

1859

THE  
THIRTY-NINTH RE

STATUTES

OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK

Auxiliary Bible Society,

Formed at St. John, May 26, MDCCCXIX,

WITH AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING THE

THE

Speeches delivered at the Annual Meeting,

NEW BRUNSWICK  
MUSEUM

AND THE

REPORTS OF THE BRANCH SOCIETIES,

WITH

AUG 20 1946

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND BENEFACTORS.

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1859.

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N. B.—It is requested that all Communications from the Branch Societies be addressed to either of the Secretaries.



# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK

## Auxiliary Bible Society.

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I. That the Society be called "THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK," for the purpose of co-operating with "*The British and Foreign Bible Society*," in promoting the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, both at home and abroad.

II. That conformably to the principles of the Parent Institution, the Bibles and Testaments to be circulated by the Society shall be without Note or Comment, and those in the language of the United Kingdom, of the authorised version only.

III. That all persons subscribing *Ten Shillings* or upwards, per annum, or *Five Pounds* or upwards, at any one time, shall be members of this Society.

IV. That the business of this Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice President, a Treasurer, Secretary, Depositary, and a Committee, consisting of not less than twelve other members of various religious denominations, with power to add to their number; and that five members of the Committee constitute a quorum.

V. That every Clergyman, or other Minister, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the Meetings of the Committee.

VI. That the Committee shall appoint all the Officers of the Society, and meet once every Quarter, or as often as business shall require, on some day to be fixed by themselves.

VII. That the Committee shall divide St. John into Districts, and appoint two or more of their Members for each District, who may associate with themselves any Subscribers, for the purpose of soliciting Subscriptions and Donations from the Inhabitants thereof; and that they shall establish proper Agents and Correspondents in different parts within the limits of this Auxiliary Society.

VIII. That the whole of the Subscriptions and Donations received by the Society shall be applied, after deducting incidental expenses, in the first instance, to the purchase of such a number of Bibles and Testaments from the Parent Institution as are required for local supplies; that the surplus funds shall be given to the Parent Society, as a free contribution; and that the Bibles and Testaments in the Society's Depository shall be sold at the prime sterling cost as currency.

IX. That for the purpose of giving full effect to the benevolent designs of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in their grant of the Scriptures for distribution among the poor, the Committee shall make it their business to inquire what families or individuals, residing within their several Districts, are in want of Bibles and Testaments, and unable to procure them, and that it shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish them therewith at prime cost, reduced prices, or gratis, according to their circumstances.

X. That for the still further promotion of the circulation of the Scriptures, it is expedient to encourage the formation of *Bible Societies* in such Districts within the sphere of this Auxiliary Society, as may not be sufficiently populous to form Auxiliary Societies of their own: such Branch Societies, and the individual members thereof, to be entitled to the same privileges from the Auxiliary Society, as it and its individual members enjoy from the Parent Institution.

XI. That such persons as may not find it convenient to become members of the Auxiliary Society, or any one of its Branches, shall, upon forming themselves into Bible Associations, be entitled to purchase at the Depository of this Society, under the direction of the Committee, copies of the Scriptures at prime cost, for sale, or at reduced prices, or for gratuitous distribution among poorer neighbours.

XII. That all Clergymen, and other Ministers, within the sphere of this Society, making collections in their respective Congregations in behalf of this Institution, shall be entitled, on remitting such collections to the Treasurer of this Society, to receive Bibles and Testaments to amount not exceeding one-half of the said respective collections, estimated, at prime cost, as shall be found to be needed by the poor in the vicinity; such return of Bibles and Testaments to be claimed within one year from the remittance of the collection. It is recommended in this and in all other cases, to prefer supplying the poor by sale at a low price, rather than by *gratis* contribution.

# MINUTES

OF THE

## GENERAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE

HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, ON THURSDAY  
EVENING, 13th JANUARY, 1859.

**His Honor Judge PARKER, President of the Society in the chair.**

The Proceedings were opened with singing a hymn, followed by the reading of the Scriptures, and a very appropriate extemporary prayer by the Rev. Dr. GRAY. Judge PARKER, the President, then made the opening address. Dr. PATERSON, the Secretary, read an abstract of the Report, especially that part of it which detailed the special operations of the Auxiliary during the past year.

The PRESIDENT, in the opening of his address, expressed a fervent hope that the solemn exercise in which they had been engaged, in invoking the Divine blessing on the proceedings of the evening, would have a suitable influence on the minds of all, and lead them to feel that they were met together, not merely to indulge in the gratification of hearing eloquent speeches, but to show the interest they took in the great work of the Bible Society, and recognize the duty of exerting their individual efforts to promote it, each according to his means and opportunities.

The New Brunswick Auxiliary had now been in operation forty years, and had certainly been much blessed in its work. In the merciful providence of God several of its first office bearers still remained, able and willing to labour in its cause; their much respected secretary, Dr. Paterson, was such at the formation of the Society, and a few members of the original committee were still on its list. Of one valued member, Mrs. GIBBERT, the death had but recently deprived them. The President then referred to the double sphere of duty, shown by their designation, as a New Brunswick Bible Society, and as a Society Auxiliary to the great parent Institution, and the efforts they had made during the past year by the employment of Mr. Clay in the city and its vicinity to visit from house to house in order to ascertain and supply Bible distribution, and in the re-engagement of that zealous and experienced travelling agent, Mr.



Isaac Smith, the particulars of whose operations in holding meetings, forming various branch societies, and distributing the holy scriptures, would be detailed in the Report.

This year was a memorable year in the history of the Church: The third centenary was completed of an open Bible in our beloved mother country; for though the Bible was made partially accessible in the reign of Henry the 8th, and illumined the too brief period of his son and successor Edward the 6th, the bloody reign of Queen Mary had blotted out this good beginning; and from the glorious accession of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, may we date the firm establishment of the Reformation, and the free circulation of the Bible in the language of the people—open to all; and never, never, we trust, to be again closed. It was also now about two hundred and fifty years since the commencement of the new translation in the reign of King James, styled the authorised version, conducted under very favorable circumstances, and endared to all our memories—the only English version which had been, and we trusted the only one that ever would be circulated by the Bible Society. But there was another round period to which he would invite particular attention, as what he would relate might be interesting to many present. In the year 1778—now just 80 years ago—a very memorable letter was written under high authority, addressed to an Ecclesiastic afterwards an Archbishop, who had made a translation of the Holy Bible in Italian, “for the purpose of shewing the benefit which the faithful might reap from their having the Holy Scriptures in the vulgar tongue.” This letter thus proceeds:—

“At a time that a vast number of bad books, which most grossly attack the Catholic religion, are circulated even among the unlearned, to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures: FOR THESE ARE THE MOST ABUNDANT SOURCES WHICH OUGHT TO BE LEFT OPEN TO EVERY ONE, TO DRAW FROM THEM PURITY OF MORALS AND OF DOCTRINE, TO ERADICATE THE ERRORS WHICH ARE SO WIDELY DISSEMINATED IN THOSE CORRUPT TIMES. This you have seasonably effected, as you declare, by publishing the sacred writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity.” Then follow words not giving a conditional sense to the previous ones, but marking the greater approbation of the writer at the mode of the publication. These he would read, for he wished neither to mis-state nor suppress anything, nor misrepresent the sense of the document. “Especially when you shew and set forth that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the holy Fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuse. Thus you have not swerved from the laws of the Congregation of the Index, or the Constitution of Benedict XIV., that immortal Pope, our predecessor in the Pontificate.”

From what I have last read, it will be perceived that this document emanated from no other source than that of the Pope—Pope Pius VI. That it has not been withdrawn, or become obsolete, is apparent from the fact, that it is published in the Boston edition of the Douay Bible, printed in 1852, under the express sanction of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston. This letter contains a distinct recognition of a great and growing evil—it is a distinct acknowledgment also of a great remedy—a preventive, or cure, or mitigation of that evil, which should be open to all, namely—the sacred writings in the language of their country, suitable to every one's capacity. What thoughts naturally arise in the mind on reading or hearing this?

Did the evil continue? did it cease? was it confined to Italy, or did it not extend to all Christendom? Was the remedy supplied by those who had the power and means to do it? Was it made more accessible than it had been to all or any, and whom, and where?

Pope Pius VI. lived twenty-two years after writing this letter—he died at the end of the century; but I am ready to admit he lived in very troublous times, and was driven from Rome, and whatever his wishes or intentions may have been, had less in his power than most of those who have preceded or followed him in the Pontificate. In his time the flood-gates of anarchy and atheism were opened wide, and the lands were deluged not merely by the flood of infidel, blasphemous, and wicked publications, but of all other evils and wickedness which the mind of man, free from all influence of God's holy Word could conceive, or his hands perpetrate.

Assuming that Pius VI. was sincere in what he wrote, I know not, if he had been asked on his death bed in 1800, what institution was then most needed, or what would be productive of most good, what truer answer he could have given than this: A society which will publish the Holy Bible in the language of all countries, *suitable to every one's capacity*, in such number and at such prices as may enable all to possess it. He might add what "especiallies" he please. His eyes were closed in death without having seen anything effectual undertaken to realize what may have been his hopes. But four years after, namely, in 1804, that noble association was formed—the pride and glory of our land—the British and Foreign Bible Society; based upon the only principle on which a common union among Christians could be effected, desirous of carrying to every man the oracles of truth. We look around us to discover and supply destitution: we offer the Bible to the members of the Roman Catholic community as well as to others. When our version is objected to, we ask is your own supplied? What have you done to make it accessible to the poor? While for the past fifty years you have been obstructing our course by denouncing our society—why do you not improve upon it if you can? Print and circulate the apocrypha, point out the errors of our translation where you think they exist. Let the people have the means of comparing the two, and of testing by the only infallible criterion, the truth of the doctrines you promulgate.

If during the 80 years which have elapsed since Pius VI. issued his memorable letter, the circulation of the Bible, even in the version of Martini, or the Douay, or others according with them, had been promoted, as it might have been, how might the state of many countries now lying in darkness and ignorance, some relapsing into barbarism, have differed from what it now is! I am happily relieved from employing my own words, while urging this consideration. In a very recent number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, a publication highly esteemed and of wide circulation, issuing from the Roman Catholic press at Paris, is a remarkable article, from which a few quotations may be properly made:—

"We shall not discuss the point whether those communities in which the Bible is read produce men who are more intelligent as well as more moral than those in which it is not read. It is a melancholy but an incontrovertible fact, that since the sixteenth century, precisely those nations who have been nurtured in the Bible, notwithstanding the variety of sects prevailing among them, have continued to be fundamentally religious; whilst among those nations where the Bible has not been read, all that has been lost to Roman Catholicism has been lost to christianity, and it has

been replaced by atheism, materialism, and a brutal indifference to the concerns of the soul. This was the case even among the enlightened classes of France, and this it is which caused our country to proceed to such deplorable lengths at the close of the sixteenth century.

We would wish that the various communions, actuated by a spirit of Christian emulation, should inundate France with Bibles, being persuaded that in spite of the variations of translation—which become dogmatic contradictions in the eyes of theological a. s., but the subtlety of which is not perceived by simple minds—a sufficient portion of the divine flame remains in the venerated book to elevate the understanding of the people, and to nourish and purify in them a feeling of moral responsibility.

The editor of that excellent periodical, the *Book and its Missions*, from which the extracts are taken, remarks thus—

“This is certainly a remarkable article as issuing from the Roman Catholic press, and it has apparently done more to advance the cause of the Bible than any defence that might have been attempted by its friends. It has fixed attention on the steps of the humble Bible colporteur, even greater than that bestowed on the late Imperial pilgrimage to Brittany.”

The President then alluded to the wide field opening to the Society's operations in China, Japan, and India, and said the collection to be made during the evening was devoted to the special Bible Fund for India. He would only add that the claims of that country would be advocated by his very eloquent brother, Mr. Justice Wilmot, who, at the request of the Committee, had kindly consented to afford them his efficient aid on this occasion.

The President concluded a longer than usual address by an appeal to his clerical and lay friends surrounding him on the platform, and to the vast assembly before him, composed of members of all the Protestant churches in the city and its vicinity, to testify to this epoch, the completion of their forty years labour, whether, in the providence of God what had in the commencement been apprehended as an obstruction to their union and harmonious co-operation, and by some considered an almost insurmountable obstacle to their progress, was not now almost universally admitted to be a benefit and blessing. It was a great, though certainly only an incidental advantage, that year by year there should be this public assemblage of those who, though differing in some things, do agree on the fundamental principles of religion, and look to the Bible as the true and only standard of their faith, and as the charter of their everlasting Salvation.

The following are the Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting:—

1. Moved by the Revd. WM. ALVES, A. M., seconded by the Rev. Mr. ALBRIGHTON:

*Resolved*,—That the Report, an abstract of which has just been read, be received, printed, and circulated under the direction of the committee: and that the following gentlemen do compose the committee for the current year:—[See list of Office Bearers in a preceding page.]

2. Moved by Hon. Justice WILMOT seconded by JOHN BOYD, Esq.:

*Resolved*,—That while this meeting learns with the highest satisfaction that the Parent Society has originated a special Bible Fund for India, and



has invited the co-operation of the various Auxiliary and Branch Societies, it most cordially approves of the measures adopted by the committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary in aid of that fund, viewing it as one great means of benefitting the vast population of the East, dependent on the British Empire.

3. Moved by Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, and seconded by Rev. Mr. SWABEY :

*Resolved*,—That the continued success vouchsafed to the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the temporal and spiritual blessings resulting therefrom, no less to the christian church, than to the world at large, are a cause of deep thankfulness to Almighty God for raising up, sustaining, and year by year rendering more efficient the honored instrument for making known His way upon earth, His saving health among all nations.

