C. &amp; H. Baird, 10; collection, 8.62; W. E. Dodge, 25; C. B. Hatch, 5; Mary A. Taylor, 37; Sixth-street Church Fair, to constitute Rev. Mr. Eaton and Mrs. Wm. Cutter Life Members, 115; Bleecker-street Church Ladies, 23.50; Abner Thompson, 2; a Friend of the cause, 2; Lady Mrs. Sage, 2; Collection in Presby. Church, Broome-st., Rev. Mr. Adams, 47.88; L. DeForest, 15; Quarterly Paper, 10.50; B. I. A., 4; A. G. Phelps, 100; I. Boardman, 50; Tho. Denny House, J. N. Mason, 10; Jno. P. Crosby, 10; R. T. Haines, 50; J. B. Sheffield, 15; Wm. G. Bull, 25; Ladies Bleecker-street Church, 23.50; W. W. Chester, 80; Ladies Mercer-street Church, 61.50,</td>
<td>1352.42</td>
<td></td>
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APPENDIX.

(Continued.)

Church, 98 11; Rev. Mr. Baldwin's Church, 12 50; Quarterly Paper, 3 40; Ladies' Association for support Mr. Mourton, 250; (including 50 from Pro. Gordrick, and 25 from Miss Coleman of York, Pa.); Pro. Wolsey, 15; President Day, 10; M., 50; others 166; Rev. Ed. Salisbury, 100; Chapel-street Congregation, for Colporteur, 80 2; Quarterly Paper, 1; sale of Dr. Bacon's Sermons, 4 17.

Natchez, Miss.—Presbyterian Church, 93 00

New Orleans—E. Mather, for Colporteur, $33 33; First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Scott, 135; two silver cups, Mrs. D. Picton, 7 15; a book from Franklin Knight, Esq., 6.

New Albany, Ind.—First Presbyterian Church, 27 60

New Castle.—Mr. Cooper and two Ladies, 8 00

New Brunswick.—O. W. Baldwin, 5 00

Newburgh.—Union Meeting collect on, $19 06; Mrs. Aaron Dunlap, 2 15

Northampton.—First Parish, $30 50; Ladies' First Parish Edwards School Society, 80; do. 48; Ladies' Benevolent Society, Mrs. S. J. Allen, French Canada Mission, 20.

New Preston, Conn.—Benevolent Society, 351 50

Newburyport—Rev. Luther F. Dimick, Life Member, by one of his members, $50; Mrs. Wm. Banister, Life Member, 50; Ladies' Whitfield Society, First Presbyterian Church, 80; to constitute Mrs. Anna S. Stearns, Life Member, Hon Wm. Banister, 5; Sundry, 2 50.

Newark—Reformed Dutch Church, 90; Third Presbyterian Church, 90; First Church, 75 05; First Church, 10.

New Hackensack, Dutchess Co.—A Lady,

New Bedford, Mass.$58; 50 of which to constitute Mrs. Elizabeth Crocker, Life Member; collection, North Church, 32.

New Britain.—Collection, (16 of which for Quarterly Paper), 46 00

N. Adams, Mass.—Collection, Church.

Norfolk, Va.—N. C. Whitehead, 10; R. W. Chamberlain, 10; Jno. McVail, 10; Mrs. Briggs, 1; R. Broughton, 5; Mr. Gormly, 5; S. M. Strummard, 5; Mr. Bayard, 5; Capt. Strickland, U. S. N., 20; H. R., 1; Andrew Reid, 5; B. Emmerson, 10; Chas. Reid, 10; Mr. Schiecker, 1; cash, 3; Ladies, 45; James D. Johnson, 10.

Oldham Co., Ky. Goshen.—Mrs. Lucy P. Lock, for Colporteur.

Philadelphia.—Collection, Dr. Ely's Church, 30; Ladies' Association, First Presbyterian Church, 43 70; Society Presbyterian Church, Dr. Jones, 41 51; Mr. Constable, 10; Jas. Bayard, Esq., 5; Alex. Henry, Esq., 25; Central Church, 55; for Colporteur, Miss Jones, from Female Bible Society, 50; Miss Gibbs, 5; stranger, 1; Miss Rand, 5; Jas. A. Brown, Collection, 75; Margaret Branden, 10; unknown, through R. E. R. Fairchild, 10; a Friend, C.
APPENDIX.

(Continued.)

