

instrumentalities are necessary to eradicate the evil. Not acts of Parliament, but the statutes of the King of Heaven, will prove the death of Popery. "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Your Committee rejoice in being able to state that our Society has been doing something in the work of unvelling the mysteries of iniquity, and destroying the Man of Sin, although through a somewhat different channel than formerly. About the close of the last session a change of much importance to our Society took place. Rev. J. Black, our missionary, had for some time been most usefully engaged as general Secretary to the French Canadian Missionary Society, but it had become generally felt amongst us that it would impart a greater interest to our operations to have a person directly engaged in the work of evangelisation. Mr. Black himself, being fully of the same opinion, at our missionary meeting in April, resigned his connection with us, although, till called to another field of missionary effort, he continued to discharge the duties of agent for the French Canadian Missionary Society.

Being thus left without any Missionary, our Society, upon the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Black, resolved to apply to the Home Mission Committee, then in session, for the services of Mr. S. Kedey, Student, during the recess of College. This request was at once granted with the utmost cordiality.

Having thus secured a missionary, our Society, after mature deliberation, resolved to send him to labour in Metis (C.E.) This field was peculiarly commended to us by the consideration that a Missionary would not only have a wide door of usefulness among the French Canadians, but would also be able to give so re supply to the destitute protestants of that locality. In this field our Missionary has, during the past summer, been labouring with zeal and diligence, and we trust also, with some measure of success. This, however, is not a field in which any brilliant results are to be immediately expected. We must labour, watch and pray, and look patiently but earnestly for the blessing. We must cast our bread upon the waters, content with the assurance that after many days we shall find it. We must be satisfied to go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, knowing that we shall yet return bearing our sheaves. The reception which our missionary met with from the people, was uniformly kind. Not a few also manifested a deep interest in the truths communicated by him. Their spiritual guides showing a very different disposition, denounced both him and his work in no measured terms. With one of these, your missionary had a public discussion, in the presence of 300 or 400 *habitans*. Of this discussion, which we have reason to believe was productive of much good to the cause of Christ, a more extended account will yet be submitted to the Society. We rejoice to state that notwithstanding priestly opposition, your missionary was able to maintain two small meetings, which he supplied alternately, when the way of salvation was unfolded. Our missionary also succeeded in establishing a school for French Canadian children, which was attended by 8 or 9 scholars at the time your missionary left Metis, which has been increased to 13, with additional applications; and there is every prospect that under the faithful superintendence of Mr. Page, it will continue to prosper. We view this school as of great importance to the success of our mission. For, before we can hope to evangelise the French Canadians of the Lower Province, we must raise up a class of evangelists from among themselves, who can enter fully into the sympathies and feelings of their countrymen. Let us hope that the school which has been established may be but the precursor of others, which will send forth a devoted band of missionaries to labour for the salvation of their perishing neighbours. The school, and our mission generally, are much indebted to Rev. Dr. Willis and Lady, and to Mr. Hossack and Miss Runcey, of

Quebec. Our thanks are also due to the Montreal Bible Society for a donation of Bibles and Testaments, to the amount of £194.6d., and to Mr. Racey of Matamoras, for his kindness in giving our missionary a free passage from Quebec to Metis.

Our missionary's labours were also highly appreciated by the Protestants of Metis, as they manifested by contributing liberally to his support.

During the last session tracts were distributed and prayer meetings maintained in various districts of the city, as formerly. This work we found refreshing to ourselves, and we trust that it will prove a means of conveying the word of life to many who could not be reached in any other way. It was deemed advisable to appoint a separate committee to superintend our missionary operations in the city, who should report at least three times during the session on the progress of the work. This determination was found productive of the happiest effects, in deepening the interest felt in this department of our labours.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to be able to state that during the summer the work has been prosecuted with vigour and success by the Ladies of Knox's Church. It is pleasing to know that they have found it no burden to labour for the Lord in this department, as they have evidenced by their resolution to continue in the good work. In this resolution we rejoice, as it will enable us to extend our labours to districts which otherwise we would have been unable to overtake.

We also visited the general hospital, distributing tracts and conversing with the sick, but towards the close of the session, through the sectarian fears and influence of Romanists, our labours were confined entirely to Presbyterians. This matter should not be allowed to rest here—it should be searched into, and if our public institutions do not teach the gospel, they must on no account be permitted to prevent others from doing it. For as Satan is no better when he appears as an angel of light, neither is Popish hatred of the truth of God improved when it assumes the specious guise of religious equality and unsectarian institutions.