4. Moved by Rev. Mr. WILSON, seconded by Rev. S. ROBINSON :

*Resolved*,—That in the opening of the populous and civilized Islands of Japan to commercial intercourse with christian countries ; in the important treaty relations recently formed with China ; and in the friendly reception given to Missionary visits in many of the Islands of the Eastern seas, this meeting cannot but perceive new fields of usefulness spread before the Bible Society, and new calls upon the zeal and liberality of all its supporters.

5. Moved by Rev. Mr. DANIELS, and seconded by Dr. BOTSFORD :

*Resolved*,—That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Ladies' Bible Association of St. John, and the various Branch Societies connected with this Auxiliary, for their aid during the past year ; and that we hail most cordially the accession of the several new branches at Dorchester, Grand Falls, Andover and Perth, Simonds and Brighton, Victoria and Peckaguimac, Northampton, Prince William, Kingsclear, Blissville, Chipman, New Jerusalem, Greenwich, Westfield, Hampstead, and Hampton, established under the Agency of Mr. Isaac Smith, who has during the past year, as in a previous one, rendered valuable services to the Bible cause in this Province. This meeting also desires gratefully to recognize the services of the Rev. Mr. Lawson in the formation of Branch Societies at Cambridge, Upham and Black River.

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New Brunswick Auxiliary in all of that kind, viewing it as one of the  
means of benefiting the vast population of the West, dependent on the  
British Empire.

3. Moved by Rev. JOHN ANASTROFF, and seconded by Rev.  
MR. SWANNY :

Resolved.—That the continued success which has attended the operations of  
the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the temporal and spiritual bless-  
ings resulting therefrom, be due to the Christian Church, than to the world  
at large, and a cause of deep thankfulness to Almighty God for raising up,  
assisting, and sustaining your venerable and efficient and honored Insti-  
tute for making known His saving health among all  
nations.

4. Moved by Rev. Mr. WILSON, seconded by Rev. S. HARRISON :

Resolved.—That in the opening of the population and civilized lands of  
Japan to commercial intercourse with Christian countries; in the important  
trade relations recently formed with China; and in the friendly reception  
given to Missionary visits in many of the Islands of the Eastern sea, this  
meeting cannot but perceive new fields of usefulness opened before the Bible  
Society, and new calls upon the zeal and liberality of all its supporters.

5. Moved by Rev. Mr. DANIEL, and seconded by Dr. BOSTON :

Resolved.—That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Ladies'  
Bible Association of St. John, and the various Branch Societies connected  
with this Auxiliary, for their aid during the past year; and that we will  
most cordially the accession of the several new branches at Dorchester,  
Grand Falls, Andover, and Berlin, St. John's and Bishop, Yarmouth and  
Fredericton, Northampton, Prince William, Kingsclear, Millville, Chip-  
man, New Brunswick, Greenwood, Westfield, Hantsport, and Hantsport,  
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## REPORT.

Your Committee enter upon their annual duty with very great pleasure. Whether we look at the wide and general support the Bible Society receives,—the number of Bibles and Testaments diffused throughout the year,—or the grand effects with which the circulation is attended,—we cannot but rejoice and call upon our souls to magnify the Lord, and all that is within us, to bless His holy name. But, some may say, is there no opposition? Yes, friends of the Bible, there is opposition; and there is a vast amount of indifference. And such things will exist until the millennial period arrive, when the “earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.”

Let us, for your comfort and joy, lead you through the various nations of the earth, in which, by the kind and gracious providence of God, the Holy Scriptures have either a general or partial circulation;—and, in doing this, let us take the admirable Report of the Parent Society for our guide. Your Committee would call to your remembrance, that they have frequently remarked, that every succeeding Report of the Parent Society has been marked with wonderful progress in the great cause it has in view. This is the case still. The last Report surpasses all its predecessors. In everything there is an increase. This will become manifest to you as we proceed.

We are first introduced, as on former occasions, to France. The issues of Scriptures from the Parisian Depot, last year, amounted to, 85,836 copies. “I feel bold enough to assert,” says the Parisian Agent, M. Pressensé, in his annual Report, “that the distribution of the past year, regarded from a Christian point of view, possesses a far higher value than those of any preceding year;” and, after having shewn, by various statistics, that the number altogether bestowed by our Parent Society on France, since it commenced its distributions in that important country, about the year 1820, has amounted to 4,400,000 copies, he adds, “that without a doubt, the religious progress made in the land may be attributed to the precious seed thus liberally scattered.” Such a sentence as that, Bible friends, might be adopted as a text, on which a discourse



might be founded in favour of perseverance in the good work, to which, by pecuniary contributions, or Bible circulation, you have attached yourselves.

Many quotations of a most interesting character might be made from Pressensé's Report, as well as from those of his colporteurs, but your Committee must confine themselves to the following:—

"Hollwegg the Colporteur, in the neighbourhood, of Paris, where the soldiers were engaged in firing at a target, went up to a group of men, who were surrounding the cantinière.\* A grenadier, who, by his jovial speeches had already produced much hilarity among his comrades, stepped up to our Colporteur, who was well known to all, and offered to prove to him in a sermon, divided into three heads after his own fashion, that a small glass of cognac had been made by God for the benefit of the soldier, in the same manner that he had made the Bible for simpletons and old women. The grenadier gesticulated a great deal and exhausted his vocabulary of sprightly or profane expressions. Just as Hollwegg was about to speak to him, a grey headed officer, whom no one had perceived, put his hand on the shoulder of the grenadier, and drawing from his pocket a small Bible, the condition of which from use it was the most pleasant sight to behold,—he said, in a serious tone of voice: 'Indeed, Sir, you astonish and grieve me. Look at this book and call to mind the Crimea. Would you, when before Sebastopol, and when bombs and bullets were falling around us like hail, would you then, have exchanged those comforting words, which this book, more than once, addressed to us, for a small glass of cognac? Tell me, would you have done so?' The soldier hung down his head and held his tongue. Hollwegg, after shaking hands with the Officer, availed himself of this occurrence to speak to the soldiers with earnestness about the gospel."

Passing over many passages, which contain many joyful and encouraging facts, and display the good effects of colportage, your Committee supply you with the following, extracted from a communication of M. de Pressensé:

"Not long since, I came personally in contact with an interesting young soldier. During his stay in various towns, where he has been quartered since his return from the Crimea, he has become acquainted with several of our colporteurs, and, as the result of such acquaintance, he has become better grounded and strengthened in the religious convictions acquired by him from the perusal of a small New Testament, which was given to him by a stranger, at the moment when he was embarking for the East. On making his appearance at my office, his term of service, had but just expired, and he still wore his uniform. Good morning, M. de Pressensé he said to me, putting his hand to

\* A person that goes about selling to the soldiers, provisions and liquors.

his shako,\* 'I, the ex-claron of the French army, come to tell you, that I obtained my discharge a week ago, and that, without losing further time, I am desirous of re-entering the service, not, however, among the soldiers of one of the kings of the earth, but in the little battalion of distributors of the Holy Word of God.' After the introduction, my conversation with the worthy fellow, very naturally turned to the points, in regard to which it is most important for us to be quite certain; and I must acknowledge that in terminating the conference, I felt assured that he would be a most excellent colporteur. This friend has now been three weeks at work, and has given the greatest satisfaction."

Passing again over many encouraging facts, your Committee select the following paragraph, which well points out the difference between a seller of Romish articles, and a Bible colporteur:

"I was in a village" says a colporteur "talking with some ten females, when a man came up to us, who, after he had listened to me for a few minutes, interrupted me and proceeded to deliver a religious discourse, which he evidently recited from memory, and which had certainly been put together by some cleyer Jesuit. This concluded, he began to laud his merchandise, contained in a wallet, exactly like mine. This merchandise comprised mass books, scapularies, and chaplets. He specially recommended the copies of a portrait of the Virgin, at the same time exhibiting the original of the portrait, which he affirmed, had been found in the crevice of a rock, where it had been deposited 1700 years ago by an angel. The whole was certified at the foot of the portrait by the signature of sundry Canons and Cures. He then recounted the number of miraculous cures which had been performed by the repetition of a certain number of Ave Marias on the bended knee before the copies of the portrait, which acquired this virtue simply by placing them on the original portrait; after which, in order to give increased weight to his story, he boldly quoted passages, as he said, from the sacred scriptures. At this point I stopped him, and inquired from which of the Gospels he had quoted those passages. At first, he regarded me with some embarrassment, but very quickly recovering his assurance, and regarding me with an air of disdain, he exclaimed in a very confident manner, 'young man, they are contained in the 17th chapter after Epiphany.' 'The name of the Gospel, if you please?' 'That matters not.' I hereupon shrugged my shoulders and turning towards the women, I read to them the real passages as they are contained in the Gospels, and which had been so audaciously garbled. The women, on this asked me a host of questions, to which I replied to the best of my ability. Whilst I was doing this the portrait-seller became so angry, that I thought he was about to strike me; but, at this very moment, a peasant made his appearance from

\* His cap.

behind a hedge, and, taking my opponent by the arm, exclaimed 'stop clown! I have heard all that has passed from behind the hedge, and I have come to put to the proof the power of your portraits. I have got over there, in my yard, a large mastiff which is very vicious; I intend letting him fly at you; and when he has let you feel, how sharp his teeth are, you can rub yourself before us with your famous portrait; and, if you are cured on the instant, we will all kneel down in adoration before it.' At these words, the man went away with extraordinary rapidity. The peasant then gave me his hand, and encouraged me with much affection to continue my address, from which, he said, he had derived much profit."

Out of several other most interesting narratives, your Committee select the following, which shews, as the Parent Report says, "the ultimate value of the Holy Scriptures to one who was at first weary of reading the sacred page:"

"While proceeding along one of the highways, a colporteur was stopped by a man, who clasped his two hands between his own, and squeezed them tightly, saying,—'Welcome, colporteur of the Bible! may God render to you a hundred fold the good which by you, or by one of your comrades, has been done to me; for I do not recognize your countenance. Here is my history: it is short, but good. It is a long time, a very long time, since I thought I was committing a theft in buying the book which you sell. I read it—it wearied me—I did not understand a word—I threw it aside. Many years after, pecuniary losses, misfortunes of all kinds fell upon me from every side; I was so exasperated by them as to determine to take away my own life. All at once my eyes rested upon the book, and urged, as it were, in spite of myself, I opened it—I read it, and this time everything that it said to me seemed clear as the day. It reproved me—it scolded me, as I would not have allowed anybody to do; but, instead of being angry with it, I said to it: 'It is you that are right; I am punished because of the evils that I have done.' Then I fell upon my knees, I asked for grace and mercy, and all that I read afterwards was grace and mercy. It is to me, indeed, that Jesus Christ has said,—'Come unto me, ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' I have been to Him; I have found the rest of my soul. Welcome, once more! Welcome, from my heart, colporteur of the Bible, you are a messenger of peace.'"

How interesting, friends, these things are! Many more might be added. Some shewing that "sacrifices are often made by the poor to obtain the Scriptures." Some that "the careless sinner is led to the earnest study of the Gospel, in order to be assured that 'Jesus Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost.'" Some that "the blasphemer is led sometimes to listen to the Word



of God, when he will not hearken to the voice of man." Some that when the Word of God enlightens the Papist, he is anxious to make a public renunciation of his errors, with the simple object of making a salutary impression upon others.

From France we are led to Belgium, by the Parent Report, where we have a variety of scenes. The circulation in that country during the past year was greater than that of the preceding, and amounted to 8,028 volumes. Opposition to the Word of God by Bishops and Priests is very prominent. Through their influence, many, who had received copies of the Scriptures, were led to consume them in the fire. Among the educated, however, there appears to be a growing aversion of Romanism, but, not being under the influence of the Word of God, they fall into those systems that are as pleasing to Satan as Romanism itself, such as Pantheism, Deism and Unitarianism. It is pleasing to learn, however, from the industrious and well-trying Agent, Mr. Kirkpatrick, that the Divine seed which has been sown, is growing and fructifying. "The work of evangelization is continued with renewed energy and success in the Walloon Province, and the great want felt is that of a greater number of labourers; but what is now peculiarly interesting, is the work among the Flemish population. Notwithstanding the violent opposition encountered in many parts of Flanders, it is evident that a spirit of inquiry is gradually arising among that bigotted people."

"At G——," says a colporteur, "I sold a Testament to a shepherd boy, with the consent of his parents. He requested me to go and see his father, who was very glad to see me; and after examining my books, he purchased a Testament. I again, the same day, met the shepherd boy, who ran up to me crying, and saying, he had been only able to keep his Testament for half an hour; a Jesuit had entered his father's house and ordered him to burn it. I then lent him one, which he promised always to carry about with him, and read to his parents when he went home."

Extracts of this kind might be increased, shewing the evil acts of the Jesuits. We give the following as an example of the failure of their efforts, and to shew that "the dark night is not without a star of hope."

"At P——," says the same colporteur, "I prayed the Lord to shew me a place to lodge at, and He answered my prayer. I went through the town and only sold one Flemish New Testament to a poor man. On retiring to my lodgings, the mistress of the house looked at me, and asked what books I sold. On my telling her they were the Holy

Scriptures, she joined her hands, exclaiming, "Friend, God has brought you to my house; I also have your books, but the people here are altogether ignorant, and despise so great a treasure. No colporteur has been here for the last two years; they used to lodge at my house." In the evening, after supper, we sat round the stove, and I read the New Testament to about seven persons. I afterwards questioned them on what I had read, and asked the woman if she was acquainted with the passage I had been reading. "Yes," she replied, "I have read the Scriptures at home constantly since my youth, but till I went to Brussels, about eight years ago, I looked upon them as an ordinary book. I then heard a Protestant pastor preach: I thought myself in heaven, and have since loved the Holy Scriptures! I asked her if the Priests had not endeavoured to take them away from her. She answered that they had tried by every means to do so, but, finding her steadfast, had finally let her alone." Certainly the Lord was with us."

