TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOREIGN

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY;

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE,

On Tuesday Evening, May 8, 1849.

NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
LEAVITT & COMPANY, 191 BROADWAY.
1849.
John F. Trow, Printer,
49 Ann-st., N. Y.
The Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., President of the Society, took the chair at half-past seven o'clock.

The Rev. Herman Norton, Cor. Secretary of the American Protestant Society, opened the meeting with prayer.

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

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

The Rev. Dr. Higgins, of the Methodist Church, of Boston, moved that the Reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee be accepted, published, and circulated.

Dr. H. began by expressing his regret that the name of the Foreign Evangelical Society was about to be blotted out. Its work is more than ever needed. Abroad, it is a day of trouble, of perplexity and treading down. In looking on the European panorama, the senses are kept in a constant whirl. The governments of the Old World are moving on glowing embers. For fifty years France has been floating on a raft. That country, ever and anon, is breaking from her drivers. What can keep her quiet? Neither her Corsican General, her Monarch of the Barricades, her Cavaignac, can hold her
down and keep her back. Shall she never have rest? I have asked this question while breathing her pure air and gazing on her lovely sky—while walking the Boulevards and the Champs Elyseés—while standing before the window where a mad king fired on his unoffending subjects, and the gate where another monarch made his hasty exit. As long as her divinities are Art and Pleasure—as long as she disregards the sanctity of the domestic tie, violates the Sabbath, and casts off the authority of God, she cannot have rest. The stream of lava will flow and desolate her beautiful land.

This and kindred institutions alone can save her. We need France—never more than at this day. We need her help to evangelize the world. There is no country where art appears in more beauteous forms or exquisite colors—no country where science more flourishes—whose sons are more at home in the laboratory—whose scholars and statesmen are more distinguished—and yet there is no country where blood so freely flows.

When the Guardian Angel of France shall lead her back to her early Faith, and reclaim those whom infidelity has misled—when a pure Christianity shall again adorn her mountains and her vales—then may we kill the fatted calf, and say, This, our sister, was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found. Then the conquest of the world will be speedy, and the golden pendulum of prophecy, reaching down from the third heaven, shall strike the hour of the Millennial reign.

The motion to publish the Report was adopted.

Hon. Bradford R. Wood, of Albany, offered a resolution to the effect that, while we view with deep interest the revolutions of the Old World, and sympathize with the progress of liberty, there is no security for civil or religious liberty but in the practical evangelization of the European nations.

Mr. W. had learned to appreciate the Society by what he had witnessed in foreign lands. It had been a matter of surprise, that while so much effort had been made for Pagan lands, so little had been attempted, till within a few years, for the nominal Christianity of Europe. He proposed to consider what might be called the political bearing of the question. The evangelical faith is not merely a pathway to heaven. It delivers not only from the thralldom of sin, but from the thralldom of man.

Revolutions have followed each other in Europe in rapid succession. There are breathing spells, and crowns may be temporarily resumed; but till the doctrines of pure Christianity are recognized, there can be no stability, no rest.

The inhabitants of the Old World are prejudiced against Christianity. Why? Because of the exhibition of Christianity which has been made in their view. Revelation and human liberty coincide. We are to a certain extent answerable for the convulsions of Europe. We have taught the nations to throw off their chains. Our duty now is to teach them the principles which make liberty safe and valuable to us. The Bible teaches us that the people
are just as much empowered of God as Victoria or Nicholas. The best free
constitution is the New Testament. God moves the masses; and, paradoxical
as it may seem, it is the democracy of religion that stands. The revolutions of
Greece and South America failed. Why? They wanted the great principles
of our liberty. The patriots of this country feared God and read the Bible.
It is the office of this Society to teach these principles. Christianity will vin-
dicate herself from priestcraft and kingcraft. While nations are being fused,
moral restraints are the more necessary. Political ethics must be Christian
ethics.

Rev. E. Beecher, D.D., presented a series of resolutions,
chiefly bearing on the necessity of the disunion of Church and
State.

He remarked that every intelligent observer of European revolutions was
conscious of a painful division of feeling. Progress by revolution was needed:
Fundamental abuses were to be removed. Intellectual and religious liberty
had been augmented during the year. A general view of the ends avowed
and the reforms effected awakened sympathy. At the anniversary last year,
the name of Lamartine was greeted with enthusiasm. It was little anticipa-
ted then that Louis Buonaparte would now be the emperor of France—that
Guizot would write a letter denouncing republicanism as unfit for France, and
justifying his course under his late master, with whom he was driven into
exile in England, and in that same letter would offer himself as a candidate
for the New Assembly, with a prospect of election. It was little anticipated
that the revolt in Sicily would be rolled back, and but a single town now hold-
ing out against the power of a king who was supposed to be tumbling from
his throne; or that republican France, in connection virtually with Austria,
would be arranging to restore the Pope.

How has this retrograde movement occurred? It has been for want of
leaders in whom the world ought to confide, and whom the people could trust.
If we analyze the party of progress in Europe, we shall find that it is com-
posed of heterogeneous materials; and we feel painful emotions in view of
the character of the leaders. Look at the Assembly at Frankfort—made up
of infidels. A popular leader in Germany, who was almost deified, and was
executed as a "martyr to liberty," was an avowed atheist. The working men
of Germany are taught to sing atheistic songs. The friends of evangelical
religion begin to apprehend an atheistic persecution in France and Germany:
hero worship is the only religion of many in the higher classes, and this a
species of pantheism. Who will say that the absolute rule of a king or even
of the Church of Rome is not better than liberty in such hands? What Pu-
ritan heart does not shrink from such a prospect?

Pantheism is the religion of Germany. Protestantism has gone down to
minister to the most violent and vile passions.
There is no Cromwell now to guide the movement, no class of men who are at heart Puritans; there is no channel through which our hearts can reach these movements.

Why is Europe so productive of infidel reformers? Why was it so in the first French Revolution? Why was there a re-action after that movement? It is owing to the introduction of an unregenerate ministry by the union of Church and State, and also to the influence of Popery. The Lutheran Reformation was mainly defective in its alliance with the civil power. The churches sank under a dry dogmatism without heart or soul. From this there was a natural re-action to Infidelity. The union of Church and State together with Popery presents Christianity as an imposture. While Europe has these two elements, it will produce Infidelity fast enough to spoil any movement for liberty. The union of Church and State has been the hot-bed of Infidelity. Its whole tendency is to secularize religion, and to prevent the Bible from exerting its legitimate influence. That union is a Satanic device to prolong the reign of Infidelity.

Where is the remedy, and how shall it be applied? The only way to bring Europe into a position where it shall enjoy intelligent and permanent liberty is that employed by this Society.

A blow has been struck by Baptist Noel which will vibrate through the European world. In France there is a germ of reformation. When the idea of pure, spiritual, independent churches shall pervade the French mind, the union of Church and State is doomed.

The seeds of a new order of things are sowing by this Society. This is the great cause. We must prosecute it in self-defence. We must be aggressive, if we do not mean to be overwhelmed by the tide of infidelity. How shall we do our work?

There is an indirect way. We must give power to our own system of the separation of Church and State. There is no country so fitted to fight Infidelity as ours. Infidelity exists here only in the heart. It has no organic sources here as it has in Europe. I have lived in the West, where the elements of society were in wild confusion: yet Infidelity grew weaker every day. I knew that by watching the candidates. They never avowed Infidelity; but sometimes joined the church in order to increase their chances of election in Illinois. We must rise then in the strength of God, and send revivals through the land.

But there is a direct mode of aiding this movement. We must carry out the work of this Society. In its re-organization with the Christian Alliance, whose great idea has been liberty of conscience, and with the Protestant Society, which has aimed for the conversion of Catholics, it will contain the elements of all that France needs, and Europe. It will be a reservoir of power, intellect, piety, liberality. Providence calls for this—the exigencies of the world demand it—and never will Europe rest till this is done.

Dr. Beecher was followed by Hon. B. F. Butler, of New-York, who was
evidently a little embarrassed by the fact, that Dr. B. had anticipated his resolution and his contemplated train of remark. But he soon opened, with his usual felicity, a new and rich vein of thought, to the effect that the religious history of the United States illustrates the doctrine of the Redeemer, "My kingdom is not of this world," and commands that doctrine to mankind.

Religion is a matter between man and his Maker. Man has a right to worship God, and the State has no right to interpose its authority there. Men who view Christianity from its external appearances in Europe misconceive of it. Those who do not read the New Testament form a very unfavorable opinion of Christianity from these exhibitions; and those who do read the New Testament find there no account of lordly hierarchies.

Christianity as it exists in union with the State has no power to produce a deep, permanent, religious impression. This he illustrated very strikingly from the history of Ireland. With a Protestant Government and an established Protestant Episcopal Church, what has Protestantism achieved?

Some of the American colonies had virtual church establishments. Even the Puritans of New England did not fully conceive the idea of religious liberty. Now, toleration is a word thrown out of the American political and religious vocabulary; we believe in full liberty of conscience—not tolerated, not endured, but a right. This is an American first truth.

Mr. B. expatiated eloquently upon the influence of the voluntary system in this country—showing that churches having funds are crippled thereby. What an argument against Infidelity is furnished by the deeds of Christianity in this country! Her divine origin is re-established by the miracles she has done.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, seconded Mr. Butler's motion.

He congratulated the Society on the indications of progress given by the proposed union of the Societies. That and all the proceedings of this evening indicate that this Society is cognizant of the high mission to which God has called the American churches—to commend to Christendom and the world the great idea of absolute, universal, religious liberty. He had been impatient to see the entire evangelical movement concentrated on this point. Hereafter, all the influence that goes out from us to act on the decayed churches of Europe, shall go out under the banner of religious freedom. Man has a right to worship God without the intervention of Pope or King, Prince or Prelate, State or Senate; and he has a soul to save by obedience, faith, and love, or to lose by unbelief, perverseness and selfishness.

Why is the evangelical religion of Tholuck or the Canton de Vaud so powerless when it is all needed—as Europe is on the verge of universal conflagration? When the people rise to cast down the thrones of their oppressors, why is their rage bellowed out against these very men? It is because evangelical religion has been relying on the State. Those ministers are in
the position in which a chaplain whom a planter has employed to teach his
slaves submission would be in case of an insurrection. They are looked
upon as minions of oppression. This unnatural and ungodly alliance must
cease; for while it continues to uphold Christianity, instead of taking the
lead in the march of society, that march is in resistance to Christianity.

We must exert our influence at every point where the evangelical religion
of Europe needs guidance. If we fail of this we shall prove unworthy of
our mission.

After a hymn from the choir the Benediction was pro-
ounced by the President.*

The Society voted to approve of the proposed union with
the Am. Protestant Society and the Christian Alliance, and
adjourned to meet in the Mercer-street Church on Thursday
evening, at the close of the Anniversary of the American
Protestant Society, with a view to consummate the union—
the officers to be continued till that time.

* The above account of the Annual Meeting is taken from the "Independent."
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Stedman, Rev. J. O., Wilmington, N. C.
Stott, Mrs. Elizabeth, * Philadelphia.

* Deceased.
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**Members for Life.**

*Made so by the payment of $50 or upwards.*

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Emerson, J., Providence, R. I.
Grant, Miss E., New Brunswick, N. J.
Gwathmey, H. B., Richmond, Va.
Gilchrist, Rev. Adam, Fayetteville, N. C.
Gideon, Jacob, Washington, D. C.

Gould, John, Albany, N. Y.
Goulding, Rev. Dr., Columbus, Ga.
Haazen, Rev. Mr., Roselton, Mass.
Hale, Josiah L., New-York.
Halley, Rev. Dr., Troy, N. Y.
Haynes, Mrs. C., Rome, N. Y.
Halsey, Rev. A. O., Northampton, Penn.


Heed, Rev. J., Exeter, N. H.
Hosford, B. F., Haverhill, Mass.
Hill, Rev. Mr., Baltimore, Md.
Hutchinson, Robert, Savannah, Ga.
Holmes, Obadiah, New-York.
Holmes, Silas, "
Howland, S. S., "
Hutchinson, R. J., "
Jay, Miss, "
Johnson, Peter A. Esq., Morristown, N. J.

Johnson, Rev. John M., Hanover, N J.
Jones, Rev. Mr., Bridgeston, N. J.
Kerr, James, Esq., Philadelphia.
Kimball, Marcia D., Bradford, Mass.
King, William J., Providence, R. I.
Kinman, A., Boston.
Kingman, Miss Keelo, Boston.

Kitteridge, Alfred, Haverhill, Mass.
Law, Hervey, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Lawrence, Rev. E. A., Marblehead, Mass.
Levett, Rev. Mr., Providence, R. I.
Leavitt, David, Brooklyn.
Linton, Miss Eteline, New Orleans.
Lucas, Rev. Geo. C., Rome, N. Y.
Ludlow, Rev. Henry G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
March, Rev. I., Newburyport, Mass.
Mason, T. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
M'Clyre, Archibald, Albany, N. Y.
M'Clyre, Mrs. Arch, "
McDonald, Samuel, Esq., Baltimore.
McKee, Wm., Esq., Philadelphia.
McMillan, Mr. Samuel, Mobile, Ala.
Merrill, Rev. Dr. Jno. A., Middlebury, Vt.

Mead, Mrs. Huldah, Greenwich, Ct.
Merwin, S. L. M., Esq., Southport, Ct.
Miller, Mrs. Sarah, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mills, Mrs., New Haven, Ct.
McIlvain, Rev. Mr., Utica, N. Y.
Mcdonald, Gen. Wm., Baltimore.
Mills, Mrs. Isaac, New Haven, Ct.
Moore, Rev. T. V., Richmond, Va.
Nash, Abraham, Troy, N. Y.
Nelson, Rev. Mr., Leicester, Mass.
Otis, Joseph, Norwich, Ct.
Pinneo, James B., Newark, N. J.
Pomeroy, Rev. S. L., D. D., Bangor, Me.
Post, Rev. Bebee, D. D., Charleston, S. C.

Punnet, Henry, Troy, N. Y.
Rankin, John, Brooklyn.
Rankin, R. G., Mattawam, N. Y.
Rankin, Wm., Newark, N. J.
Reed, Mrs Wm., Marblehead, Mass.
Richardson, Hon Wm., Bath, Me.
Robinson, D. F., Hartford, Ct.
Rogers, Rev. Wm P., Augusta, Ga.
Ross, Rev. Mr., Savannah, Ga.
Safford, Deacon Daniel, Boston.
Salisbury, Mrs. A. B., New Haven, Ct.
Salisbury, Mrs., Worcester, Mass.
Sanborn, Mrs. Harriet, Newburyport, Mass.

* Deceased.
MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

Seely, Wm. H., Hartford, Ct.
Shepard, Rev. Thomas, Bristol, R. I.
Shepard, Rev. Dr., Jamaica Pk's, Mass.
Smith, Thomas, Hartford, Ct.
Squire, Job, Patterson, N. J.
Stearns, Rev. I. F., Newburyport, Mass.
Stead, Thomas J., Providence, R. I.
Steele, Rev. Allen, M. E. Ch.
Stone, Rev. A. L., Middletown, Ct.
Stearns, Mrs. Anna S., Newburyport, Mass.
Steele, Rev. John, M. E. Church, Albany, N. Y.
Stewart, Rev. Daniel, New Albany, Ind.
Stoddard, John, Savannah, Ga.
Stewart, Wm., Mobile, Ala.
Smith, Rev. John C., Washington, D. C.
Talmadge, Rev. Samuel K., D. D., President of Oglethorpe University, Milledgeville, Ga.
Tappan, Rev. Dr., Augusta, Me.

Thompson, Rev. A. R., Morristown, N. J.
Thorndyke, Mrs. C., Boston.
Todd, Rev. John, Pittsfield, Mass.
Trumbull, Joseph, Hartford, Ct.
Van Doren, John, New-York.
Violett, Wm., New-Orleans.
Wadsworth, Mrs. Troy, N. Y.
Williams, Mrs. M. M., Hartford, Ct.
Woodbridge, Rev. D., Spencertown, N. Y.
Wood, Bradford R., Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Wood, M. C., Springfield, Mass.
Woodbridge, Samuel E., Amboy, N. J.
Woodbridge, Mrs. M., "
Woodbridge, Stephen G., "
Worden, Mr. C., Bridgeport, Ct.
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 installments, 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.

