



TENTH REPORT

OF THE

Colonial Church and School Society

FOR THE

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, CANADA,

Adopted at the Annual Meeting held at the Cathedral School-House,

ON THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1863.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 18 VICT.
CAP. CCXXVII. 1855.



Montreal:

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1863.

EXTRACT FROM RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

2. The management of the Society shall be under the direction of persons who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland; and all the Agents of the Society shall likewise be members of the same.

3. The selection, appointment, removal, and field of labor of all the Agents, together with the amount of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the Committee of the Society. The Clergymen employed by the Society shall be subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Diocesans; and the Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan, and the parochial or missionary Clergy in their respective districts.

Colonial Church and School Society.

PATRON.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

PRESIDENT.

RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, AND METROPOLITAN.

COMMITTEE:

Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L.	Rev. J. Irwin, M.A.
Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D.	Wm. H. A. Davies, Esq.
Rev. R. Lonsdell, M.A., Rural Dean.	W. McGinnis, Esq.
Rev. W. Anderson.	Col. Wilgress.
Rev. J. P. White.	Col. Willmot.
Rev. Wm. Bond, M.A.	Major Monatt.
Rev. J. McLoud, M.A.	Isaac Coote, Esq.
Rev. E. Duvernoy, M.A., Rural Dean.	Robt. Mackay, Esq.
Rev. F. B. Tate, M.A.	Thomas Evans, Esq.
Rev. J. Ellegood, M.A.	J. H. Maitland, Esq.
Rev. H. F. Darnell.	W. C. Evans, Esq.
Rev. R. Lindsay, M.A.	I. J. Gibb, Esq.
Rev. E. Sullivan, B.A.	Henry Bancroft, Esq.

Treasurer..... A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Commercial Bank of Canada.

Secretary..... REV. WM. BOND, M.A.

Assist.-Secretary..... THOMAS EVANS, Esq.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Place of Meeting, 30 Bonaventure Street, first Wednesday every month, at half-past Two o'clock.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY

IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

REV. WM. BOND, M.A. Superintendent and Secretary.

THOMAS EVANS Assistant Secretary.

T. W. FYLES, City Missionary, Montreal.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

S. MILIKIN St. Johns.	J. LAWLER Kildare.
FRANCIS DOWSE L'Acadie.	JOSH. MERRICK Berthier.
J. C. DAVIDSON Cowansville.	J. GOBLIN Clarendon.
ROBERT WRIGHT Huntingdon.	MISS FELTON Buckingham.
F. G. WALKER Chambly.	EDW. ROY Sabrevois.
S. PAGE Brandon.	A. READ and 3 others, Gore of
M. A. FOSTER } Mascouche.	Argenteuil.
JAS. WHITE } Mascouche.	FRED. BROWN Griffintown.
E. DULMAGE Frost Village.	THOS. BARTON, Terrebonne.

MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

PROFESSOR HICKS.	MISS MIDDLEMISS, Mistress.
JOHN EMPSON, Master.	MISS ROBERTSON, Mistress of Infant
Rev. THOS FYLES, Master & Relig. Teach.	School
MON. DUVAL, French Master.	MISS J. MIDDLEMISS, Assistant.
MRS. HICKS, Mistress.	MISS GAMBLE, Assistant.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY,
AT THE
CATHEDRAL SCHOOL HOUSE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22nd, 1863,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.

THE REV. CANON BANCROFT, D.D., IN THE CHAIR.

Prayer.

The Secretary the **REV. W. BOND** read an abstract of the Report.

1st. Moved by **REV. J. IRWIN**, Incumbent of St. Luke's; seconded by **R. MCKAY, Esq.:**

"That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be received by this meeting with thankfulness to Almighty God for the blessing which He has vouchsafed during the past year, and that the Report be adopted and printed."

2nd. Moved by **REV. J. A. MCLEOD**, Incumbent Christievillie; seconded by **Rev. G. HEATON:**

"That the operations of the Society in this Province, particularly by means of its Schools in this District, and the City Missionary and Bible Women in this City, call for approval and support, and this meeting invites the prayers and renewed efforts of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, for the continued and increasing success of these operations."

3rd. Moved by **REV. E. SULLIVAN**, St. George's Church; seconded by **CAPT. NOBLE, R. E.:**

"That this meeting sympathises warmly with the Parent Society in its general work, and with the other great Societies of the Church, recognizing in their Missionary efforts, a desire to fulfil the command "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

4th. Moved by **G. MOFFATT, Jr., Esq.;** seconded by **Rev. R. LONSDALL, M.A., Rural Dean:**

"That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the **Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D.,** for his kindness in presiding this evening.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL
SOCIETY.

THE LOSS OF A FRIEND.—Nearly 25 years ago, the then superintendent of this Society,—known at that time under another name—was welcomed, encouraged and sustained in Canada, with a view to establishing its operations in this country, by the late Bishop of Quebec. And the writer desires thus publicly to testify from his own personal experience for 23 years, that with a consideration, wisdom, and affection which ought never to be forgotten, the Lord Bishop continued to the end his intercourse with the Society's agents, several of whom he ordained.

The committee mourn in his death the loss of a friend, and learn as they consider the departure from amongst us of first, one and then another, to look only to Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to day, and for ever.

THE WORK OF 1862.—The Committee, with profound gratitude, recognize the prospering hand of Almighty God, with them, in the fact, that they have been enabled to keep in effective action, the various operations of the Society in this Diocese, notwithstanding unanticipated difficulties. They had hoped, and it has ever been their prayer, that they might succeed in so extending the beneficent exertions of the Society, as to place in every parish and mission a missionary schoolmaster, and to teach in this city with the converting and sanctifying word of truth, the many destitute and perishing souls. In the beginning of the year, the prospect of a material advance towards the accomplishment of this cherished hope, was very flattering. By great exertion and rigid economy, almost parsimony, aided by the praiseworthy self-

denial of many of the agents, a floating debt that had been weighing upon the energies of the committee, had been in great part liquidated, thus leaving the committee free for unrestrained action in many crying and distressing applications. A city missionary had been obtained, whose piety, ability and energy, gave promise of most extended usefulness; two Bible women, of advanced Christian experience, were occupying their peculiar field of exertion; and a third was being trained under their care. With a view to still more extended efforts, a system of cottage lectures was initiated, to which the Bible women gathered whom they could; and a service was commenced on Monday evening, specially adapted for the laboring classes; and at which, and in connection with which some effort might be made for the recovery of those who had yielded to the dreadful evil of strong drink; and the schools of the Society were efficient and prospering; but all extension and advance were checked; and the possibility of holding the ground then occupied, made questionable by the notification in the month of February, that the Parent Society was compelled for want of funds to reduce its grant in aid of the scholastic and missionary operations to the English speaking population in this diocese, from £5.0 for the year, to £3.50. The committee, consequently, instead of consulting upon plans of extension, and maturing designs for increased usefulness, found themselves called upon to devise means for meeting this emergency, either by relinquishing post after post in their field of labor, or by renewed local efforts to increase their revenue. Retreat without a struggle was not even to be spoken of, while to make up the deficient sum by local contributions, was felt to be impossible; and after long and anxious and prayerful consideration, it was determined to suspend all incomplete arrangements; to call upon the different agents to submit to some sacrifice; to search out every possible mode of retrenchment; and to redouble the efforts to obtain subscriptions in the city; and the chairman of the committee, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, set the example by a liberal addition to his subscription.

The committee therefore feel, that notwithstanding the fact that the city missionary has had to take charge of the Model school, and therefore been unable (after a hard day's work in the school,) to

visit as much as he desired; that the *third* Bible woman has not been employed; and that the various agents have not been remunerated as they ought to have been, nor as others occupying similar posts are; still there is cause for great thankfulness that no post has been yielded and no ground lost. To our Heavenly Father be the praise and the glory.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE COMMITTEE.—They stated in their last report; “Their strength is in the Lord their God.” “Their hope is in the goodness and love of the Lord Jesus Christ.” “Their aim to keep distinctly in view Jesus Christ, and Him crucified, the alone hope of fallen man.” They are bound to record this day, that God, their strength, and their hope, has not failed them. In all the painful experience of the past year, amidst their disappointed hopes of being permitted to preach the gospel beyond their present line; in performing the sad duty of refusing aid to many whose hopes had been quickened by conditional promises; in carrying out the almost cruel alternative of reducing the remuneration of already inadequately paid agents: in all these trying circumstances, they humbly believe that in answer to prayer they have been guided, supported and prospered by the divine spirit, and they desire to encourage themselves in the Lord their God.

CLAIMS OF CANADA UPON ENGLAND.—Much has been written concerning the connection of the colonies with the mother country, and the political benefit and pecuniary profit, or otherwise to the mother country has been carefully calculated; but is there no higher tie, no holier claim than that of money? have the children of England no right to the fostering care of her who gave them name and birth, which distance and locality cannot alienate? Has England a right to send forth her children to the distant wilds, or (which is sometimes worse,) crowded cities, and then *leave* them to desolation and spiritual destitution? There are now within this diocese, families with Anglo-Saxon names, and Anglo-Saxon countenances, in fact English, who have lost their own language and well nigh lost their own religion, and to whom this Society is obliged to minister in the French tongue. Does England violate no duty if every effort be not put forth to aid and sustain those whom she sends forth, or who are induced to go forth to her distant pos-

sions? Her children do not forget her; whether war or famine threaten or assail her, they are quickly alive to their duty and forward in the proffer of substantial sympathy: and this city notwithstanding the unceasing and heavy demands upon the purses of the Protestant inhabitants, which the people of England with endowments and government support, and wealthy and generous nobility can never realize; this city, and churches in this city, and Sunday schools, have contributed largely to the relief of the poor operatives of England. The committee therefore feel that the thousands of emigrants who annually reach these shores, have a strong claim upon the spiritual sympathy and consideration of the Christians of the mother country.