The weekly prayer-meetings among ourselves were regularly held. They were often seasons of refreshing to many.

The missionary meetings on the first Thursday of every month were also sustained. Deeply interesting missionary intelligence was from time to time communicated. It is truly pleasing and encouraging to hear of the triumphs of our Lord in other lands.

The essays read at our monthly meetings were of such a nature as were calculated to foster the missionary spirit. It was a stirring Essay, upon the Red River Settlement, read by one of our members, which drew the attention of our Society to the lamentable condition of this settlement. Our sympathies being thus called forth, we resolved to petition the Presbytery of Toronto to take up the subject. Our petition was most cordially received. By them it was brought before the Synod, and the result is well known. Our former missionary is now, in all probability, in the midst of those long neglected and oppressed Presbyterians.

Our usual pleasing correspondence with the Students of the New College, Edinburgh, and the Students of the Irish Presbyterian Church, was maintained. Such communications cannot but be productive of the happiest effects, in binding more closely together brethren separated by the wide Atlantic, and yet children of the same Father, soldiers of the same army, and heirs of the same inheritance.

Our reading-room has, as usual, been regularly supplied with a selection of the various religious periodicals. It is refreshing to review the workings of Providence around us, and to mark the stately goings of our God and King in the sanctuary. Our acknowledgments are again due to the publishers of the following periodicals, viz.: Scottish Guardian, The Missionary Record of the

Free Church of Scotland, The Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, to Rev. P. Rajahogopal, for the Madras Native Herald, kindly furnished to us per Mrs. Esson. The following periodicals have likewise been regularly found upon the table of our new-room: Montreal Witness, Temperance Advocate, The Home and Foreign Missionary Record of the Church of Scotland, The Missionary Herald (London), The Presbyterian (Montreal), The Missionary Herald of the American Board of Foreign Missions, The Free Church Magazine, The Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Gale has also kindly favoured us with the use of the Edinburgh Witness.

In regard to financial matters, your Committee beg to state that they will as usual be embodied in the Treasurer's Report. We may, however, say, that although the full amount of our summer's collections has not yet been received, there has been a decided improvement on the preceding year, in this most essential department. We would lam hope that the improved state of the Society's funds may be taken as an indication of a deepening interest in the work of our mission, both on the part of our members and others. It becomes us to give thanks for the measure of success which has attended our efforts, and at the same time to humble ourselves that our zeal has been so feeble. Much remains to be done, and it becomes us therefore to double our diligence. We, as well as others, are liable to entertain low views of the dangerous nature of Romanism, and to check our sympathies for our French Canadian brethren by that contracted selfishness which would lead Christians to confine their efforts to their own Church. Popery is every day, by its deeds, vindicating for itself the title of "the mystery of iniquity." The history of every year attests the truth of *its blasphemous doctrine* that the system is unchanging and unchangeable. It is under this system of delusion that half a million of our countrymen are living and dying; and shall we in our selfishness deny them the knowledge of the "only name given under Heaven, among men, whereby we can be saved?" Let us not benumb our sympathies and check our efforts by the chilling insinuating objection, that as they are of another race and speak another language, therefore we are in no way connected with them. We are united to them by the closest ties—by every arrangement of nature, of providence and of grace, we are constituted brethren. God has made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth. We breathe a common atmosphere—we tread a common earth—we shall enter a common grave—we shall stand before one judgment bar. One heritage is common to all—one ruin is the lot of all—and one salvation is preached to all. Let us, therefore, feel the duty laid upon us, to "preach the Gospel to every creature." But this is a work which has not less of privilege than duty in it. The work of bringing men from sin to God, and raising souls from hell to heaven, is one so glorious, that angels would rejoice to undertake it. How can we adequately conceive of it? Were a meteor to appear above the horizon, how would we delight to gaze at the wonderful sight? But when a soul, emerging out of nature's darkness, is clothed with the shining image of Jehovah, we have something more wonderful. It is not the glare which some bright heavenly passenger casts upon us in his way. There is *creation* in it—it is darkness changed into light—it is as if the dark portions of the orb of night were to burst forth into brightness, or rather, it is as if some black orb of lumpy matter rolling madly through immensity, were suddenly arrested, and by creative power transformed into a glorious sun, to shine through eternal ages with ever brightening effulgence. What a glorious privilege is it then, to be permitted to be co-workers with Christ in the salvation of souls! Had some satanic influence invaded gravitation's law, and planets rushed madly from their spheres; in that solemn hour