"And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee and to prove thee."

Such was one of the solemn valedictory injunctions of the prophet-lawgiver of Israel, to the people whom he had so long conducted on their wandering way from Egypt to the land of Canaan.

To-night, the Foreign Evangelical Society completes the tenth year of its existence. The occasion is a suitable one to bestow a retrospective glance upon the period through which it has passed; the opening which God, in his providence, has made for the entrance of his Truth in the countries that constitute its field of labor; the great increase of interest in behalf of this field, in many of the Evangelical churches of our country, and of other portions of Christendom; and the numerous encouragements which present themselves on all hands, and which are so well calculated to incite to far greater efforts than we have yet made. And if the review of the march of

* Deuteronomy viii. 2.
this Society, from its formation to the present time, should reveal much which ought to "humble" us, it will also, if made with a grateful heart, reveal much that must lead us to exclaim, in the language of another prophet-ruler of Israel, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

At the epoch of the organization of this Society, and especially of the adoption of the incipient measures which were preliminary and preparatory to its formation, the ignorance which prevailed in our churches respecting the whole subject of spreading the Truth in nominally Christian countries, and particularly in those in which the dreadful heresies and superstitions of Romanism are dominant, was multiform, universal, and profound.

In the first place, there was a deep and widespread ignorance of the nature and danger of the errors of the Papacy, and other forms of a corrupted Christianity.

In this land, where Protestantism has so long and so generally, and in many places almost exclusively, occupied the ground, there were very many, especially of those who are not truly religious persons, who had no clear ideas respecting the difference between the doctrines of the Reformation, in other words, of a pure Christianity, and those which Rome has been for ages propagating. A convenient, but unenlightened and false charity, in many cases, concurred to render very many people indifferent to the duty of endeavoring to impart the Protestant Faith to those nominal Christians who neither possess nor profess it.

* 1 Sam. vii. 12.
In the second place, the true religious state of such countries was almost unknown to very many in our churches. The fact that they are called Christian, is, from its very nature, calculated to deceive those who are not well informed. The inference is quite likely to be, that they cannot be in a condition very different from our own happy land. Just as if nations, as well as individuals, may not be called Christians, and yet possess nothing, either in opinion or in character, that is worthy of the name.

In the third place, there was but little accurate knowledge of the extent to which nominally Christian countries, especially those which are Papal, are accessible to the Truth, and how much can be done, and by what means. On this point the ignorance was almost universal as well as profound.

And lastly, there was a deplorable amount of ignorance, or unbelief rather, respecting the possibility of converting Roman Catholics and others, who had departed from the true Gospel. Almost all, from various causes, of which ignorance and prejudice were the most powerful, seemed to think the conversion of Romanists entirely hopeless. Often was the expression heard, that there is more hope of an Infidel or a Heathen! How wonderfully have facts shown these opinions to be wholly unfounded!

Nor was there less ignorance in other portions of the Protestant world. Alas! that ignorance still prevails to a most deplorable degree. But, blessed be God, some progress has been made in dispelling it, at least from some of our churches, and the subject begins to be viewed in a very different light, and with very different feelings, by great numbers of our Christian peo-
ple, especially by those who possess an enlightened piety.

And how wonderfully has God, by his providence, opened the door for the entrance of His Truth into almost all parts of the field which the Foreign Evangelical Society was organized to cultivate! Every year, from the first, we have perceived His hand rending asunder the gates which had, for long ages, been shut and barred against the Truth. And what shall we say of the recent stupendous revolutions of Europe; especially those of France, Italy, Germany and Austria, embracing more than the half of the entire population of that portion of our globe? Who has not remarked how greatly these have tended to give more or less of religious as well as civil liberty, and thus to open the way for the diffusion of the true Gospel, at no distant day, throughout their whole limits?

When this Society commenced its operations, and especially when, fourteen years ago, those incipient movements, on the part of the little band who, under the names successively of "French Committee," "French Association" and "Evangelical Association," founded it, were begun, no part of the Papal world was thought of scarcely but France. Soon it was found that the French Catholics of Canada were entirely accessible. Afterwards, we learned that something could be done for South America, Belgium, Poland, St. Domingo, and in fact, in almost every part of the domain of the Papacy. Not only so; but the great empire of Russia was found to be open to judicious, extensive and systematic efforts to disseminate the Gospel; especially by the Tract, the Word of God,
and the labors of the Colporteur. But now, great nations, in which Romanism held for ages almost an unquestioned sway, are thrown open, by the revolutions of the last fifteen months, for the entrance of the Scriptures, the labors of the humble Colporteur, the pious Schoolmaster, and in some cases, the Evangelist and the ordained Preacher. This is, indeed, a wonderful change, and calls for devout thankfulness and prompt and vigorous effort. The fields are becoming "white unto the harvest." There is scarcely a limit to the work which may now be done in this direction, if the means and the men could be found that are needed!

Nor is it less cheering to notice the growing interest which is felt among us in the subject of regenerating nominally Christian nations. Our own Society is a proof of this. With but a very limited agency in this country, during nine years out of the ten which it has existed, and a part of the time none at all, it has steadily advanced in the hold which it has been gaining on the affections of our churches; and, by consequence, in its annual receipts and the enlargement of its operations. During the four years of introductory effort, to which we have alluded, and which issued in the formation of this Society, it was as much as we could do to raise annually two or three thousand dollars, or at most, five or six. And during the first year of the Society's existence, the receipts were no more than $10,000. But in the year which has just terminated, they have exceeded $24,000. And this, during a year of many encouragements, it is true; but also, of many trials. Not to speak of the fact, that it was financially a hard year, nor of
the fact, that the American Board and some of our other Societies, felt it to be their duty to make extraordinary appeals to the churches (and for the most part to the very churches which have sustained this Society) for aid, we may mention that the resolution of the American Bible Society to grant $10,000 to help the Bible Societies of France, the visits of the Rev. Mr. Bridel, of Paris, and the Rev. Mr. King, from Dublin, and more recently, those of the Rev. Messrs. Dill and Simpson, from the North of Ireland, as being circumstances greatly calculated to interfere, for the time being, with the efforts of this Society to procure the funds which its operations demanded. And yet, we are called on to-night, to render thanks to the Author of all our blessings, that the receipts of the Society this year, have been five thousand dollars more than they were last, and four thousand more than in any of the previous years.

But the increase of the receipts, and the enlargement of the operations of this Society alone, would be a very defective exponent of the progressive interest which our churches have manifested in the resuscitation of Evangelical doctrine and practice in nominally Christian and especially Papal lands. When this Society was organized, ten years ago—not to go back to the origin of those movements, four years previously, which led to its formation—all that was given specifically by our churches to convert the Roman Catholic portion of the population of the world, did not amount to ten thousand dollars annually; and that was almost wholly expended through the Bible and Tract Societies. But, during the year which has just come to an end, our churches gave more than $100,000,
for the same great and glorious work, at home and abroad.*

We are well aware that last year was an extraordinary one, on account of the powerful written appeals, seconded by an eloquent personal advocacy, from France and from Ireland. Nevertheless, the results show how greatly the interest in behalf of the Anti-Papal or rather Evangelical cause has augmented among us. God grant that it may speedily increase ten-fold more! May the day soon come when the churches in our land shall do as much to convert the nations which enjoy only a corrupted Christianity, as for the Heathen and the Mohammedan world! Not that we would see any diminution of interest now felt in behalf of the Heathen, Mohammedan, and Jewish world; we would see it augmented tenfold rather. But we think that the state of Christendom, the best interests of the Heathen, the Mohammedans and Jews, and the true welfare of our own country, demand the wise, systematic, and vigorous prosecution of the work of

* The following statement, though not minutely accurate, is sufficiently so for the purpose for which it is made, viz.: to show what has been raised in our churches during the year now closing, for the spread of the Truth among the Papal population of the world, at home and abroad.

Foreign Evangelical Society ........................................... $24,000
American Protestant Society. (including the Portuguese fund) .................. 24,000
General Assembly’s Board for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church ........................................... 8,500
American Tract Society ........................................... 1,600
American Bible Society, at least ........................................... 13,000
Baptist Foreign Missionary Board (chiefly for its Missions in France) at least ........................................... 3,000
Collections by Rev. Alexander King, at least ........................................... 5,000
“ Rev. Mr. Bridel ........................................... 7,400
“ Dr. Gill & Mr. Simpson, estimated at ........................................... 23,000
regenerating nominally Christian nations, and particularly those which are Papal.

As the good work shall advance, it is likely that our churches will be very often visited by deputations and delegations from one part and another of that nominal Christendom, which may need our help. God be praised for placing us in circumstances which enable us to lend a helping hand to other countries. And, truly we are "debtors both to the Greeks and the barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. So that, as much as in us lies, we should be ready to preach the Gospel to them that are in Rome also." Our happy land is an asylum for all the civilized nations of the world, and for the uncivilized too, if they choose to make it such. We should, therefore, be deeply interested in the regeneration of all the nations, especially those within the limits of Christendom; if, for no other reason, at least for the influence which they are exerting upon our own destinies. It cannot be a matter of indifference to us what may be now, or hereafter, the moral and religious state of the Old World; nor of that of our own Continent, with the contiguous portions of which, and sooner or later with all portions, we must maintain very intimate relations, for good or for evil to ourselves, as well as to them.

Nor has the increase of interest, to which we have just alluded, been confined to our own country. Something of the same nature has been displayed in all Protestant lands in which there is an Evangelical Christianity. In England, among both the Dissenters and the Evangelical portion of the Established Church, there has been a decided augmentation of this feeling.
It is seen in the increased contributions which are there made to aid the efforts of the friends of the Truth on the Continent. It is seen, also, in the praiseworthy exertions of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to promote the circulation of the Scriptures in France, Italy, and other Papal countries in the Old World, as well as in what it is doing for the Papal part of our own hemisphere.

In Scotland, there has been a great increase of interest in this cause, especially in the Free Church, and other bodies which are disenthralled from an alliance with the State. This is what might have been expected. In no part of the Protestant world has the Truth been called to maintain a severer contest with Rome, and with the errors of which Rome is the fruitful source, than the land of Knox and of Chalmers.

In the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, as well as in Holland, the increase of this interest has been steady, if not rapid. Whilst in Germany, it has been remarkable, as the formation, a few years since, of the Gustavus Adolphus Society, composed of both orthodox and other serious members of the Protestant churches, as well as the recent movement at Wittenburg, conclusively proves. It is, in fact, one of the most cheering “signs of the times,” so far as the Continent of Europe is concerned, that wherever there is a revival of Evangelical Christianity among Protestant churches, there is also, as a consequence, or a fruit rather, of that revival, a concerting of plans for the diffusion of Truth, not only among the nominal Protestants, but also among the Roman Catholics and others, who have departed from the true Gospel.
May we not hope that the time is not far distant, when the great subject of the *Home Missionary work for Christendom* will occupy, in the hearts of all true Christians, the same platform with that of the conversion of the Heathen, the Mohammedans, and the Jews? This whole world is to be converted to God. The progress of the Truth in one part will have a bearing on its advance in all others; and this will be more visible when Christians really begin to contemplate the "field" as being the *world*, and have a heart to promote it wherever they can, at one and the same time.

Having made these preliminary remarks, let us now take notice of the work of the Society in a manner somewhat special and detailed.

**I. Our Own Continent.**

We begin with the continent on which we live, the *New World*, and shall speak in succession of the several fields of the Society's labors.

1. *Canada.*

Respecting the work in Canada, the Committee have great pleasure in reporting, that it is steadily progressive. They have aided, during the past year, the French Canadian Missionary less than they could have wished, but quite as much as the imperative calls upon them from other fields, and especially from Europe, would permit. The Rev. Philip Wolff, after having spent the months of March, April and May, of last year, in New Orleans, returned to his labors in Canada,
where he passed the Summer and a portion of the Autumn. He then returned to New Orleans, where he spent the Winter, and is laboring at this time.

The Corresponding Secretary of this Society visited Montreal last July, and was much pleased with what he learned of the operations of the French Canadian Missionary Society. He was delighted with the admirable Seminary at Pointe Aux Trembles, for the education of youth of both sexes. The school for boys and young men is carried on in a new, large, and very commodious brick building, erected expressly for it, and which can furnish lodgings for 100 pupils. There were about sixty youth in attendance at that time. Almost all of them were the sons of Roman Catholic parents, or of those who had been such. A considerable number of them give evidence of piety, and all conduct themselves in an orderly and becoming manner. May we not hope that the Lord will select from among them many of the future laborers in this cause in Canada? The teachers, the Rev. Messrs. Tanner, Vernier, and others, are excellent men, and remarkably well qualified for their great and responsible work. The boarding school for girls, at the same place, is a well conducted and excellent institution. It is the intention of the French Canadian Missionary Society to replace the present insufficient, inconvenient, and temporary wooden building in which the school is now held, with a large brick one, like that which the young men now occupy, as soon as they shall have the necessary funds.

These schools, being but ten miles below Montreal, on the same island, and near to the St. Lawrence, are as well situated as they could be for health, comfort and
accessibleness. There is a fine farm of 100 acres attached to the Seminary, on which the boys are taught agriculture, and to some extent, the mechanic arts.

The other operations of the French Missionary Society, whether of Missions, Teaching of Schools, or Colportage, are reported to us as being in a prosperous state. The Mission at Grande Ligne is steadily pursuing its work, as in former years. Although that Mission is no longer connected in any way with the Foreign Evangelical Society, we cannot cease to pray that God would bless and guide those who conduct it, and make it a blessing to many of the benighted inhabitants of Canada. Mr. Narcissus Cyr, one of the pupils and members of that Mission, has been supported by the Foreign Evangelical Society, for the last five years at Geneva. He has now completed his studies, and will return to the work among his countrymen in Canada.


In their last Report the Committee informed the Society that Mr. Monsalvatge, whom they had instructed to quit the city of Oran in Africa, and repair to Valparaiso in South America, not being able to find a vessel sailing from Gibraltar for Valparaiso, had come to New-York, with his wife, in the month of November preceding. At the request of the Committee, Mr. M. applied himself at once to the translation of the first volume of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, into Spanish. In addition to this, he prepared a treatise on Education, assisted in the translation of the first series of Kirwan's Letters into Spanish, and superintended the publication of a
collection of Spanish hymns. He also visited many of his countrymen in the city of New-York, and tried to render himself useful to them. At length he was able to leave this city for whatever portion of Spanish America God in his good providence might call him.

After much inquiry, the Committee came to the conclusion that, for the present at least, it would be best to send him to San Antonio di Bexar, in Texas, where there is a large Mexican population; and where, too, he would have the sympathy, the counsel, and the cooperation, of some excellent American Christians, who were very desirous of having him placed among them. Accordingly, in the month of July, he sailed from this city for Matagorda, and in due time reached in safety and good health the place of his destination, where he at once commenced the work which he was sent to prosecute. As it was impossible to find a house that was in all respects suitable for his purpose, he was compelled to take a very small and inconvenient one, and build an addition to it as speedily as possible. In a few weeks he opened his school for Spanish or Mexican children, and commenced meetings on the Sabbath for the religious instruction of the parents and others, who might be disposed to hear him. He also visited the people in their houses, conversed with them on the subject of religion, and supplied with the Scriptures and Religious Tracts those who were able and disposed to read them. He invited those who were inclined, to come to his house at the hour of his family worship every evening. In all these ways he has been laboring to do good in San Antonio, during the last eight or nine months. Nor does he labor in vain, as we learn not only from his own letters, but
also from those of the Rev. Mr. McCullough, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, and who speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Monsalvatge and his labors.

Our friends will learn from one of the following letters, that Mr. M. has at length heard from his father and mother in Spain. His parents (especially his mother) were greatly displeased with his becoming a Protestant, as the reader of his interesting memoir* may remember. They will be greatly interested to find that the feelings of his father, if not of his mother, seem to have undergone a great change. What an encouragement to labor and pray, in this beloved work of diffusing the Truth among Roman Catholics of all countries! No portion of the empire of the Papacy has been considered more hopeless than the Spanish nation. And yet, when the door becomes open for the work, we apprehend that in no part of the Papal world will the blessed Gospel achieve more glorious victories than in Spain, and in countries inhabited by a Spanish population. No part of the human race has received so much injury from the de-basing and degrading superstitions and despotisms of Rome as the Spanish has done; and a day of fearful reaction and recompense must come.