AGENTS.—There have been no important changes but those referred to in the report of last year. The Rev. T. Fyles, city missionary, has taken charge of the Boy's Model School for the present, in the place of Mr. Empson, and his able report will obviate the necessity of any further remark from the committee, beyond the statement that he possesses their entire confidence. Mr. P. Duval has taken the post of French teacher, resigned by the Rev. C. Roux, appointed French professor at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and has performed his work to the satisfaction of the committee. The committee feel called upon to notice also the ability and exemplary attention with which Miss Middlemiss and Miss Robertson, with the assistants in the school, have carried on their arduous duties.

INCOME.

Grant of the Parent Society,.....	£350 stg. =	\$1705
Free contributions in Montreal.....		773
St. George's Church Sunday School for City Missionary and Bible women		222
Model School fees.....		1025
Local contributions appropriated where collected.....		3744
		<hr/>
		\$7480

The decrease in the grant of the Parent Society has already been referred to; it was a grievous blow,—the reduction amounting to 36 per cent, leaving a sum that scarcely covers the cost of superintendence, management and incidental expenses, after paying the

grants to country schools; the committee have made the strongest representations to the Parent Society, and can only express further the earnest hope that the Home committee will see their way to a large increase through the blessing of God, adding abundantly of His infinite mercy to their income.

The free contributions of the year show an increase of \$275 over last year.

The Model School fees from the 2 causes stated in the report of last year, viz:—the increased number and superior character of schools, and the poverty of those who avail themselves of the Model Schools, have decreased.

The financial aspect of the year is decidedly unfavorable.

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries,	\$6516
Rooks, apparatus, and incidental expenses,.....	1244
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	\$7760

The Society's operations have been carried on at an expense in management, &c., including collection of about \$600, which it must be admitted is very economical.

Books and apparatus.—Through great care, and calling upon the pupils to pay in certain cases for the books, &c., used, have not been so heavy an expense this year as usual.

The committee have lost the services of Col. Wilmot and Major Moffat, during the past year, in consequence of their removal from this district; this is a serious loss in the working of the Society here. Major Moffat, however, will continue his valuable aid in London, C. W.; and Col. Wilmot will not forget the cause wherever in the providence of God he may be placed.

The Rev. E. Sullivan was added to the committee at its last monthly meeting.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

The numbers for the year 1862 are as follows:—

Boys,	183
Girls,	130
Infants,	117
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Total,.....	430

The examination of the girls' department, was held on the 20th January, 1863, in the presence of a full audience. The superintendent, in the absence of the Lord Bishop, presiding; the following were the subjects of examination:—

1. Scripture,.....Rev. W. Bond.
Singing.
2. Grammar,.....Prof. Hicks.
Duet.
3. Geography lesson to juniors,...Miss Briggs.
Reading Compositions.
4. English History,.....Miss B. Middlemiss.
Singing.
5. Object Lessons,.....Miss Middlemiss.
Duet.
6. Geography,Miss Middlemiss.
Singing.
7. Arithmetic,Prof. Hicks.
Duet.
8. French,.....Mons. Duval, absent through illness.
Reading Compositions.
9. Algebra,Miss. B. Middlemiss.
Solo and Singing.
10. Philosophy,.....Miss J. Middlemiss.
Duet.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Boys' and Infants' departments were open to the inspection of visitors during the Examination.

The reports of Professor Hicks and the Rev. T. Fyles, are so interesting that the committee deem it better to draw attention to the reports of these able masters in the science of education, than to occupy space with remarks of their own; but they they would ask the special consideration of the friends of the Society to Professor Hicks' request for new apparatus; and his account of the supervision suggested by the Bishop of Montreal, of the schools within reach, under the control of the Society, by the agents of the Society in this city; also to Rev. T. Fyles' reference to the lending library.

PROFESSOR HICKS' REPORT.

I am again able, at the close of another year, to report favourably of the Model Schools of the Colonial Church and School Society in Montreal. They are still carried on with vigour, and are daily increasing in usefulness. In estimating the value of this, it must be taken into consideration the time they have been in operation. It is now nearly 10 years ago since a small room in St. Joseph Street was hired by the Committee, for the purpose of commencing a school where teachers might obtain an insight into the most approved methods of teaching, and where sound scriptural instruction might be given to the little ones placed under the care of the Society.

The day upon which the schools were opened found but few present, and after prayer for the success of our undertaking, by the superintendent the Rev. W. Bond, the work went steadily on. A few months served to fill our available space, and it then became evident that if we were anxious to make the most of the opportunity vouchsafed to us by the Almighty, exertions must be made by the Committee to secure buildings specially adapted to the work in hand. It would be useless to recapitulate how this was done; it may be sufficient to state, that at great personal risk, the superintendent secured the building which we now occupy, and that our success since then has been a subject of great thankfulness. My object in alluding to this now is to prepare the way for bringing before the committee a matter which must in the end materially affect the welfare of our schools. The building, which was erected some years ago, and to which valuable additions have since been made, answers in every respect the end intended. It is to the interior arrangements that I more particularly desire to call the attention of the Committee. Ten years of wear and tear, in educating a daily attendance of between three and four hundred children, have so defaced our desks, and worn out our maps and apparatus, that the aid of the Committee becomes to a great degree a matter of necessity. In speaking of this I must not forget to state, that every care has been taken by those in charge of the schools, to prevent any injury from carelessness, and that an inspection of the rooms and furniture will bear testimony to the good state of discipline which has at all times existed, and also to the fact that time alone and constant daily use have led to the need of new school apparatus.

The Committee must also bear in mind how large a number of young persons have during a long period passed through the schools of the Society; and many who are now usefully engaged in important posts in the mercantile affairs of Montreal, will bear witness to the usefulness of materials, which served to aid in training them for the positions which they now hold in life. A great point to be aimed at in school-keeping

is to make the school room agreeable in aspect and this can only be obtained by the occasional renewal of worn out materials, and the purchase of those new appliances which are daily being added to facilitate the work of instruction.

In making these remarks I must not neglect to bear witness to the willingness of the Society on all occasions, to provide everything necessary for the efficient working of the school, but as the expense attending an entire refitting of the school apparatus, will involve a serious outlay, I thought it best to mention it specially in my annual report.

The school still consists of three departments,—the Boys', Girls', and Infants'; and as the children of the latter advance in years and attainments, they are drafted into the two former, and are thus to a great extent prepared for studies of a higher character. The Boys' School during the past year has lost the services of Mr. Empson. I must not neglect to speak in the highest terms of his kind and gentlemanlike conduct to all with whom he came in contact during the time he continued an agent of the Society; and also of the respect with which he is remembered not only by the children, but also by those who were his fellow workers in the cause of education.

The Boys' School at the present time is under the temporary but able charge of the Rev. T. Fyles, who at the request of the superintendent will continue to hold the school till the end of the session. I cannot refrain at the present time from expressing a fear, that the many changes that take place as regards the teachers of our Boys' School, will, in the end prove detrimental to its best interests. That this is a subject over which the Society can have little control, I am aware; neither can any one regret that those who have talent should use it for their own advancement; yet, still, I must not fail to state, that a frequent change of teachers, even where the most efficient are obtained, will at all times prove injurious to the school.

Since I sent in my last report, Miss Gamble has been appointed assistant of the Boys' School, and appears to give every satisfaction by her attention to the duties of her situation. Miss Gamble was formerly one of the scholars of our Girls' department, where her exemplary conduct won for her the esteem of her teachers. Having shown aptitude for teaching, she was advised to enter the McGill Normal School, where she successfully graduated and obtained a Model school diploma.

The Girls' School remains under the valuable care of Miss Middlemiss, who devotes herself entirely to the advancement of her scholars, and reaps her reward in seeing the continued and steady progress of her school. This year again she has had the satisfaction of seeing 5 of her scholars obtain diplomas from the McGill Normal School, and during the present session several girls from her school are competing for a like honor.

Miss Isabella Middlemiss, who is assistant in the Girls' School has during the past year greatly contributed to its success, and I must not fail to bear testimony to her earnest endeavours to help her sister in her laborious duties.

Miss Robertson is still in charge of our Infants' department, and although it is well known that schools of this nature are, more than others, subject to fluctuations, her room is always full of children. During the past four weeks, near the end of the present year, at a time when we might expect many of our little ones to be kept at home on account of the severity of the weather, the school has been thronged with children who seem too happy to have any wish to be elsewhere.

The French classes have been during the greater part of the past year under the care of Mons. Duval, and their steady progress in this important part of education has been highly creditable.

There is an earnest desire on the part of the parents of the children that the teaching of a language which has such an important bearing on the future usefulness of our scholars in this province, should not be neglected; and the appointment of a French gentlemen for the purpose of teaching his own tongue has given great satisfaction.

The teaching of music, to some extent, has always formed a part of our course, and the instrument which the committee furnished to the Girls' School has been usefully employed. I have, however, never neglected to call the attention of our teachers to the importance of vocal music, as a means, not only of teaching the principles of the art, but also of furnishing young minds with a healthy means of relaxation. It must, therefore, be a satisfaction to the committee, that by the consent of our superintendent, a gentleman whose skill in juvenile instruction has gained him the confidence of the public, has been engaged, and that under his care the best of results may be anticipated.