From Belgium we pass into Holland, where, lately, as many of you may have learned from the public papers, a law was enacted by the Government to exclude the Bible from the Parochial Schools. This law, at first, conveyed into the minds of Christians a certain fear that it would operate against the diffusion of the Word of God. But, let us rejoice, many parents anxious about the proper education of their children, were stimulated to provide for them copies of the Word of God; and also, free schools, affording a scriptural education, were formed, to which the Parent Society, with its usual generous feeling, made a grant of 2,590 copies. Thus we see the Lord makes the wrath of man to praise Him. The issues for the past year from the Depot, amounted to 23,233 copies, exceeding those of the previous year by 2,585, which the Agent attributes in some measure to the exclusion of the Bible from the Parochial Schools.

One joyful fact your Committee call your attention to, as related in the following extract from the communication of a Colporteur:

"About four years ago, a poor woman bought a New Testament, and, by the Lord's mercy, it has become the means of enlightening her mind. As she was a zealous Roman Catholic, what she read caused her much anxiety. At first, she thought to obtain peace by going more regularly to Church and to Confession; but receiving more light, she was led to turn from broken cisterns to the Fountain of living waters. On this she had to endure much ill-treatment from her husband, who called in the assistance of the priest and at last took her Testament away. But the Lord enabled her to endure all this with patience, and at last she gained the day. Her husband, was, by her gentleness and steadfastness, brought to silence. He now sees

the Lord's hand in all that has happened. She is the second person in that place whom I know to have been brought out of the darkness of Rome into God's marvellous light, by means of the Bible.—It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that Rome should oppose our work."

In Germany, to which we are next introduced, there are three centres of action—Cologne, Frankfort, and Berlin. The issues from the Depot at Cologne, during the year, amounted to 96,164, exceeding those of the previous year by 27,879 copies, 10,492 of which have been accepted by Romanists; from the Depot at Frankfort, to 66,942 volumes, exceeding those of the previous year by 17,451; and from the Depot at Berlin, to 119,051 volumes, a little more than double of those of the previous year. Such a wonderful increase in the circulation of the Scriptures in Germany ought to raise our voice in praise and thanksgiving to God. And when we consider that the Agent in Berlin is Mr. E. Millard, who was expelled from the Austrian dominions a few years ago, should we not join the Parent Committee in saying, "May not this be called His work, who maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder thereof he doth restrain?"

A few extracts from the statements of the Agents and their Colporteurs, will afford a display of the opposition of Romanist priests, and shew examples and supply facts which call forth praise and thanks unto God.

"At one place," says Mr. Millard, the Agent at Cologne, "the priest announced from the pulpit, that a man had arrived with the 'Devil's Word.' His object was certainly defeated, for people, calling at the Colporteur's lodgings, were surprised to find that the 'well-known New Testament,' was the book their spiritual guide had mentioned. At another place, the people were advised to heat their ovens well, and to cast the Bibles, that were brought to them, into the fire."

"There are," he says in another place, "it may be confidently asserted, many among the Roman Catholics who are desirous of reading the Scriptures. I believe the number is increasing. They are, however, prevented from doing so, and but few have the courage a certain policeman possessed, who, on being requested to deliver up the Bible he had purchased, replied that the book was his own property, and he did not intend to give it up, nor do all know as he did why the Bible should be read; for when the argument was adduced that it was not good for him to have it, as he did not understand it, his reply was, 'for that very reason I intend to read it.' All the rest of the inhabitants of that village gave up the New Testaments they had bought of our colporteur; this was the only copy not confiscated."



"I found myself," says a colporteur "where several persons were assembled. The first, and then five others purchased a Bible; the rest bought Testaments. Now the first person began to speak, and turning to the 20th of Exodus, said, 'my friends, do we hear this second commandment from our priests? I tell you what, we are kept in the dark.' I scarcely knew what to say, so amazed was I at hearing such language. After this, I entered a village, in which several copies had previously been circulated, and an excitement created. Some had shewn the books to the priests, and he had sounded an alarm. Many people would not allow me to enter their houses; one shut the door in my face, but some bought a copy, and others followed their example. Soon I was there again. Now women and boys followed me, but notwithstanding all this I sold more copies. One girl came wading through the river to procure a copy. Yes, in such circumstances, one requires courage, but the Lord gives strength and courage to them who call upon him."

"I met a man," says another Colporteur, "who asked me whether I had 'The Lives of the Saints.' 'Oh, yes,' I replied. 'Well,' said he, 'then I shall buy a copy.' I gave him a Bible. The man looked at it repeatedly, and at last he said, 'Is this 'The Lives of the Saints.' This book looks very strange.' 'Yes,' said I. 'It may not be the book you mean, but it does contain the 'Lives of the Saints.' It is called the Holy Bible, and shews to you Jesus, the Holy One, and the way to become a saint.' The man examined the book again, and then said, 'Well, I will buy it, whether it be the 'Lives of the Saints,' or not.' He bought the book, and I pursued my way, after having admonished him to read it diligently. Some time after, I returned to this place, and met a man who looked at me in such a friendly way, that I asked him 'whether he knew me?' 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'do you not remember me? I live at B——. You sold me the 'Lives of the Saints.' Oh, the longer I read that book, the better I like it. Now, I would not give it up for any price.' And then, shaking hands with me, he went his way. I thanked the Lord for the blessing he had bestowed with the perusal of the book."

"I was so occupied," says a colporteur under the Frankfort Agency, "that I had difficulty in finding time to visit a lady, who interested herself greatly in my work, and who opened it by the purchase of seven copies, invoking on me God's richest blessing. God heard her prayer. When I reflect on the various groups of people who were at times gathered around me to purchase the Divine Word, I am dumb with wonder. One Saturday afternoon there were present at the time, ministers of state, judges, citizens and daylabourers, officers, soldiers, and servants, all admiring and praising the Bibles, and some of them rejoicing at the good work of the Society. One gentleman turned round and said, 'what a strange gathering this of ours is.' In three

days I sold 250 copies. There is ground for hoping that in this district there is opened to me a fine field of labour."

"Her Highness the Duchess sent for Bibles to inspect. I embraced the opportunity to send her one of your Circulars, a Report, and a Catalogue, and begged for an audience. This was graciously granted, and on the day fixed, I was received most condescendingly. She conversed for a long time on the aims and object of my calling, and was not a little surprised to find, that in civilized christendom a Bible colporteur had such sad experiences. Her Highness spoke with approbation of the object of the Society, and I was dismissed with wishes for my success, after forty copies of various kinds had been ordered."

Another colporteur says "one day a peasant came to my table. He was a Roman Catholic, and wished to buy a Testament. I shewed him a Bible. He exclaimed 'why, a Bible is what I have been so long searching for.' He lived in a purely Roman Catholic district. One day, in a little inn, he heard a religious conversation. The landlady interrupted and said, 'you should consult the Bible; you will find it all there,' and from that day he had been searching for a Bible. 'And now,' said he, 'the Lord has so ordered it that I should bring in money to the bank at Baden for my brother in America, and pass by your stall and find that which my soul has been searching for.' He then went on to say that the Bible would be in another respect of great use to him, because he now could test and prove the sermons of his priest."

Listen to the following paragraphs, and you will scarcely be restrained from lifting up your hearts to God in prayer to hasten the time when the man of sin shall be utterly consumed by the coming of the Son of God:—

"A Romish Priest," says the Berlin Agent, "was recently appointed as chaplain to a prison at R—. His first work was to call in all the Scriptures which the prisoners belonging to his persuasion had in their possession. His next step was to burn them. The third thing, however, was, that Government interfered, and at once suspended him."

"A Romish Priest, finding all his endeavours to keep the people from purchasing the scriptures were useless, at last had recourse to the stratagem of asking the children at school which of their parents had of late bought a book. To the persons whose names were thus innocently betrayed, he then went and seized their Bibles."

"A poor Polish boy, an apprentice, had heard some one reading the scriptures. He was so struck with what he thus heard, that he bought a copy with his own pocket money, and nothing could induce him to part with his book, not even when the parish priest came and boxed his ears most lustily."

"The people" says a colporteur "persist in buying the scriptures in spite of the bitter opposition of the priests."

"A poor papist" says another colporteur "lived in constant dread of purgatory; nothing frightened him more than that. How greatly was he amazed to hear that the Bible said nothing about it; he could scarcely believe it, and at once bought a Bible to convince himself of the fact."

Other extracts of this nature might be made, but space and time will not permit.

It is a matter of much pleasure to your Committee to find it mentioned in the Parent Report, that the marriage of the Princess Royal, the daughter of our Queen, is earnestly regarded as advancing the cause of "an open Bible and a free Gospel."

"It would not be loyal" says the Berlin Agent "to close this Report without an allusion to the auspicious event which has in the course of the year made the dwellers on the banks of the Thames and the Spree to shake hands in joyful congratulation at the union between the two Royal Houses. We may well hope the event has not a political meaning only. May 'the rose of England,' as the Princess Royal is fondly called in this country, find Bible-life and Bible-love speedily growing, both in the land of her birth and the land of her home; and may Germany be firmly allied to England in resisting every foe of an open Bible and a free Gospel."

In Denmark, to which we are now introduced, we are glad to find the circulation of the scriptures is progressing most encouragingly. The issues during the year, under the Agent of the Parent Society, amounted to 5,774 copies. The Danish Bible Society has itself effected a distribution of 9,898 copies.

The statements regarding Bible circulation in Sweden, given in our last Report, were very gratifying. Not less so are they now. A circulation of 86,562 copies has been effected. "The Bible," according to the Parent Society's Report, "has formed a centre of attraction to all classes, from the baron to the peasant, from the general to the soldier, and from the bishop to the village school-master."

What is said, too, of Norway, is highly gratifying. At Christiansand and Stavanger, especially, we find the Lord's blessing attending His Word. In the former place, the issues of the Agency have amounted to 18,957 copies, and in the latter an active Bible Association has distributed 1,774 Bibles, and 5,114 Testaments. Mormonism and Romanism have both put forth their efforts to extend their influence and increase their victims, but, let us praise God, without any success.

"It is with satisfaction," writes the Bible Agent, "that we are able to communicate to the honoured Society, that in the capital of the



country a desire has arisen for christian life, and a great demand for God's Word has shewn itself among all classes. In many parts of the town Bible readings are held on the evenings of Sundays and week days, and are well attended."

"The Moravian place of meeting, on these occasions, is so crowded that there is not sufficient room for those anxious to be present. The University, too, by the aid, under God's blessing, of learned and theological teachers, bears its share in the movement, and many of the students, under the influence of God's awakening and directing Spirit, have consecrated their lives to His service. May not the gift of your honoured Society in the Jubilee year be now bearing fruit?"

"A lovely morning dawn," says the Stavanger Committee, "is spreading over Nordland and Finmark. Many have been aroused from the sleep of sin, and their number is daily increasing. Very frequently is the anxious inquiry heard, 'What must I do to be saved?' We have seen and heard that the Word of God has arrested the attention of many persons, whom the Son of God has subsequently made free. In many localities there are most remarkable and incredible outpourings of God's Holy Spirit. There are some villages in which nearly all the inhabitants have become awakened, and among them are many who have attained to a living faith in the Saviour; and if, in regard to any work, it may be said 'The Lord alone has done it,' it may be said of the work in those villages. He, the faithful God and Lord, has indeed done great things in the North, and the beams of His grace are beginning to illumine districts which have long been buried in darkness."

Passing on to Russia, we do not find in that extensive Empire such Bible scenes as are desirable. It appears that 12,290 copies only have been circulated through the instrumentality of the St. Petersburg Agency, and these in the Slavonic dialect only. Circulation of the Scriptures in the modern Russ is not allowed.—Neither is Colportage. Let us pray that, if it please our gracious God, circumstances may soon occur which will open up this wide field of labour to the circulation of His Holy Word in every tongue.

Spain and Portugal are yet closed to the Word of God—and this all under the influence of Romanism. At Gibraltar, there is an Auxiliary Society, whose work is, no doubt, doing much good in that quarter.

Switzerland and Northern Italy present us with facts which are very encouraging, while at the same time the opposition of Rome is very prominent. Lieut. Graydon has effected a circulation of 35,269 volumes, about two-thirds of which have been disposed of in Switzerland.



Sardinia still holds forth very high promises. Great opposition is experienced, but as great success is obtained. A circulation of 13,647 copies has been effected, which exceeds that of the previous year by 2000.

Lieut. Graydon, in a communication, writes as follows:—

"I would, in the first place, mention the increase obtained by M. Madiari, in charge of the Society's Depot at Nice. Through one Colporteur he obtained a dissemination of some 2,200 copies, or an increase of more than 300 copies on the sales of the previous year. M. Betti, of the Depot of Genoa, obtained through four Colporteurs, a circulation of nearly 8,500 copies, or more than double the number of the preceding year. Through the Depot at Turin, by two Colporteurs, and also by its numerous friends, some 2,180 copies more were disposed of; and finally, though last, not least in importance, Dr. De Sanctis disseminated, through one Colporteur, and in a very short time, 600 copies. Thus were nearly fourteen thousand copies purchased throughout the very wide extent of country, comprehended between the Alps, the river Ticino and the sea coast!"