“I have received your two letters of December 2nd and 24th,” write's Mr. Monsalvatge, to Mr. W. W. Chester, the Treasurer of the Society, on the 6th April, 1849, “and two letters from Europe, for which I thank you.

“I have to inform the Committee that I was at Castrovilla, the

* Entitled the “Memoirs of a Spanish Monk,” published in New-York, in the year 1845. A few copies of this interesting work are still for sale.
17th of March, and that I distributed four French Testaments and some Religious Tracts. At this place there are no Mexicans; they are chiefly Germans, with a few French. I called a meeting of the latter, at which five only were present. On my return on the 19th, I visited the Mexican dwellings on the way, and distributed six Bibles, three New Testaments, and many Spanish Tracts.

"The curate (Roman Catholic) of San Antonio has at length decided to declare war against me, and I have accepted it with courage, being sure of overcoming him with the "Sword of the Spirit." He has preached against the Bibles I have distributed, saying, that they are not complete; that they are bad books, and in fact, that they are Protestant. As soon as I learned this, Sunday, the 25th inst., I gave all the copies of my 'circular,' printed in 1845, to the children that attended the Sunday school,* and I requested them to give them to all the inhabitants. This circular was the occasion of much noise; but the curate has not said a word about it up to this hour. If he should make another uproar, I will insert an article in the newspaper, proposing to him to meet me in a public conference, or to be silent. The number of pupils in my school continues to be forty; and if I have no more it is because this number is as many as I can attend to. Besides, it is not easy to find, in San Antonio, a room sufficiently large to accommodate more, as would be necessary. The Sunday school advances under the increasing favor of God. Besides the 40 children (who are members of my school in the week) I have six adults. Since my last letter, I have held four meetings, and the number present has been from 15 to 20 each time.

"If the Committee judge it to be expedient that I should make a tour to the valley of the Rio Grande, I wish they would send a good supply of Kirwan's Letters, the first volume of the History of the Reformation, and some Bibles, and other books of tracts, in the Spanish language.

"In the night of the 28th of March, we had such a tremendous storm that it overthrew the house in which we lived, scarcely giving us time to escape from death. We had retired to bed about ten o'clock, and an hour later I was awoke suddenly by feeling the house beginning to tremble, as if there was an earthquake. I awoke my dear

* Mr. M. refers to a very kind circular address which he wrote and published in New-York, in the year 1845, for the benefit of the Spanish people of that city, in relation to the Sacred Scriptures.
wife, telling her to take our child and save herself. We had scarcely left the bed before one of the walls fell upon it and crushed it to pieces. An instant afterwards, the other three walls fell, and the roof, scattered into fragments, was carried some fifty feet farther. A beam which fell near the sill of the door, struck the foot of my wife, and hurt her so much that she was confined to her bed during four days. She walks even now with difficulty. We passed this night of rain and impetuous storm in a stable, because we dared not rap at the neighboring houses in the condition in which we were.

"Almost all the parents of the pupils aided us in excavating our effects and carrying them into another building. The loss which we have sustained is very considerable, from the fact that they were broken, torn, and wet.

"As I am already known in San Antonio as a Missionary of your Society, you may publish in your Report and papers, the name of the place where I am, and all proper details of our Spanish or Mexican Mission. It will do no harm.

"I believe that I have more than once told you that I have been deprived of all direct news from my family since 1842. During this long period I have sent them no less than twenty-nine letters, a New Testament, (in the Catalanian language, printed in London,) and seven religious tracts, [the titles of which Mr. W. has given—they are all excellent ones, and seem to have been selected with much judgment,] the last of them from Gibraltar, just before I embarked for America the second time. At length, on the third of March, I received six letters, one of which was written by my father, Mr. Charles Monsalvatge, from which I give you some extracts, which you may publish, for it will even be agreeable to my father.

"Olot, Spain, October 22d, 1848.

"To M. R. Monsalvatge:

My son and daughter-in-law—I received your letter, dated New-York, the 23d July. You should know that I wrote twice to you whilst you were in Oran; but it appears that you had left before they arrived. I am very glad that you are married; but more so that you know the Saviour Jesus Christ, and instead of allowing yourself to be intimidated by my threats, you have persevered in writing to me,
and exhorted me not to neglect my salvation. I ought to inform you, that since the month of August, 1847, I have read every day out of the New Testament which you sent me in 1842 from Montpelier. I write to say to you that from 1842 to ’47, I often read the New Testament, but I found nothing remarkable in it; but the Tracts which you sent me, have given me light, and made me appreciate the New Testament, and made me approve of the change which you have undergone in your religious profession. And now let me tell you how my own change of views has been brought about.

"Your mother fell sick, and as she thought that she was about to die, she requested me to write to you and to give you her last counsels. I replied to her, that before writing to you, we ought to read, over again your letters, to which she consented. A great number of passages from the Bible, which you cited in them, struck me, and especially, your question, "Whether we were certain of going to heaven at the hour of our death?" Trembling in view of your question, I asked your mother, "Can you reply in the affirmative?" She answered, that she could not. I added, since we find ourselves in this uncertainty, we are not true Christians; because the Christian ought to be sure as to his eternal destiny. Then I attempted to prove that the Christian religion was not that which we in Olot profess; but that it was to be found in Geneva, France, Gibraltar, and America, according to the information which you have given us in your letters. I promised your mother, that hereafter I would conform my opinions and life to the instructions of the Gospel; and that so far as depended upon me, I would bring up my children in it. Pardon me, my dear son, that I have so much insulted you and opposed you in your profession. Pardon also your mother; because we were interdicted by a false zeal. I will not hereafter give you such counsels as I have hitherto given you. Follow, scrupulously, the true teachings of the Gospel, because its Author, as you have said, is the best of Masters. In my old days, I begin to feel the necessity of being instructed in religion—in that which concerns my soul. And, to govern me in my new resolutions, send me the first volume of the History of the Reformation; and, if you know of any other books which would do me good, send them also. We are very well, and hope that you are also. All our family send their salutations, and desire to know your wife, and your little Angelita, (Mr. M.’s daughter,) and we commend ourselves to your prayers, that the Lord would
convert us, and me first of all, who am your father, and who love you with all my heart.

Carlos Montsalvatge."'

"P. S. You may return when you will, and reclaim all that belongs to you. It will be a happy day for us when we can see you again, and embrace you with tenderest affection!"


In our last Report, we stated that the Rev. Philip Wolff had, at the request of our friends in New Orleans, been detached for a while from the Mission in Canada, and sent to that city to make the experiment of commencing a Protestant service in the French language. That experiment was eminently successful, notwithstanding the disadvantage of not having a convenient place of worship in the French part of the city. His audience soon increased from 30 to 120 persons. He organized a church, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 35 communicants, several of whom were converted Romanists.

When the time came for Mr. Wolff to return to his labors in Canada, the little church which he had gathered presented him a unanimous call to be their pastor, and all the Presbyterian ministers, six in number, of the city and vicinity of New Orleans, united in a respectful and earnest request, addressed to the Committee, that Mr. Wolff might be stationed in that important place, where are no less than 60,000 people of French origin, and who, if they profess any form of religion, are for the most part Roman Catholics. The Committee referred the subject to Mr. Wolff, for
a decision, expressing, however, the hope that he might see his way clear to return to New Orleans, and make that city the field of his future labors. He decided to return, and spend another winter at all events; and accordingly repaired thither in the Autumn, and resumed his labors. And although the season has been eminently unfavorable, owing to the prevalence of the cholera, yet the friends of the Society will learn from the subjoined extracts from the Report which Mr. W. has just sent us, that he has not labored in vain. They will learn also much respecting the magnitude and the importance of the enterprise, as well as its trials and its difficulties. A great work is to be done among the French population of New Orleans and Louisiana; and instead of having only one minister of the Gospel there, to preach in the French language, there will be need of twenty before long.

"New Orleans, April 10, 1849.

"To the Rev. Dr. Baird, N.Y.

"Dear Sir—I arrived in N. O. early in December, and immediately established regular services in French on Sundays, which I have continued uninterrupted to this time. A very great difficulty against which I have had to struggle from the beginning, and which has been yet but partly overcome, is to find a suitable place of worship. The city, as you know, is divided into three municipalities, with distinct limits, separate corporations, different languages, religions, and habits. The first municipality, which is the central one, and embraces the whole of the old city, is strictly French and Roman Catholic. The second municipality is almost entirely American, and in majority, Protestant. The third, of comparatively little importance, is a mixed population of French, Spaniards, Germans, Americans, and people of color. There, the French language and Roman Catholicism predominate."
"It is perfectly clear from these facts and from experience, that the only proper place for French Evangelical worship, is to be found in the first municipality. Unfortunately, however, there is not within the limits of this vast municipality, a Protestant church, with the single exception of an Episcopal church, built on the street that separates the first from the second municipality. To hire private rooms would, besides entailing great expense, have proved an abortive plan, inasmuch as the religious indifference prevailing here amongst the French, would, with most of them, have made it a sufficient excuse for not attending worship. Last season, I used the basement of a large house, temporarily fitted up as a chapel for a Presbyterian congregation. But that congregation has removed since, and these rooms could not be had. True, I had succeeded, before leaving the city last spring, to induce the congregation to attend, for a few Sundays, in Dr. Scott's church; but this could not do as a permanent thing, especially in winter. All things being duly considered, I found it best to open worship in the third municipality, not far from the first, in the Presbyterian church of Casacalvo street. The church was neat and very appropriate; considerable objections however were raised, on account of the remoteness of the place, which prevented many from attending. I devoted considerable time and effort to the finding of some suitable place in the first municipality. I finally succeeded in getting the permission of a Roman Catholic to use the United States Court; and there we held service during the month of February. The place was decent, central, but noisy, and subject to interruptions from the parading of the military, firemen, etc., with their bands. I had, in consequence, to renew my efforts for a better place; and at last, have succeeded in getting the use of the State House, where the Senate and Representative Halls are both at my disposal; and there we have worshipped for six Sabbaths. It is not central enough, nor is it, unfortunately, a church; but it is the next best place to a church we can have.

"I felt it important, for the stability and permanency of the work in which I was engaged, not to be alone and isolated, nor to make the existence of a French congregation in N. O. depend entirely upon one man, whose absence would break it up. I therefore enlisted some gentlemen in the cause, and organized with them a Society, which we have called, "La Société Protestante Francaise de la Nouvelle Orleans." It is formed of a few members of the congregation, and offers many advantages. It gives them an interest in the cause;
it is a help and counsellor to the pastor; it is a permanent French Protestant organization; and a sure foothold in the city. By the articles of its constitution, the Society is bound to use all efforts to maintain in N. O. a French Evangelical worship; they will collect and receive contributions to that effect; and determine upon all the proper steps to be taken to attain that end. They will, in the course of time, extend their efforts out of the city to the evangelization of the French in Louisiana. Acknowledging their obligations to the Foreign Evangelical Society of New-York, they will correspond with it when necessary, and co-operate with it in calling a clergyman when the post shall be vacant. This French Society, Sir, is not composed of men of wealth; nor of zealous and active Christians; such men could not yet be found amongst the members of the congregation. But it is composed, at least, of men who have a sincere desire to do good, who feel the want of a worship, and the regular preaching of the Gospel amongst thousands of their people. I have no doubt that in the course of time, and with the blessing of God, they will make great progress; and that their actual organization is a basis upon which, in the future, they will accomplish much for the extension of the kingdom of Christ. Seeing, that, for the present, the Evangelical Society furnishes the support of the minister, their attention is turned towards erecting a French church, which they consider, and with justice, as indispensable to the success of their cause, since we cannot have the use of an American chapel in a proper situation. This will be the first object of their collections; and for which they will make a call upon the American churches to come to their help. This they would probably have already done, if it had not been for the disastrous influence of the cholera, which affected seriously the pecuniary resources of the place, and diverted the minds of men from new religious undertakings. And, besides, the Presbyterian churches here are now making great efforts to erect their own places of worship; for which reasons it has been found necessary to postpone that call to the next season. I had to accept the presidency of the Society as a condition of its formation. The Secretary, Mr. Wapler, one of the most zealous and efficient members, being on his way to Europe, we commissioned him to act in our name, to see you, and, if possible, the members of the Evangelical Society; and in Europe, to put himself in communion with some of the leading religious societies, which may be of some use to us. I received, lately, a letter from him, in which, to my great regret, he mentioned he had not been able to meet you. I depended
much upon him to satisfy all your inquiries, and give you all possible information on our prospects here; because he is a very judicious and intelligent man. He tells me, however, he left a letter for you, which you must have received at your return.

"A few days after my arrival here, the cholera broke out: thousands fled, but I thought it my duty to stay, although I was not without some apprehension I might fall a victim. I had an attack of it, which, by immediately checking the disease, proved of no consequence. Although the public papers are not permitted to say a word about it, the cholera has never entirely disappeared from the city, and for many weeks there has been each week over 300 deaths from cholera; the disease is abating however since a few days. Probably not less than four or five thousand persons have fallen victims to it. The winter has been warm, sultry, unhealthy; and I have never felt such prostrating and debilitating weather as I have done during this extraordinary winter. As we draw nearer to the summer, the heat becomes more in season, more endurable, more dry and less debilitating. It is generally believed that the coming summer will prove the most agreeable and healthy season of this unfortunate year. Even should yellow fever prevail, it will not be so dangerous and so fatal as the cholera was. This pestilence, the panic it created, and general depression, worked rather injuriously, as you may conceive, to the gathering of a new congregation.

"When I arrived, I missed many of my former congregation; some had left the city, some had fallen back to their former indifference and returned to the world; they had been but for a too short time brought under the influence of the Gospel. I had no little difficulty in gathering a congregation again. The attendance, however, was soon from 40 to 50 in Casacalvo street. At that time, an article published in the N. O. Presbyterian, will have informed you of our encouraging progress. The attendance has been increasing since we are in the State House, to about 60 each service. Last Sabbath, we numbered between 70 and 80; and, I am happy to say, all of them, without, I believe, a single exception, native Creole, French, or Swiss. I have never desired the presence of Americans in any number. They are invited sometimes to come and countenance French preaching, or they come to hear and learn the French language; but the infallible result is, to give a false and artificial basis to the congregation. It swells numbers apparently, but not in reality. I would rather, at once, have a strictly French congregation, although
smaller; in consequence, I had no notice put in American papers, or given in American churches. At the request of many, I am, next Sabbath, to administer the Lord's Supper. If all those who attend worship would come regularly at every meeting, our number would be above a hundred; but partly on account of the distance, partly from their not yet having formed religious habits, a good many come irregularly. They will, however, in the course of time, all attend with regularity.

"I find that in such a field as N. O. is, a great deal is to be accomplished by visiting; I have often reached, in that way, many who would not have come to our church. But such visits require great discretion and tact; and are more difficult than simple preaching.


In the month of November last, the Rev. Mr. Astié, a talented and eloquent young French minister, arrived from Europe, highly recommended by the American Swiss Committee, at Geneva, and by the Rev. Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, under whom he had pursued his theological studies. Mr. A. was sent over to this country, at the request of the Committee, to preach the Gospel in New Orleans. But, inasmuch as Mr. Wolff had concluded to return thither, at least for the winter, and in consideration of the prevalence of the cholera there, it was deemed best that Mr. Astié should remain at New-York, and commence a French Protestant service there, after the form of the Reformed Church of France. This he has done. At first, he preached in the Lecture-Room of the North Dutch Reformed Church. That place becoming too small, he has transferred the service to the Lecture-Room of the Brick Church, where he
now preaches every Sabbath to a congregation of from 100 to 120 persons, chiefly French and Swiss. There is good reason to believe that a French congregation, highly respectable as to numbers and character, of the Protestant Faith, might be gathered in this city, with proper exertions. A considerable congregation might be gathered at Philadelphia. At Troy, and several other points in the northern parts of the State of New-York, and especially on both sides of Lake Champlain, small congregations of Canadian French might be gathered, with suitable effort. Whilst in Louisiana, a great work remains to be done among the French population; a work, which our Protestant churches have scarcely begun to think of as either important or practicable.