I must again speak in high terms of the punctuality and steady application of the students of the McGill Normal School, during the time they have assisted in carrying on the work of our schools; and as I look upon the time they are so engaged as a most useful part of the training they have to undergo for their future calling, I have always considered their attention when so occupied, as a fair promise of their usefulness when employed in independent positions. I have not failed during the past year to direct them in their work, and where I have noticed peculiar aptitude for the teacher's office, I have considered it my duty to speak of it as a gift which ought to become, not only a blessing to the possessor, but to all with whom he may come in contact.

I need hardly say, that at the commencement of every session, the junior class of the McGill Normal School contains a large number of young persons, to whom right direction in the art of teaching is of the first importance; and that in receiving the assistance of our teachers they

enjoy a privilege which ought not to be lightly esteemed. I may also say, that the little difficulty which has existed since the opening of McGill Normal School, in obtaining from a large number of young persons a cheerful discharge of duties, which at the beginning are always of an irksome nature, speaks much in favour of the class of students who offer themselves for the work of education in Lower Canada. It must at the same time be taken into consideration, that judicious superintendence on the part of our Model School Teachers does much towards bringing about so desirable a feature in our operations.

The religious instruction of the children of our schools, is under the care of the Rev. W. Bond, aided by the city missionary. It is hoped that the means which are used for bringing the sacred truths of our holy religion before the minds of those committed in early life to the training of the Colonial Church and School Society, will be blessed for time and eternity.

The committee have the best of assurance that this, the most vital part of our work, will receive the first attention, and from the beginning of our labours it has been an object of careful superintendence.

During the past year at the suggestion of the committee, means have been taken to bring the schools, at present in operation in Montreal, under the supervision of the Society, in closer connection, to the end that an influence might be exerted which would benefit the whole. It was proposed that this should be carried out under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Bond, and that every facility should be afforded by our teaching staff in aiding others in points connected, either with school organization, or methods of instruction. With this view several schools have been visited by our teachers and myself, and every means taken to meet the wishes of the committee. In my visits to carry out this measure, I have on most occasions been accompanied by our superintendent. My chief object has been to give, where needed, hints that would serve, if made use of, to introduce a better system than the one at work, and to recommend the use of books which could be relied on. I have availed myself of every opportunity to speak of the value of that training of a moral and religious nature which is far beyond mere skill in school-keeping.

The superintendent, however, has on every occasion addressed the schools inspected; and in so doing his aim has always been to place before the teacher and the taught the great fact that of all knowledge that which relates to eternal life is infinitely more to be prized than all the riches of human wisdom.

By means such as these, our schools still continue their career of usefulness; but in offering them to the inspection of teachers we do not rely alone upon their presenting useful systems of organization which may meet the wants of the unexperienced. It was the last injunction

of the committee at home, when I was about leaving England for Canada, that in forming these schools I should never neglect sound Bible instruction. I need not say that in the Committee here, I found the same earnest desire to look upon that as the one thing needful in education. With this in view, by the blessing of God, nearly 10 years have seen us successful in our work, and as regards myself, I esteem it a great mercy that I have been instrumental in my humble part in carrying out the views of those who have taken upon themselves the heavy responsibility of providing for a large number in this province an education based upon the surest foundation.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The number of students admitted to this institution in the session of 1862-3, is 60; and the acknowledged superiority of those who have had the privilege of passing through this school, over those, however well educated, who have not had this training, speaks well, not only for the system, but also for Professors Hicks and Robins, to whose ability and conscientious faithfulness the success under God, must in a great measure be attributed. It is a pity that young men do not more avail themselves of the vast advantages, at very small cost thus afforded them. At this moment the committee is in a position to offer a most useful post worth £120 per annum, to one who has been trained in the Normal School.

The remarks of Professor Hicks concerning this school, in his report, are worthy of particular notice, and well deserved by the students. The superintendent finds the duty of giving religious instruction, to those committed to his care, belonging to the Church of England, one of the most agreeable in his weekly round, and affording him an opportunity of encouraging them by the highest motives, to diligence and perseverance, in their preparation for their high responsibilities.

The committee have reason to believe that their yielding the control of this school, to the authorities of McGill College, upon the conditions then made, has conduced to its greater efficiency and usefulness.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There are now in operation in the country parts of this Diocese, 20 Schools, in which the returns state there are 815 scholars.

This may appear a fair number for one Diocese, until it is considered that there are 46 Country Missions, each needing a Parochial School, whose teacher could be a Missionary under the control of the Minister; and further, that many of those Missions to be effectually worked, should have at least 5 Schools. When this is considered, it will be perceived that instead of 20, there should be at least 40 Schools; and that the teacher instead of receiving the poor salary, which during the past year, has been diminished, should be paid an adequate remuneration.

It is desirable that the friends of education should remember that for £10 subscription, the Society will undertake to establish one such School, and that the subscriber may indicate the locality in which it shall be opened, provided only there are a sufficient number of indigent children within reach to constitute a School.

Many of the teachers of these Schools are amongst the most faithful and self-denying of our Missionaries, and deserve an encouragement and support in their work which they do not often receive.

A portion of the correspondence connected with these Schools is here submitted.

The following appeal, while it tells its own story, will serve to illustrate also the position of many of the Society's schools.

September 25, 1862.

SIR,—On the part of the Protestant Dissident School at this place, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to transmit to the Colonial Church and School Society the following statement:—

We are here a small Protestant community in the midst of a Roman Catholic population; but until lately, the dissident school, thanks to a grant in aid received from the Society, has been well maintained, and the teachers employed have been such, that many of the Roman Catholics preferred sending their children to be taught at the dissident school. Owing to the withdrawal of the grant we are only able to engage a female teacher, and the consequence is that many of the Protestant children have discontinued their attendance; all the Roman Catholics have done so; and there is a probability of the total suppression of the dissident school from want of the proper number of pupils.

The Protestants of this place are desirous to engage a good school-master, but the necessary salary is rather beyond their means.

The number of Protestant children who would attend the teaching of such a schoolmaster is 20.

The number of Roman Catholic children who would attend is 15, with a prospect of more.

The sum raised in the district by taxation is £35 per annum. An equal sum, or to speak more correctly, at least £30 per annum would be raised by voluntary contribution; or £65 per annum in all.

The salary required to be made up is £100 per annum.

This representation is made for the purpose of being laid before the Colonial Church and School Society for consideration whether it would be within their power to give any aid, from their funds, for the above work.

The Secretary of the Committee of the Colonial
Church and School Society, Montreal.

I should explain that the numbers above given, of 20 Protestant and 15 Roman Catholic children, are the actual numbers of those persuasions respectively that attended the dissentient school under the late schoolmaster.

December report of an ordained master :—

I have lately been permitted, "by the good hand of God upon me," to complete the fourth year of my connection with the Church and School here; and feel thankful to be able to present to the Society the following particulars of my work.

The total number of young persons who have passed through the school in my time has been 78. It is my earnest hope and prayer that they may carry into mature life the principles of truth and duty in which they have been instructed; the value of which many of them acknowledge now.

The practice of singing hymns was early introduced by me into the school, and has led to the adoption of a youthful choir in the Church, who occasionally take part in its sacred services.

The Sunday school, in which I act as superintendent and teacher, continues to be well attended. It is a very encouraging circumstance that several of the adult pupils keep up their connection with the school. The teachers are punctual and painstaking in their labour of love. A liturgical form of prayer (one used in England), has been introduced with the happiest results. It pleased the Lord to remove to the higher Sanctuary, a member of my class during the past year; he was a young man of much promise, and when stricken down by that dreadful disease, small-pox, he was enabled to exhibit the greatest patience, and went to his rest full of the hope of a blessed immortality through our Saviour

Christ. The hand of the Lord was also laid upon others with, I trust, happy effects.

It is now my great privilege to write to you as an ordained minister of Christ: for many years I had been desirous of such an holy office. May my thankfulness be shewn in giving myself up more unreservedly to the Lord's service.

Owing to the extent of the missionary field in the district, the clergyman in charge is frequently absent at out-stations; on those occasions I hold divine service here, which meets with increasing acceptance. I also visit Brandon every month; I am sorry that I cannot (under existing circumstances), attend oftener in this remote part of the mission: as the people come willingly, and I am sure feel their great want in this respect.

The School at Brandon continues to do a good and very necessary work; it received a very beneficial impulse last summer from the kind visits of Professor and Mrs. Hicks, who have taken a country residence on the shore of the beautiful lake which gives its name to the locality.

I have again to thank an all-merciful God for any measure of success which has attended my feeble labours; and also for his care of me and my family during the past year, and humbly pray that He may so dispose of us as it seemeth best unto His Godly wisdom during the coming year, upon which we are now about to enter.

Services held at Berthier during the year 1862.....	27
" " Brandon " " 	12
Number of miles travelled.....	680

Mr. Evans will please to deduct two dollars from my quarter's salary, being the amount of the offerings of the children in school during the past year, in behalf of the Society. I am sorry that the sum is not larger: a great depression in business, as elsewhere, has been felt here.

Report of a schoolmaster who has much interest in the work:

Through the mercy of God I have the privilege of sending another report of your school in this place. In this remote part of the country little ever happens to interrupt the routine of work. Though circumstances over which I have no control have prevented any great increase of numbers, yet there has been no decrease. Diphtheria appeared in the place, and though several of my pupils had it, none died. Once only, since I came to Clarendon, has death visited my school. An amiable young man, who promised to be useful, died of paraplegia.

