

tinued a faithful member until she was translated to the church triumphant, at God's right hand above. Her last sickness was long and painful, but she endured her afflictions with becoming resignation. I visited her frequently, and always found her rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. She died on the 30th of June, and her remains were conveyed

to "the house appointed for all living," there to remain until the trumpet of God shall sound to call the nations to his bar. To be permitted to assemble with those who shall "come from the east and west, and sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven" on that great rising day, is the highest ambition of the writer.

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### BRUCE MINES.

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. J. Forsyth, dated April 8th, 1856.*

The following summary may be useful in assisting you to form a clear judgment of the state of things here, and of what the Missionary Committee had better do in relation to it.

The nearest white Canadian settlement, east of us, is, I am told, about three hundred miles distant; that on the west, Sault Ste. Marie, about forty miles: so that we are pretty much isolated from the rest of the habitable world.

The population, as by the last census, is the following:—

#### BRUCE MINES.

Men	126;	Boys, under 16 years	85-
Women	76;	Girls	79.
Together, 366 souls.			

#### WELLINGTON MINES.

Men	30;	Boys	17.
Women	19;	Girls	17.

Together, at this Mine, 83 souls; or, on the whole location 449 souls.

This population includes English, Scotch, Irish, French, and half-breeds, nominally belonging to the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman churches: and, some, I regret to observe, are related to no religious community; seemingly "having no hope, and without God in the world."

One source of discouragement to a missionary coming here is, the unsettled state of the inhabitants. At the Wellington Mines the men are brought out by special engagement for three years, for which reason, many of them leave their families behind them, and send home their earnings for their support. This makes the difference between the number of the men, and that of the women: it is also the cause of the fluctuation in the numbers of our church.

I find on the class-book, at one time nearly thirty members; at another time not more than ten. This was the number returned to the last Conference; since then, four of these ten have removed; two quite gone from us; one to England, the other into the lower part of the province. The other two wish still, though distant, to be considered members of our little society. It will not, therefore, be proper to report an increase, to the number of last year, tho' I am seeking to have a new class formed of parties, for the most part females, who were members of the church in the old country. I may add here, that at first, most of the miners were from Cornwall, in England, and included a good many warm-hearted members from the parent Society; now the greater part are Scotch, and though regular in their attendance upon public worship, are much disinclined to unite in membership with us. They are not, however, unwilling to contribute a little to the funds of our Church; indeed the most liberal of our contributors are found among them.

Another thing that preys upon the mind of a thoughtful Missionary is, that while his sphere of work is limited, and his hope of increasing the numbers of his church not very flattering, the cost of living is greater than in many other places.

The discouraging state of the Mines is another drawback upon our hopes; nothing having been realized yet in the form of return for the outlay. This fact may not prove permanent, as the discovery of rich veins of ore would give a new character to the undertaking. But at present it makes all parties connected with it feel somewhat unsettled; and