B., 5; Rev. Mr. Barnes' Church, Thomas Biddle, 50; T. Biddle, Jr., 10; Ely and Coswell McClellan, 250; S. H. Perkins, 40; H. S. Williams, 25; J. Bayard, 5; Wm. Wurt, 50; A. M. Atwood, 10; E. E. B., 10; Rev. A. Barnes, 20; Alex. Fullerton, 50; Jas. W. Paul, 15; Isaac Dunton, 20; I. R. Grenvile, 5; J. M. Lanahan, 20; J. C. Daniel, 5; G. Philler, 5; J. L. Kneedler, 10; J. Eckel, 20; W. Raignel, 10; G. L. Dale, 10; H. K. D., 5; cash 10; Thomas Fleming, 20; J. C. Ewing, 5; Alexander Tower, 5; collection by Miss Riggs, 10; J. E., 20; Dr. Ashmead, 5; Onesimus, 5; cash, 5; C. A. Neal, 250; A. W., cash, 5; cash, 1; Thomas Renny, 3; B. Smith, 2; cash, 2; Mrs. Com. Read, 5; cash, 1; Mrs. Nevius, 2; Ladies' Colporteur Society, 1; Presbyterian Church, (including 40 from Miss S. Paul, and Mrs. E. B. Wilson,) 9250; Hamiltonville First Presbyterian Church, 13; Eliza Stott, 20; First Church, John A. Brown, Colporteur, 75; Third Reformed Church, Dr. Bethune, Ladies' Association, Mrs. B. Davidson, Tr., 100; Mrs. A. Langden Elwin, Life Member, 50; several Gentlemen, 42; German Reformed, Dr. Berg's, collection, 24; a few persons, by Dr. Berg, 5; Sixth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. J. H. Jones, 5; Mr. Harper, 5; Lady, 5; others, 3; Ladies, Third Presbyterian Church, by Miss S. W. Mallen, 10; Fifth Church, Mr. Hughes, 50; Clinton-street Church, Mrs. Ch. Wurts, 5; Lady, 2; Mr. Charles Wurts, 20; Dr. Paul, 20.

Petersburgh, Va.—Collection, Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.—First Presbyterian Church, Mr. McClauglin, $10; H. McClelland, 2; cash, 250; P. McCormack, 5; J. Crothers, 5; Geo. E. Arnold, 250; Dr. Spear, 5; Mr. Loseng, 10; Miss E. McSimpson, 20; other Ladies, 20; Second Presbyterian Church, 1228; Middle Presbyterian Church, Colporteur, 41; Ladies' Sewing Society, 40; Lutheran Church, 958; Rev. Sam'l I. Wells, 6.

Portland, Me.—High-st. Sewing Circle, by Rev. Mr. Chickering, Portsmouth, Va.—Collection, Presbyterian Church, Providence.—Beneficent Church, Mrs. Green, $1; Mrs. Church, 55; others, $16 89; C. Brown, 3; A. D. Smith, 5; Henry Cory, 4 85; Lucy Fulles, 2; John Field, 5; Dr. Fearing, 5; Mrs. Ives, 3; Mrs. Ogden, 3; J. S. Angell, 5; Mrs. Williams, 2; E. Dyer, 5; W. S. Green, 5; Benj. Dyer, Esq., 200; W. J. King, 80; J. Manton, 20; Benj. White, 20; A. Chapin, 5; A. J. Andrews, 5; Miss Whetmore and mother, 3; Ch. Dyer and family, 15; W. C. Snow, 3; J. B. Nichols, 20; Dr. Whiting, 4; Geo. S. Rathbone, 10; Mrs. Russel and others, 3 10; Miss Price, 4 77; G. H. Taylor, 1; C. L. Bowler, 3; Hon. T. M. Burgess, 10; collection in Church, (one gold heart,) 49 38; A. B. Arnold, 21 56; Richmond-street Church collection, Sabbath, 43; Joseph Carpenter, 50; Rev. Mrs. Leavett, 20; Mrs. J. H. Mason, 20; D. Andrews, 20; Mrs. Hutchings, 20; J. Johnson, 5; N. Viall, 3; N. Carr, 10; High-street Church, A. C. Barstow, 10; C. Pratt, 5; D. A. Butts, 1; 1,499 05

8 90

200 86

27 00

8 16
APPENDIX.

(Continued.)

M. Graves, 50c.; S. Frazer, 2; Ladies' collection, 19; Paris Hill, 20; S. S. Wardwell, 4th Congregational, 2; High-street Church, Deacon Josiah Chapin, 80; W. C. Chapin, 85; Edward Knight, 1; Henry Knight, 2; Mrs. H. Knight, 1; a widow's mite, 5; Miss Winchester's School, 1 25; Richmond High-street Church, 6 20; Benevolent Association, in addition, 5; T. T. Waterman, 15 50; Ladies' High-street Congregational Church, 15 80.

Perth Amboy.—S. E. Woodbridge, ...................................... 80 00

Rochester.—A. B., ...................................... 20 00

Rome, Oneida Co.—Jno. W. Bloomfield, ..................................... 30 00

Raritan, Somerville, N. J.—Reformed Dutch Church, ...................................... 22 00

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Eustace, $1; M. Bradford, 5; W. Mulford, 1; John Caskie, 5; James Caskie, 5; S. Reeves, 5; D. Wilder, 1; Young Ladies, Mrs. Carington's school, 15; Maxwell Stokes, 5; Mr. Gilman, 5; Mr. McGurder, cash, 2; L. Webb, 5; S. James, 5; Jas. Gray, 10; H. B. Gwathmay, Colporteur, 80; Ladies, by the hands of Mrs. Fry, 33; collection, Rev. Dr. Plummer's Church, 22 25.