The last annual examination, though very severe, was very creditable to the scholars. In my last report I gave extracts from the examination papers. The written examination lasted two weeks; the *viva voce* one-two days. The papers were laid on my desk for the inspection of visitors,

of whom there were many, including three clergymen and their ladies. Three prizes for religious knowledge were given in the junior division, and they were earned by two little girls of nine years of age, and a boy eight years. One of those girls got a prize for grammar, and the other got one for arithmetic. Twelve months before, neither of them could read. I gave the programme in my last report. They got great praise from the clergy, and that from them was valuable. About 60 volumes were given in prizes; except one for mental algebra and general proficiency no one was given more than two prizes, but received honourable mention instead. I would return my thanks to those who subscribed to purchase them, and especially to the Rev. Messrs. Codd, Creighton and Perdue, and G. Smith, M.D., G. M. Judgson and E. Heath, Esqrs., who have no interest in the school. The papers for the next examination will be similar to the last—in some cases more difficult. The junior division will be examined *viva voce* as follows: in religious knowledge, history of the Jews, from the time of Joshua to the carrying away to Babylon, the catechism and gospel of Matthew, geography, grammar, mental and written arithmetic.

I had nearly forgotten one thing. Allow me to correct a typographical error in my last report. In speaking of an equation solved mentally by one of my pupils, I am made to say "Lest it should be the result of a happy thought, I made her repeat the process alone." It should be "I made her repeat the process aloud," thus, $x^3 + y^3$ divided by $x + y$, &c.

Provision has been made for prizes at the next examination, which will be in January, (D. V).

Redfield's zoology and chart of the animal kingdom has been added to the apparatus. The annual course of lectures was well attended. The lectures were very instructive, and productive of good. I give you the programme. To all those gentlemen thanks are due. I hope that the next course will be equally profitable. My pupils looked forward eagerly to a visit from the Lord Bishop. The Rev. Messrs. Lonsdell, Gribble, and Codd visited the school and were present at an examination. I have only room for one thing concerning it. This equation was solved mentally. It was composed on the spot. Given $(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2 + 2(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 288$ to find x .

Hoping that this report will prove satisfactory, and warmly thanking you for the aid generously given.

Report of a Clergyman much experienced in the superintendence of schools:—

Before entering upon an account of the operation of our Day and Sunday school, during the past year, I would desire to record, with gratitude, the goodness and superintending providence of Almighty God towards our schools throughout the mission; and we would take encour-

agement from the past experience of his blessing on our humble efforts, to go forward with renewed courage in our efforts to bring "up the young in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." And I wish you to know, to your satisfaction, that your grant has been well bestowed;—the burden, care, and superintendence of the schools have devolved principally upon myself; and I can truly say our school efforts afford the promise of much good for the future; and should your committee be disposed to continue their assistance, as usual, the divine blessing will rest on the Society, and I will undertake, as heretofore, to see that your bounty be properly applied, and will continue to render a faithful report thereof.

The three schools aided by your Society are, I am thankful to say on the whole, doing well, and have made considerable improvement during the past year. But should your grant be in any way curtailed, with all our efforts we should soon be considerably in debt, and the schools eventually closed for want of money. The poverty of the congregation and the settlement combine to produce this effect.

Therefore, I earnestly entreat that we may again be favored by the kind benevolence of your Society; and with grateful recollections of your former assistance, I subscribe myself, &c.

This extract is published with the hope that something may be done in aid:—

There is, I believe, a letter of mine before your committee asking for a grant to our school at this place. The school is now in operation and has been since the 15th of December: superintended by myself, and assisted by my son. The number on the books, 42, average 39. This is the oldest settlement in this county; nevertheless, the people are still poor, generally speaking, and never have had any better education for their children than that afforded at a common district school. The people have made an effort and built a school-house, which will soon be ready to be occupied. We petitioned the school commissioners of the township and have got it established as the model school of the town, with a small grant (\$50 a year). We wish to have a teacher trained at your model school to take charge of it, under my own direction; and for this purpose I should like my son, who is now assisting me in the school, to have the privilege of being, for a short time, at the training school to acquire a knowledge of the system.

Without some aid from some Society I fear all our efforts will not succeed: for no young man will give his time to teaching, however much he likes it, unless he receives some reasonable compensation. The school is regularly opened with prayer and reading of the scriptures. I believe the people will be satisfied with whatever instruction I see fit to give their children.

Hoping you will kindly lay this before your board if, as yet, no grant has been made, and humbly asking aid towards our school. I remain, &c.

A LIST OF SCHOOLS IN CANADA, EITHER ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED OR AT SOME TIME AIDED BY THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND B. N. A. SCHOOL SOCIETY AND THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, FROM 1839 TO 1863.

Savanne, St. Johns.	Lacadie.
La Tortue.	Abbotsford.
La Prairie.	Huntingdon.
Russeltown—4 schools.	Kilkenny.
Chambly.	Terrebonne.
Leeds—3 schools.	Kildare.
Portneuf.	DeRamsay.
Gore.	Roxham.
Stoneham.	Cedars.
Farnham.	Bourg Louis.
New Liverpool.	St. Johns—2 schools.
East Brampton.	Napierville.
Standon.	Buckingham.
Sorel.	Brome.
Mascouche.	Christieville.
Quebec Cove.	Berthier.
Sherbrooke.	Cowansville.
Hemmingford—11 schools.	Inverness.
Gore, La Chute.	Soraba.
Windsor.	Bogtown.
Brompton—2 schools.	Sabrevois.
Newport.	Hinchinbroke.
Eaton.	Manningville.
Robinson.	Sutton.
Victoria.	Clarendon.
Dudswell.	Brandon.
Gould.	Lacolle.
Scotch.	Marmora and places adjacent
Range Nos. 8 and 9.	—8 schools.
Victoria District.	Garden River, Lake Huron.
New Ireland—2 schools.	Nanticoke and places adjacent
Lachine.	—3 schools.
St. Phillips.	Coloured school, London, C.W.
Lake Beaufort.	Grand River, C. W.
Valcartier.	Waterloo.
Westleyville.	St. Lambert.
New Glasgow.	Montreal.
Chambly.	Griffintown (Montreal).
Frost Village.	

A REPORT OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF SUNDRY-SCHOOLS
COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY,

COMPOSITION OF GOVERNING BODY.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, AND BOOKS USED.	SCHOOLS, WHERE SITUATED.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	PUPILS TAUGHT.	
				Under 16 years	Over 16 years
<p>Committee of the Colonial Ch. and School Society, incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament.</p> <p>The Clergy of the District in which the school is situated, and Local Committees composed of two or three respectable persons residing in the vicinity of the school.</p>	<p>The instruction given in all these Schools is nearly the same, namely:—Alphabet, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Drawing, Singing, &c., &c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Books used.</i></p> <p>The Bible and New Testament, Alphabet, 1st and 2nd Lessons, Spelling Book, Murray's Grammar and English Reader, Smith's Geography, Tutor's Assistant, Irish Series, McCulloch's Readers, &c., &c. Maps.</p>	Hemmingford .	Robert Wright	50	34
		St. Johns	Samuel Milikin	44	16
		Lacadie	Francis Douse	18	11
		Kildare	John Lawler	50	1
		Gore	{ H. Cullen Annie Reade Joseph Blazard }	32 64 20
		Chambly	F. G. Walker	44
		Buckingham . .	Miss Pelton	38	3
		Berthier	Rev. Joseph Merrick . .	12	16
		Brandon	S. Page	18
		Cowansville . . .	J. C. Davidson	24	6
		Clarendon	H. J. Goslin	38	18
		Sabrevois	Ed. Roy	33	2
		Griffintown . . .	Fred. Browne	160
		Mascouche	James White	23
		Kilkenny	Thomas Burton	33	1
		Froste Village . .	{ E. Dulnago Miss Willard }	23
		La Tortue

IN CANADA EAST, AIDED BY GRANTS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

AMOUNT OF COST.		SOURCE OF INCOME.	REMARKS.
Grants by the Colonial Church and Sch'l Soc'y.	Local Contributions.		
\$34 50	\$200 00	(See next page.)	<i>Soraba.</i> —Suspended.
50 00	300 00		} These Schools are very useful. It is found necessary to open one in the French language.
40 00	190 00		
30 00	220 00		
73 75	320 00		} <i>Gore.</i> —These Schools are amongst the most useful in the Diocese, being in a destitute part of the country.
20 00	260 00		
32 50	260 00		} Satisfactory.
50 00	280 00		
30 80	110 00		} <i>Berthier.</i> —Well conducted by a pious and painstaking missionary, who officiates on Sunday alternately at Berthier and Brandon.
45 00.	410 00		
40 00	340 00		
200 00	20 00		} <i>Clarendon.</i> —Mr. Goslin has resumed his work here with the approval of all concerned.
65 00	300 00		
30 00	150 00		
30 00	260 00		
30 00	200 00		
10 00	} Most necessary and useful Schools. Mr. Burton gives satisfaction.	

