

clergyman, although the Catholics were greatly enraged, and tried every means in their power to prevent it. His wife had been a bitter Catholic, but since her husband's death has permitted her children to attend a Protestant Sabbath School, and reads Protestant books.

In concluding this report I would express my gratitude for the many kindnesses which I received from the people among whom I labored; even those who had no special interest in our work, treated us with great hospitality, and the hearty sympathy and cordial co-operation with which the clergymen of those towns, and many of the private Christians, cheered our hearts and strengthened our hands, have an enduring place in our memory.

S. J. HUMPHRY.

MR. DICKINSON'S REPORT.

Andover, Nov. 4, 1851.

DEAR SIR.—When I saw you last you wished me to give a report of my Colporteur labor in the townships, together with some part of my journal while laboring for the Montreal Religious Tract Society. This I am happy to do, if in any way, it will advance the cause of pure religion among those whose hospitality we so often enjoyed while laboring for the Society.

In order that the fitness of the system of colportage to the work to be done in the new settlements of Canada may appear, I will first notice the physical condition of the people. In the Eastern Counties the largest part of the people are living on new farms, and are consequently subjected to all the difficulties and hardships of new settlements. Some few farms are under cultivation, and yield to their owners a competency of all the necessaries of life, yet this is not generally the case. The land, though naturally rich, must be subdued by long and patient toil, before the sweat of the brow will be rewarded by an abundant supply for their families. Houses must be erected—trees felled, stumps dug out, stones cleared away and fences builded, before the farmer can reap the full reward of his labor. This long process to subdue the soil, with little or no appropriate reward, leaves the people without the means to supply their spiritual wants. They must now have food and clothing for the body, but they can put off the claims of the *soul* till a future time. In most places they are not able to support without assistance a minister of the Gospel; nor are they able to obtain Religious Books for themselves and children, at the high prices of ordinary sale. Their ministers, if they have any, must be sustained, for the present, by the contributions of other parts of the Christian Church.

This being their condition physically, some cheap way of circulating religious information and pure Bible instruction should be adopted, until they can supply themselves with the regular