

Dr. Diehl, Toronto	\$2 00	James Michie, Toronto	\$4 00
Rev. Mr. Fauquier, Zorra	4 00	Wm. Joyce, Georgetown.....	2 00
Rev. Mr. Broughall, Toronto.....	2 00	R. J. Dallas, Esq. and friends at	
George Michie, Esq.....	20 00	Orillia	11 00
Rev. Mr. Scott, Kingston	10 00	Rev. R. Baldwin, Toronto	6 00
G. F. Forster, Esq. Hamilton.....	5 00	Rev. Mr. Groves, Seymour.....	2 00
F. W. Gates, Esq. "	5 00	Amount collected by Mr. Gray,	
John Brown, Esq. Barrie	5 00	from children in School Sec.	
Wm. Boys Esq. Toronto	4 00	No. 1, Chinguacousy, per Dr.	
W. T. Baker, Esq. Lennoxville...	1 00	O'Meara	2 25
Rev. Dr. Fuller, Toronto	10 00	Hon. R. Spence, Toronto	1 00
R. M. Moore, Esq. Guelph.....	4 00	Contribution from Penetanguishene,	
Friends at York Mills, and Fish-		shene, per Miss Agnes Hallon	11 75
erville, per Dr. Willis.....	4 00	Mr. Gildard Royers.....	1 00
Rev. Dr. Willis, Toronto.....	2 00		

The above limited response to the appeal is no doubt owing to the reported fact of the Government having granted relief to the Indians. The treasurer has ascertained from William Spragge, Esq., Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that the amount asked for by Mr. Dupont, the Superintendent in that district was £600. This was readily granted by His Excellency the Governor General. But by the Commissioner of Crown Lands' Report for last year, it appears the Indians on the Island alone exceed 1600, while the whole number of those in Mr. Dupont's Superintendency are as follows:—

Manitoulin Island Indians.....	1,200.
Christian Island Band, Manitoulin	241.
Chippewas of Lake Huron.....	2,229.
Chippewas of Lake Superior	998.
Total.....	4,768.

And as it is probable the grant will be distributed among all these bands, for unhappily the destitution extends throughout the whole of that region, it will be seen, that after deducting the necessary expenses of transport, the grant will not go far in relieving this multitude—particularly when it is recollected, that they will require aid, not only during the ensuing winter, but till their crops come in next year.

With regard to the small supply this appeal will place at the disposal of our missionary, it is worthy of observation, that it will not be more than sufficient to relieve him from the painful position in which he will be placed. But those whose lot it has been to serve as missionaries among the Indians, can form any idea of the number of distressing applications to the missionary for relief. In missions like those of Garden River and Manitowaning, spiritual food is not all that is expected from him. Being compelled, by his isolated situation, to provide a stock of necessaries before hand, for the support of his household, he is supposed by his needy and improvident neighbours to possess an unlimited supply, and when their stock (if they have any) is exhausted, what more natural than that they should go for relief to their "good father," who they know can give it.

The application generally comes in the shape of a loan; while others hang about the mission house or come into the kitchen, and sit for hours watching the missionary's family preparing their humble meals, and when at length they are asked what they want, they will probably take from under their blankets some trifling article, (for which the missionary's family has no need, and cannot afford to pay for in provisions) accompanied by the remark that their families have nothing to eat and are probably sick. The solution of this perplexing case generally devolves on the missionary's wife. Should reference be made to the missionary himself, the interests of the pulpit invariably prevail over those of the store room, and when accounts are balanced, it will be well if an alarming deficiency, in addition to serious domestic inconvenience, be not found. A long experience of missionary life among the Indians, enables the writer to urge, that, in isolated missions like those alluded to,