

much interest in reading these books, which are highly calculated to inspire them with right sentiments. Unhappily, books of the right sort for such a school are extremely rare in Canada. We doubt not that God, who invites little children to come unto Him, will take care of our sons, and provide for their religious instruction, by furnishing the means of increasing their library. The American Baptist Publication Society has already made a liberal donation of books suitable for the teachers, a gift for which we are truly grateful. Beside the four brought to the knowledge of the truth from the Sabbath School, the Church at Grand-Ligne has rejoiced in the conversion of five other persons, two of whom have very lately come out from the Romish Church. These nine converts were all baptized in the River Richelieu, in the midst of a concourse of Roman Catholics. But the distance of the river from the Mission House, and the inconvenience of baptizing in so public a place, have induced the Missionaries to seek a more retired fount; and the Lord himself has furnished one upon the Mission premises. A basin has been dug out, which is filled from natural springs and surrounded by maple trees; and baptisms are performed in it with much more solemnity and devotion. The last which took place was a most solemn scene. It was administered by our deceased brother, Dr. Cote, to three candidates from St. Mary, some two hundred persons being present, both Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Institution at Grande-Ligne is not so large as formerly, owing in part to the formation of that at St. Pie for girls. Nevertheless, the directors of this establishment render thanks to God for the success granted them. The number of pupils this year is fourteen, amongst whom are three who have come out from entirely Roman Catholic families, having left every vestige of their former errors. Mr. Normandeau, as has already been mentioned, has charge of the Institution, being aided in this department by three pupils, two of whom continue to pursue their studies. One of the oldest pupils of the Institution, who is preparing for the ministry, is now studying at the University of Rochester, where he was entered gratuitously by the kindness of the directors of this new establishment. Three others have been placed as teachers in different Stations. The Elementary School, under the care of Mlle. Auger, is more flourishing than ever. It has from 30 to 40 scholars, mostly from Roman Catholic families, all anxious for instruction, and rarely failing in their attendance, even in inclement weather. The Priests, seeing that the people are regardless of their threats, no longer forbid them to send their children to our schools. There is daily in this school prayer and the explanation of some passage from the Gospels, and the reading book is the Bible; so that the good seed of the Gospel is deposited in these young hearts; and, by the means of these children, the Scriptures are read in many Roman Catholic families. May God bless this nursery, and those of all our stations!

**NAPIERVILLE.**—At the beginning of the year Rev. N. Cyr, was stationed in this place, where a few individuals has been converted some time ago. As no Missionary had ever settled there, and the field had been neglected for a few years past, much fruit could not be reasonably expected at first, especially since Mr. Cyr was alone, having no school-master, nor colporteur with him. However, Missionary efforts have not been fruitless—three individuals having been hopefully converted to God, and many others brought under the influence of the Gospel. Quite lately, four Catholics have applied for the Scriptures, and are now reading them with interest. A Mission Press is about to be put in operation at this Station. A friend has united with Mr. Cyr, to purchase a printing establishment in view of spreading the knowledge of the Gospel among the French Canadians. As the people are getting more in the habit of reading, it is hoped that this powerful instrumentality will accomplish much good.

**LACOLLE.**—This Station was occupied, until May, by Mr. Jacquemard, who laboured in the ca-

pacuity of Colporteur and School-master. He has not met with great encouragement; however, he has been instrumental in enlightening a family, who have left the Romish Church to follow the truth as it is in Jesus. This place is now without a Missionary. But it is occasionally visited by Bro. Roy, and also by Bro. Cyr, who preaches there once a month. A new Protestant family has come into the village, and the prospects of the Station are better than formerly. We are now about moving a School-house that stands five or six miles distant. It is rebuilt on a piece of ground given by one of the converts. When a School-teacher is procured, and a suitable place of worship opened, we hope the work will prosper, under God's blessing.

**HENRYVILLE.**—Brother Elroi Roy, Colporteur, has continued to labor at this Station. He tells us there is a spirit of inquiry awakened in many, and that three or four individuals are inquiring the way to eternal life. Our Brother has been able to sow the good seed, not only in that place, but also in the neighboring parishes, where he has found encouraging success. There has been preaching in this place about once a month, by Mr. Cyr.