In their last Report, the Committee stated, that they had sent the Rev. Mr. Cushman to Hayti, to see whether the way was open for commencing a Mission in that important island, containing a population not much short of a million of souls. Mr. C. having made the requisite exploration, returned to this country, to pass the hot months, and to make arrangements for permanently establishing himself in that island as a Missionary. In the month of October, he sailed with his wife, for his field of labor. Upon his arrival, he found the Government well disposed towards his mission. He has chosen the small city of St. Marks, not far from Port Au Prince, as the scene of his efforts to impart the Gospel to the people of
that island. One of his first efforts has been to get up a school. He is also beginning to preach in the French language to little groups of people, wherever he can draw them together.

There is reason to believe that the time has come for successful effort to introduce the Truth into Hayti. There are now as many as eight Protestant Missionaries laboring in one part or another of the island, most of whom are from this country, connected with Baptist and Reformed Presbyterian Congregational churches. The remainder are Wesleyan ministers from England.

The Committee are happy to be able to state, that they have appointed a second laborer for this field, Mr. J. A. Fletcher, now a student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., but who will soon go to Geneva, in Switzerland, for the double purpose of completing his studies, and at the same time of perfecting his knowledge of the French, the language spoken in the part of Hayti (the western) to which he will go, should it please God to smile upon our plans.

For details respecting the state of Hayti, we must refer our friends to the Quarterly Paper, where they will find many things which will interest them.

Mission to South America.

The Rev. David Trumbull continues to labor at Valparaiso, dividing his time among the seamen of all nations, who visit that port, and the congregation of English and American residents, to whom he preaches twice every Sabbath. His letters contain many interesting details respecting his work among
the native population, as well as the state of the country, which will be found in the Quarterly Paper. The Committee have long been looking for a suitable person to establish a good boarding-school at Valparaiso, a work which Mr. T. has much at heart.

The Committee have been very desirous, also, of commencing Missions at other important points in South America. Last summer, they appointed Mr. Hugh Hedges, then a student in the Theological Seminary of the Ref. Dutch Church, at New Brunswick, N. J., to be a Missionary at Rio Janeiro, and directed him to spend a year at Geneva, in order to complete his knowledge of the French, as well as to finish his theological studies—a knowledge of that language being very important at Rio, and indeed in every other chief city in South America, not only on account of the great number of French and Swiss who are there, but also because it is the language which the well educated natives not only can speak, but are fond of speaking. A knowledge of that language is especially important to a Missionary in South America during the time he is learning that of the people to whom he may be sent, whether Spanish or Portuguese. But just as Mr. H. had made his final arrangements, and had met the Committee for the last time, in view of his almost immediate departure, he contracted a fever, when on a visit to his friends at Somerville, N. J., to bid them farewell, which terminated his life in a few days! Since his death, one or two other young men have offered their services; but they have a considerable portion of their theological education to pursue, and cannot go for a year or two. We are not without hopes, however, that not many years will pass away
before a Protestant Missionary will be found laboring to impart the true Gospel at each of the chief seaports of South America and Mexico.*

II. Europe.

Let us now turn our attention to the Old World.


The Committee still continue to support the devoted Rosenius at Stockholm, who labors indefatigably as a Missionary in that city, and at the same time edits the Pietisten, a religious periodical, which has a considerable circulation in the kingdom. We learn from the Rev. George Scott, who, though now preaching in London, maintains a constant correspondence with many of the friends of Truth in Sweden, that the labors of Mr. Rosenius are greatly blessed.

*The Committee are often requested to do things which are not very clearly within their sphere, but which they endeavor to do in accordance with the requests of the friends concerned. For instance, some months ago, a lady residing in Taneytown, Maryland, who addressed us over the signature of a “Daughter of a Patriot of ’98,” sent us seven dollars, with the request that we would employ a portion of that sum to purchase a handsome Bible for John Mitchell, the “Irish Patriot,” then in confinement in the Island of Bermuda. In compliance with this request, the Cor. Secretary sent a beautiful Bible, with a letter to the British Governor of Bermuda, stating the case to His Excellency, and requesting that the book might reach Mr. Mitchell. The Governor very promptly and kindly replied, and stated that the Bible was actually placed in Mr. Mitchell’s hands. As we have no knowledge whatever of the name of the donor, we are left without any other mode of letting her know that her wishes have been complied with than by the use of the Press. In the very beautiful and truly Christian letter which accompanied the donation, she states her belief that Mr. Mitchell is a Roman Catholic. Such is not, however, the fact; he is a Protestant, and the son of a Protestant minister.
We are also cheered by the intelligence that the Saviour is crowning with wonderful success the efforts which are making to promote true religion in the Northern parts of Norway and Sweden, and especially among the Laplanders, in the midst of whom a good work of Grace has been going on of late, leading to the most happy results among that poor, degraded, and wretched people, who have hitherto been so much besotted with intemperance and debased by other vices, as well as by the most deplorable ignorance. Among that people, both in Sweden and Norway, God has, in his mercy, sent some excellent men to establish schools and to preach the Gospel.

2. Work in Russia.

In our last Report, it was stated that the Committee had remitted the sum of $500 to the friends of Truth in St. Petersburgh, to be devoted to the employment of an agent to visit the great Fairs, and promote the circulation of Religious Tracts and the Sacred Scriptures. We have recently received the most gratifying intelligence of the result. An excellent man has been found for the purpose; and the distribution of 100,000 Tracts more than would have been put into circulation without such an agency, has been the fruit of this first effort on the part of this Society in Russia. The Report which the brethren at St. Petersburgh have sent us, is exceedingly interesting; and without going into details, we may say that the agent employed found abundant evidence that the distribution of the Word of God and Religious Tracts in the interior of Russia is doing great good. Many
souls seem to be finding the way of life simply and solely by reading these pages, or hearing them read. We may even state in addition, that there is a good prospect that a selection from the Tracts, published by the friends at St. Petersburgh, will soon be introduced into all the schools on the public domains, (among the serfs of the Crown) as well as in the other schools, under the direction of the minister of Public Instruction. This will be a great means of disseminating the Truth among very many families. The Russian Government still continues to be entirely favorable to these efforts to do good—a fact for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful.

In view of the success which has attended this incipient attempt at Colportage in Russia, the Committee have appropriated another sum of $500 for the prosecution of the good work this year.

3. France and Belgium.

France continues to be the chief field of the Society's operations in Europe, and deservedly, whether we consider its position, its extent, its population, the character of its people, the great facilities which there exist for the prosecution of the good work, and the vast influence which the spread of the Truth there must have upon the surrounding countries, upon Europe at large, and indeed, upon the entire civilized world. France is dear to our hearts as Americans, on account of the help which she so generously rendered us as a nation, in the hour of our need. She is dear to us as Protestants, for she has furnished many noble defenders of the Truth as it is in Jesus, and many confes-
sors and martyrs, whose blood flowed in torrents in consequence of their adherence to that Truth.

At the celebration of our last Annual Meeting we had among us an excellent brother from that land, the Rev. Mr. Bridel, to plead with us in behalf of its great necessities. At that time, all was in confusion there, for the elements of revolution had not yet become settled and calm. The way for the evangelization of that great nation had evidently become more prepared, and it was that fact which engrossed our thoughts. We deemed it of far less consequence that France should become a republic than that she should receive the true Gospel, for with the acquisition of the latter, the former would be possible and easy. We are happy to be able to state, that the commotions which agitated Paris, and some of the other large cities, have not hindered the good work, even in them, as much as we had feared; whilst they affected but little comparatively the rural districts. In consequence of this, the Evangelical Societies of Paris and Geneva, as well as our American Swiss Committee in the latter city, have not ceased to prosecute the work in all its forms, to the full extent of their means, and with great encouragement and success.

Whilst we have continued to forward to our American Swiss Committee at Geneva the greater part of the amount which we have given to the work in France, we have felt it to be our duty to appropriate to the "Evangelical Society of France" the sum of one thousand dollars, and to the "Society for the Evangelization of Paris," the sum of two thousand.* The

* The Committee have often extended their aid to enterprises and persons in France that are not connected with any Society. The case of Mr. Louis Do-
Committee were happy to render all the aid they could to the Rev. Mr. Bridel, during his visit to this country, both in the way of counsel and of direct help, on the part of the Corresponding Secretary, at many of his public meetings. This was frequently done at some sacrifice of the interests of the Society for the time being, but to the advantage of the cause itself. They are happy to say, that the aid which Mr. Bridel received whilst here, from all sources, has served greatly to sustain the good enterprises prosecuted in the city of Paris, and to encourage the hearts of our friends there amid all the embarrassments which the Revolution, and the financial crisis which it occasioned, brought upon them. This is a subject which calls for devout gratitude to the Author of every blessing. And although the visit of Mr. Bridel among us, did not secure as large an amount of aid for Paris as we had hoped, yet it did our churches great good, and secured a larger amount of help for the cause in general in France. The remembrance of it will be long cherished in the hearts of hundreds who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, and of thousands who heard his voice.

The correspondence of the brethren in Paris and Geneva is filled with facts, which show how full of encouragement the work of the Lord in France is at the present. Never was the door so fully open as it is at this moment, as the following extracts from the letters of our friends will show.

Lamare is of this nature. This excellent young man will finish his studies in August, and enter the ministry. The Committee have carried him through a thorough course of study extending through six years, three of which he has passed at Montauban.
After giving in a recent letter a list of the stations and laborers under the care of the American Swiss Committee at Geneva, the President of that Committee says:

"In addition to these agents, your Committee defrays the expenses of Mr. Beranger, a young man from Provence, of great abilities, as a candidate of the Geneva School of Theology. He will have finished his studies in 1850.

"The whole number of the persons provided for by the Swiss American Committee this year has been 30. Are we now to suppose that the 29 agents, of whom three were merely temporary, have been able to perform all that there was to be done? No, indeed! far from it. Let us take for an example Provence, with its 1,300,000 inhabitants. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Rouaze, from the middle of that country, in reply to a proposal made to him by the Committee that he should extend his sphere of activity: 'I hold meetings in a dozen of widely extended and densely populated localities, occupying a circumference of sixty leagues (180 English miles). I have been able to announce the Gospel to several thousands of people. With the help of my faithful Colporteur, I have distributed the Word of God to 1200 families, and sold these last few months more than 1030 copies of Bibles and Testaments. Many souls separate themselves from the world to serve the Lord.' In this same Provence, only a few leagues farther north, our dear Mr. Viel is perambulating an extensive circle, and fatiguing himself beyond his strength, while his pious wife takes the direction of adult schools. Mr. Viel preaches in seven different localities. Thanks be to God, his endeavors are rewarded by numerous conversions. Our dear Mr. Rouaze, who visited this station a short time ago, gives us a most encouraging account of it; and while there, he had the joy of receiving many hungry souls to the Lord’s Supper.

"The Rev. Mr. Betterx has been able to extend his labors from Provence into Piedmont. At Nice, (the very same town where, a few years ago, a Colporteur for selling Bibles, had been seized, taken from prison to prison, and at last handed over to the Austrian police,) God has given Mr. Betterx the opportunity and power of spending two whole days a week there, in speaking of the mercies of our Saviour. Already has a little flock congregated there, and pledged a salary for
three years to a pious clergyman provided for them by our Committee.

"At Cannes the church continues to make progress. A fact worthy of notice, is the conversion of several children who attend Miss Charbonney's Evangelical school. These are Piedmontese children for the most part. May not this be a sign from the Lord; a command to "come over into Piedmont?" You see, my dear sir, there is much to be done by our laborers in the Lord's vineyard; but, decidedly, they are too few in number.

"Brethren of America! it was you who, six years ago, first rekindled the light of the Gospel in Provence; and the hope is dear to our hearts, that you are destined by the Lord, to send many more laborers into that country of noble and pious martyrs! but instead of 9 Evangelists for 1,300,000 souls, we ought to have . . . . Lord, thou knowest the number and their names; incline our hearts and decide!!

"In a short time we intend to send our Provençal student, Beranger, to assist Mr. Rouaze. Both of them are particularly qualified for that country, as they speak its ancient and harmonious language. We hear also, that another young man from Provence, converted under Mr. Viel, is to enter the Theological school at Geneva.

"If we go on into Auvergne, we find the same scarcity of laborers. This country, in the very heart of France, offers a splendid field for evangelization; but we have there only one Evangelist, two Teachers, and two Colporteurs, to provide for a million of inhabitants.

"At St. Etienne, and Roanne especially, we are happy to state that the preaching of the Gospel seems to have struck deep roots; and although as we explained at the beginning of this letter, circumstances obliged our Evangelists to remain with their respective churches, and watch carefully over them, instead of giving wider scope to their visits and preaching, still we may express a fervent hope that these churches will, during the next year, furnish us with some efficient fellow-laborers. More particulars on this subject would be superfluous, as you will receive with this letter a voluminous Report, containing extracts from the correspondence of our various agents.

"We subjoin the authentic pieces, in order that you may judge for yourselves how far we keep aloof from exaggeration: We subjoin also, our Annual Accounts, begging you to observe that we have not allowed a single farthing to be carried to account that did not
belong to the salaries of our dear brethren, and that all the other expenses have been defrayed by the members of the Swiss American Committee themselves.

"Before I terminate this letter, I wish to give you notice of an Italian Committee formed in Geneva a few months ago, under the pressure of events in Italy. This new Committee has been joined by most of the members of the Swiss American Committee. We very much regret that the distance which separates us from America does not allow us to give you as many particulars as you might desire. Still we feel assured that the members of your Society, who feel such a lively interest in all that relates to the diffusion of the Gospel in Papal countries, will feel, as we do, filled with admiration and gratitude towards the Lord when they hear of the success already obtained. In seven cities of Italy the Scriptures are printed. Rome itself has opened its gates to the Gospel; 4,000 copies are printing there at this moment. Whilst I now write, whole bales of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, translated into Italian, are arriving in the metropolis of Papism. Two trusty agents, of Italian birth, have been sent by our Committee into Rome and Florence, and when this reaches you they will be in the stronghold of Popery, distributing the book, which, for 1100 years has been proscribed by the man who calls himself Alter Deus in terra.

"We sent on before them a striking appeal to the Italian people, written by Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, one of the Committee. In a few days, a young man from the valleys of Piedmont (formerly a student at our Theological school) intends to start for the same destination. He will take back to the Romans the Epistle of Paul, and announce to these poor people, "that henceforth there is no condemnation for those who believe in Christ."

"Let us, however, not allow ourselves to be mistaken. The vast struggle that is beginning will, doubtless, bring with it immense results; but it may also cost many tears.

"It is not pecuniary assistance alone that we ask for from the churches beyond the sea; but, above all, for their prayers, for to God alone belongs the power of leading souls to the Cross of Christ.

"France is certainly not to be neglected. This country always sustained Rome, and may be said to be the Arm and Sword of Papism. Still let us especially remember those who are foremost in the breach; and soon may Peter and Paul, though dead, yet speak to these poor Italians of the gratuitous salvation through the blood of
Christ; and soon may the churches of the United States write to the Christians of Rome, 'To all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints, grace to you and peace, from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.'

"Allow me, dear sir, to assure you, and the honorable members of your Society, of the feelings of cordial affection in the Lord, of their brethren of Geneva."

We subjoin extracts from another letter from the same source, of the date of April 12th, 1849, containing general remarks of an interesting nature, respecting the political movements in Europe.

"Another year has now elapsed, and we feel it our duty to forward to you an account of our labors during these last eventful twelve months.

"The revolution of February, 1848, at Paris, has given the signal of a political and social agitation, of which we can convey no better idea than by comparing it to a general earthquake, which has shaken the whole of Europe to its deepest foundations.

"Each day has called forth some new unforeseen event, some agitation, some outbreak. Extemporary clubs and socialist periodicals have in every town driven the population to the utmost pitch of excitement, either by threats, by promises, or by administering flatteries to the passions and instincts of the carnal man. The people, hitherto deprived of the use of the Scriptures, immersed in the grossest incredulity, may be compared to a man devoured by fever, tossing himself to and fro on his sick bed, in hopes of finding out, at last, some more comfortable resting-place.