A REPORT OF THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE MODEL SCHOOL

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNING BODY.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, AND BOOKS USED.	SCHOOL, AND WHERE SITUATED.	PROFESSORS' AND TEACHERS' NAMES.
<p>The Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, composed of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and several Clergymen and Lay gentlemen of the city and country; incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament.</p>	<p>Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, English Composition, Arithmetic, English History, Plain Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Astronomy, Elements of Natural History, Mental Calculation, French Language, Map-drawing, Use of the Globes, Singing, Music, &c., &c.</p> <p><i>The Art of Teaching.</i></p> <p>The instruction of the students in the art of teaching embraces the giving of oral lessons and the preparation of 'notes of lessons,' also the formation of time-tables and the writing of essays on school management and school duties, besides daily class-teaching under the direction of the head master.</p> <p><i>Books used.</i></p> <p>The Bible, Lennie's Grammar, the whole of the Irish N. School Series, White's English History, White's Universal History, Thompson's Arithmetic, Simpson's Euclid, Bonycastle's Algebra, Nicholson's Algebra, Sullivan's Geography, Tate's Mechanics, the Irish Maps (whole series), Canadian History, Nicholson's Help to Bible-Reading, Gleig's Colonies, Butter's Spelling-Book, Goss's Natural History, and various works connected with the teacher's profession.</p> <p>Globes, Models, Machinery, &c.</p>	<p>Model School, Nos. 29 and 30, Bonaventure Street, Montreal.</p>	<p>Rev. W. Bond, M.A., Clerical Superintendent and Religious Instructor, Professor Hicks, Rev. W. M. Seaborn. Rev. T. W. Fyles. John Empson, N. Duval, Rev. C. Roux, Miss Middlemiss, Miss Robertson, Miss Isabella Middlemiss, Miss Gamble, And Pupil Teachers from the Normal School.</p>

AT MONTREAL, C. E., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

NO. OF PUPILS TAUGHT.		COST OF SCHOOL.	SOURCE OF INCOME.	REMARKS.
Under 16 years	Over 16 years			
385	26	Salaries this year . . . £308 6 8 Expenses for Fuel, Water, Insurance, Taxes, Interest on Loan of Money, and Mortgage on Prop- erty, Books, Paper, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Slates, Stoves and Stovepipes, Washing, Soap, Chalk, Candles, Cleaning Yard and School, Repairs, and Printing, Advertise- ments, &c., for 12 months 311 16 7 £615 3 3	Grant from the Colonial Church and School Society in England. Fees from the scholars, ac- cording to the circumstances of the children. A portion of the Grant from the Provincial Government. Subscriptions raised by the Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society, Montreal. And, a Loan of Money.	The Examination of this School, pre- sided over by the Rev. W. Bond, gave pleasure, and confidence in the Teachers, to the friends of the So- ciety.

CITY MISSION.

The Report of the Rev. T. W. Fyles, shows that the work of the City Missionary, during the past year, has been more laborious than that of any year since the opening of the Mission. The Committee, however, are conscious that it is not just to the work, nor to the Missionary, to lay upon him such responsibilities; and their only excuse is the exigencies of the year, whilst they pray that a gracious God will overrule all to His glory, and the salvation of souls.

Mr. Fyles has been ordained since the last Report, making the sixth of the Society's agents and teachers, ordained by the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

The work of the Society gives his Lordship an opportunity of observing their capacity and aptness, and the care with which they are examined, concerning piety and soundness in the faith before they are employed by the Society, gives him a pledge of their moral fitness, and thus it is believed some of the most zealous and useful clergy are secured for the Diocese.

 REPORT OF REV. T. W. FYLES, CITY MISSIONARY, AND MISSIONARY AT LA PRAIRIE AND LONGUEUIL.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

I have superintended the boys' department of the Model School for six months, and am thankful to be able to report favourably of it.

The attendance of the boys during the last term has been as follows:—

Average for September,.....	83.1
“ “ October,.....	84.16
“ “ November,.....	91.525
“ “ December,.....	89.466

The School fees during the same period have amounted to £39 12s. 7½d. which sum shews a weekly average of £2 9s. 6¾d.

The payments for books have amounted to £3 8s. 10d.

The number of boys at present on the roll is 128.

Of these

20 pay 1s. 0d., per week.

36 “ 9d., “

48 “ 6d., “

7 “ 4½d., “

5 “ 3d., “

12 are free.

These statements taken in connection with the fact that several Free-schools have been opened in our immediate neighbourhood, appear to me to be satisfactory.

M. Duval, the French master, has discharged his duties conscientiously, and the boys are making great progress under him; Miss Gamble has been diligent and attentive, and her quiet manner has a beneficial influence in the school. We have had sixteen students in training, 7 in the senior, and 9 in the junior, department. The conduct of these young persons has been very praiseworthy; and many of them have shewn considerable ability as teachers.

I am able to report a marked improvement in the tone and discipline of the school. The boys take more interest in their work, and are less rough and noisy in the play-ground. By diligent personal enquiry after absentees, I have put a stop to truant-playing which prevailed at the commencement of the term to an extent that would hardly be credited. I discovered by calling upon his friends, that one boy had played truant for a fortnight. He had every evening made a pretence of learning his lessons, and every morning had taken his satchel and left home, as it was supposed, for school.

I believe the rule lately made, that *the children as far as possible shall purchase their own books*, to be a very excellent one. It has saved the Society some expense. The books have been purchased willingly; and, the boys do not value their books the less for knowing them to be their own.

The Lending Library is a valuable adjunct to the school. *The parents of the children, and the children themselves, take great interest in it.* I would recommend that this interest should be kept up by an occasional grant of new books.

Number of books in the Library,.....	240
“ “ purchased by the children,.....	30
“ “ given by a friend,.....	5
“ “ lost and worn out during the past year,.....	30*
“ “ of children subscribing to the Library,	50

The monthly subscription is one penny. The books are changed every Thursday afternoon, a fine of a half-penny per day is paid, when a book is kept over time. Three books lately lost have been paid for by those who lost them and replaced.

* This is a large number. I can only say that I am blameless respecting it. The books were lost when I had not charge of the library; and I have spent much time, and have walked far, in trying to recover them.

The accompanying "Time Table" is that at present in use in the school. It is simple, but, I think, comprehensive. It allows the teachers scope for the exercise of judgment, and ensures as much quietness (by the distribution of the lessons) as such a table can ensure.

TIME TABLE.

	9	9½	10	10¾	11	11½	12	1	1½	2	2½	3
Class I.	Prayer.	Arithmetic, Reading,	Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid.	Recess.	Singing.	Writing, Arithmetic, Reading.	Recess.	Geography, Popular Astronomy, Mapping, Music, History, Grammar, Object Lesson or Drawing.	Singing.	Home Lessons.	Prayers.	Dismiss.
Class II.												
Class III.												
Class IV.												
Class V.												
Class VI.												

The lesson from 1 till 2 is usually given to the whole school by one of the teachers in training.

The books in use as Home Lesson Books are :—

Webster's Spelling Book.
 Carpenter's " "
 Catechism of Geography.
 Sullivan's Introduction to Geography.
 Catechism History of England.
 Reid's Rudiments of English Grammar.
 Lennie's Grammar.
 Bullion's " "
 Lovell's General Geography.
 Ingram's Arithmetic.
 Bridge's Algebra.
 Chamber's Euclid.

CITY MISSION.

From the nature of his work, the City Missionary cannot expect to see the fruit of his labours. He can but cast the seed, and leave results to Him who has said, "My Word shall not return to Me void."

Patients in hospital, seamen, and applicants for relief are so migratory that but little knowledge of them can be gathered.

COUNTRY MISSIONS.

CÔTE DES NEIGES.—During the summer months I held Sunday Evening Services and week-day lectures at Côte des Neiges; Major Bourke, Messrs. Brown, Cross, and Davidson, and other gentlemen, took great interest in these services, assisting me materially, and shewing me much kindness. The congregation at this place numbered about forty persons.

LONGUEUIL.—I held Divine Service in the Church at Longueuil every other Sabbath through the summer. The congregation consisted of summer visitants, from Montreal, and numbered about fifty.

LAPRAIRIE.—In and around Laprairie are fifty Protestant families; of these:—

- 32 are Church of England.
- 5 " Baptist.
- 13 " Presbyterian.

I know of but two families amongst them in which there are children unbaptized.

I hold Service in the Church once a fortnight, and visit in the parish as often as my other engagements will allow.

I thank God for the measure of success He has been pleased to grant me in this field of labour. There is a growing love for His ordinances amongst the people. The congregation has amounted to a hundred, and several of its members walk 5 or 6 miles to Church. The people generally have expressed a wish that I should take up my abode amongst them.

May God of His infinite mercy and for the sake of Christ Jesus, continue to overrule, and bless the efforts of His servant. Amen.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.—Visited ——. The plan I follow when I make a visit is: To enquire after the health and general welfare of the family; to hold a few minutes conversation on passing events, turning

by degrees the thoughts of those I am conversing with to religious subjects. Then I read a portion of Scripture, making a few comments as I proceed in the reading, and lastly, with the family I offer prayer and praise to God.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3.—Conducted Divine Service at Laprairie, in the morning. Taught in St. George's Sunday School in the afternoon. I am thankful to see the increasing interest taken in the services at Laprairie, Longueuil, and Côte des Neiges, by Presbyterians and Wesleyans, as well as by the members of the Church. The congregations have steadily increased. At Côte des Neiges, we have at times 45 persons present, at Longueuil 50, and at Laprairie 75. Great pains are taken with the singing by members of the congregations. At Longueuil we have an harmonium which is played nicely by Mrs. Spence; and there the canticles are well chanted.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.—Took passage in the boat leaving Montreal, at 9 a.m. Reached Laprairie at 10. Went with — and — in a wagon to La Tortue, visited twenty-two families, and the school, in that place. Reached Laprairie again at 4. Dined with — Took the waggon again in half an hour, and visited six families on the St. Phillip's road. Again reached Laprairie at 8. Took tea with — made two visits in the town. Started for St. Lambert's at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 9, was one hour and a half on the road. We had a thunder storm all the way. Waited on the wharf till $\frac{1}{4}$ past 11, (the train being late). Amused myself by studying the thirty-nine articles. Reached home at 12. Was very tired, having travelled fifty miles in the course of the day.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.—Went to Hôtel-Dieu twice to see an Englishman named Stuhlman. He died whilst I was with him of typhus fever. He came from Leamington, Warwickshire, and had been in Canada 3 months only.