**ST. MARY, OR FORT GEORGE.**—This station, was opened about two years ago in the midst of great difficulties and strong opposition; but, glory be to God, the efforts of the enemies were vain against the preaching of the truth, so that our late brother Dr. Cote, had the happiness of seeing before he was called to his reward, some twelve families, of respectable standing, abandon the Romish Church to follow the Gospel. The death of our brother, who was so unexpectedly taken from us, caused great grief to the converts, and great joy to the enemies of the truth—they imagined that Protestantism was destroyed by that event in St. Mary. But their joy was of short duration, for they soon saw the Christians encouraging each other to follow the Lord, and confess his name before men—Then the most bitter, disappointed in their hope, spoke of constraining the converts to return to "Mother Church," and commenced to persecute them. In the dark nights of autumn they went and broke the windows of some of the Christians, and injured other property belonging to them. But these persecutions had not the desired effect; and the priest was obliged to condemn them, and to have recourse to what he considered a more effectual means of opposing the truth. He called a very popular temperance lecturer, a great enemy of the Bible and the Protestants, to hold a protracted meeting to bring back the wandering sheep. Mr. Chiquiquy, this is the name of the temperance preacher, came and spent eight days in the parish, preaching twice a day to a very large audience. Never, probably, was the truth more shamefully attacked, and its professors more indecently calumniated, than they were then. It was carried to such a degree, that some of the Catholics were scandalized. Every day, this wretched preacher would excite the curiosity of the people by announcing for the following day a subject of controversy, which, he said, was to be still more interesting than the former. The hearts of the friends of the gospel were moved and sad in seeing and hearing all this, and oftentimes were lifted to God in prayers, that he might bring to nought the designs of the enemy, and enlighten this benighted people. During all that time our Christian friends conducted themselves nobly, and in a manner worthy of their profession. Every day their houses were filled with their old friends, who came to entreat them to go and hear their great preacher, who they said, would certainly prove to them they were led astray. Not one of them yielded to their solicitations, but firm and courageous, they improved this good opportunity to speak to them about the truth, and show them the difference between the teachings of the Scriptures, and the teachings of their priests.

These conversations which generally ended in the confusion of the Roman Catholics, produced in them the greatest astonishment, and inspired them with the desire of a discussion between Mr. Roussy and Mr. Chiquiquy. The discussion was proposed, and

after some hesitation, accepted; the day appointed was Tuesday the 7th of this month. It took place in the presence of some 1200 people, in one of the large rooms of the priest's house. A respectable farmer was called to preside over the meeting, and twelve Protestants and twelve Catholics were appointed as judges of the discussion. It was agreed there should be no allusion to individuals, and everything should be done with politeness. Each one was to speak twenty minutes at a time. The subjects of the discussion were, the authority of the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, the curtailment of the second commandment of the Decalogue, Mass, Confession, &c. After a brief outline of the course pursued by the combatants, the report continues:—The discussion is now the universal subject of conversation in the parish, and the people are as much agitated at present on the subject of religion, as they were about politics thirteen years ago. The majority of the Catholics acknowledge that Mr. Roussy had the better part, are indignant against their great champion, so that we can hope that good will result from this discussion, that it will be blessed to the enlightening of many souls. It seems evident that the hand of God was in it. As soon as it was decided that it would take place, every one that could pray invoked the blessing of God that it might turn to the glory of his holy name; even the children of the school joined in prayer. One of them said, "O God! fortify M. Roussy, that he may cause the truth to triumph; bless his words, that they may have a good effect." And during the discussion, the dear little children and their good mistress knelt more than once to ask the same blessings. "The women and children pray," said Luther to his companions in a time of trouble, "we can be sure of the victory." In regard to this school, we must say it gives us much pleasure. The mistress, lately converted from Romanism, is an intelligent and pious woman; she loves the children, and endeavours to bring them to the feet of Jesus; they manifest good dispositions. Mr. Roussy intends to open a Sunday school before long. In the families brought to the truth, there is a large number of young people, who are very well disposed towards the Gospel. Seven converts belonging to this station were baptized last summer at Grande Ligne, and a large number are candidates for baptism.

**ST. GREGOIRE, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, &c.**—St. Mary is not the only place where God is calling sinners to repentance; it is also in the neighboring parishes, such as St. Gregoire, St. Jean Baptiste, &c. In those places there is a good movement in favor of the Gospel. The people are enquiring after the truth, and many families are listening attentively to the Gospel, and seem near the kingdom of God. They are visited from time to time, and always receive the Missionaries with pleasure.

**THE PROJECT OF BUILDING A CHAPEL.**—The blessing which God has caused to rest upon the station of St. Mary, makes us feel the need of a suitable place for the meetings, which have been held unto now, in a kitchen. The converts have assembled lately to take this subject into consideration, and have unanimously resolved to do all they can to build a house of worship. One of them has given a good lot situated in the village, and large enough for the Chapel, the Minister's house, and burying ground—a property which is worth, at least, \$200. Then a subscription was made, amounting to four hundred dollars. It is the first sacrifice of this kind that our Canadian brethren have made, and it is very cheering to us. What will be wanted over this amount we intend to apply for to the generosity of our friends in Canada, and in the States; and if God approves our plan, He will incline the hearts in our favor.

**SALEM DISTRICT.**—Mr. T. Riendeau, licentiate, has been stationed at Salem, where he has preached regularly, to a congregation of some fifty persons. He also held meetings every Sabbath evening, and in the middle of the week at Berea. There seems to be better feelings amongst the professors of religion of these places, and good impressions made on three or four Catholic families residing there. The