River Head, L. I.—Collected by Rev. Mr. Harris, ...................................... 210 25

Springfield, Mass.—Mrs. Susan Pynchon, $26 67, Mrs. Sarah Elliott, 26 66; Miss Sophia Stevens, 26 67, to support a Colporteur; South Church, for Colporteur, 80; First Congregational Church, 83 64; Lewis Warren, Esq., Colporteur, 50; A. Parish, 8; a Friend, 50c; W., 30; J. W. and J. H. W., 1, .............................................................. 333 14

Southington, Conn.—R. Lowry, ...................................... 5 00

Setauket, L. I.—Collection, by Rev. Mr. Harris, ...................................... 11 19

Sheffield, Mass.—Congregational Church, ...................................... 14 12

Sag Harbor, L. I.—Collection, Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Cops, ...................................... 58 00

Savannah, Geo.—Independent Church, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. W. Preston, D. D., Life Director, Mrs. John Anderson, $5; Mr. Mercer, 5; Mr. Sorrel, 5; Mr. Smite, 3; Mr. Bayard, 5; Mrs. Hodgson, 10; Miss Ann Telfair, 10; Chs. Green, 9 70; Mrs. Green, 2; a British Captain, 4 55; Mr. Burrough, 3; Mr. John Stoddard, 30; Lady, 1; Isaac Lewis, 60c; collection, by two little Girls, 24 10, .............................................................. 118 25

St. Louis, Mo.—Union collection, Presbyterian Church, 91 50; First do., 45; Jno. Walker, 25; a Lady, 10; G. W. Farrington, 2 50; a Lady, St. Charles Church, 5; a few Friends, 21 37, .............................................................. 200 37

South Farms, Conn.—Congregational Church, Horace Murray, $5; do., collected for Litchfield, 10; D. L. Parmaly, 5, Smithfield, Fayette Co.—George's Creek, Congregational, $4 50; for Quarterly, 2 50, ...................................... 7 00

Trenton, N. J.—Presbyterian Church, ...................................... 17 52

Troy.—E. Wicks, Esq., $20; Lady, 3 20; Mrs. M., 1; H. N. Lockwood, 3; J. W. N. Willard, 2; L. Van Schoonoven, 5; George Vail, 5; Proudfit, 2; and others, 15; Ladies, Troy, Swiss Mission for French Canada Mission, 16 50; Mr. and Mrs. Watson, 9; Dr. Robinson, 5; A. E. Seiler, 1, .............................................................. 81 75
Unionville, Mass.—Missionary Association, Colporteur, and to constitute Rev. Joseph Haven, a Life Member, 85 85
Uniontown, Penn.—Collected in Presbyterian Church, 11 85
Utica, N. Y.—Collection Union Meeting, 1st Presbyterian Church, $51 07; Mrs. Kirkland, $3; James Bidwell, $1; subscription, $2; Paper, $11; Mr. C. W. Martin, to constitute Rev. Mr. McElvain Life Member, 45, 116 07
Union Parish, L. I.—Collected by the Rev. Mr. Harris, 8 63
Vernon, Conn.—O. Kellogg, 20 00
Worcester.—Deacon Washburn, $80; Mrs. Elizabeth Salsbury, Colporteur, $80; Deacon Washburn, $80; Miss Sarah Waldo, $80; Perley Goddard, $25; E. E. Dixon, $2; Moses Clements, $20; Ch. J. Wilson, of Sweden, 5, 372 00
Wilmington, N. C.—Collection in Presbyterian Church to constitute Rev. J. O. Stedman, Life Director, 118 81
Wilmington, Del.—1st Pres. Church, $80 75; Thos. McClary, 5; Matt. Keen, for Grande Ligne, 5; A. M. Jones, 2, 92 75
Wheeling, Va. 48 50
Washington, Pa. 70 50
Washington City.—1st Pres. Ch. Rev. Mr. McLain and lady, 10; Wm. and Mary, do., 0 51; a friend, 1; cash, 0 50; a friend, 5; Campbell and Coyle, 10; a Member 1st Presbyterian Church, 10; Mr. and Mrs. Blagden, 5; Miss Coyle, 2; Mrs. Eddy, 1 50; Mr. Emous, 2; Gen'l Dockery of N. C., 2 50; E. G. Smith of N. Y., 10; Wm. K. Hoyt, 1; Wm. J. Niles, 40; Collection in 4th Presbyterian Church, 20; Jacob Gideon, 4th Presbyterian Church, 40; M. H. Miller, 40; Sylvanus Holmes, 10; J. J. Stansbury, 5; Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, 5; the above to constitute Rev. Tim. Woodbridge, Spencertown, N. J., Rev. John C. Smith and Jacob Gideon, Esq., Members, 221 01
Windson, Conn.—To constitute Rev. J. A. Leete, a Life Member, 50 00
West Needham, N. H. 8 06
West Bloomfield.—Collection in Presbyterian Church, 21 49
West Springfield.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, 10 00
West Hartford.—Collection in Congregational Church, 27 00
For Waldenses, $700 and 1200, collected by Rev. Dr. Cheever, and remitted to the Foreign Evangelical Society, Geneva, for Waldenses, 1900 00
Bible Society, 500 00
Total, 820,145 66