Visited at Laprairie. Had a long and serious conversation with — prayed with him. Invited — to the services of the Church; he promised to come.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.—Conducted Divine Service and preached, morning and evening at St. Luke's Church; Rev. Mr. Irwin, being absent on business for the Colonial Church and School Society.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.—Visited three families. Tried to find a man of the name —. Had a conversation with — who said he was "touched" by my address on the evening of the Tea-Meeting. I exhorted him to look to God for strength that he might become a temperate man.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2.—Assisted Rev. J. Irwin at St. Luke's; attended St. George's Sunday School in the afternoon, enquired after absentees. Assisted in St. George's. After service walked about two miles to visit

a woman dangerously ill. Found her in a most wretched condition, racked with pain, with only a girl of fifteen, (her daughter) attending her. Her husband whom I recognized as a poor wretch who had brought the body of his child to be buried a few months before (he being at that time in a state of intoxication); was miserably drunk at her bed-side, haranguing her in this way. "My sweet pet, haven't I bought ye the bran? haven't I sent ye the doctor? and here's yer clargy; and what more do yer want? Make yerself comfortable and hold yer tongue." Having silenced him, I prayed with the poor woman. Then, gave the daughter advice respecting her; and then, hastened to the Rev. W. Bond, to beg him to take the case in hand.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9.—Prayer with Mr. —'s family. A bitter winter's morning—snow falling heavily. Only seven persons at Church. LECTURED on the 14th Chapter of the Book of Job. Dined with —. Lachance drove me to St. Lambert's (a distance of seven miles) in his sleigh. The wind blowing over the St. Lawrence was very keen, and the snow driving in our faces almost blinded us. Flocks of the elegant little snow-buntings (*Emberiza nivalis*) crossed our road continually. Walked (two miles) through the Victoria Bridge, having obtained a pass from one of the managers. What a noble structure it is! Half way across an opening in the iron sides affords a view of the surging river far below.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.—Attended prayer-meeting at Mr. Bond's. Prepared for my Sunday duties. A heavy snow-storm came on in the afternoon, and prevented the Laprairie and St. Lambert boats from running. Two gentlemen and myself hired a sleigh for our conveyance to Point St. Charles. One of my companions had both his ears badly frozen on the way. Met with Messrs. — and — (members of my congregation) in the train. Found Lachance waiting at St. Lambert's with the stage. He accommodated nine persons; myself in the number. The wind from the river was piercing, and we could see but a few yards before us, on account of the drift. Our hair soon became matted with ice, and our eye-lashes frozen together; but, having a good driver, we were not long on the road.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.—Gave a lecture in McGill Normal School (to the Church of England students) on "The Church of God before the advent of Christ." Visited, and prayed with Mrs. — and Mrs. —. The latter expressed much concern for her daughter, who, she feared, was in an 'unconverted state.' She spake very warmly in favour of the Bible-woman, whose gentleness and Christian advice had won her heart. I promised to see her daughter myself, and to ask the Bible-woman to do so too.

Called on Mrs. — who had lost the favour of some of her employers

through her hasty temper. I spoke to her of the meekness and long suffering of Jesus, and of the duty of those who profess to follow Him. I also pointed out the folly of her conduct in a worldly point of view. She said, she was thankful for my advice.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.—Visited Mrs. — twice. Read to her, and prayed with her. Visited Miss — and prayed with her. Went with Rev. E. Sullivan, to receive the Holy Communion, with both these sick women. Read evening prayer in St. George's.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21.—Held Divine Service in Laprairie Church. Preached from Isaiah, xxvi., 1—6. Had a good congregation. Walked (5 miles) to La Tortue, called, by the way, upon 3 families. Had service at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2, in the school-room at La Tortue. Preached from Phil: ii., 5—9. About fifty persons attended.

The La Tortue river is so called, because of its winding or *tortuous* course. It is a pretty little stream taking its rise near Sherrington, and falling into the St. Lawrence about three miles from the Town of Laprairie. The Hamlet of La Tortue has a French School, and a Protestant School. The latter is supported by a land-tax, a poll-tax (upon children between the ages of seven and fourteen,) and by government assistance. It is kept by Miss Anderson, a young woman, who was trained in the McGill Normal School. She gives great satisfaction to her employers. Her salary is thirty-five pounds per annum. The salary formerly given by the managers of the school was £40; but, in consequence of the withdrawal of a grant by the Colonial Church and School Society, the managers (who exert themselves greatly to maintain the efficiency of the school,) can now give but £35. I think it a matter of regret that the Society withdrew its aid from them altogether.

A Sunday School has lately been established at La Tortue, through the exertions of Mr. Smith; it is prospering, and is likely to be a great blessing to the neighbourhood. Connected with it, is a small lending library which should be increased.

In and around La Tortue are twenty-four Protestant families. I have visited them all but one, and the head of that family I have conversed with.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1862.—Made twelve visits in La Tortue. Read Holy Scripture, and offered prayer in six houses. Dined with Widow Boyce. Took tea with Mr. North (churchwarden). Held Divine Service in the school-room. Preached upon the subject of *Prayer*. The room was crowded. We had not seats enough, although we converted some planks into benches for the occasion. There must have been upwards of seventy persons present. Ten or twelve of the congregation were French Canadians.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.—Visited eight families; reading to, and pray-

ing with, five of them. In the afternoon took sleigh with Mr. North. The roads being very hard, and but slightly sprinkled with snow, we found travelling very rough. Called at a house in ——. Held the following conversation:

"Well my boy is your father at home?" "No."

"Your mother?" "No."

"Where are they?" "Laprairie."

"What is your name?" "Alexander (French accent)."

"You speak French?" "Yes."

"Which do you prefer, the French or the English?" (The Canadian shrug.)

"Well may we go in and warm our hands?" (Silence.)

Silence being said to give consent, I said: "Well I shall go in, and you can come with me." On opening the door, I found an intelligent looking, dark-eyed girl rocking a cradle, and a child of two years old crawling on the floor. Another child (of, perhaps, four years) at the sight of strangers, tucked himself under the table into the attitude of a Chinese god, and so remained, motionless, during my stay.

"Well my dear (to the girl) so your father and mother are from home. What is your name?" "Mary Ann."

"How old are you?" "Twelve."

"And, Alexander?" "Ten."

"Do you go to school?" "No Sir."

"Does your brother?" "No."

"I hope you are good children. Tell me Alexander where are good children who die taken to?" (Shrug.)

"Don't you know?"—Mary Ann tell him. (Silence.)

"Don't you know?" "No, Sir."

"Who was it that came down from heaven, and lived as man on earth, and died that we might be saved from punishment?" Alexander (shrug). Mary Ann (silence).

"My poor children don't you know that Jesus Christ the Son of God, was nailed to the cross, because of our sins?" (Silence.)

"Mary Ann, didn't you know this?" A faint "No Sir."

"Come now say the Lord's Prayer, and I will give five cents to the one that can say it better than the other. You begin, Alexander. You can say it either in French or English, which you like. Our Father"

"Our Father"

"Well, go on—which art in heaven," "which art in heaven."

"Well go on." (Shrug.)

"Say it in French if you can't say it in English. Notre Père."

"Notre Père."

"Go on." (Shrug.)

"Mary Ann try. Our Father." (The same result.)

"What, don't you know this prayer?" "No Sir."

"Oh dear. Do you know your letters?" "Yes Sir."

"Well that's right—let me hear you say them." (She knew S. O. and but one or two others. The boy knew still less.)

What a sad state of things was here. I taught these poor children what I could in the short time I could stay with them; and bade them love the blessed Lord who had done so much in love to them.

From this place, I proceeded to Mr. ——. I read a chapter in the Bible, and explained it to his family, and then prayed with them.

Reached La Tortue at half-past five. Called on Mr. ——. Had evening prayer with Mr. Smith's family, with whom I took up my abode, and by whom I was treated with great hospitality.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24.—Rose early; offered morning prayer with Mr. Smith's family. Visited eight families. Read the Word of God to and prayed with five of these. Was shewn over the Indian Mill, by the miller and his sons. Took occasion from their shewing me how the meal was bolted, to speak of the work of purification carried on by the Holy Spirit; and also, of the separation that shall be made between the good and the evil at the last day.

BIBLE WOMEN.

The Reports of the Bible Women are very voluminous; and, for obvious reasons, the difficulty in making selections, for publication is very great; an effort, however, to do this has been made, very little to the satisfaction of those who have undertaken the work, because of the meagre view it gives of a most laborious, wide-spread and useful mission.