M. Betti, who has established six subsidiary Depots in connection with the one at Genoa, in a communication writes as follows:—

"One young man, of good family, came to me, and imparted much information, which was subsequently and amply corroborated. He said, 'we are some three to four thousand young persons, students, and others, entirely adverse to the priests, wearied alike of their morality and of their instruction, and we would most willingly quit them all to-morrow to follow an instructor in the Bible. Some 150 of us read the Bible, meet together generally twice a week; but we feel more and more the great need we have of an intelligent instructor.'"

The Tuscan Government, like that of Spain, is entirely hostile to the Bible, under the delusions of Romanism. There are, however, in Tuscany, a great many persons who desire most eagerly to obtain the Scriptures,—and many do receive and read them, even under the persecutions of the enemies of God's Word.

Introduced next to Malta, Greece, &c., we meet with Rev. Mr. Lowndes, whose Agency in those countries, for many years, has been blessed by God with a wide circulation of His Word in various languages. The distribution from the Depots at Malta and Athens, during last year, amounted to 8,398 copies. Mr. Lowndes says, "that he has visited Constantinople, Cassandra, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrout, Kaiffer, Alexandria and Cairo, and had the satisfaction to witness an increased interest in the Bible cause in most of them."

"Mr. Crawford, one of the Missionaries of the London Jews' Society," says Mr. Lowndes, "related to me one very interesting case of a Jew who had come to Jerusalem as a Schoolmaster. After he had been there for some time, he was taken ill and went to the hospital connected with the Mission. In the hospital, the Old and New Testaments are always kept for the use of those Jews, who are able and disposed to read them. This man, during his confinement there, read the New Testament as well as the Old, and by this means alone, became fully convinced of the truth of Christianity, which he openly professed, and is now one of the most interesting, decided, and promising converts in the place. This is another proof that the Word of God, even when no other outward means are used, is quick and powerful, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

In another communication from Malta, Mr. Lowndes makes the following pleasing statement:—

"On board the Royal Albert, the Admiral's flag ship, now lying in the harbour, there is a pious officer, who has been the means of distributing very large numbers of religious tracts among the ship's company; and, in addition many hundreds of Bibles and Testaments which have been sent on board for this purpose. In several instances the Word has been blessed to the souls of those who have read it; and the above officer has given me two pounds, accompanied by the following note:—

'Enclosed I forward to you the sum of two pounds, subscribed by the pious sailors on board H.M.S. *Royal Albert*, who have been benefited by the reading of God's Word, which they have received through the British and Foreign Bible Society.'

Writing from Constantinople, Mr. Lowndes says:—

"Here I met with Edward Williams, formerly Selim Aga, and his family, the Turk whom I baptized at Malta in 1853. He not only holds fast the profession of his faith, but is a truly devout man and earnest christian. He told me he has, frequently in the evenings, Turks at his house, who come to discuss the subject of religion with him, and he knows that many of them have no faith at all in the Koran, and would at once profess Christianity were it not that circumstances, such as family connections, worldly interest, fear of persecution, &c., operate so as to lead them to hesitate. The discussions are carried on dispassionately, and opposite opinions can be expressed freely and unhesitatingly.—The power and grace of God have been manifestly and remarkably exemplified in the case of this man, and I hope he has much to do for Christ and His cause. He first was led, as I have on former occasions stated, to embrace Christianity purely by reading the Scriptures, which thus became the power of God to his salvation. He has often given the word of exhortation to others, and the Missionaries appear very much disposed to ordain him to the work of the Ministry, a position in which he would be likely to be very useful."

Writing from Salonica, Mr. Lowndes says:—

“I found the Pacha very affable, told him who I was, and that I had called to pay my respects to him, and present him with a copy of the Scriptures. He received it very graciously, returned many thanks for it, and in doing this, he shook me by the hand in a very friendly manner.”

Speaking of the Bishop of Salonica, he says:

“He spoke freely and openly of that brotherly love which the Scriptures inculcate, and which should predominate among christians of all classes and conditions, and of different churches.”

Writing from Cassandra, Mr. Lowndes remarks:

“There are several families, and members of families, who have fully embraced Bible christianity in sincerity and truth. The work commenced there by the simple reading of the Word of God.”

Your Committee have made these extracts from the communications of Mr. Lowndes, that you might see the extent of his Agency, the usefulness and success of his efforts, and the grand fact that the Word of God is making its way, with most blessed effects, among the people of nations that have been long immersed in darkness, superstition, and ignorance. Many more quotations of even a more interesting character might have been made, had room and time allowed.

Turkey is next presented to our view. No Country engages the attention of the friends of the Bible more than it. Its old false religion, Mahometanism, is fast giving way, and the Bible to a great extent is taking its place. Extracts might be given in abundance, calculated to excite your admiration, and bring forth from your hearts expressions of praise and thanks unto God. Our limits, however, will confine us to the following items and quotations. From the Depot at Constantinople the issues for the year amounted to 25,280 copies, exceeding those of the previous year by 7,768.

“A Turk, from the interior, meeting with a Turkish New Testament, was so staggered in his faith, that he became anxious to ascertain which of the two were divine—the Koran or the New Testament. He subsequently fell ill, when he was in great alarm, lest he should have professed a false faith, and thus lose his soul in the case of death. He, however, recovered, and, as soon as able to travel, started for Constantinople in search of the truth; but on arriving he could find no one to enlighten him on what he most desired. At last he met with a Turk, who directed him to go to the village of Bebok, and seek for one Mr. Williams, who was formerly a Turk, but now a Christian well acquainted with such matters. The Turk



also told him, that he and several others were likewise seeking the knowledge of the truth, and were reading the Scriptures. He went as directed, found Mr. Williams, and the result is, that he is learning from him the unsearchable riches of Christ."

"It may interest you to state that the Missionaries in Tokat say, that there is evidently a spirit of inquiry after the truth, animating the minds of Turks there. The Rev. H. I. VanLennep, who is here on a visit, says, that they have Turks who regularly attend their religious services and meet at other times for discussion. He also observes, that some of their minds are open to conviction, and that the reading of the Scriptures is the means which tends to break down their ancient prejudices. In illustration of this, he gives an interesting account of a Turkish farmer, who had for some time possessed a New Testament, by the reading of which he had been led to appreciate the teachings of Jesus. One day, the farmer visited the Tokat book store for the purpose of buying a Bible, and there, without any reserve, declared his love for the Scriptures, saying, 'All other books in the world are not to be compared to the Bible.'"

"Two or three circumstances have of late come to our knowledge which more and more confirm the cheering fact, that liberty of conscience is actually intended for the Turks also, and that the Scriptures will consequently continue to have free circulation amongst them. At a recent assembling of the great Council, one of the Pachas composing it asked, whether the articles of liberty of conscience in the Hatti-i-humaioun was understood to mean, that a Turk, if he pleased, might embrace Christianity with impunity. Several Pachas present immediately set the question at rest, by answering, without the least hesitation, in the affirmative."

"On another occasion, a Turk in Candia, who had been married to a Greek woman, died, leaving a boy, of whom the mother took charge. The Turk's relatives insisted on having the child to bring up in the Mahomedan faith, but the mother strenuously opposed their doing so. The case was brought to Constantinople, and submitted to the judgment of the Sheik-el-Islam, who gave sentence: that the mother was to bring up the child, and, when of age, he might adopt the religion which his conscience might dictate to him. These are most pleasing and extraordinary facts, and unlooked for at such an early period of the issuing of the Sultan's edict concerning liberty of conscience."

"In tracing the progress of Divine truth in these lands, we cannot but be struck with its similarity to the phases of the Reformation in former ages. One thinks he is living in the days when Tyndale's translation of the Scriptures was first promulgated, especially in reference to the good work amongst the Turks. Gospel light has made its appearance once more in these benighted regions, and, with the

blessing of God, will continue to shine until it has dispersed all the clouds and mist which the powers of darkness have raised, and are raising in vain, to obstruct it."

Speaking of Prince Ghika, the reigning Prince of Wallachia, Mr. Barker, the Society's Agent at Constantinople, says, "He (the Prince) was much pleased to find that the New Testament was so readily bought up in Wallachia, and that we were printing another large edition of the same at Bucharest."

We are now introduced to India by the Parent Society's Report. The remarks made regarding the state of that country, connected with Britain's power over it, and Britain's indifference, during a century, with regard to the religious character of its inhabitants, and especially God's permission of the mutiny to rouse Britain to a proper consideration of what is its bounden duty, enlist our sympathies. The remarks also made concerning the increased missionary zeal evinced by the different Societies, and the consequent duty of the Bible Society to accompany or follow their zealous efforts with the Holy Scriptures, which are as requisite to their success as a commissariat (to use the simile in the Report) to an army in the field, awaken in us great hopes of the future prosperity of British rule in that country. A special fund towards the fulfilment of that object has been opened, which your Committee hope will meet with as much sympathy and support as the special China Fund did throughout Great Britain and her Colonies. The following extracts will, no doubt, tend to beget in the minds of all who read or hear them, a desire to be useful to some extent in promoting the great objects of this special fund.

"The present is undeniably," says the Calcutta Report, "a critical period in the history of India. Now, if ever, must the disciples of the Saviour awake to earnest efforts for her evangelization. What louder call *can* be addressed to us to consider our ways and fulfil our weighty trust? God has chastised us sore, but mercifully He has refrained from making a full end. If, after this awful warning, we still slumber in our stewardship, will He not take the vineyard from us and give it to other husbandmen? Not as an antecedent, but at once as an aid and concomitant to christian education and missionary labour, and as a follower in their train, the Bible Society must prepare to pour out in all requisite abundance its priceless treasure. As teachers are multiplied, openings for the inspired volume will multiply. Wherever schools are planted, there will arise a demand for the Scriptures. Wherever preachers of the Cross go, they will carry copies of the oracles of truth. Wherever a reading popu-

lation arises, we must supply them with the best of all reading—that which, by the grace of the Holy Spirit, will make them wise unto salvation.”

“After we had retired to our boat,” says the Rev. Mr. Storrow, who was proceeding, on the river Issamutty, to the east of Calcutta, “a young Brahmin, of respectable family, came to converse with us about Christianity, and to beg one or two of our books. He said he had borrowed the Gospels of Matthew, Luke and John, and tracts which we had left a year ago with some of his friends; these had greatly interested him, had led him to a conviction that our religion was greatly superior to his own, and excited his desire to know more of our faith. He really seemed in earnest in his inquiries. This instance, I record, as by no means a solitary one, but rather as illustrative of a large number of similar cases.”

“As the mutineers received additional strength,” writes Rev. Mr. Sternberg, “from a pretended prophecy, which was widely circulated, to the effect that the reign of the English would come to an end about the present time; now that the fallacy of this prophecy has become apparent, it must turn out in our favour. ‘If the English,’ said a respectable tradesman in Moozufferpore to our catechist in the month of September, ‘are not driven out by January next, then my Guru, my Shaster, my Brahma, are all liars.’”

“‘Why does not Government,’ said a Zemindar Brahmin to his brother, who is a convert, ‘why does not government at once abolish caste altogether; how gladly would I become a Christian.’ This case is not a solitary one; for many who are convinced of the truth of christianity, feel not strong enough to break caste themselves, and would be glad if all were required to take this step in company.”

“At Gola Gopalpore, Gorukpore district, we visited a very great bazaar, where we were engaged from morning to evening, and gave away, at least 200 Gospels. One man, a Brahman, rushed through the crowd and asked for a book with great eagerness, saying, ‘can I get a book in which the life of Jesus is fully related?’ He received a single Gospel, and paid two pice for it. In the evening he came to our tent, and gave us the following story about himself:—‘Last year, at the Bullia fair, I obtained a tract, called ‘Sawal Jawab,’ (Catechism), and at the Rudspore fair I got another one, called ‘Sat-gooroo-ke Lachhan,’ (Marks of the True Teacher). By the perusal of these two books, I have been fully convinced that Jesus is alone capable of saving us sinners. None of our gods can do it, because they were the greatest sinners themselves.’”

The total issues from the Calcutta Auxiliary during the year were 39,528 copies, exceeding those of the preceding year by 2,265.



The statements regarding the North India Auxiliary Society, which exists at Agra, are calculated, in the first place, to excite much sorrow, and then to raise in the mind high expectations of future joy.

"Our Bible Depository," says the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Secretary, "is a blackened ruin. The whole stock of our books—English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Sanscrit, &c.,—have been destroyed." "A great calamity seems to have fallen on us, and so it is for the present; but we feel persuaded that God will, in some way, overrule it for good, and that our work, instead of being retarded, will, in a few years, proceed with tenfold acceleration."

From another letter your Committee make the following interesting quotation:—

"Though, on account of my absence from Agra, some delay has occurred in responding to your letter, yet the Committee of the North India Bible Society have not been idle. They are most anxious to meet the necessities of the present crisis in the spirit which the occasion demands, and, I may say, in the spirit which the Parent Society evidently expects from them. Even if our wants were to continue as they were in former times, the necessity of despatch in repairing our ruins is urgent. But we believe, that a new era is about to dawn on India. We fondly hope and believe, that much more than formerly will be done for the enlightening of the people, and that both by individual Christians, by Missionary Societies, and by a Christian Government, large demands will soon be made upon this Society for the Word of Life."

Your Committee take pleasure in quoting from another letter the following paragraph:—

"We see all England, nay, the whole Christian Church, aroused and prepared to put forth renewed efforts. We see the certain signs of great changes in the Government, when idolatry and Mahomedanism will no longer have the preference, but Christianity, too, shall take its stand as a recognized religion. We see our native Christians sought after, and placed in respectable situations under Government, so that it will be possible hereafter for a man to become a Christian, and yet not be necessary for him either to throw himself upon the Mission with which he may be connected, or be utterly ruined in all his worldly prospects. We see the heathen quietly submitting to what they consider their fate, and entertaining more than even the belief that they will all, sooner or later, become Christians. Even now, I think I am not mistaken in saying, we see signs that many are preparing to come over to us. These things are encouraging. God grant that our hopes may be realized."

