

is good evidence to believe that they were carefully read and perused. Thus an influence was brought to bear upon the minds of those who might not attend the appointed ordinances of God's House, and who might otherwise never be reached. And who can tell the amount of good that these little messengers of the truth may in many instances have been the means of accomplishing! They are scattered up and down amongst all classes, and undoubtedly they are not without their influence. There are many instances of good being accomplished by the reading of a simple tract, and we know that under the blessing of God, this instrumentality has not been without its effects in spreading abroad a knowledge of Christ's name; and may we not believe that these tracts distributed by the members of your society have in not a few instances produced beneficial results, although we have not been privileged to hear of them. There is no reason to complain of the number that was employed in this work, still we take the liberty of urging upon members of the society the importance of this department of your work, and of perseverance in it as one of the means which God employs for the ingathering of wandering sheep, and also for the comfort and edification of some of his children who may not be placed in such favorable circumstances as others. The number employed in this work, their success, and the amount of work accomplished have already been brought before you in the report of the tract committee, so that it is not necessary at present to enter into further particulars; but we embrace this opportunity of tendering our thanks to the Upper Canada Tract Society for the tracts gratuitously supplied for distribution to the number of 4,000.

Before passing on to give an account of the principal work of the society, we must not fail to notice the intercourse, which it has been the endeavour of your committee to maintain, with societies similar to this. With reference to this, it will be sufficient to remind you of the brotherly communications read at some of the meetings from students in other lands, unknown to us in the flesh, but regarding us as brethren in our common Lord, and all engaged in one glorious work—advancing the interests of Christ's kingdom. In connection with this we may also mention, that for the promotion of one of the objects of the society, viz., the diffusion of a missionary spirit among ourselves, a reading room, supplied with religious and missionary papers, was kept up during the winter. The papers were read and prized by your members, and from them missionary intelligence was communicated at each meeting of the society.

Having thus far detailed some of the operations of the society, we pass now to the field to which it has devoted its greatest energy, which, as you are aware, is amongst the French Canadians in the counties of Kent and Essex. At the close of college last spring, your missionary, Mr. Labelle, proceeded to the field and commenced his labours under very favourable circumstances at the village of Sandwich. Having arrived in the field and witnessed some of the fruits of his labours in previous years, and considering it the best means of extending his influence, and bringing the gospel to bear upon the minds of the people and carry forward the good work which had been commenced, your missionary immediately opened a preaching station which was regularly carried on for three months, and was attended by thirty-five individuals at the beginning, but afterwards there was a falling off in the attendance. Among those who attended the services conducted by your missionary there were thirteen Roman Catholics. We may hope that some seeds of truth have fallen into the hearts of these individuals, who are seeking for more light than they enjoy in the system of religion in which they have been trained, which shall yet spring up and bring forth abundant fruit. At the close of each service French tracts and testaments were distributed amongst those present, this being considered a good method of spreading the truth. In this way there were over 200 tracts distributed and 11 testaments. The reasons given for the falling off in the attendance are these:—There was no proper building in which to hold public services; and the Roman Catholic bishop used his influence to prevent his people attending the preaching of the truth. Many of the French Canadians