It is hoped that before another report is issued, a Mission House will be in existence in a convenient locality, constituting a refuge, for a night or two, for persons who are continually exposed to the contagion of low taverns or cheap boarding houses, or else left, as in a startling instance this Autumn, in a railway station with their poor little children for a whole night, or perhaps two.

The service for the poor on Monday evening; and once a month, for those striving against intemperance, held in the schoolroom of

St. George's Church, and the cottage lectures, aid the Bible-Women much in their efforts; the occasional visits of the clergyman with the Bible women, to the houses of the poor, attempted once a week afford ground for hope, that a gradual improvement will be discernible in the condition and character of the lower classes.

There is some fear that funds will be wanting for carrying out this mission; and those who take a special interest in its success, are earnestly entreated to use their efforts, by prayer and other means, to provide for its demands.

The persons occupying this department are peculiarly suited for their position.

The following extract from last year's Report, will indicate the principle upon which the mission is conducted;—

More than a year ago, finding, that notwithstanding all the efforts of Ministers, District Visitors, and City Missionaries, there was still much spiritual destitution among our poor, we resolved, in God's strength, to seek for a suitable "Bible Woman," convinced that this was the "Missing Link," which must be supplied, before our work could be made really efficient.

We followed the rule laid down by those who have laboured so successfully in England; "Pray for the right agent, and look for her on the spot." Our prayer has been answered, and we have now two earnest faithful Bible Women, whose loving hearts and deep piety, well qualify them for their arduous work. The first, Eliza Ransom, commenced her labours in the St. Antoine suburbs, May 21st, 1861. At first she devoted five hours a day, three days in the week, to visiting; not finding that sufficient, she now gives a fourth day in the week, receiving 2s 6d. per day. She visits all the poor in her district, who are willing to receive her, without regard to denomination. The following are the rules laid down by the Superintendent:—

1st. The Bible Woman shall ascertain in every family, whether they are supplied with the Scriptures; taking with her specimen Bibles which may be purchased by instalments.

2nd. The Bible Woman, shall if possible, *read* the Scriptures in every house; applying what she reads to the various wants of those whom she visits.

3rd. The Bible Woman shall not give temporal relief, but report cases to her Superintendent, by means of a daily journal.

The Superintendent meets all needing work, or requiring assistance of any kind, who wish to see her at the school-room in Bonaventure

Street, every Monday afternoon; her constant effort being to devise means to help them to help themselves, and to give only such assistance as will enable them to do so, or will bring them under religious instruction. From May 21st, 1861, to Jan. 17th, 1862, Eliza has paid 1807 visits; and we believe the good effected has been very great, but finding that it was impossible with so large a district to carry out our 2nd rule, we engaged Mrs. Laughlin, as a second Bible Woman, and divided the district between them. The number of visits will in future be smaller, but the work more thorough. Mrs. Laughlin commenced her labours January 8th. As she has been at work so short a time, we can only say we are satisfied that she will prove an equally efficient agent, and will be guided by the same rules.

In connection with the "Bible Work" is a "Mothers' Meeting," at which the weekly attendance is about nineteen women. The first hour is devoted to receiving subscriptions for clothing, cutting out work, and all the various business of a mothers' meeting. When all are supplied with work, and order reigns, a hymn is sung, prayer offered by the lady who conducts the meeting, and an hour given to Bible instruction. We have also a "Men's Bible Class," meeting one evening in the week; at our last meeting, fifteen were present, all most earnest and attentive.

REPORT OF THE BIBLE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

By 1st Bible Woman about 250 cases—2160 visits.

By 2nd " " " 250 " 2446 "

As a public acknowledgement of the blessing which has attended our efforts during the past year, and in discharge of an obligation we owe to those whose liberality has enabled us to maintain these efforts, we feel it incumbent upon us to present our second Annual Report of the Bible Work in connection with St. George's Church.

Although we have had to labor under difficulties, owing to the absence of the lady who formerly acted as superintendent, and whose place we have not as yet been able to supply, still the work has gone on steadily, and with success more than sufficient to encourage us to persevere.

The "mothers' meetings" have been continued through the year, with the exception of the three summer months, and, we think we may add, with increasing interest. While the Bible lesson is always

made the principal object kept in view, the last hour of the meeting is devoted to the sale, at *cost price*, of good materials previously purchased at *wholesale prices*, allowing the mothers to pay for them by instalments, as they are able, and it is only justice to add that we are very seldom obliged to ask for it. Oftener indeed are we called on to give them a word of encouragement, when expressing their regret at not being able "to bring something to-day." In many cases when more than a year has elapsed without payment, owing to sickness and trouble having visited their dwellings, it has been brought faithfully at the end of that time with a smile and hearty thanks. Thus the plan of operations that has been pursued has enabled many a poor woman to *purchase* warm clothing for herself, husband or son, without subjecting her to the degradation of *asking or receiving charity*. Anything calculated to hurt or destroy a proper spirit of self-reliance and independence has been carefully avoided. We have only extended to them a friendly hand: "helping them to help themselves."

With regard to our Bible Women, they have continued their labors through the year; and, in their discharge of the onerous duties entrusted to them, have proved themselves worthy of our full and entire confidence. Quiet and unobtrusive as their efforts are, they are gradually bringing to light the festering mass of ignorance, misery and vice that exists in the lanes, yards, and alleys of this city; and as they go from house to house, are compelled to witness scenes which abundantly prove the crying need for an agency such as that of "the missing link."

The Bible Woman's mission is one which, to be successful, requires the exercise of peculiar tact and discretion. With the wisdom of the serpent she is called to combine the harmlessness of the dove; and though to be faithful to her trust, she must be faithful in reproving the many forms of vice that come under her notice in her intercourse with the poor, yet she continually feels the necessity of "speaking the truth in love," lest by any undue harshness, any want of sympathy for their trials and temptations, she should stir up their prejudices, and thus shut many doors of usefulness which would be thrown wide open to one possessing their unreserved and unsuspecting confidence. In this respect both Eliza Ransom and

Mrs. Laughlin have been eminently successful, if we may judge by the value which the poor set upon their visits, and the longing anxiety with which they look forward to them. Notwithstanding their frequency, the constant cry is: "When will you come again?" "Oh, it seems so long, I don't know what we would do without you, it is such a comfort to have you to read to us when we are in trouble and affliction." Several instances might be enumerated in which they have been instrumental in bringing within the sound of the Gospel, persons who for years before had not set foot in a place of worship; while in others, where, on their first appearance, Bible in hand, they were received coldly and suspiciously, and regarded as intruders, they are now welcomed as long expected visitors, and their Bible readings listened to with reverence and attention.

The journals kept by the Bible Women are now lying before us, containing a faithful record of each day's work. To attempt to do justice to them by *extracts* would be impossible, and yet we feel it due to those who supply the means for carrying on the work, to insert here a few of the entries made in their diaries, not so much for the purpose of showing the success that has attended their efforts (for that, we believe, eternity alone will adequately reveal,) as of giving an idea of the nature of their labors, and of the obstacles with which they have to contend.

One case we think we may mention: she was apparently lost under the influence of drink—where last winter, Eliza found her, and gained such influence, as to persuade her to sign the pledge, and come to the Mothers' Meeting! Our hopes were raised, and we looked upon her as a wonderful case of reform, and so she continued, till the summer, when fewer influences surrounded her; and temptation came in the form of illness, and a remedy offered "*steeped in Gin,*" then followed by evil companions, &c., &c., she fell—it was indeed a fall that made our hearts ache. But Eliza was at hand, and true to her post, sought out the "fallen one." We give an extract from her journal dated August 13th, "from Mrs. A——: 'Still following the evil course,' I said; 'it is painful to see you always in this state, I would rather not see you, than see you, and get the stench of liquor on you every time I call.' She rose, and went to another room, saying 'I will not disgust you again.' 'If you knew the regard I have for you, and the love I have for your soul, and how happy I would be, to see you living a sober life, and a religious one

also, you would not leave me; because I spoke to you for your good, I have dealt so easy with you, and spoken so often that I know not what to say now.' She came and sat by me, and wept bitterly, and said: 'Oh! I will try, but it is so *hard to resist desire*.' After a little reasoning, I read and prayed with her." This was the way in which she was lifted out of "the depth into which she had fallen;" and had there been no "Bible Women," we fear we should never have seen her more, unless it had been to avoid, her as a "lost one." Then a little kindness won her to the Mothers' Meeting again. Her self abasement was painful to witness. But we seldom saw a more attentive listener, and we now believe her to be a truly humble christian; delighting in her Bible as her best friend; raising her voice in hymns, as she joins in the worship, with an earnestness pleasant to witness; and looking to her Saviour *alone* for strength. We have known her under temptation, resist the tempter, and seen with *what abhorrence* she looks back on the sin she has forsaken. She labours under disease brought on by that sin, "strong drink;" and we found lately that she had been actually at times feeling want of food, and so ill clothed. But though suffering from cold, she never resorted to the "cup to drown the pangs of cold and hunger." On finding it out by questioning her, we said, "Why did you not tell us?" her answer was; "Oh you have all done so much for me, I had not *the face* to tell you." In alluding once to her fall, she said; "I feel quite a different person now; everything *seems so changed*; I did not *like* the taste; I did not want the drink; I *hated it*; I knew it was depriving me of all my happiness, and I felt it was my *worst enemy*. I cried all night, to think how I had disgraced myself, and yet I *drank it, I could not help it*;" and turning round with a look of horror, "I believe if the devil *can* get into anything *he was there*." We said, "resist the devil, and he will flee from you, draw nigh unto God, and he will draw nigh unto you." "Yes *that is my only hope* and I *trust I shall be kept*." She has, to us, a peculiarly sweet smile, and a gleam of happiness often passes over her face, as the love of Jesus to lost sinners is spoken of, that makes us rejoice over her with joy and trembling as she sits "clothed and in her right mind;" trembling, we say, because so many whom we have watched and hoped over, have fallen. But our trust is in God.