Madras is particularly noticed as that part of India which was preserved from the fears that were excited, and the evils that were perpetrated by the mutineers. The consideration, however, of what had taken place in other parts of the country, did not fail to arouse the friends of the Bible there to more earnest action. The issues of the Scriptures amounted to 68,679 copies. From the Report of the Auxiliary your Committee make the following extract:—

“Your Committee feel that the present is a time, when the most strenuous efforts should be made for the diffusion of saving truth among the sin-bound inhabitants of this land; for while the blood-bought experience of the past year has proved the utter insufficiency of mere secular instruction to humanize and soften the heart of man, the fact that the false religions of the people sanction such cruelties as have been committed, may well be made the ground of urging upon their acceptance the merciful and heart-enlarging doctrines of the ‘Gospel of peace.’”

Twenty-four Colporteurs, with an overseer, have been employed by this Auxiliary. Extracts from their journals are given in the Parent Report, a few of which your Committee transfer into their Report:—

“At Chittoor, had a discussion with a Roman Catholic on the subject of Purgatory, after which he bought an entire copy of the Bible, that he might search it for himself.”

“At Otaswarem, a Brahmin said, ‘I firmly believe that Christ is the true God; and it is only those who are ignorant of this religion will say he is not.’ Sold him a copy of each of the four Gospels.”

“At Madura, met a Roman Catholic, who, after inquiring what books I had for sale, took up a Bible and said, ‘This is the book I want; my priest does not give me this book. If I ask him, he says it is written in Latin, which I cannot understand; I have now found the great treasure, and cannot part with it.’ He then paid for the Bible and went away with it rejoicing.”

“At Erumpady, had a conversation on the superiority of the Scriptures. A Brahmin said to some men who were seated in his portico, ‘I believe with my whole heart that there is no truer religion on the face of the earth, than that of the Christian. Fear only keeps me from embracing it.’”

“At Mundapassala, a man said, ‘I have read my own books and never found anything good in them; but it is not so with Christian books. The ignorant do not understand them. I have read these books, and hope, in a few months, to embrace Christianity.’”

“At Tanjore, a man said, ‘This religion is spreading every where, and will soon be the religion of the world.’”

"At Trichinopoly, visited some Roman Catholics; all but one man refused to purchase. He said, 'This is the Book of books, which teaches us the true way of salvation,' and advised the people to buy."

From a communication of the Rev. Mr. Lechler, your Committee make the following extract:—

"Some time ago, when an inquiring heathen was present at the opening of a government school, he came away and said to the Missionary, 'Sir, how is it they begin school without even a word of prayer. If heathen people expect prayer in these schools, surely they expect the use of Scripture, and is it not cruel, yea, criminal, to withhold it from them? Ought not the Society's Report to be explicit on this point? The Hindoos mix our Societies up with Government, and Government up with our Societies; they can and will make no distinction between the one and the other. Now seems to be the right time to point out these inconsistencies, and to amend our ways, lest the hand of God be stretched out against us still, lest the heathen perish on our account, and the Hindoos lose that respect which they ought to have for us as Christians, and as a Christian Government. A parent ought not to withhold that from his children, which is essential to their temporal and eternal welfare, nor ought Christians to be silent when they see others, be they high or low, do wrong and sin against God; and we are all commanded to tell the heathen, that the Lord is God, but not to be silent, or, what is worse, to forbid them to know the Lord."

Bombay presents us with much that is encouraging, though the mutiny had some influence in lessening the circulation of the Bible. The Auxiliary Society, in its Report, displays a correct estimate of the manner in which heathen virtue was lauded by professed Christians, and informs us of the fact, that those very persons, under whose patronage it was lauded and even protected, were the principal objects of its ruthless attacks. Oh, that Governments and men of power may learn a lesson from that serious fact! It has been ever the case, that Governments professing righteous principles, and yet giving way to those who practise idolatry and oppose God's word, have been visited with punishment by God.

"Had professing Christians," say the Bombay Committee in their Report, "helped forward the cause of the Gospel of peace more liberally and universally, as God gave them the means and opportunity, who shall say, how much of the ruin, bloodshed, and misery, which have desolated the empire, might have been averted? The supporters of the Bib'e cause in India have been, and are to this day, a mere fraction of those who bear the name of Christian, and profess to hope, that in the Scriptures which testify of Jesus, they have eternal life."



The issues from the Bombay Depository amounted to 3,896 copies.

In Ceylon, it is gratifying to learn, that the Auxiliaries in Colombo, Jaffna, and Kandy, are prosecuting their object with success. "The desire to obtain copies of the Bible, but especially of the New Testament, is much greater among the natives than formerly."

The Word of God is beginning to have its true effect in Malaysia, through the instrumentality of Rev. B. P. Keasberry. Besides other interesting facts, he states that—

"A young Malay, who had been brought up in our mission school here, for eleven years, has gone to the interior of Java, to a place called Jejocarto, where he is now engaged as a teacher among the Javanese who can talk and read the Malay language. In a letter I received from him not long since, he says, 'By the help of the Holy Spirit I am desirous of making known the Gospel to the Javanese. In my place there are about six or seven persons who meet every day to hear me read the Gospel; they often, of their own accord, compare the Gospel with the Koran!' Again, in a more recent letter, he further observes, 'I find the Javanese are very anxious to hear the Gospel; they shew no opposition, nor express any doubts as to the truth of the Word of God; on the contrary, they seem more and more desirous to know as much as they can of the contents of the Gospel, and compare it with their own books.'"

We come now to China. The first announcement is most grateful, "that the adverse circumstances of war have not so materially interfered with the dissemination of the Scriptures, as might have been anticipated." With the exception of Hong Kong and Canton, the places at which Bible work was previously carried on, continued open to the exertions of its friends, and the colporteurs were enabled to extend their journeys into the interior of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Muirhead, who succeeded the late highly esteemed Dr. Medhurst as Secretary of the Shanghai Committee, gives, in various communications, statements that are highly pleasing, from which your Committee quote the following passages:—

"The Bible is sent hither and thither through the country; all means are used, and every opportunity embraced for giving to the people the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; and I would impress on the minds of the Committee the fact, though we are personally prevented from going to distant places to proclaim the message of salvation, we are not debarred from sending it by the natives, who readily carry it home with them."

"We find that the city and suburbs of Shanghai are by far the most advantageous fields for Bible circulation, as they are immense emporiums of trade, native and foreign, and thousands from all parts

of the empire, are continually coming and going. Among these we have excellent opportunities for disseminating the Holy Book.— Though engaged in this work day after day, there seems to be no limit to the possible extent of such efforts. Hundreds of respectable persons meet us in the way, and, in an interesting and intelligent manner, ask for copies of the Heavenly Book, as we call it, by whom, in many instances, they will be taken far and wide, and we hope and pray that, in some cases, at least, their perusal will be blessed.”

The issues from Shanghae during the past two years, amounted to 53,930 volumes, and from Amoy during the past year, to 5,177 volumes.

Your Committee hope that the Treaty of Peace, lately formed between China and Great Britain, will lay the foundation of a free and open circulation of the Scriptures throughout the whole Chinese Empire, and that the next Report of our Parent Society will contain more interesting statements than ever concerning this great work.

By the Parent Report we are next carried to Australia, and there we find the Auxiliaries of Sydney, Moreton Bay, Victoria, the Barrabool Hills, Geelong, and Adelaide are displaying much activity and zeal. Their Branches are being yearly increased, and their remittances to the Parent Society are handsome. From the Report of the Geelong Auxiliary, your Committee quote with pleasure the following paragraph:—

“Looking, as we must, upon the Bible as the great safe-guard for nations, as well as for individuals, how important is it that in a new country its institutions should be leavened with the truth that flows from the fountain of God’s Holy Word? For this purpose, the Scriptures themselves must be widely spread, so that all, from the least to the greatest, may possess the opportunity of becoming wise unto salvation. Then, when the Spirit from Heaven is poured out from on high, we may expect this wilderness to become a fruitful field. Then truth shall spring out of the earth, and righteousness shall look down from Heaven. Then shall the Lord give unto us that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase.”

In Tasmania, or Van Dieman’s Land, the progress of Bible circulation is highly satisfactory. The Auxiliaries in Hobarton and Launceston have a zealous and indefatigable Colporteur, who has throughout the year disposed of upwards of 7,000 copies of the Scriptures.

The Reports from New Zealand are very favorable,—though, we lament to say, Romanists are doing all in their power to establish their superstition and anti-scriptural dogmas in that country.

The translation of the Scriptures into the Maori language has been completed and revised. At a late meeting of the Auckland Auxiliary, His Excellency, the Governor, presided, from whose address the following quotation is given:—

“If any of the three hundred gentlemen who met at the London Tavern, early in this century, to form a Society for distributing the Bible, had ventured to predict, that in fifty years, a branch of it would spread over the Antipodes, his hearers would have smiled incredulously; but if he had added, that two thirds of that fierce race of cannibals, known to Englishmen only by Captain Cook’s report, would by that time be converted to christianity, that they would receive the Bible translated into their own language, and that in those unknown Islands alone 1,500 copies of the Bible would be distributed in one year, by this branch of the Society, he would have been regarded as a speculative enthusiast. That such wonders have come to pass we are living witnesses, and that we are so, must be a subject of congratulation and a cause of thankfulness to us all.”

The South Sea Islands, and especially Tahiti, Feejee and Samoa, next come before us. In a recent communication, the Rev. Mr. How, who, notwithstanding the persecution of the Romanist Bishop, continues to revise the Tahitian Translation, states, that the interest of the people in the Scriptures in no way abates but is as vigorous as ever.” Let us pray that this may continue to be the case, and that Romanism, in its ungodly aggressions, may, by divine interference, be utterly overthrown.

In the New Hebrides, Islands which are comprehended, as well as New Zealand, in that division of the world called Australasia, we find the Bible work progressing most satisfactorily. The Rev. Mr. Inglis, one of the Missionaries in Aneiteum, one of those Islands, in a communication, among various other very interesting statements, says:—

“Through the good hand of our God upon us, the mission on this Island continues steadily to advance. The entire population, nearly 4,000, have abandoned heathenism and placed themselves under Christian instruction. Education is steadily advancing; nearly one half of the population have mastered the primers and catechism, and are reading in the gospels.”

We come now to South Africa—regarding which the Parent Report has recorded much to call for gratitude to God. The Cape Town Auxiliary and its Branches give manifestation of life and vigour both in contribution and in circulation. The Committee in their Report speak as follows:—



"They are thankful that there has been so extensive a circulation of the Holy Scriptures, among the various classes of the community within the borders of this colony; they are thankful that they have been enabled to contribute more largely than in any former year, in aiding the parent institution to send the Word of Life to other parts of the world; and they are thankful that, through the zealous co-operation of Christian ministers and others, especially belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, the objects, operations, and claims of the British and Foreign Bible Society are every year becoming better understood, and more highly appreciated; and that in various places, where formerly it was almost unknown, a lively interest has been awakened in its prosperity, without in any degree diminishing the support rendered to other institutions."

The Auxiliaries in Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth are also in a prosperous condition.

In West Africa, too, the Bible work is prospering, especially in Free Town, the Capital of Sierra Leone, Christiansborg and Abeokuta.

We now come to our Western Hemisphere. We are first introduced into South America. You may remember, that, two years ago, we mentioned with delight, that the light of the Gospel was beginning to glimmer over some parts of that benighted country. Last year we had an increase of joy, in having it in our power to say, that the Scriptures had received admission into certain quarters, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the priests of Romanism. With still greater joy, we have now to remark, that, during the past year, the Word of God received a much wider circulation in various parts of that country,—and, what ought to call forth expressions of praise unto God, many of the natives, especially in New Granada, have become assistants in the work of Bible distribution, and the press in Bogota has been employed in printing an edition of the Spanish New Testament. What a remarkable change is this within a year! Let us raise the voice of praise to God, that he is bringing so many in that country out of spiritual darkness into his marvellous light. Many extracts might be made of a most interesting character, but we must be satisfied with one or two.

"Our house," says Mr. Duffield, the Society's Agent in New Granada, "has oftentimes been besieged by purchasers of books. We have sold, during the same hour in which I am writing, fifty-six books,—my wife sitting at the receipt of custom, and saying gentle words to the buyers; and frequently I have gone on friendly visits to natives in their own houses, with my pockets full of books, and returned empty, having sold them all. I sold a copy out of my own pocket to a gentle-

man in his own house: he was greatly delighted with it, and I left him delighted myself with his pleasure in his purchase. To my astonishment, for *nearly a fortnight* afterwards, our house stood with its door open to admit the purchasers of copies of this same kind of book, who came, day by day, and hour by hour, to buy. It was owing to that one book, sold in my young friend's house, that nearly *three hundred copies* were sold. He had shewn it and talked of it to his servants; they talked about it to other servants, the said servants told their masters, who sent their children,—till, one day, the book finding its way to two public schools, our circle of purchasers was still more widened; and the circle has gone on widening every day, as the circles widen round a pebble dropped in a calm, wide lake, where they produce one another, till they touch the banks they cannot pass."

Mr. Corfield, the Society's Agent in Rio De Janeiro has met with very encouraging success. He has disposed of many copies of the Scriptures in Portuguese, Spanish and French.

In Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and British Guiana, circulation to some extent has also been accomplished.

It is gratifying to learn, that in many of the West India Islands the Word of God is receiving a wide and hearty circulation. We may mention, particularly, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Hayti, Jamaica and the Bahamas.