"It is said of Jerusalem, (Zech. xiv. 8,) that "living waters shall go out from her; half of them toward the former sea, and half of them toward the hinder sea;" and in like manner, it seems as if Paris had had for object to deluge Germany, Italy, and the whole of Europe, with a torrent of anarchical principles, which, manifesting themselves by outbreaks and scenes of violence of every description, have at last frightened the honest members of the different communities. Amidst this general convulsion the Romish clergy have not remained idle. To them, the conversion of souls by the power of the Holy
Ghost, and the reign of the Redeemer, are of no importance. Their object is *dominion*, and they hastened, therefore, to take advantage of the wild passions of the hour. A few days before the revolution of February, horrid disclosures and scandalous trials had been brought forward, and had revolted and estranged the public feeling.

"The clergy had lost ground to regain, and in every city, we may say in every parish, we saw them hastening to walk hand in hand with the feelings of the moment, and courting the favor of the multitude. Preachers of renown, such as Lacordaire, did not blush to exclaim, at the sight of the tumultuous rush of a howling mob, "Vox populi vox Dei." Romish priests, carrying the crucifix, accompanied with pomp the "Tree of Liberty," presided over their being planted, aspersed them with holy water, singing anthems, throwing incense, and exhausting all the obsequious phrases of the French language, to express their sympathy with the popular instincts.

"In Italy, the people began loudly, and with justice, to accuse the Jesuits, those most consistent ultramontanes, of occasioning the intellectual, moral, and political slavery, under which they had been groaning for the last thirty-four years. Free scope was given to the general antipathy; the Jesuit colleges were dispersed, the convent doors opened, laws of expulsion voted against this order, and unlimited religious liberty proclaimed.

"Meanwhile the Pope, with the high dignitaries of his church, did all in their power to obliterate the recollection of their former connection with the Jesuits. They fancied that, by flattering the ruling passion of the day, they might recover their former influence over the minds of the multitude. For a moment, the Italian people were warranted in thinking that the Pope was really and sincerely taking the lead in the movement of the epoch. Proclamations were issued from the Vatican, glowing with patriotism, and public thanksgivings were sung at the news of every fresh advantage in the cause of liberty. Soon, however, the political reaction took place. In several parts of Europe the governments began to rally, and to gain sufficient strength to put down revolt, and establish order in the room of anarchy. The Pope and the high clergy instantly changed their tactics. Not many months ago, Pope Pius was making a thrilling appeal to the Italian hearts, and calling them on by the magic words of "Patria" and "Liberta." Now, we behold him (after leaving Rome in humble disguise, thunderstruck by the assassination of Rossi) fulminating bulls of excommunication, demanding, nay, imploring, the
assistance of the Austrian bayonets to replace the triple crown upon his head, and re-establish him on the pontifical throne.

"In Austria, a fresh charter has again done away with the principle of religious liberty, and no longer will it be permitted to meet in public for the perusal of the Word of God. In Hungary, where civil war is still raging, the Protestant ministers are thrown into prisons by the Austrians. In France, the Romish clergy are wheeling gently round to meet the government half-way; and, in order to efface the remembrance of the sanction they so willingly bestowed upon the revolution, they are volunteering their succor in favor of the Buonaparte family. It is worthy of remark, that one principle, or rather one instinct, can alone explain the line of conduct which the Romish clergy have been pursuing during these late social convulsions. This instinct is to bow to the new sun, wherever it may rise from, to cringe to the despots of the hour, whatever may be their origin; whether they speak in the authoritative tones of hereditary monarchs, or through the roaring voice of demagogues. We have seen the Romish clergy in full pomp, heading the processions of the profane or puerile multitude, and bestowing blessings upon the emblems of its short-lived infatuation. And so, a century and a half ago, were they to be seen kneeling to the vile mistresses of Louis XIV. or Louis XV., to crave new favors for themselves, or start fresh persecutions against the Protestants.

"Twice during the last year have we seen this same clergy, performing, without scruple, a rapid evolution, passing from friend to foe, provided only that they could recover their former influence, and stop the progress of the Gospel.

"Let us now pass on to our own labors for the propagation of the light of the Gospel. If I may be allowed a simile, my dear sir, I should say that we conceive ourselves to be very much in the same position as the sailor who perceives the storm coming on, and endeavors to make every thing on board tight and safe, to meet the approaching tempest. Our Society has to steer amidst political squalls and maddening passions.

"Our first object, therefore, should not be to make fresh progress for the present, but to keep possession of every inch of ground which the Lord has allowed us to gain on the various stations of the Swiss American Society. It was therefore necessary for the Evangelists not to remove too far from their respective churches, in order to keep a watchful eye upon them, and preserve the new converts from the
contact of so many violent and seducing passions. Many of our brethren, just emerged from Papism, having had reason to complain of the intolerance of the former government, were, it was to be feared, in danger of being led away by the harangues and promises of the clubs, and by that Christian cant which the organs of Socialism do not shrink from employing. We have had to organize the churches, and to provide for the choice and instruction of the elders, in order that each of our churches might go on and prosper, even if left entirely to its own resources. Though we have not been able to direct our efforts, as formerly, to outward Evangelization, yet the time has not been thrown away. Thanks be to God, none of the churches which your Society has founded have been uprooted, or even shaken. Far from this, each of these churches has caused the Gospel to be glorified, by giving evidence that the bond which unites together the members of Christ's body, is both blessed and strong. We have been anxious to give you this information, being convinced that you see, as we do, of what importance it is to consolidate what is begun. We hope that each of these churches will become, in its turn, a centre and focus of Missionary labor. We felt it our duty to lose no time in taking advantage of the increase of political liberty which the Lord has been pleased to grant us. We had, however, to bear in mind, that your correspondence desired us not to increase the number of our personal agents, without a previous certainty of the sufficiency of the sum which your pecuniary resources might enable you to contribute."

4. Mission to Marseilles and Italy.

In view of the great importance of having an agent in Italy, to take advantage of the increasing facilities for introducing the Truth into that country, the Committee requested the Rev. George H. Hastings, their Missionary at Marseilles, to make occasional visits to the neighboring parts of it, and especially so, inasmuch as his labors were rendered, at least for a time, less necessary at Marseilles, on account of the diminution of the trade of that city, occasioned by the re-
volution of last year, and the consequent decrease of American and English attendants at his public service. In compliance with this advice, Mr. H. has twice visited Italy, carrying with him many copies of the Word of God, and concerting plans, at the various points which he visited, with the friends of the Truth for its introduction into that country. Mr. H. has also occasionally made excursions in our American squadron in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of preaching to the crews, at the request of the officers.

At one of their late meetings, the Committee directed Mr. Hastings to make his home in Leghorn or Florence, or some other city convenient and central to the work of promoting the Evangelization of Italy, by employing Colporteurs, and in other practicable ways. For this purpose, he has been directed to organize a Committee similar to the one we have in Geneva. It is probable that Florence will be found to be the most favorable place for the work which he is directed to attempt.

Although the way is far from being as open for doing good in Italy as in France, it has never been as open as now, since the days when the bishops of Rome usurped universal dominion over the churches of Christ. And if those who possess the Truth will but do their duty, we probably shall soon see the door completely opened in that country for the entrance of the pure Gospel. The Committee have only been able to make one or two small appropriations to the work in Italy during the past year.
5. The work in Ireland.

The extent and the pressure of the Committee's engagements in other directions, have prevented them from doing any thing considerable for Ireland. They rejoiced sincerely in the Rev. Alexander King's visit to our shores, and did what lay in their power to facilitate the accomplishment of his mission. They believe that his visit has done much good to our churches, and that they will not soon forget his glowing eloquence, and his lovely Christian spirit. And they are quite sure that, in consequence of his representations, so truthful in their nature, and so kind in their manner, the way has been opened for our churches to become far more interested in the Evangelization of Ireland than they ever were before.

Such is the very brief survey of the different portions of the great field of the Society's labors which the limits of this Report permit the Committee to make.

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

For several years, the subject of uniting these Societies, whose objects are substantially the same, and whose fields of labor are either identical, or so conterminous as to render it possible for one Society to do the work which all three are aiming to accomplish, has been much agitated, not only because the union would help
to relieve the churches from some appeals annually in
behalf of enterprises which are so nearly the same; but because it would diminish incidental expenses, at
least to some extent, and would give much more unity
and simplicity to the action of our churches, so far as
the Papal and other corrupted forms of Christianity
are concerned, and the evangelization of those who
have embraced them is prosecuted.

The Committee, duly appreciating these consider-
rations, appointed, more than two years ago, three
of their members, to meet an equal number from
the American Protestant Society, to consider the sub-
ject. Repeated conferences were held, and the basis
of a union was agreed upon. But it was found that
there were insuperable obstacles in the way, arising
from important bequests, which had been devised in
favor of both Societies. This discovery arrested un-
til a few months ago all attempts to bring about the
proposed union. But these obstacles having been of
late removed, by the heirs at law giving their consent
to the union, the subject came up again for consider-
ation. Committees were again appointed, who agreed
upon a plan of union, embraced in a Constitution for
the new Society which it is proposed to create out of
the three. This Constitution has been approved by
the Executive Committee of this Society and the
Board of the American Protestant Society, (with
which the Christian Alliance was united last year,)
and will be submitted to the consideration of this So-
ciety on the present occasion. Should they approve
of it, the union will be consummated at the close of
the annual meeting of the American Protestant So-
ciety and Christian Alliance on Thursday night.
It is probable, therefore, that this is the last anniversary of the Foreign Evangelical Society; and that at the termination of the services of this night, it will cease to exist. It was appropriate, in view of this contingency, to make the retrospect of its history with which we have introduced this Report.

We confess that a feeling of deep pensiveness sometimes comes over our minds when we think of this act of self annihilation which we are called on to commit on the present occasion. Our Society has existed only ten years; but we trust that it has not existed in vain. It has done something in the way of aiding the cause of Truth in France and other parts of the Old World, and it has commenced a good work at several points in our own hemisphere. It has aimed to make known to our churches the state of the Papal, and other portions of the nominally Christian world, and to set before them the duty of Evangelizing them. Nor has it labored without success in this work. Through its Reports and Quarterly Paper, the Lectures and Sermons of its agents, and the letters and other publications of those who have represented it abroad, it has diffused throughout our country no inconsiderable amount of information on this important subject.

On the other hand, it has endeavored to make known to Europe the religious and moral institutions of our own country, as well as the nature and action of its religious economy; nor have its labors in this respect been without appropriate results. The works on these subjects,* which were there published, under

* The History of the Temperance Societies; Religion in America; and Union of Church and State in New England.
its auspices, have either been translated, or are in course of translation, into almost all the great languages of that part of the world. Nor have they been read without producing fruit. Of this there is abundant evidence, which might be cited if necessary.

But though we are called on to terminate our existence under the name of the Foreign Evangelical Society, it is with a view of reviving under a new form. Or, to change the figure, we are going to abandon the state of single blessedness in which we have been living hitherto, to enter into a sort of married state. This demands a change of name and of residence on our part. May the union be propitious and happy! and may the objects of both societies be prosecuted with renewed and increased energy, and another demonstration be furnished of the truth of the adage, that "in union is strength."

It is proposed to call the new Society the "American and Foreign Christian Union;" a name as unobjectionable, probably, as any that we could choose. It is a union of Christians of all the evangelical branches of the Church of Christ, as the second article of the Constitution states, for the promotion of a pure Christianity among those who have received a corrupted one, at home and abroad. The name has nothing about it which can repel, at the very outset, those whom we wish to benefit.

That the proposed Society will have a great work to do is evident enough. At home, it may do much, (1) by the publication and circulation of books and tracts, adapted to enlighten our people on the subject of the Papal and other similar departures from the true Gospel; (2) by imparting to our churches correct
views as to the best modes of treating Roman Catholics, and making known to them the knowledge of a pure and Scriptural Christianity; and (3) by laboring, in co-operation with other Societies and Boards, for the salvation of Roman Catholics—especially for the tens of thousands that are flocking to our shores from the Old World—through the agency of Colporteurs, Evangelists, and ordained Missionaries; on the one hand, engaging those Societies and Boards greatly to extend their operations in this direction; and, on the other, doing, by its own action, such a portion of the work as may not fall within their spheres, or such as want of means may prevent them from attempting. In this respect our new Society will have peculiar advantages, from its operations and connections abroad, which will enable it to bring hither from the Old World, from time to time, such laborers as may be needed to prosecute the work of evangelization among our foreign population. In these several ways, the American and Foreign Christian Union will certainly find much to do at home.

And what shall we say of the world abroad? On all hands the "way of the Lord" is preparing. There is scarcely a Papal land, or any other nominally Christian country, that needs the influence and labors of such a Society, which is not more or less open at this moment to direct efforts to spread the Truth. The great revolutions of the last year have given religious liberty to France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, and partially to Italy. The same blessed cause is gradually gaining ground in the Papal portions of our own Hemisphere. It exists to the fullest extent in the French part of Hayti—if not in
the Spanish part also—a fact which reflects the highest honor upon its rulers, who, in this respect at least, pursue a course far more enlightened than that of rulers of some other countries that boast of a fairer complexion and a higher civilization. The minister of Public Instruction of President Soulouque’s Government, should be sent on a special mission to the Courts of Spain, Portugal, Naples, and of his Holiness—wherever his Holiness is to be found, whether at Gaeta or at Rome.

But of the revolutions which commenced in the Old World in 1848, it may be confidently said, “the end is not yet.” Astounding as have been the events to which they have given birth, others not less important to the best interests of humanity, and especially for the cause of civil and religious liberty, will certainly sooner or later follow. The great “Breaker”—up of the way is doing this to prepare a highway for the spread of His Gospel, and the establishment of His Kingdom. He who sits “King in Zion,” He who is “King of kings,” has done this; thus breaking down and removing out of the way those obstacles which have for many and long centuries prevented the entrance of the pure Gospel into some of the fairest portions of our globe. It is He that has risen to shake terribly the earth.

At such a time as this, and amid such circumstances, when entire nations that have so long been cursed with a corrupt and degrading Christianity, or rather what is falsely so called, are demanding that blessed Gospel which has made this nation what it is, who can doubt that the American Churches are called upon to do a great work in giving the Word of
Life, and the other means of grace and salvation, to the benighted portions of Christendom, as well as to the nations which lie beyond? God grant that they may rightly understand the times—comprehend in some good measure their duty, and have the heart to fulfil the high mission to which their Saviour-King is calling them!
TREASURER'S REPORT.
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**Dr. The FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY,**

| Appropriated and paid for the work in Europe, | $10,820.00 |
| " " " " " " " Stockholm, | 150.00 |
| " " " " " " Russia, | 500.00 |
| " " " " " " Canada, | 1000.00 |
| " " " " " " Marseilles and Italy, | 850.00 |
| " " " " " " New Orleans, | 640.19 |
| " " " " " " New-York, | 368.64 |
| " " " " " " South America, | 360.97 |
| " " " " " " Hayti, | 735.39 |
| " " " " " " Mexico mission, | 1360.50 |

**Agencies and travelling Expenses,** 6325.88

**Office Expenses, Postage, Discounts, &c.,** 719.68

**Printing Report and Quarterly Papers,** 653.54

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Property on hand, 32 Shares of the Stock of New-York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraphic Stock, the par value of which is $50—$1600—to be made over to the American and Foreign Christian Union.
in account with W. W. CHESTER, Treasurer.