The following are from Eliza's journal:

Called at ———, she was out; her husband lay on an untidy bed under the influence of liquor, and the youngest boy was then crying because his *mother* was so. I spoke and prayed with him. The house was in a shameful state; and I am informed that she is not a day sober, and that she said one day that she would sell the hair of her head for liquor. I

left, and as I was talking to a woman she said who is that woman? she wanted me to buy a dress, she looks as though she took liquor. As we spoke she went into the tavern opposite. I saw that it was Mrs. ——— and followed her. She had asked for liquor and was pretty far gone. I took her by the arm and said, "this is no place for you, Mrs. ———, come out and go home." She said, "O! dear Miss R.," and came out. No one spoke. There were several men in the place. One came to the door. She was not willing to go home. I said, "you must; I cannot leave you on the street in this disgraceful state." Her toes were out. No stockings. The worst I would rather not mention. I took her home. She said, "I have no hope, no one cares for me." I said, "Yes, many care for you, I care for you." She replied, "O! yes, you do, or you would not have walked by me on the street in this dirty state." I replied, "the Lord cares for you, and invites you to return and live." "O!" she cried, "I think I am lost to all hope."

The sequel, after several months :

I saw Mrs. ——— yesterday; she told me that she was so happy now. When the past would be presented to her, instead of fretting she would go to the Bible and prayer. She said, Oh! I feel so different, I believe the Lord has forgiven the past, when I think how far I strayed,—and here she wept and asked me to pray with her; as I was about to leave she kissed me, and said, oh! do come to see me often: will you promise. She is so tidy and nice, it is a comfort to behold the change and an equal change with him. I am told from the woman that she is staying with, that the change is real.

From Journal of 2nd Bible Woman.

FEBRUARY 28th.—I tried several times to visit Mrs. ———, and at last succeeded, and I found her very ill. She told me that she never expected to recover; but she appeared unconcerned about her eternal state. At first she evaded every question. I asked her with regard to her spiritual state; at last I said, do tell me if your peace is made with God? "No, indeed it is not," was her answer. Do you never feel sorry on account of your sins? "I do sometimes, but again, I feel so wicked, and the children bother me so." But I said you must try and take off your mind from every thing which surrounds you, and look into your heart and consider the preparation you require before you are fit to go into another world. I then read the 25 ch. of Matthew, and prayed with her. I have called upon her a great many times since; and although I gained her attention more readily than I could at first, and she appears anxious for my coming, yet she manifests no concern about her state.

MARCH 28th.—Mrs. ——— is improving in health, and I have some hopes that the daylight is beginning to dawn upon her mind; she told

me on one occasion that she thought it strange that any person could pray without studying their prayers and knowing all that they should say before they commenced. I told her a person might have some idea of what they were going to say, from the fact that they understood the state of the person they were about to pray for, but it is the spirit that gives the liberty.

MAY 23rd.—Mrs. ——— does not feel able to say that she has passed from death unto life, but she is trying to enter in by the straight gate.

JUNE 11th.—I asked Mrs. ——— if she was able to say she was a child of God, she started and said, "Oh! I would be afraid to say that." But after a moment's thought she said, "well, I am not what I once was, and I am expecting to be a believer yet."

SEPTEMBER 24th.—Mrs. ——— asked me to day if those who were moral, and those who were very wicked, were all alike bad in the sight of God? I told her that he had concluded all under sin, that there was no little sinners in the sight of God. She said she thought that was unjust. We are told, I said, in the word of God, that "if we neglect our salvation, how shall we escape" then if those you call moral neglect their salvation they stand on the same footing as those that commit crimes, worthy of condemnation; but she said did not God know when he made Adam and Eve, that they would sin, then why did he put that tree there to become a snare to them? "If you" I said, "laid out a table, and put one dish on it, and said to your children, I will allow you to take anything you like off the table, except what is on that one dish, have your children any right to touch it and disobey you?" She did not say anything, but appeared to be thinking. I then said, I see how it is with you; you are desirous of becoming a believer, and Satan is trying to hinder you. "Oh! I dont think he is," she said. But I know it, I said, he is trying to confuse your mind and perplex you about things you have no business with; take my advice and leave those matters all alone and think of your position before God. Oh! she said, it is hard to become a Christian; I think I can never be one. No, I said, you never will as long as you don't come the right way. "What is the right way?" she asked. I said you are a poor sinner; your state is described by one of the prophets, as being wounds and bruises and putrifying sores, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head; your sins cover you in the same way. What then can you do to help yourself? "Nothing," she said. All you can do is to cast yourself, sinful and polluted as you are, upon the all-atoning merits of Christ and you will have peace.

DECEMBER 9th.—Called upon Mrs. ———, and made some close enquiries about her spiritual state. She complained that the servant she had had annoyed her so much, that she thought she was as wicked as ever. If you have yielded to unholy tempers you have no doubt sinned and

grieved God's spirit. You should seek divine assistance to help you to bear those little annoyances; but it is a consolation given us in the scriptures that if any man sin, he has an advocate with the Father even Christ Jesus. I cannot believe that doctrine, she said; I do not believe that we may sin and then come to Christ and expect forgiveness. Neither do I intend to teach such a doctrine, I said; you must not trespass upon the willingness of Christ to forgive sin, by wilfully sinning and grieving his spirit; but when a person is trying to forsake sin and has in an unguarded moment done wrong, and is afterwards sorry for it, God is always willing to forgive, if he come confessing his faults and seeking grace to help him in the future to avoid such sins.

Another case.

OCTOBER 8th.—I read a part of the eighteenth chapter of Luke to Mrs. ———: she seemed to be very much interested. I tried to impress upon her the importance of prayer and the necessity of coming to Christ, as the poor publican, having a deep sense of her own sinfulness. I asked her if she ever knelt down with her little children around her, and asked Christ to lay his hands on them and bless them? if she heard that he were now in Montreal, in person, would she not be very anxious to bring her children to him; would you not be glad to have an opportunity of telling him all your trials and difficulties, asking him to help you? and though you cannot see him, yet he is always near, and can bless you and yours, if you will only come to him. While I spoke she wept and said the more you read the more I know. She promised me to kneel down with her children and ask God's blessing upon them.

OCTOBER 25th.—Called again upon Mrs. ———, and read the 6th ch. of Matt.; after I finished she remarked, "I wish I could read; is it not a pity? I would be glad if you would come often; it is so good when you read."

CONCLUSION.

The Committee cannot but keenly feel that there is much disappointment in many parts of the Diocese, because of the contraction of the Society's operations instead of expansion; they deeply regret it, and feel, that at this time last year, they were warranted in expressing the hope, that many destitute and deserving claims would be met;—they do not now despair. They still believe that the British people will never permit such a cry to go up against them, as that their sons and daughters come to Canada to lose their language and their religion, because the overburdened Church and clergy in this land, cannot provide for

them needful ministrations. It is not the fault of the Church in this Diocese; her efforts will compare most favourably with the Church in any part of the world; and no good claim is ever brought before the people of this city, in vain; but they cannot of themselves, and at the moment, provide for the sad and piteous appeals which reach them from every side, made by the distant settlers in French localities, and by the poor emigrants opening up new settlements. And the committee cannot but think that if the matter is fairly laid before a British public, they will respond to the appeal. May God of His infinite mercy, so move us by His Holy Spirit to action, that when He maketh inquisition for blood, we all may be clear, in this matter, of the blood of souls.

**A STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY IN MONTREAL,
CANADA EAST, PROVINCE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FROM 31ST DECEMBER, 1861, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.**

Dr.

Cr.

<p>To balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1861.....£ 3 7 4</p> <p>" Sundry drafts on Parent Society, £350 stg..... 426 8 4</p> <p>" Government Grant..... 185 7 5</p> <p>" Subscriptions for general purposes..... 129 0 11</p> <p>" St. George's Church Sunday School..... 30 0 0</p> <p>" Interest received..... 7 12 6</p> <p>" Model School Fees..... 244 12 0</p> <p>" received from do. for books..... 11 12 6</p> <p>" Contributions by local aid for Country Schools in connection with the Society..... 936 0 0</p> <p>" Subscriptions for Irish Society Mission..... 2 10 0</p>	<p>By Salaries to Missionaries, Agents School Teach- ers, Bible Women, &c.....£389 12 7</p> <p>" Model School Salaries.....£303 6 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Fuel.....£45 9 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books..... 55 12 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Interest..... 48 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Sundry expenses... 162 14 7</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">311 16 7</p> <p>" Contributions to Country Schools in connection with the Society, by local aid..... 615 3 3</p> <p>" Paid Irish Society Committee..... 936 0 0</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">2 10 0</p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">£1943 5 10</p> <p>Balance on hand..... 33 5 2</p>
<p>£1976 11 0</p>	<p>£1976 11 0</p>

Audited and found correct, }
Montreal, 21st January, 1863. }

(Signed,)

(A true copy)

W. H. A. DAVIES, }
E. P. WILGRESS, } *Auditors.*

WM. BOND, *Superintendent.*
THOS. EVANS, *Assistant Secretary.*