Passing now to North America, we have the great pleasure of being informed, that the American Bible Society in New York continues to be highly successful in its labor of love. Its receipts amounted to 441,805 dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by 49,488 dollars, and the issues amounted to 770,057 copies, exceeding those of the previous year by 101,792 volumes, and these embrace not only English editions, but also German, French, Welch, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, and many others. Great efforts are being made to supply every house in the United States with the Scriptures, and, in regard to this, it gives your Committee much pleasure to quote the following paragraph:—

"Numerous letters have been received from all parts of the country in regard to this work, affording ample evidence, that it is exciting very general attention. We scarcely receive a letter from an Auxiliary Society, that does not express decided approval of the undertaking, and state, either that it has entered upon it already, or is making arrangements to that effect. The consequence is already felt in the greatly increased demand for books, as shewn by comparing the issues of the past year with those of the year before. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the work is only fairly begun. The work is immense. A great deal has yet to be done to prepare the Auxilia-

ries to enter into it. Many of them were feeble, others were inactive or inefficient, and very many new Societies must be organized to carry this work all over the country, especially into the newer and more sparsely settled portions of the States and Territories. But this is in progress also. It is a source of encouragement, that many of the new Auxiliaries formed during the year, have been organized with a view to supply the destitute around them, according to the purport of the Resolution on this subject."

The American Bible Society does not confine itself to its own territories. Its labour of love extends to several foreign countries. We see embraced, within its bounty, Brazil and some other parts of South America, and Turkey, India, Siam, and China in Asia. Let us bless the Lord, that He has favoured this noble Society with so much success,—and let us pray that His blessing may increasingly attend its labours, until, with our Parent Society, it may have the great satisfaction and delight of knowing, that the earth is filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the channel of the deep is covered with water.

The Auxiliaries of our Sister Colonies, along with our own, come in next for the Parent Committee's remarks. Nineteen Auxiliary Societies, with 330 Branches are mentioned as existing in these Colonies. Much might be quoted which would convey great pleasure to your mind, and call forth expressions of gratitude and praise to God. But we must confine ourselves to a few brief statements. The Upper Canada Auxiliary, whose seat is at Toronto, has been enabled to remit to the Parent Society £1,817, and to issue from its Depository 32,509 copies of the Scriptures. It has four Colporteurs, whose duty has been most faithfully performed. It has two Agents, from the Report of one of whom the following quotation is made,—

"A short time since I met with an Irish lad, who did not take much persuading to induce him to purchase a Bible, which he said he would read to himself, for he did not know but the priest might be leading him wrong, but he would have the Bible and judge for himself. Here is a spirit of inquiry—may he, in searching the Scriptures, find the way of eternal life."

This is an example which every Roman Catholic should follow.

The Quebec Auxiliary has issued 1,889 vols., and has received an addition of seven Branches, as well as a very efficient Ladies' Association. Much opposition is made by the Romanist priests to the circulation of the Scriptures. They frequently force individuals who receive the Bible to give it up or to burn it. In some cases, however, they are disappointed in their sinful efforts. The following passage is valuable:



"It is interesting to notice the awakening that seems to be taking place in the minds of many—an indescribable sensation of dissatisfaction with the priesthood, and a sort of vague impression that some change is about to occur. Several French farmers have spoken of their feelings in this way to the colporteurs; and where the books are sold, in the majority of cases at least, there is a good prospect of their being read and valued."

The statements relating to the Auxiliaries in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and our own Colony, are very encouraging; though it must be observed, that opposition to some extent, especially in Prince Edward's Island, is made by the adherents of Popery.

That part of the Parent Report, which, under the name of DOMESTIC, displays the proceedings of the Society within the bounds of England, is full of the highest interest. We have first a statement regarding the presentation of a Bible to the Princess Royal of England on the occasion of her marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It gives your Committee much pleasure to quote, from a letter of Lord Shaftesbury, the following words,—

"Her Royal Highness addressed to me an autograph letter, in which she expresses her satisfaction in receiving the 'sacred volume,' and the pleasure she feels in the gift from a 'Society so renowned for its labors in the propagation of the Gospel.'"

We have, next, a statement regarding the consideration, by the Committee, of the opening of the Parent Society's Annual Meetings with prayer, and the resolution consequently passed on the 1st day of February, 1858, "That, in future, the Annual Meetings of the Society do open with prayer." This resolution has been greeted everywhere with much joy and applause by the friends of Bible circulation.

Several men of high distinction have been added to the list of Vice-Presidents, who, now, in number, amount to forty-six.

Several changes have taken place in the Secretariat. Rev. Jn. Mee, A. M., has been appointed Clerical Secretary, to fill the place of the Rev. R. Frost, who departed this life at the close of 1857; and the Rev. Geo. Brown is engaged in carrying through the press a compendious history of the Society, from 1804 to the close of the Jubilee year. It may be mentioned that some of the members of your Committee have become subscribers to that work, and would heartily recommend to all, who take an interest in the Bible Society, to do the same. The cost will be twelve shillings sterling.

With regard to the funds, it is delightful to know, that they have received, during the past year, a large increase. The total

amount is £152,574 3s. 6d., exceeding that of the previous year by £13,824 6s. 3d. This is very gratifying. It is all needed, and even more; for the expenditure amounted to £153,177 4s. 8d. The issues of Scriptures amounted to 1,602,187 copies. The total issues of the Society, since its formation in 1804, make an aggregate of 33,983,946 copies. Intimation is made that the engagements of the Society amount to £83,018 17s. 4d., inclusive of £27,000 for Scriptures in course of preparation in England. This fact, itself, is sufficient to awaken an interest in the support of the Parent Society throughout all its Auxiliaries, Branches and Associations, in every part of the world.

Next, we have brought to our view the vigorous and successful operations of the Parent Society's Domestic Agents. These are six in number, and have the whole country, including the Principality of Wales, divided among them. Their respective Reports are full of interesting matter, which, if your Committee could lay before you, would afford you much gratification. But they must be satisfied in mentioning a few items: Through their exertion, 126 new Societies were formed during the year, making the whole number, now, of Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations in England, 3,555. Nine hundred and fifty-six Bible Meetings were held during the year, almost all of which were attended by the Agents. Colportage is employed to some considerable extent, and is attended with beneficial influence, not only in supplying many destitute families with the Word of Life, but in rousing many individuals to a sense of the value and absolute necessity of the Scriptures.

"The value and efficiency of Colportage," says the Agent in Wales, "will be sufficiently plain, when I state, that a Colporteur succeeded in persuading 2,014 destitute families to purchase copies of the Bible."

"Three men," says another of the Agents, "brought out as Colporteurs in my District, have been thus trained for higher and more important service. One, who had done much injury as a vulgar boasting infidel, was induced by a kind collector to read a striking Tract; that Tract, by its Scriptural references, led him to feel his destitution and to subscribe for a Bible; that Bible led him to his Redeemer.— We employed him, some time after, as a Colporteur; his zealous efforts to recommend the Bible and make it known to others, brought him under the notice of the Rector of the Parish, who has employed him most successfully for the past three years, as his Scripture Reader.— The plain, simple, Christian collier, who sold 6,000 copies near Nuneaton, relinquished our service for that of a Christian Reader at Leamington, where he is spoken of with great satisfaction by all who

know him. A third Colporteur has been selected and sent out as a Missionary to the distant portions of the earth, and is now assiduously labouring in that capacity in Australia."

"Two thousand families," says another Agent, "were found without any portion of the Scriptures, one third of whom were supplied with copies, those unsupplied being, with but few exceptions, members of the Romish Church."

"In estimating the results of the employment of Colporteurs in Yorkshire," says the Rev. Mr. Page, "it should be borne in mind, that the establishment of a considerable number of flourishing Associations is to be attributed entirely to their persevering efforts, as is also the revival of several declining Societies."

The following remarks of the Parent Report, your Committee quote for your gratification, and as a stimulus to our ardent female Bible friends:—

"The labours of a Female Colporteur, as involving a new principle of action, may claim a brief notice. A poor woman, residing in one of the worst localities in London, and brought to the knowledge of the truth by reading the Scriptures, has been diligently employed in visiting abodes of vice and misery, which the Lady Collector would scarcely venture to enter. Success has been obtained, not merely as regards the sale of the sacred volume, but also as regards the reformation, which has taken place in the feelings, the habits, and the character of many of the poor who have been visited. The extent to which the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people has been promoted, must be learned from the 'Book and its Missions,'\* but your Committee in reporting the circulation, in a period of nine months, of 778 copies of Scripture by this Female Colporteur, supervised by a lady devoted to the interests of the Society, would commend the example to the consideration of others."

It is gratifying to learn, that the Parent Society has two Colporteurs employed for the distribution of the Scriptures among Foreign Seamen and English Sailors, who may be found in vessels that come up the Thames. Among the Foreign 1511, and among the English 4864 copies were distributed during the past year.

Grants of Scriptures have been made to numerous Societies and Charitable Institutions, whose names your Committee give you for the purpose of shewing you how nobly, how energetically, how generously, the Parent Committee endeavour to fulfil the great object the Society has in view—the putting every one in possession of the Bible. They are as follows:—Day and Sunday Schools, for

\* The "Book and its Missions" is a monthly periodical and, has attached to it the monthly Reporter of the Parent Society. It may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary, at the rate of 3s. 6d. currency per annum.



the Poor,—Church Missionary Society,—London City Mission,—London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews,—Colonial Church and School Society,—Home and Colonial School Society,—Ladies' Negro Education Society,—British Ladies' Female Emigration Society,—Church of England Scripture Readers' Association,—Society for the Evangelization of Foreigners in London,—Chaplain General of Her Majesty's Forces,—Correspondents for distribution among soldiers proceeding to India,—Correspondents for distribution among Prisoners,—Correspondents for distribution among Foreigners in London,—Birmingham Auxiliary for Town Mission Agents,—Gloucestershire Scripture Readers' Society,—General Institution for the Blind, Edgbarton,—Several Auxiliary Societies for distribution among Seamen—Correspondents for distribution among Seamen—Glasgow Seamen's Friend Society,—Edinburgh Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers' Society,—Aberdeen Ragged School,—Sunday School Society for Ireland,—Ulster Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, &c.

Your Committee now enter upon the Report of their own proceedings, and the operations of our Auxiliary and its Branches during the past year. The first thing they have to record, is the loss the Society has sustained by the decease of three of its active members, David Upton, Esq., Treasurer of the St. Stephen's Branch; Charles F. Allison, Esq., President of the Sackville Branch; and Gilbert T. Ray, Esq., who has been a member of your Committee since the formation of the Auxiliary in 1819. While we consider their decease a serious loss to ourselves, we trust it is a matter of gain to them. Faith in Christ, as revealed in the Holy Word, is the grand element, by which the soul is conveyed from earth to heaven. At the first meeting of your Committee after the death of Mr. Ray, the following Resolution unanimously passed:—

“The Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, at this their first meeting since the decease of the late Gilbert T. Ray, Esq., desire to record the sense of the loss, sustained by the Society, in the death of an attached friend and supporter, and one of the oldest and most valued members of the Committee.”

With regard to Mr. Allison, your Committee, though they have received no special communication respecting him from the Branch of which he was President, yet cannot refrain from remarking, that he was one of the most steady and generous supporters of the Bible cause within the Province. Annually, for many years, he sent to your Auxiliary a donation of Five Pounds, independent of the Branch with which he was connected.

Shortly after our last Annual Meeting, Mr. C. Clay, father of Dr. Clay of Carleton, being desirous of such employment as would do good to men and bring glory to God, was engaged by your Committee to visit the families of the City, for the purpose of finding out those that had not the Scriptures, that they might be supplied, if willing, with such copies as they would desire. His time was limited to 16 weeks. He visited 2,537 families, and had occasion to sell only 25, and give gratuitously 56 copies of the Scriptures. From the sales, he realized 21s. 6d. But from several individuals, who felt interested in the work in which he was employed, he received donations for the Auxiliary to the amount of £10 19s. 6d., and subscriptions to the amount of £7 2s. 8½d. Every fortnight, he met with a sub-committee, who were appointed to direct and oversee his proceedings, and presented to them written statements, with which they were very much satisfied. He shewed himself to be a man earnest in the work assigned to him, and exceedingly anxious that every one he called upon should possess the Bible. It is gratifying to know, that the great majority of the families, whom he visited, had one or more copies of the Scriptures. Of all he found without the Bible, none refused to take one, except Roman Catholics, of whom there is a considerable number; and, again, among those who had the Bible, he found many that cared little about it. These are two things which are much to be lamented—the rejection of the Bible by Romanists, and the indifference regarding it which many professed Protestants display. Let us long for the period when the great mass of human beings, who go under the name of Roman Catholics, shall become aware of the awful sin they commit in rejecting the Word of God, and that, chiefly, because it is enjoined upon them by another human being, whom, contrary to the injunction of Christ, they call Father or Pope. Oh! that they were alive to the fact, that under the circumstances in which they live, they are entirely devoid of “that liberty, wherewith Christ maketh his children free!” Let us also pray that the Lord, in the exercise of mercy and grace, may rouse sleepy Protestants to a sense of the great blessing they enjoy, in having the word of God in their possession, and thus be led to read it, study it, lay up its precious truths in their hearts, and hence experience the power of the Spirit, in leading them to a knowledge of themselves as sinners worthy of everlasting condemnation, and of Christ as the Saviour of all who put their trust in him.