By Cash on hand, ........................................... $493.88
Abington, Mass.—J. L. Noyes, 1 ................................ 1
Adams' Basin, N.Y.—S. Cook, pastor, First Presbyterian Church, ... 5
Albany, N.Y.—A friend 3; A member of the North Dutch Church, 4; 
A friend, by Dr. Sprague, 5; Mrs. Martin, 1; Jno. A. Paine 
to constitute W. W. Paine, L. M., 100; 2nd Pres Church 
(Dr. Sprague's), E. Corning, 50; Thos. W. O'leott, 50; A. 
W McIntire, 20; Ezra P. Printice, 50; R. R. Wood, 20; 
Joel Rathbun, 25; Geo. C. Treadwell, 25; Cash from 
several, 14; E. Wood, 2; J. F. Jenkins, 1; Jno.W. Steele, 5; 
Jno.Winne, 5; Jagger, Treadwell & Co., 15; A. Marvin, 10; 
E. Pembertin, 5; J. H. Prentice, 10; J. W. Vosburgh, 10; 
Jno. McHarg, 5; J. F. Taylor, 5; John Newland, 5; C. 
Van Benthaysen, 5; Arch. Campbell, 5; Danl. Campbell, 5; 
E. H. Pease, 5; A. M. Strong, 5; J. H. Shear, 3; 4th 
Congregations M. Martin, 47 91 cts; Lutheran Church, 
Rev. Dr. Pohlmann, 15; Ladies' Association to support an 
Evangelist, 231; Anthony Gould to constitute John Gould, 
Esq. L. M., 50 .................................................. $816.91
Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio.—Congregational Church, St. Albans, 
pt. Saml. W. Rose, .............................................. 10.00
Alexandria, Va.—First and Second Presbyterian Church, 18 72; 
A balance, 1 ...................................................... 19.72
Amherst, Mass.—Congregation, 22 40 cents, (of which 30 Luke 
Sweets in pr. L. M.), 100; Faculty and Students pr. Jno. 
L. Spencer, 10 .................................................... 132.40
Alna, Me.—Collection in Congregational Church, 10 62 cts.; Dr. 
N. Ford, 1; Dea. J. Pearson, Qp., 1; Paul Pierson, pr. 
Rev. E. F. Dorren, 5; Hannah Warren, by Rev. Mr. 
Thurston, 2 ...................................................... 19.62
Andover, Mass.—Congregation at the Chapel, 45; Simon Green- 
leaf, 10; in full J. F. Taylor, L M., 10 ................................ 65.00
Augusta, Me.—Rev. Dr. Tappan's Congregation in addition, 2; 
do., to constitute him L. M., 56; do., Balance, 2, ............ 60.00
Auburn, N.Y.—First Presbyterian Church, 56 43 cents; Second 
Presbyterian Church, 4 96 ........................................ 51.39
Auburn, N.Y.—15; Congregational Society, 7 ................................ 22.00
Armenia, N.Y.—Church, H. Barber, 4 ............................. 4.00
Akron, Ohio.—Congregational Church, Collection, 17, ............ 17.00
Atkinson, N. H.—5 ................................................. 5.00
Ashburnham, Mass.—Rev. E. Davis' Society, 12 15 cents ........ 12.15
Ashley, Mass.—Rev. C. W. Wood's Society, ....................... 14.50
Athens, Geo.—Colporteur's Association (Ladies) (one of which 
Quarterly paper), 27 50; do., Mrs. Nesbitt, 3 50, ............. 31.00
Baltimore, Md.—Ladies For. Evang. Society, Quarterly paper, 13; 
from Methodist managers, 25; subscription in full for Col- 
porate, 25; Clark Co., 1 50; Messrs Bakers, 80; Ed. 
Wright, for Chapel in Paris, 250; pr. J. G. Hamner, by 
Mr. Wright, 300; E. and S. Fry, 20; W. Bridges, 10; Ed. 
Wright, 50; Mrs. A. Giles, 20; S. McDonald, Esq., 20; 
Miss A. W., 5; J. R. Derge, Qp., 5; Ladies' Association, 
in part from Mrs. A. B. Davidson, 100; Ed. Wright, 300; 
Joel Vickars, 10; H. Kirk, 5; W. S. Hopkins, 5; others, 
10 50; Mrs Ann Giles, 100 ........................................ 1355.00
Bangor, Me.—Hammond-street Church, 32 79; Quarterly paper. 

5
70 cents; Collection, in Dr. Pomeroy’s Church, $37; 
others, 75 cts., 71 24

Berlin, Conn.—W. W. Woodworth, 27; Robbins, 12, 39 00
Berlin, Mass.—Of Widow Nancy, Babcock L. M., 50; pr. Rev. H. 
Adams, Fr. and Ireland, 12, 62 00
Beverly, Mass.—To constitute, Rev. J. Abbott, L. M., 50; to cons. 
George, J. Dole L. M., 50; for Quarterly paper, 4 56 cts., 104 56
Bath, Mass.—A superannuated Minister, 1, 1 00
Becker Island & Elkland, Pa.—From E. D. Wells for France, 5, 5 00
Belfast, Me.—Congregational Church, 16, 16 00
Binghampton, N. Y.—Collection, 34 07 cts., 34 07
Bloomfield, N. J.—A. H. Cadmus, for Quarterly paper, 5; Quarterly 
paper, 1, 6 00
Berkshire, Tioga Co., N.Y.—Congregational Church, close of a lecture, 
by F. Judo, 10, 10 00
Blue hills, N. Y.—Congregational Church and Society, Hary M. Stone, 
13 25, 13 25

Boston, Mass.—Miss M. Quincy, 1; Julia A. Palmer, Colporteur in 
France, 10; Mount Vernon Ch., Rev. Mr. Kirk, 414 50; 
Saleen-street, 53; Park-street, 90 80; Old South, 112 29; 
Central, 105; Pine-street, 100; Bowdoin-street, 153 20; 
Emex-Street, 114 20; Harvard, 90 35; Benj. F. Whitemore, 
Saleen-street Church Colp., 80; Colp. Circle, Mount 
Vernon Ch., for support of Leon Pilatty, care of Rev. Louis 
Bridel, 200, 1533 44

Brasher Falls, N. Y.—Church, Ch. Jones, Pastor, 10, 10 00
Bradford, Mass.—Mr. Manver (of which 50 by her father to cons. 
Marcia D. Kimball, L. M., and 61 45; by Young Ladies 
Society,) 137 95

Bridgeport, Conn.—First Congregational Church, 63 55; (of which 
50, from Thom. C. Wordin to constitute himself life M.) 
Second Congregational Church, 46, 129 55

Bridgwater, Ct.—P. Kilbourn, for France, 3; Rev. Jos. Kilbourn, 3.

Bristol, R. I.—Mrs. M. Rogers, 10; Miss C. D. Wolf, 10; Rev. Jno. 
Brised, 10; Pub. Col. 25 25; Thos. Shepard, from a female friend for France and Ireland, 6, 61 25

Brattleboro, Vt.—A. H. Clapp, Colporteur in France, 15; Rev. W. 
Clapp’s Church, for Colporteur, 65, 80 00

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Quarterly paper, Miss J. A. Tappan, 10; 3d 
Presbyterian Church, 35 24; 1st Presbyterian Church, D. 
Wiscon, 25; A. Wiscon, 10; F. A. Lee, 10; Fisher Hone, 
25; W. Clapp, 20; J. N. Judson, 5; R. J. Dodge, 5; Jno. 
T. Terry, 10; other persons, 8; in addition, 25 25; Ladies’ 
F. Evan. Society, (60 of which appropriated to Colporteur 
by Ladies of the Church of the Pilgrims, 166 75), 355 24

Buffalo.—East Sugar Grove, Pa., Bible to France, $7; 1st Presby-
terian Church, Rev. Mr. Thompson, 56 40; 2d Presbyterian 
Church, Mr. Hicocks, 27, 90 40

Bridgetown, N. J.—L. Q. C. Elmer, for France, 10, 10 00
Burlington, Vt.—Church and Society, 18 50, 18 50
Bucksport, Me.—Deacon Darling, 5, 5 00
Cabinet, Vt.—Congregational Church and Society, S. N. Robinson, 4, 4 00
Caldwell, N. J.—Presbyterian Church, 18 12, 18 12
Carlisle, Penn.—A. and V. Kremner, Quarterly paper, 2, 2 00
Castalia, Ohio.—Prof. B. W. Torry, Congregational Church, 8, 8 00
(Continued.)

Chelsea, Vt.—Congregational Church, pr. T. S. Hubbard, 20 76, 20 76
Chicago, Ill.—1st Presbyterian Church, pr. J. Johnson, 32 50, 32 50
Center Harbor, N. H.—A bequest of Mrs. Julitta Benson, 20, 20 00
Cleveland, Ohio.—1st Presbyterian Church collection, 109 68; 2d Presbyterian Church collection, 68 45, 178 13
Charlotte, Vt.—7, 7 00
Clark County, Va.—Ladies Association, by Mrs. Byrd, 20, 20 00
Conway, Mass.—Congregational Church, 30, 30 00
Cincinnati, Ohio.—To support Colporteur in France, from a small company of young men, 80; P. Wilson, 5; a friend, 5; Mr. French, 5; 2d Presbyterian Church, Mr. Chester, 5; Mrs. Ewing, 5; W. S. Groesbeck, 5; James H. Gamble, 3; J. S. Goodman, 25; Warren Harshborn, 5; Thomas G. Gaylord, 5; a friend, 10; H. Starr, 5; small sums, 4 25; 1st Presbyterian Church, James Johnson, 80; J. Nelson Johnson, 80; John P. Harrison, M. D., 5; member of 1st Presbyterian Church, 10; Nathan Baker, 10; John Baker, 30; Dr. A. M. Johnson, 5; Ed. Woodruff, 5; Central Presbyterian Church, Joseph H. Burrows, 10; Cash, 3; J. O. Sawyer, 5; Walnut Hills, Mrs. Bates, 5; G. O. Tickner and family, 25; Vine-st. Congregational Church, a few friends, 8 50; Rev. Dr. Aydelotte, Episcopalian, 5; Dr. Richard, Episcopal, 5; Mrs. Luke Dayton, 1, 459 75
Concord, N. H.—1st Congregational Society, 12; South Church, 24 20; Rev. Wm. L. Mather's Society, 14, 50 20
Colchester, Ct.—Quarterly paper, Eliza Backus, 1, 1 00
Columbus, Ohio.—To support a Colporteur in France, Mrs. A. A. Stewart, 5; Mrs. G. S. Fullerton, 5; Mrs. H. F. Huntington, 5; J. S. Hall, 5; A. J. Lovel, M. D., 5; Mrs. J. Sullivan, 5; J. W. Andrews, 5; C. Clark and wife, 10; Miss Gwynne, 5; Mrs. A. P. Stone, 5; Mrs. A. M. Dering, 5; Mrs. S. M. Smith, 5; P. Hadin, 5; collection of the 2d Presbyterian Church, 21 50; Individuals from different Churches, 30 83; A. Lee, 5, 127 35
Conway, Mass.—Congregational Church, 30, 30 00
Cumberland, Me.—A friend, 5, 5 00
Curtisville, Mass.—Church and Congregation, S. P. Giddings, 7, 7 00
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.—Congregational Church collection, 22 18, H. B. Tuttle, Esq., 10, 32 18
Dayton, Ohio.—Robert Steel, Esq., 10, 10 00
Danville, Vt.—Rev. David Perry, 9 32, 9 32
Delaware, Ohio.—“A Steward of the Lord,” 10, 10 00
Deep River, Ct.—Ladies' Mite, forwarded by Rev. F. W. Chapman, Congregational Church, 10 80, 10 80
Detroit, Mich.—Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Gen. Cass, 10; Z. Chandler, 10; R. C. Bradford, 5; Maj. Kersey, 5; F. Moore, 5; James Tillman, 5; Mr. and Mrs. Hasting, 5; Mrs. D. G. Jones, 5; B. Wight, 5; J. Joy, 5; J. Owen, 5; H. Ledyar, 5; Thomas Rowland and Lady, 9 50; A. H. Day, 2 50; A. E. Wing, 5; Mrs. Robert Stewart, 5; other friends in small sums, 106 25; Congregational Church, a few friends, 30, 228 25
Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y.—10; Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14 86, 24 86
East Falmouth, Mass.—Rev. S. S. Hyde, subscription 10, 10 00
East Attleboro, Mass.—12, 12 00
(Continued.)

East Longmeadow, Mass.—Congregational Church, 12 38.
East Hartford, Ct.—Collection, Congregational Church, 30 73.
East Hampton, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Bement, 26; Hon. Samuel Willia-
ton, 25.
East Hampton, L. I.—Collection, Presbyterian Church, 20.
East Abington, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Walker’s, 18 91.
Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio.—Presbyterian Society, pr. D. A. Gros-
venor, 69.
Elmira, N. Y.—Collection, Presbyterian Church, 41; Donation, Miss
Abby W. Cleveis, 5.
Exeter, N. H.—1st Congregational Church, 24 77; 2d do. 33; to-
gether, to constitute Rev. J. Hard a Life Member,
Euclid, Ohio.—Presbyterian Church, 17 56.
Essex, Mass.—Church and Society, 8 65; Methodist Episcopal Church
2 03; per J. H. Pettingell, 23.
Farmington, Ct.—Dr. Porter’s Congregation, 29 42.
Fairfax, Ct.—Church and Society, 2 37.
Fairfield, Ct.—Church and Society, 5.
Fishkill, N. Y.—Collection in Reformed Dutch Church, 19 19.
Fiskell Landing, N. Y.—“ “ “ “ 17 50; Reformed
Dutch Church, in addition, 6 31.
Fitts william, N. H.—Congregational Church, Prof. A. Jenkins, jr. 27.
Flushing, L. I.—Collection, Dutch Reformed Church, 12.
Franklin, N. Y.—Congregational Church, 12 29; do., connected
with Presbyterian, 10; Congregational Church, J. D. South-
worth, pastor, 13 39.
Freehold, N. J.—A friend, 20; Rev. Dr. Vandoren’s Church, 21 33.
Frankfort, Ky.—Collected by Mrs. and Miss Miles for France, 24 60.
Fulton, Oswego Co.—J. Darrow, 2.
Geneva, N. Y.—Reformed Dutch Church, 15; Teachers’ S. S. 1.
Chambermaid of a steamboat, 50 cents; II. Dwight, 10;
George Beely, 5; A. Simpson, 2; A. B. Hall, 1; F. H. 1;
George Wight, 1; R. R. 1; W. H. S. 1; R. 1; C. B. A.
1; Cash, 1; Mr. Cook, 10; C. W. 1; W. Chaperl, 1;
Two Gentlemen, by Mrs. C. 2; Mrs. Hogarth, 1.
Grafton, Mass.—For Quarterly paper, 5; in part to constitute Rev. T.
C. Bisco a Life Member, 30.
Greenwich, Ct.—Sarah Mead, to constitute Mrs. Huldah Mead a Life
Member, 50; 2d Congregational Church, 50 90.
Green Farms, Ct.—Subscription, pr. G. M. Porter, 8.
Hartford, Ct.—Congregational Church, J. Merrill, 8; 4th Congrega-
tional Church, 34 80; N. Church, Louis H. Woodruff, 5;
Mr. Williams, 10; collection Centre Church, 33 87; Centre
Church, Hon. J. S. Wm., L. D., 60; James M. Bunce, L. D., 100;
Charles Seymour, 10; J. B. Hoerner, 25; D. Watkinson,
10; Jo. Trumbull, 10; B. Hudson, 5; Calvin Day, 20;
E. G. Howe, 5; R. Mather, 5; L. C. Ives, 10; H. C. Smith,
5; H. A. Perkins, 5; Francis Parsons, 10; E. Fessenden, 5;
John L. Boswell, 30; W. S. Thompson, 5; J. Beach, 10;
A. Smith, 5; Gov. Ellsworth, 15; H. Fitch, 5; C. Ives, 5;
T. C. Perkins, 5; J. Warberton, 10; H. L. Porter, 10; W.
W. House, 10; Goodwin & Co., 5; R. H. Talcott, 5; H.
A. Grant, 5; Thomas Smith, L. M., 50; other individuals.
(Continued.)

43 50; South Church, A. W. Butler, 5; public collection, 32 65; North Church, Dr. Bushnel, 184 37, 807 19.

Hawley, Mass.—pr. Rev. W. A. Hawley, 4, 4 00.

Hamden, East Plains, Ct.—5 26; Mr. Carmel, pr. A. Townsend, jr, 16 31, 21 57.

Hadley, Mass.—Russel, Gen. Benevolent Society to constitute Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., a Life Member, 60; 1st Congregational Church, 22, 82 00.

Haverhill, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Hosford’s Congregation, 30; Alfred Kittredge, 3, 33 00.

Hallowell, Me.—Rev. Mr. Thurlston, 40, 40 00.

Harmer, Ohio.—Congregational Church, pr. Douglas Putnam, 10, 10 00.

Hatfield, Mass.—17 12, 17 12.

Harpersfield, N. J.—9 75, 9 75.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Presbyterian Church, 52 20, 52 20.

Hinesburgh.—12 37, 12 37.

Highgate, Vt.—Rev. E. H. Kellogg’s Church, 4, 4 00.

Henderson, Ky.—Presbyterian Church, Colptr. in part, 72 35, 72 35.

Hopkinson, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Webster, coll. 19; class, Mrs. Bicknell in the G. S. Colptr., 11, 30 00.


Hudson, Ohio.—Presbyterian Church collection, 3 45; Methodist Church collection, 2 39; Rev. Mr. Hart, 1 50, 7 34.

Huntington, Ohio.—Spencer Clark, 10; Rev. Ansel G. Clark and Lady, 5, 15 00.

Illinois, Upper Alton.—Presbyterian Church, Levois Foster, 5, 5 00.

Indianapolis, Indiana.—1st Presbyterian Church collection, 62; 2nd do. do. 27; Rober’s chapel, Methodist Episcopal collection, 13 14; Wesley Chapel do., 13 09, 115 23.

Jamaica, L. I.—Presbyterian Church, 56 76; P. A. Andrew, in part, Colp. in France, 30, 86 76.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—James H. M. Campbell, 5; Miss Morgan, 5; others, 13 25, 23 28.

Killingworth, Ct.—No name, Rev. Ep. G. Swift, 1, 1 00.

Kinderhook.—Francis Hardin, 5, 5 00.

Kingboro, Fulton Co., N. Y.—Pr. Elisha Gale, D. D., 48; D. Yale’s Church and Congregation, 46 49, 94 49.

Keen.—Collection in Rev. Q. S. Barstow’s Church, 17, 17 00.

Lebanon.—Members of the Society, Bibles in France, 14, 14 00.

Lee, Mass.—W Porter, 5; T. Greene, 5; L. Church, 5; A. G. Welch, 10; E. Smith, 5; G. H. Plattner, 5; other individuals, 69 20, 104 20.

Leicester, Mass.—Rev. Dr. Nelson’s congregation, to constitute him a Life Member, 51 44, 51 44.

Lenox, Mass.—Collection, Congregational Church, 9 88, 9 88.

Lexington, Ky.—James C. Todd, 11, 11 00.

Limington, Mass.—Church and Congregation, 3 25, 3 25.

Litchfield, Medina, Ohio.—9 42, 9 42.

Lincoln, Mass.—Rev. R. W. C. Jackson’s Society, 7, 7 00.

Longmeadow, Mass.—1st Congregational Church, 20 92, 20 92.

Louisville, Ky.—8th st. Methodist Episcopal Church collection, 25 50; Brook-st. Church, 4 30; 4th st. Methodist Church, 62 10, 91 90.

Ludlow, Mass.—Congregational Church, 14 53, 14 53.
Lunenburg, Mass.—Rev. E. W. Harrington, in part to constitute a  
Life Member, 25,  
25 00
Lyne, N. H.—Congregational Church, E. Tenny, 30,  
30 00
Macon, Ga.—Mrs. W by Mrs. Taylor, 5,  
5 00
Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.—S. R. Woodruff, France, 25,  
25 00
Manchester, Ct.—Rev. B. F. Northrop, 61,  
61 00
Marlboro, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Ogden's Society, 24 77,  
24 77
Madison, Ind.—1st Presbyterian Church, 50 25; 2nd do., 35 05;  
two little sisters 10 cents,  
85 40
Madison, N. Y.—Presbyterian Church, 21,  
21 00
Matssewan, N. Y.—Presbyterian Church, 9 11,  
9 11
Marshall, Mich.—Collection, Rev. S. Hall, Colporteur in France, Life  
Member, 80,  
80 00
Maryville.—New Providence Church, pr. James Toole, 15,  
15 00
Mexico, Oswego Co.—Rev. Earn Scovel's Church, 7,  
7 00
Medfield, Mass.—2d Congregational Society, 20 41,  
20 41
Memphis.—J. W. McCombe, 10; 1st Presbyterian Church, to  
constitute their pastor, Rev. G. W. Coons, a Life Member, 86 60,  
96 60
Meriden, Ct.—FirstCongregational Church, 8 42; First Congrega-  
tional Church, Rev. G. W. Perkins, 5; other individuals,  
9 53,  
92 95
Medway, Village.—Congregational Society, 34 33,  
34 33
Miflford, Ct.—The Society, per A. Townsend, Jr. Tr., 24,  
24 00
Milton, Vt.—Rev. Mr. Dougherty's Church, 11,  
11 00
Milwaukee.—Rev. Mr. Meter, 10,  
10 00
Middleburg, O.—Presbyterian Church, Collection, 6 06; 11,  
17 06
Middleburg, Vt.—To constitute, Thomas A. Merrill, D. D. Life  
Member, 50,  
50 00
Middletown, Ct.—Dr. Crain's Ch., 100; of which, 5; from Mr. Abner  
Johnson; Members of Dr. Crain's Ch., 9; Society Ch., 17 31,  
131 31
Milton, Mass.—Collection, per J. P. Lesley, 12,  
12 00
Mobile,—“ —First Presbyterian Church, collection, 99 05; Alex.  
Stoddart, 20,  
118 05
Mount Vernon, N. S.—Congregation, 14,  
14 00
Morristown, N. J.—By Mrs. O. L. Kirkland, Mrs. Charlotte B  
Arden, 25; 1st Presbyterian Church, 14 75; 2nd Presbyterian  
Church, Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden, Life Member, 25;  
other individuals, 7 65,  
72 40
Montreal, Canada.—Per Mr. Dougall, for France, 5,  
5 00
Monson, Mass.—Rev. A. Ely D. D., 5; J. L. Reynolds, 5; H. Lyon,  
5; Collection, Congregational Church, 18 73,  
33 73
Munroe, Mich.—Oliver Johnson, 8; Rev. R. Southgate, 5; Wm. H.  
Boyd and Lady, 5; Judge C. Noble and Lady, 13 70;  
Friend of Waldenses, 1 50; Jno. Tall, 1; O. Stoddard, 1;  
N. R. Haskell and Children, 3; others, 7 15,  
45 35
New-York.—Mrs. Ann Eliza Bronson, 150; Quarterly paper, 1;  
Presbyterian Church, Sixth-street, per W. B. Crosby, 50;  
Bleecker-street Church, Ladies' Association, by Miss Ro-  
naldson, 7 36; Thomson-street Church, 26 43; Thir-  
teenth-street, Rev. Mr. Burchards, 20 15; W. H. Bidwell,  
Life Member, 50; Sixth street Church, Robert Baird, D  
D., 10; Pension Money, 5; Church, Washington-square,  
Rev. Dr. Hutton, by Rev. Mr. Norton, 47 23; Several  
Descendants of Huguenots, 180; A. King, 2 10; A friend,  
60; Dr. Alfred C. Post, for France, 10; (Miss Grant), for
Colporteur and to constitute, Rev. Joseph Jones, D. D., Life Member, 50; Mr. A. Pearson, for France, 25; B. F. A., 8; Gerard Hallock & Discount, 170; Miss Henrietta Haines, 10; Anonymous, Colporteur in France (Mr. Bronson), 80; Edmund Dwight, 20; A friend, to France, 100; North Dutch Church, 20 50; Easter Congregational Church, 5; Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, 10; Dr. Neilson, 10; Miss Jane Brinkerhoff, 10; T. Jeremiah, 3; Ed. C. Richards, 10; Miss M. A. Kissam, 5; Mrs. H. Lefferts, 5; A. Van Nest, 5; Mrs. C. M. Gaul, 5; H. H. S., 5; Also the following to be divided equally between this and the American Protestant Society, C. Gilbert, 10; S. B. Schieffelin, 10; P. S., 2; H. R. and R., 1; W. Cahoone, 10; E. Easton, 5; Cash, 3; A. G. Sabriskie, 5; F. Satterts, 5; D. L. Haight, 5; C. V. C. Roosevelt, 5; C. Wm. 5; Cash R., 5; Cash, 5; Mrs. Few, 10; Mrs. H. yer, 4; S. W. Anderson, 5; Jas. Bogert, 5; C. Hi-chock, 5; others, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, = 116; half of which is 58; Geo. S. Phelps, 50; W. H. O., for France, 1; Sixth-street Church, Mr. Cho. White, 10; Mrs. Baird, 10; Rev. Mr. Eaton, 5; Mr. Thomson, 5; Mr. Kinney, 5; Mr. Hatch, 10; Mr. Griffin, 3; Mr. Ensign, 5; Mrs. Wheaton, 1; Mr. Tompkins, 2; do, collection, 8 19; North Dutch Church, J. C. Doremus, 10; other persons, 8 50; Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, W. E. Dodge & Co., 53; Rev. Mr. Spaulding, 5; enclosed, 1; Church of the Puritans, O. E. Wood, 10; H. A. Hurlbut, 5; J. J. Phelps, 5; D. H. Nevins, 5; other individuals, 1; Maurice Weirs, (of which 50 for France and 50 for Ireland,) 200; Rev. Dr. Baird, in part for receipts for lectures given in the United States, 300; Bleecker-street Church, Ed. J. Woolsey, Life Member, 50; Dr. Bliss, 10; public Collection, 150 92; W. W. Chester, 200; Robert Baird, 2nd sub., 359; collection, Bleecker-st. Church, 20 37; Dr. Baird, 350; collection, in Tabernacle, 12 54; Unknown collection, 15; Brick Church, Horace Holden, 25; Ira Bliss, 25; Drake Mills, 10; other persons, 20; University-place Church, James Brown, 50; Dr. Green, 5.

New-Haven, Ct.—Central Church, Mrs. and Miss Whitney, 20; Professor Goodrich, 50; Henry White, 10; Mrs. White, 2; John Ankittett, 20; Mrs. Ankittett, 20; Mrs. Mill, 10; Mrs. T. Dwight, 7; seven ladies, at public meeting, 22 55; Mrs. Abby Salisbury, for France or Paris, 100; Prof. Salisbury, 100; Hotchkiss & Whittlesey, 5; Mrs. Ward, 5; Wm. Bostwick, 20; Rev. Mr. Simons, 1; L. Bradley, 2; Mrs. Prof. Gibba, 5; Alfred Walker, 3; E. C. Herrick, 3; Thaddeus Sherman, 5; Mrs. Aptthorp, 5; Mrs. Pro. Kingsley, 5; R. Bushnell, 3; Prof. Olmstead, 5; collection, Church, 98 92; North Church, Rev. Mr. Dutton, 5; James Brewster, 5; Timo. Bishop, 10; John H. Coley, 50; A. H. Malby, 3; Dea Thompson, 3; collection, Church, 45 72; Howe-street Church, collection, 11; Third-street Church, Rev. Mr Cleveland, 10; other individuals, 55 50; Church-street Church, John H. Dwight, 3; collection, 40; (G. H. gave memo. for 160 pay in October,) Mrs. Abby Salisbury, 50.
Chapel-street Congregational Church, W. Justice, 40 37; Prest' Jeremiah Day, 10; addition, Central Church, 2; 871 12
New Gloucester.—Congregational Church, per Newall A. Price, 9; 9 00
New-Orleans.—Collected in Dr. Tubbs' Church, 76 05; R. D Shep- 90
nard, 10; J. Kenap, 10; T. M., 25; J. Walbin, 2 50; E. S. Keep, 5; A. C. Ainsworth, 5; W. N. Violett, 5; Mrs. Jennings, 2; Mrs. Kemren, 5; P. L. Sherman, 5; W. M. Goodrich, 10; a friend, 10; collection, by Rev. E. R. Reade, 13; Meth. Ep. Church, 65 55; H. B. Gwathmey, 50; Dr. Pitcon and Lady, 15; 1st Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. A. Scott, 107 45; D. H. Holmes, to circulate Scriptures in France, 3 95; 428 50
New Hackensack, N. J.—The Rev. C. Van Cleef, per Mr. Rensmen, 3; 3 00
Newburyport.—Ladies' Whitfield circle of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. T. Storrs, to make up Life Director, 60; 60 00
New-London, Ct.—T. W. Williams, Esq., 20; Mr. Cremp, 14; H. P. Havens, 5; Cash, 1 50; collection in Second Presby- 352 06
terian Church, 11 56; Mary F. Hallan Legacy, 300,
New-Albany, Inda.—First Presbyterian Church, 60; Second Presby- terian Church, 40; together to constitute Rev. Danl. Stew- art of the 1st Presbyterian Church, and Rev. John M. Bishop of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Life Members, 100 00
Newburgh, N. Y.—Mr. Lockwood, 10; others, 2; Reformed Dutch Church, 41, 53 00
Newark, N. J.—3rd Church, Jared Haines, 25; Mrs. A. W. Sand- ford, to constitute Jona. Crane, Life Member, 50; 1st Reformed Dutch Church, Lewis C. Grover, 10; other individuals, 24 26; public collection, 1st Presbyterian Church, 104 41; 3d Presbyterian Church, James B. Pinneo, Life Member, 50; M. W. Day, 10; J. D. Vermilye, 5; John Young, 5; Elisa Day, 5; Daniel Price, 10; Mrs. G. H. Goble, 5; Mrs. Wallace, 10; Rev. W. Bradley, 5; Isaac N. Rankin, 10; a mechanic, for France, 15; other persons, 41 99; J. R. Davison, 10; Fifth Presbyterian Church, public collection, 9; 407 66
Natchez, Miss.—Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Sarah Marshall, 50; Rev. J. B. S., 5; H. M. Saxton, 20; collected by Miss Scissens for Colporteur in France, 80; collected per Miss S Ellis, 90; Mr. J. A. Postlewait, 80; from Miss Post- 525 35
lewait's school, 33; other individuals, 99 30; Methodist Episcopal Church, for Colporteur, 76 05.
New-Brunswick, N. J.—A Lady, for Colporteur in France, 80; 80 00
North and Southampton, Pa.—Reformed Dutch Church, for France, 25; Mrs. Hon. E. Williams, 15; Hon. Lewis Strong, 5; 99 17
J. D. Whitney, 5; collection in Edwards Church, 49 17.
North Falmouth, Mass.—Congregational Society, per Rev. Wm. Green, 11; 11 00
North East Centre.—J. Osborn, 2; 2 00
North Rochester, Mass.—Rev. J. Briggs, 15; Mrs. H. B., 5; 20 00
North Adams.—Congregational Church, 11 24; 11 24
North Woodstock, Ct. Muddy Brook.—Per Thos. Bouteille, 16; 16 00
North Mansfield.—A lady, per A. R. L., 1; 1 00
Norton, Mass.—L. M. Whalan, 30; Rev. Mr. Barrows, congrega- 51 96; 72
Newtown L. I.—11 42,

Norwich, Ct.—First Congregational Church, Hon Henry Strong, 15; other individuals, 21 22; Second do., Gen. and Mrs. Wm. Williams, 20; Jo. Otis, 15; R. Hubbard, 5; C. Johnson, 5; D. B. Tucker, 5; S. C. Morgan, 5; A. H. Hubbard, 5; J. F. Slater, 5; other individuals, 42 93; Main-street Church, A. Buckingham, 5; other individuals, 11; Fourth Congregational Church, 6; Episcopal Church, 5,

Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio.—Church Collection, 34 60; 19,

Ohio City.—Congregational Church, collection, 7 21; for Hayti, 19,

Oxford, Ms.—Rev. Mr. Bardwells, congregation, 23; for Quarterly paper, 3,

Owego, Tioga Co.—First Presbyterian Church, for Waldenses, F. F. Judd, 20 50,

Oswego, N. Y.—Collection in the Rev. Mr. Conditt’s Church, 50 08; Ladies, same Church, to complete Life Member, Dr. and Mrs. Condit, 65; collection in Rev. Mr. Judson’s Church, 18 25; Gen. H. McWhorter, Esq., 5; Cash, 1,

Pautucket, Mass.—$20 25,

Pelham, N. H.—Rev. Mr. Forbes’ Society, 18 05,

Philadelphia.—Collection anniversary of the Society at the First Presbyterian Church, 244 65; Amer. Bishop, 2; Amos Powel, 3; D. B. Kugler, 8; Mrs. Cowell, 2 50; Miss Rand, 1; for France, per Rev. J. W. Jones, 10; Ladies’ Association, Central Church, 52; Young Men’s Missionary Society, First Congregation Church, 25; Donation, from a friend, 10; Miss C. R. Reese, 1; “Jota” Bibles New-testaments in France, 10; Reese, Quarterly paper, 2; 1stPres Ch., Mr. and Mrs. J. Biddle, 20; H. J. Wms., 10; Jno. M. Atwood, 10; J. Sparhawk, 10; Jas. Fassett, 10; Sol. Smith, 10; Jno. Eckel, 20; J. K. Gemmott, 10; Geo. W. Toland, 5; S. H. Perkins, 10; Jas. W. Paul, 5; Jas. Bayard, 5; Wm. Wurts, 10; Rob. E. Mathews, 5; A. R. Perkins, 10; A. White, 5; Dr. Ashmead, 5; Dr. Bond, 5; J. D. Irving, 5; Thos. Flemming, 10; H. R. Davis, 5; J. McLannahan, 10; H. Vanuxen, 5; Wm. Raiguel, 10; J. S. Kneelder, 10; A. Fullerton, 10; M. W. Baldwin, 10; B. Smith, 5; J. P. Sparhawk, 5; Jas. C. Donnell, 5; J. H. Dulles, 5; Mrs. J. Fassett, 5; Thos. Hill, 5; other persons, 10; Ladies, First Presbyterian Church, 108; Ladies, Rev. Dr. Bethune’s Church, 100; Gentlemen, do., 76; Individuals, Rev. Dr. Jones’ Church, 12 50; Mr. Crothers, Quarterly paper, 5; Ladies’ Society, First Presbyterian Church for Colporteur in France in addition, 18 70; Sheppard, for Quarterly paper, 5,

976 35

Penfield, Ohio.—3 50,

Perth Amboy.—S. E. Woodbridge, 175,

Petersham.—S. Clark’s Church, 6,

Pittsfield.—Rev. J. Todd, First Congregational Church for France, 61 37,

Pittsfield, Ohio.—$15 25,

Pittsfield, Vt.—Congregational Church, Ch. Walker, Pastor, 24 90,

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard Edmunds, for France, 100; Philip Wilson, per F H. Eaton, 25,

Phillipston, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Perkins, for Bibles in France, 26.
(Continued.)