Your Committee now proceed to lay before you an account of the labours of our travelling agent, Mr. Isaac Smith. You may

remember that, in the year 1856, he laboured for nine months in this Province, during which time, he formed 16 new Branches, and disposed of a good many copies of the Scriptures, in various parts of the country. This year, with the sanction of the Parent Society's Committee, who generously pay half the expense, your Committee engaged him to labour for six months. He commenced early in May, and went through his work with his usual faithfulness and great success. On his way hither, from his home in Prince Edward's Island, he formed a very promising Branch at Dorchester. Subscriptions to the amount of £14 were promised, and more were expected. When he arrived in the city, he received instructions from the Committee to proceed to the higher part of the river St. John, the Grand Falls, &c. Thither he went with his accustomed zeal and diligence. Several communications were received from him, detailing the steady progress of his work, describing the generous and encouraging manner in which he was received, commending the zeal with which he was assisted in forming Branch Societies, and stating that the only obstacle in his way was the complaint "that money was scarce." After returning to the city early in September, he furnished your Committee with a statement of the various Branches he had formed—which are fourteen in number, and are as follows:—

1. Dorchester Branch,
2. Grand Falls
3. Andover and Perth
4. Simonds and Brighton
5. Victoria and Pegaguimac
6. Richmond
7. Northampton and Lower Woodstock
8. Prince William & Upper Queensboro'
9. Kingsclear and Lower Queensboro'
10. Stanley
11. Nashwaak
12. Oromocto
13. Blissville
14. Chipman

President—Hon. E. B. Chandler.  
 " Charles Hammond, Esq.  
 " Benjn. Beveridge, Esq.  
 " Stephen Burpee, Esq.  
 " George R. Bowyer, Esq.  
 " Capt. W. M'Kenzie,  
 " James Rankins, jr., Esq.  
 " John Hea, Esq.  
 " Isaac Kilburn, Esq.  
 " Rev. Peter Keay, Esq.  
 " Geo. L. Hatheway, Esq.  
 " Hon. R. D. Wilmot.  
 " Mr. Daniel Smith.  
 " Ebenezer L. Burpee, Esq.

The new Branch, formed at Richmond, attached itself to the Woodstock Auxiliary; those at Stanley, Nashwaak and Oromocto, to that at Fredericton, and the others, as far as we know, amounting to ten in number, to our own Auxiliary.

From the Agent's Report, your Committee also learned, that he had held thirty-three meetings, and disposed of 350 copies of the Scriptures.

Your Committee, considering that there were yet two months to elapse, before the termination of Mr. Smith's engagement, and that



one month would be sufficient for him to devote to the collection of the subscriptions in the city, gave him directions to visit some settlements on the river nearer to the city than Gagetowu, and also to visit Hampstead and Hampton. In doing this additional work, he succeeded in forming other five new Branches—which are as follows:—

Greenwich Branch,	President—Isaac Haveiland, Esq.
Hampstead “	“ Rev. Benjn. Merritt.
Jerusalem “	“ Thos. Harrison, Esq.
Westfield “	“ Armstrong Elliott, Esq.
Hampton and Lower Norton Branch, “	Dr. S. Z. Earle, senr.

Your Committee have much pleasure in stating that other three Branches were formed, since our last Annual Meeting, by the generous action of the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Esq., of Barnesville—viz:—one at Cambridge in Queen's County, opposite Gage town, another at Upham, and a third at Black River. To the Rev. Mr. Lawson, your Committee would express their highest gratitude, for thus affording such manifestation of love for the dissemination of the Bible, and of desire to assist the British and Foreign Bible Society in prosecuting the great object it proposes to accomplish, the supply of every human being, when accessible, with the Holy Scriptures. In the formation of the Branch at Black River, it becomes your Committee to acknowledge the assistance given by Rev. Geo. Armstrong, A. M., the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., and Rev. Mr. Disbrow, who, on being invited, proceeded to that place to do the work required of them. Their addresses on the occasion were very much esteemed.

Your Committee, as soon as they learned that the Parent Society had made an appeal to Auxiliaries, Branches and Associations, in behalf of the Bible in India, took the matter into consideration; and on account of the fact, that loss of scriptures, to a great amount, had been sustained in Northern India, in consequence of the mutineers destroying the Depots, and that now, the opening for the Scriptures, in that interesting Empire, was becoming wider and wider, they resolved to listen to the Appeal, and make it known as far as possible, to the friends of the Bible in New Brunswick, in its various Branches and Associations. Your Committee passed a Resolution—“That endeavours should be made to obtain, at least, £100 sterling for the Special India Fund, and that the collection made at the Annual Meeting, should be appropriated to that purpose.” With a view to the accomplishment of this object, a circular, drawn up with the signatures of your hon. President and your Secretary, containing the Parent Society's Appeal, was sent to

the various Branches. It gives your Committee much pleasure to state, that a ready response was given by some of the Branches, whose Committees agreed that a certain part of their remittances should be appropriated to the Special Fund. Some of the Subscribers in the city have also given an additional subscription for this purpose. But yet, the whole amount, thus given, does not reach the sum, that your Committee have proposed to remit. They hope, therefore, that the collection this evening will be large.

Your Committee will now call your attention to our Branch Societies. With the addition of the eighteen new ones, that were formed during the last year, they amount now, in number, to forty-five. From some of them, very encouraging Reports have been received, and from many of them, very good remittances, which indicate a degree of interest in Bible distribution, which is highly pleasing to your Committee. The following is a list of the contributions received from the Branches, during the past year, and the purposes for which they have been sent:—

*Free Contributions for general purposes.*

Sheffield Branch,	£40	0	0	Grand Lake Branch,	£7	15	6
Sussex Vale “	22	1	0	Studholm “	6	10	0
Lancaster “	13	15	10½	Lower Sussex, Studholm,			
St. Andrews “	10	0	0	& Lower Norton Branch,	11	8	3½
Carlton “	19	6	7	Kingston “	6	1	9
Cambridge “	26	4	3	Hampstead “	2	1	0
Upham “	10	0	0	Hopewell and Harvey “	6	10	0
St. Stephen “	15	6	4	Black River “	5	10	0
Shediac “	12	0	0	Gagetown “	8	5	0
Chipman “	9	3	6½	Westfield “	7	8	10
Milkish “	4	17	0½	Moncton “	5	0	0
Greenwich “	5	7	1	Lepreau “	6	10	4½

*Free Contributions for the Special India Fund.*

Sheffield Branch,	£8	16	2½	Northampton Branch,	£2	0	0
Jerusalem “	7	0	0	Lancaster “ (from			
Victoria & Pegaguimac “	7	16	10½	a Sunday School),	1	0	4

*Contributions for Scriptures.*

Sheffield Branch,	£10	0	0	Grand Falls Branch,	£8	10	0
Lancaster “	8	0	1	Cambridge “	5	3	8
Jerusalem “	7	3	0	Dorchester “	12	2	0
Greenwich “	4	0	0	Upham “	2	11	0
Northampton “	4	15	0	St. Stephen “	26	5	0

For more information, regarding the Branches, your Committee refer you to the Appendix, in which will be found Reports, and Lists of Office-bearers and Subscribers. Some more remittances for supplies of Bibles and Testaments, in addition to those mentioned above, may, perhaps, be found in the Depositary's Account.

The Annual Subscriptions of our Auxiliary, which were collected by our Travelling Agent, Mr. Isaac Smith, amount to £112 4s. 9d. Additional subscriptions were given by some of the Subscribers for the Special India Fund, amounting to £6 12s. 3d.

Your Committee desire to acknowledge, with sincere gratitude, the kindness of the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector of the Parish of Portland, in preaching a Sermon for the Bible Society, at which a collection was made in aid of its funds, amounting to £8.

They also very gratefully acknowledge a donation of £5 from the St. John County Orange Lodge, which was handed in a note to the Secretary, by J. S. Hall, Esq., County Master.

Your Committee have also the pleasure of recording a donation of £4 10s., from St. Mark's Sunday School, to be appropriated by the Parent Society to the purpose of supplying Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, with suitable copies of the Scriptures for the children in the schools of his diocese.

It is a matter also of very grateful consideration, that the late Gilbert T. Ray, Esq., whose removal from us by death has been already mentioned with sorrow, has, in his last Will, bequeathed the sum of £150 to the Bible Society for its general purposes, and made such arrangements as will cause a great deal more to be added to its funds on some future occasion.

From our Depositories the following statement of the issues of Bibles and Testaments during 1858 has been received:—

For Schools,	-	-	-	220	Bibles and	156	Testaments.
A Clergyman, partly for the poor,							
and partly for sale,	-	-	-	152	"	"	177
Branches,	-	-	-	671	"	"	564
Isaac Smith, for distribution or sale,							
during his travels,	-	-	-	253	"	"	152
Fredericton Bible Society, per Rev.							
John Brewster,	-	-	-	120	"	"	120
Total Cash sales,	-	-	-	1088	"	"	945
Remaining in the Depository,	-	-	-	2187	"	"	4511

For a distinct statement of the remittances made to the Parent Society, and the Bibles and Testaments imported during the past year, your Committee refer you to the accounts of our Treasurer and Depositories, in the latter end of the Appendix.

Your Committee, in closing their Report, would express their gratitude to God for the great success which has attended the operations of the Parent Society, and for the manifest use He makes of it to diffuse the knowledge of His name among the nations of the



earth, and to spread the knowledge of Salvation by the blood of Christ among all people. It is remarkable, indeed, that in proportion as the openings for the Bible become wider or more numerous, the pecuniary means of the Parent Society become more ample. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. Let us pray, that, in the exercise of His sovereign sway, He may still continue to nourish the Society, and enlarge the openings for its work more and more every year, until the time predicted arrive, when no man shall say to his neighbour, "Know the Lord," for all shall know him, from the least to the greatest."

Your Committee, looking next to the sphere of their own operations, are led to rejoice in the progress the Bible Society is making in the Province, as manifested in the number of Branches that now exist, and the cheerfulness with which they contribute to the support of the Parent Society; and they earnestly hope that this progress will continue to advance, until the Branches become as numerous as the settlements and villages themselves. Let us not be satisfied until every family, nay, every individual in the Province be possessed of a Bible, and, with such a precious book in possession, be filled with a desire, that every person in the world may possess it too. But, let us be careful, at the same time, that, while we desire the universal circulation of the Bible, we make that use of it ourselves, for which the Lord has given it to us. Its possession will prove of no service unless we read it, and reading it will be attended with little profit, unless we store up its divine sayings in our hearts, and reduce its precepts to practice in our lives, and this also cannot be attained to without prayers to God for His blessing upon it. Let us, therefore, make it our constant prayer to God, that He may attend the reading of His Word with His blessing, and then shall we learn more and more of Christ, of whom the Scriptures testify, and thus, also, be led to rejoice in every new opening made by the Providence of God, for the wider circulation of the Holy Book. There are matters which have been lately brought before us in the public news in which your Committee, and, they are certain, all lovers of the Bible cannot but rejoice; they allude to,—the new arrangement of the Government of British India, by which that vast and important part of the British Empire is placed in the same relation to our Queen as our North American Colonies,—the treaty with China, which opens up the whole Empire to British intercourse and, therefore, to Bible circulation,—and the opening of Japan to commercial intercourse with Europe, which will, it is hoped, soon afford an opportunity to com-

mence Bible circulation. These things, surely, are great sources of joy. And, let us consider also, the extensive circulation the Scriptures are now receiving in some parts of South America, that long benighted country. All these interesting facts, while they infuse great joy into the mind, do they not call to us seriously in these words, "Arise, and be doing?" Surely, they do; and, to give us some more excitement, let us call to mind, and keep before us, those solemn and most important words of the Lord Jesus: "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, as a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come." The openings now made for the dissemination of the Scriptures, shew that this period is fast approaching. Let us then "arise and be doing." "Let us watch unto prayer." And let us look continually unto Jesus, ascribing all honour, praise, and glory to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

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## APPENDIX NO. 1.

THE REV. WILLIAM ALVES, A. M., in moving the adoption of the report and appointment of the Committee, spoke to the following effect.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* In proposing the resolution which I have now read I shall not detain the meeting at any great length—as the most interesting and important features of the Report for this year have been assigned to subsequent speakers. The opening up of China and Japan, as well as the final subjugation of India after one of the saddest and sorest struggles in which our countrymen were ever engaged, constitutes a new and eventful epoch for the Bible Society and its operations. The increased encouragement and support afforded to the Parent Society as well as to this our Auxiliary, together with the enlarged circulation of the Word of God, are grounds of greatest thankfulness and rejoicing in the present time. If it be true, what many think, that “the enemy is coming in like a flood, it is also evident that the Spirit of the Lord is lifting up a standard against him.” To these and other interesting features of the Report it is unnecessary for me further to allude. But we regard the assembling of ourselves together at this time as presenting an excellent opportunity for reiterating those great principles which lie at the foundation and pervade all the operations of the Bible Society.