Portsmouth, N. H.—Rev. R. W. Clark's Society, in full for Life Director, 57 27; Union Meeting, 4. 61 27

Poughkeepsie.—A member of Dr. Ludlow's Church, 32 shares of Buffalo Telegraph stock value $50 = 1600; Int. on Telegraph stock 6mo., 80 50; C. P. Adriance, per Rev. Mr. Hardenburgh, 2 50. 83 00.

Portland, Me.—A friend of Missions, 10; High-street Seminary circle, per Rev. Mr. Chickering, 50. 60 00.

Princeton, N. J.—A friend, to aid Protestants in France, 10; Theo. Sem'y, 8. 18 00.

Princeton, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Goldsmith in part, 11 69; Congregational Church collection, 2 25; Rev. Mr. Goldsmith's Society, 26. 39 94.

Providence, R. I.—Rev. F. Wayland, 10; F. M. Burgess, 5; C. H. Dabney, 3; R. H. Ives, 10; Beneficent Church, B. Dyer, 50; W. J. King, 80; T. J. Stead, 5; E. Bourne, 3; B. White, 20; S. Gilbert, 5; Mrs. J. N. Mason, 5; C. Dyer, 5; Dr. Cleaveland, 5; Joseph Manton, in part to constitute, Susan Cleaveland, Life Member, 20; Female Bible Class, Miss Aborn, 3; little girls' prayer meeting, 48 cents; other individuals, 44 50; Fourth Congregational Church, 3; Richmond-street Church, Joseph Carpenter, 50; J. H. Mason, 20; D. Andrews, 20; R. Chapin, 20; S. Hutchings, 10; Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, 10; Public collection, 59 07; High-street Church, Josiah Chapin, 40; E. C. Barstow, 15; P. Hill, 5; Donation from Sabbath School, 10; Female Benevolent Association, 20; Public collection, 11 30; Miss Sarah Phillips, 2; collection, High-street Church, 9 65. 578 00.

Prattsburgh, N. Y.—A poor widow, by Rev. B. C. Smith, 10. 10 00.

Putney, Vt.—Rev. Mr. Foster's Society in part, 8 17. 8 17.

Port Gibson.—Rev. Z. Butler, 2 50; Mrs. Anna A. Chapin, 5; Mrs. Marbie, 5; Mrs. C. Young, 10; Carmel Church, Rev. Jas. Perviance, 5; Rev. T. A. Ogden, 10; Mrs. H. Bennett, 4 50; Mrs. J. Gillespie, 2; F. Dunbar, 3; J. M. Gillespie, 5; E. R. Bennett, 10; J. P. Smith, 10. 72 00.

Richmond, Va.—First Presbyterian Church, to constitute Rev. T. V. Moore, Life Member, 50. 50 00.

Ridgefield, Ct.—First Congregational Church, 10 96. 19 96.

Rowe, Mass.—Congregational Society, 5. 5 00.

Rochester, N. Y.—Abe, 20; collection in First Presbyterian Church, 131 19; Brick Church, 9; Third Presbyterian Church, 14 81; Washington-street Church, 25 63; Aristarchus Champion, 500; Jas. F. Conklin, 10. 715 63.

Rutland, Mass.—First Church Collection, (Bridel, 25,) Rev. Dr. R. Cady, 11; for Quarterly paper, 5. 16 00.

Rockville, Conn.—Juvenile Miss Society, Congregational Church, for Colporteur, 53 92. 53 92.

Rockwell, Ct.—Collection, for Colporteur, 26 08. 26 08.

Royalton, Mass.—Mr. Haynes' Congregation to constitute him Life Member, 50. 50 00.

Randolph, Vt.—Geo. Butterfield, for France, 7. 7 00.

Rahway, N. J.—Mrs. Lathrop, for France, 3. 3 00.

Rome, N. Y.—J. W. Bloomfield, 50. 50 00.

Rocky Hill, Ct.—Collection, Congregational Church, 10. 10 00.

Reading South—Congregational Church, collection, 31 65. 31 65.
Rodney, Miss.—Congregational Colporteur in France, 82, 82 00
Saranah, Ga.—J. E. J., 5; Mrs. Berrian and Children, 20, 25 00
Sandwich, Mass.—K. T. Swift, 1, 1 00
Sag Harbor, N. Y.—Per J. A. Copp, 40, 40 00
Sandusky, Ohio.—W. W. Wetherell, 5; S. W. Torrey, 5; Ed. Morgan, 10; Taylor and Lee, 3; Samuel Map, 3; Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, 2; Mr. C. Barney and wife, 150; Higgins, 20; other individuals, 19 47, 48 97
Seaport, Me.—Congregational Church, 15; 1, 16 00
Salmon Falls, N. H.—Congregational Society, 10, 10 00
Shelbyville, Ky.—Presbyterian Church, 58 45, 58 45
Smithfield, Pa.—Thomas Williams, Quarterly paper, 1, 1 00
St. Johnsborough, Vt.—Luther Clark, 5, 5 00
Syracuse, N. Y.—Collected in Church for France, 36 63; D. Adams' Church, to make him a Life Member, 50; Individuals, Rev. Mr. Norvell's church, 24 50, 111 13
South Coventry, Ct.—Mrs. F. Preston, France, 5, 5 00
South Amherst, Mass.—John Smith, 3, 3 00
Sutton, Ms.—Rev. Mr. Tracy's Congregation, 30 44, 30 44
Spencer.—Miss Packards, 17, 17 00
Springfield, Ms.—Collected in 1st Congregational Church, 37 25; South Church, G. Merrian, 10; C. Merrian, 10; L. Wariner, 10; Thomas Bond, 10; others, 44 50; 1st Congregational Church, Mrs Susan Pynchon, 10, 131 75
Stratford, Ct.—Congregational Church by D. P. Judson, for France, 19, 19 00
Sudbury, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Ballard's Society, 20, 20 00
South Abingdon, Mass.—In part to constitute Rev. D. Powers a Life Member, 44 55, 44 55
South Woburn.—Congregational Society, in part for L. M. 47, 47 00
South Berwick, Me.—Rev. Mrs. Allon's Society, 13, 13 00
Springfield, Ohio.—Colporteur in France, Rev. Wm. Gray, 5; Mrs. Mary Griggs, 5; Mrs. Claypool, 5; Josiah Spencer, 5; S. Mason, 5; A. H. Harrison, 5; James Barnet, 5; Mrs. King, 5; Mrs. Black, 5; W. M. Spencer, 5; C. Stout, 5; Wm. Ruggren, 5; Mrs. Clark, 5; Ed. Mason, 5; S. Rogers, 5; Messrs. Crought, Blount and Doyle, 5; others, 12 10, 92 10
Stockbridge, Mass.—A. S. Peet, 1, 1 00
Stoughton.—Congregational Society, 19 67; Deacon E. Drake, do., for Quarterly paper, 1 45, 21 12
Talmage.—Church in pr. Colporteur in France, 42, 42 00
Tarrytown.—To send a Bible to Bermuda, 7, 7 00
Templeton, Mass.—A friend, for Bibles in France, 5, 5 00
Thompson.—Church and Society, pr. W. Gay for France, 24 56, 24 56
Foxboro, Mass.—Rev. Mr. Barnes, Life Member, 62 42, 62 42
Troy, N. Y.—1st Presbyterian Church, Ladies, to make Rev. Dr. Beerman a Life Member, 50; Gentlemen, by Mr. Lee, 50; Henry Hubbell, 5; John P. Albertson and Lady, 10; 2d Presbyterian Church, Ladies, to make Dr. Halley a Life Mem. 50; E. Wickes, 10; J. T. McCoun, 10; children of Mrs. Edgerton's school, 2; Rev. Mr. Waldworth's Church, Ladies' Industrious Society, to make Mrs. Wadsworth a Life Member, 50; Dr. Carpenter, 3, 240 00
Utica, N. Y.—Quarterly paper, 1, 1 00
Vermont, Ct.—Congregational Church, pr. N. O. Kellogg, 100, 100 00
Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio.—Pr. K. Betts, 5, 5 00
Vermont.—Westford Church and Society, 14 92; Williston, 22;
Sheldon, 10; Franklin, 16; St. Alban's Bay, 5; Highgate,
6 12; Castleton, 19 53; E. Rutland, 15 50; Island, 11;
Charlotte, 3 75; Underhill, 8 05; Center, 14 38; Fairfield
5; Fairfax, 7 45; Waterbury, 20; E. Poulteney, 12 67;
St. Alban's, 28 22; Swanton, 9 76; others, 12 52.

Waterbury, Ct.—Rev. H. B. Elliott's Church, 62, in addition 50 cts.

Watertown, N. Y.—2d Pres. Church, for France, R. E. Bacon, 10,

Warren, Ohio.—Presbyterian Church collection, 23 82.

Wallingford, Vt.—Church and Society, pr. Mr. Mitchell, 18 75.

Washington, Pa.—Rev. Dr. McConancy, 5.

West Rutland, Vt.—Church and Society, 30 31.

Westminster, Ct.—For France, per A. King, 5; Congregational So-

Gmatic Church, in part to constitute Rev. S. S. Smith a L. M., 36 47.

West Woodstock, Ct.—Congregational Church, for France, 4.

Westboro, Mass.—5; Congregational Society, 42 91.

West Hartford.—Collection, Congregational Church, 24 41;

Congregational Church, 4.

Wethersfield, Ct.—Congregational Church, 41 08.

Westfield, Mass.—Congregational Church collection, 32 28.

Wellfleet.—C. C. Beman, 1.

West Springfield, Mass.—Congregational Church, 16 00.

West Troy.—South Dutch Church, 7.

Wheeling, Pa.—1st Presbyterian Church collection, 60; Female Se-

minary, in part to support Colporteurs in France, 11 50; Mrs
Wallace's Female Seminary, 7; for Colporteurs in France,
40; Female Seminary, for Colporteurs in France, in addition,
28 50.

Windsor, Mass.—George R. Etter, monthly concert, 5 05.

Wilmingtoria, Del.—M. Kean, Quarterly paper, 1; 1st Presbyterian
Church, Judge Hall, 5; Mrs. Dr. Boyd, 5; George Jones, 2;
Wm. Janner, 2; D. Bush, 3; George Bush, 3; Charles
Bush, 3; G. W. Bush, 2; Dr. L. P. Bush, 10; N. Patterson,
2; M. Kean, 10; D. C. Wilson, 10; Miss K., 2; Mr. Al-
rick, 2; Miss Jenkins, 2; others, 10; A. J. Moore, 3.

Williamstown, Mass.—E. Lassel, 10; Laura Whitman, 10; Lucy
Whitman, 15; Mark Hopkins, D. D., 5; D. N. Dewey, 5;
J. Alden, D. D., 5; A. Foot, 5; John Tatlock, 5; Students
of the College, 7 86; Dr. Sabin, 5; other individuals, 27 14.

Wilmington, Ohio.—Congregational Church Colporteur, and to con-
stitute Rev. Ansel G. Clark a Life Member, 13 28.

Wiscasset.—Collection, 42.

Willington, Ohio.—To constitute Ansel R. Clark a Life Member,
subscription, 15 39; Ladies Missionary Society, 12.

Wolcott, Ct.—For France, 10.

Woodstock, Ct.—Congregational Church, per Rev. J. Curtis, 12 20.

Worcester, Mass.—United Congregations, 105 09; Miss Sarah Waldo,
80; Parley Goddard, 50; Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury, 80.

Woodville, Miss.—Church, per Rev. Mr. Chase, 9 35; Bethel Church,
John Murdoch, Esq., 10; James Freeland, Esq., 5; G. V.
S., 1; id. of the Bible, 5.

Woburn.—1st Congregational So., in part, for Colp. in France, 72 65.

Zanesville, Ky.—Union Col., 1st Presbyterian Church, 38 15; E. P.
Hampshire, D. D., 10; Mrs. Hampshire, 3; B. G. and J. H.
Cutter, 10; A. Good, 9; W. S. Vernon, 3; C. Coleman.
Since the Anniversary, the following sums have been received, viz:

From St. Louis, P. W. S. Gilman, directed to Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, 50; New Ipswich, N. H., for Quarterly paper, 4; Foxboro, Mass., Balance of Collection, 2; Millbury, Mass., Rev. Mr. Griggs, 10 25; Falmouth, Mass., Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society, 30; Attleboro, Mass., 2d Congregational Church, 8; New Vernon, Morris Co., N. J., for French Missions, 5; Medway, Mass., Dr. Idle's Society, 28 56; Mansfield, Mass., Rev. Mr. Blake's Society, 15.72; Concord, N. H., Quarterly paper, 2 50; North Bridgewater, Mass., Rev. Dr. Huntington's Society, 30 32; Elliot Church, Newton Corner, to constitute Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, a Life Member, 50 35; North Bridgewater, Mass., Rev. Mr. Couch's Society, 40 79; Townsend, Mass., L. H. Sheldon's Society, 23 80; Dorchester, Mass., Ladies Rev. Mr. Mead's Society, to constitute the Pastor a Life Member, (80 of which is for Colporteurs in France, and 20 for libraries in French villages,) 100; Providence, R. I., Mr. Metcalf and daughter, for Geneva, 2; Salmon Falls, N. H., H. N. Batchelder, 5; East Randolph, Mass., Rev. W. A. Peabody, 5; North Mansfield, Rev. Mr. Tappan's Society, 17 91; South Mansfield Society, 15; North Bridgewater, D. Howard, Esq., 5; Geneva, H. H. Seely, 50; Hanover, N. J., 1st Presbyterian Church, per J. M. Johnson, 22; Newark, N. J., 1st Presbyterian Church, after Rev. Mr. Palmer's Sermon, 27 10; Athens, N. Y., Pension money for the Bible, 5; Baltimore, Ladies' Association, by Mrs. A. L. Davidson, 244; Waterford, Me., P. Carlton, for France, 1; Hopkinton, Mass., Rev. J. C. Webster's congregation, (eleven of which from Mrs. Freeland's S. S. class, Colporteurs in France,) 42; Easton, Mass., Individuals, Colporteurs in France, 45 35; Holden, Mass., Rev. Wm. P. Paines, for do., 25 71; Holliston, Mass., Mrs. Perris, Dr. Bullard, to do., 85.

We, the subscribers, being appointed Auditors of the account of the Treasurer, W. W. Chester, have examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find a balance of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents due the Treasurer.

May, 30th, 1849.

O. E. WOOD.
T. DWIGHT.

Errata in last year's Receipts. $15 45 should be Athens, Geo. instead of Macon.