It is the utmost happiness to reflect, that the instrument, which this Society wields for the benefit of mankind, is one which is perfect and complete, for it is the work of God; and he hath magnified his word above all his works. The Word of God is truth. The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. For all the purposes of man's salvation it is perfect and complete. It is the Temple of Divine Truth, of which the Temple of Solomon, itself the work of God—was an evident emblem.—Here in the beginning stands the Book of Genesis like a gorgeous porch facing towards the dark and gloomy hills of the past Eternity. Within you have a long range of books and compositions filling up as it were the nave of the building—the whole Old Testament with all its appropriate variety of Divine Instruction. Here in this long and venerable space you find the Law and the Ceremonies, together with the records and histories, which like monumental sculptures with their inscriptions, teach you how to live and how to die, if you only read aright. Here you find the Psalms, which seem recesses all along the sides of the Temple, where the sad and the joyful, the penitent and the hopeful, may find quiet retirement to exercise their godly emotions. Here also are the Proverbs like a pavement of beautiful Mosaic, or like pictures hung up here and there to represent human life; and lastly the Prophets, which like opening screens or veils, disclose, when opened, the glories beyond. Then you come to the interval between the Old and New Testament, and, without admitting any apocryphal furniture, you are ushered at once on the New Dispensation, which like the choir of the building, though shorter in space.

is the most important and interesting of all. Here you must place the four Evangelists and the Apostles—pillars in the inner structure—servants of the true altar—pointing directly to the mercy seat. Then in fine the Apocalypse, which like a lofty tower of observation, affords a standing place, where, beyond the ravages of time and the dismal ruin of the wicked, you are enabled to descry the country that is afar off, and the glories of the future Eternity. This Temple of Divine Truth is perfect and complete. They who seek God and Eternal life shall find enough to guide them in the Word of God. Another principle, which lies at the foundation of the Bible Society, is, that every human being has an inalienable right to possess and read the Word of God for himself. It has been given to mankind—God's Word is unto all—unto all free as the light of the sun or the air which we breathe. "My voice" says heavenly wisdom "is unto the sons of men."—It is a pleasing circumstance connected with the efforts of this Society, that the instrument, which it wields, is of such a nature, that it can easily and readily be put into the hands of every individual of the human family in all its completeness and entirety. When you think of the great variety of the writings embraced in the Bible, and their immense importance, when you consider the space of time surveyed in its historical parts, when you reflect on its poetical effusions and prophetic delineations—on its four histories of the life of the Son of God on earth—and on the didactic epistles containing a full exposition of the way of salvation—then you might be ready to conclude that the whole world would not contain the books that had been written. But yet, marvellous to relate the whole may be printed in so small a compass that a child's hand may grasp it, and you may take it along with you wherever you go—and at so small a price that the poorest of the poor may obtain a copy. Thus the Bible addresses the poor like its author, the Living Word, and says, unto you do I come, to you is my message preached, so plainly, so simply that the way-faring man though a fool need not err. This adaptation shews at once its divine origin and its universal destination. That which every man ought to possess and use—he may from the cheapness and smallness of the Bible enjoy, and through the exertion of this Society, the time is not perhaps far off, when every man in all the world shall have it at least within his reach.

Let me now refer to one or two of the incidental advantages of this Society. You have, Sir, in your admirable address alluded to the circumstance, that we are here brought together the representatives of different denominations, in a kind of Christian brotherhood, as members of the one family of Christ. And so truly this Bible Society is the best of all Evangelical Alliances, for it unites us in a practical work about which we are all at one. When the Evangelical Alliance was first started about the year 1842, it was scarcely of so practical a nature as it has now become. For several years the representatives of different communions used to meet at stated times for nothing else than to make profession of their Christian charity and desire to forget those differences about non-essential matters, which it seems that time is long in healing. And it is said of the great Dr. Chalmers, that he became dissatisfied with these meetings, and regarded such professions as empty and useless, because they led to no practical result. Things have altered considerably in respect of the Evangelical Alliance. But here we have a great practical object—the diffusion of the Bible over the whole earth—which is the simple design of the Bible Society—we have this secured; and along with it an Evangelical Alliance without the name—the reality without the

show and parade; for whatever our differences be we all meet here with one heart and soul, as we rally around the standard of God's Word. The Romish Church boasts of a unity which she does not really possess. She gains on the ignorant by this plausible argument. But here we possess a unanimity which admits of outward and non-essential differences, but at the same time is true and lasting, sincere and fervent, simple and secure. The Word of God shall endure for ever. The differences in denominations are only temporary. If it came to the last we should all say perish these differences—but let the simple word abide, and let us be taught thereby ourselves, and give it freely to others.

Again, without referring to this Society being the best bulwark of liberty and the most potent pioneer of civilization, which it is incidentally, let me observe in a word, that it seems also the most excellent Protestant Alliance. It is considered by several necessary in justice to truth, and as a more effective antagonist to Popery, that we should have Protestant Alliances—under whose auspices lectures may be delivered and other means adopted to refute and counteract the errors of Rome. But it is becoming more and more certain, that Popery must be superseded as well as refuted. It has been refuted a thousand times and completely overthrown in argument. It may be still our duty to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. But after all Popery still advances—and in spite of the ablest exposures that can be made of its abominations it may still further advance. If we can supersede the system—if we can occupy the ground—if we can rescue the field from them, we accomplish the grand object of the Protestant Alliance. But how may this be best accomplished? The simple means adopted by the Bible Society. Put the Word of God in the hands of all. Let in the light upon the darkness. By the truth of God, simple, plain, unadorned, and unexplained, let every man judge for himself—and then when all over the world the Word of God is spread, Popery must come to its final effort, and the great battle will have to be fought,—and may God grant, that through the efforts of this Society, such may be the extent to which the Word of God has been circulated. that when the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up his standard against him.

Rev. T. M. ALBRIGHTON spoke as follows :

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* In rising at your bidding, Sir, to second the resolution which has been so ably and appropriately moved by the preceding speaker, permit me to say, that although I apply myself to the task imposed upon me with a consciousness of my incompetency to do any thing like justice to the sublime and momentous subject which now engrosses our attention, I estimate it as a privilege subordinate in magnitude to none, to be permitted to be in any way identified with an institution like the British and Foreign Bible Society, which proposes to distribute among mankind the word of life on a scale so vast and magnificent, much more to be counted worthy of appearing as one of the representatives and advocates of this Auxiliary at this annual celebration. For I consider, sir, when we exert ourselves in promoting the design of an association like this we are occupied in a work which inconceivably transcends every other in which mortals can engage. This cause is emphatically the cause of God, and therefore in taking part in it we become ennobled by an intimate association with all that is grand and benevolent in the redeeming and providential purposes of Jehovah, we are distinguished with the honour of being co-workers together with God in the entire subversion of the dark and deso-



late empire of Satan, and in the erection of a kingdom of light, liberty, and love, whose circumference shall embrace the world, and whose duration shall comprehend eternity.

And, sir, at anniversary gatherings like the present, as we survey the glorious scheme projected by this noble institution, a scheme which involves nothing less than the subjugation of a world to Christ; whilst for our encouragement in this enterprise it is necessary for us to be reminded that we are not dependent upon finite resources, and to have portrayed to our minds those brilliant successes which have crowned past efforts, it is also important to stimulate our zeal and activity that we have impressed upon our hearts the great and fundamental principles upon which the framework of this Institution is erected, which underlie and pervade all its operations, and which invest it with an unparalleled claim upon our admiration, our patronage, and support.

And one of these fundamental principles, which to my judgment possesses peculiar prominence and excellence, is that element of pure, expansive, and elevated catholicity by which it is distinguished. This Institution, on appreciating the force and pertinency of the familiar aphorism "that unity is strength," stands forth untrammelled by denominational distinctions, extends the invitation to the varied sections of the visible church of Christ to unite in one mighty confederation, to counteract and destroy the sad consequences of apostacy, and to disseminate among the nations of the earth the pure and unadulterated word of God.

How frequently, Sir, have the advocates of the Papacy with malignant scorn urged the argument that their church all the world over is one—whereas our church is divided and subdivided by innumerable factions and sects. But after all this boasting there exists more real vital spiritual union among Protestants, than among the votaries of Popery. Although the church of Christ may not present objectively, uniformity of government, and uniformity of sentiment, all its departments are connected by a divine and indissoluble though secret principle of union. All who are the subjects of regenerating and sanctifying grace are united by faith to Christ and are united to each other in Him.

All the varied sections of the Church of Christ are essential wheels in that vast moral machinery which has been constructed by the great Head, and which is inhabited and actuated by His Spirit. And although at times the movements of these wheels may appear adverse and complicated, under the guidance and control of his infinite wisdom and Almighty power, are harmoniously contributing to one stupendous result, the salvation of men.

But in the British and Foreign Bible Society this great principle of union is not only recognized but gloriously and practically exhibited; here we have a delightful approximation to that living, open, positive oneness, the realization of which formed the longing of the Redeemer's heart and constituted the burden of his prophetic memorable prayer "That they all may be one," &c.

All the sections of the church are streams of influence, which derive their supplies from the same source, and impart life and happiness in those varied regions through which they flow, but all these tributaries converge in the Bible Society; here appears to be the grand confluence of these healing waters, where they form into a broad majestic river, which moves onward, with more than Nile-like grandeur, to irrigate and fertilize a parched and barren world.

And, Sir, I recognize it as one of the distinguishing excellencies of this Institution, which must commend it to the admiration and sustenance of every true-hearted Protestant, that it rears a broad and comprehensive platform upon which we meet, whatever may be our ecclesiastical distinctions, and, merging all that is peculiar, array ourselves in condensed and powerful phalanx against the common foe of humanity; and as disciples of Him who came into the world to save men, baptized by His Spirit, and inspired by His zeal with united faith and effort, distribute among the sick millions of our species the leaves of that tree which has been reared for the healing of the nations.

Another of those great and essential principles which constitute the glory of this Society, is its unqualified recognition of the volume of inspiration, as the exclusive and infallible standard of religious doctrine and practice.

It views the Bible and that system of religion which it embodies and develops, as that alone which possesses universal adaptation to the mental and moral exigencies of mankind; and proclaims and wields it as that agency which alone can be efficient in effecting the regeneration and salvation of the world.

I know that *sceptical philanthropists*, affected by the deep and aggravated miseries of mankind, have endeavoured to invent some other ameliorative remedy, and have proposed other agencies as adapted to effect their elevation and happiness.

Education, civilization, science and philosophy, have all been recommended and tried. And we do not despise these as auxiliaries to the Bible, but after having impoverished all their energies, they have proved themselves incompetent to remove the most trivial and incidental evils of humanity, much less to destroy the depravity of man's nature, and to restore him to the image of his God.

The Bible, the Bible alone, impregnated and applied by the Spirit, is Heaven's great catholicon for human misery, Heaven's only panacea for human sorrow. It is a sovereign balm for every wound, a cordial for every fear. Universality of adaptation is enshrined in the religion of the Bible, and it can be predicated of no other system in the world. Examine, if you like, all the systems of ancient and modern religion and philosophy, which have by their influence professed to make man wise and happy, and you will find that they are all tinged with one spirit of the age and nation in which they originated, and at best are capable of only a limited application. Carry them over a few lines of latitude and longitude, and they are exotics in an ungenial soil; perpetuate their existence for a century and they become worn out; no system of paganism, no form of false religion has within it the element of universal adaptation to man. You could not instil into the Turk the teachings of Confucius, nor could you ingraft upon the Chinaman the imposture of Mahomet.

But the religion of the Bible is designed for the world, and it is just suited to the exigencies of the world. It possesses a universality of purpose, and a universality of character to carry out that purpose. It is a cosmopolite at home in every land, indigenous to every soil. It can reach men just where they are; and whatever may be their individual, social or national disparities, it can emancipate them from their spiritual degradation, and make them friends of God, and heirs of heaven.—The Bible is God's Book for the world, and is divinely adapted to every phase of human character, and to every grade of human intellect.

In revelation, as in nature ; there exists beautiful combination of sublimity and simplicity. The same volume, which furnishes the richest instruction to the sage, can be understood and enjoyed with as fine a relish by the husbandman, who follows the plough, the mechanic in the workshop, and the child in the Sabbath School. Whilst it bends in condescension to the humblest it instructs minds of vast compass and profoundest thought. Whilst no elevation of mind can rise above the sublimity of its truths, the humblest cottager, who can scarcely grasp the elements of human knowledge may be savingly instructed by it.

Wherever man's heart man's nature is to be found, in whatever circumstances or region, the Bible is divinely adapted to elevate and purify and save him.

These are not bold and unfounded assertions, mere enthusiastic utterances. We have in the past history of the world abundant evidence of their veracity.

In that excellent and comprehensive Report, to which we have listened, we have afforded proof most resistless of the adaptedness of the Bible to the wants of men, and its power to ameliorate and remove those wants. The history of that nation, with which we stand identified, is replete with demonstrations most accumulative and convincing of its adaptation and potency.

What is the grand secret of England's glory and stability ; what is it that invests her with an eclipsing superiority over surrounding nations ? What is it which distinguishes her from vacillating and despotic France, from down-trodden and papal Italy and Spain. Is it to be found in the sagacity and enterprise of her legislators ? is it to be traced to the rapid progress of commerce and civilization ? No, Sir. It is the possession of an open Bible lying at the foundation of all her institutions, instilling its sacred truths into the minds of all grades of her population which constitutes England what she is —

“First flower of the earth and gem of the sea.”

And it would be a dark day for England if the Bible were proscribed ; let that blessed Book be removed, or depreciated, and in proportion as its light and influence are withdrawn, England's splendour would be tarnished, England's might would be paralyzed, and she would gradually retrace her steps back again to barbarism and degradation.

But with the Bible as the substratum of her greatness, the basis of her jurisprudence, the foundation of her throne ; with the Bible in English hearts and hands, and in English homes, she has nothing to fear. She may proudly bid defiance to the menacings of her foes. She will retain her peerless majesty among the nations of the earth. She will continue to be the abode of freedom and happiness, the asylum of the oppressed, the grand centre from which will radiate heavenly light and energy to illumine, to exalt, to evangelize the world.

And, Sir, the Bible Society viewing human nature, whatever may be its exterior disparities—whatever may be the adventitious circumstances in which it may be found in its cardinal elements as identic, and recognizing the Bible in its unlimited adaptation, it proceeds on the great principle that what it has done for one man it can do for another ; what it has done for one nation it can do for another ; what it has effected for glorious old England, it can, if disseminated and applied, accomplish for the world.



Before I resume my seat, Sir, there is another, and what I esteem the consummating principle of this great Institution, to which I would advert. And that is, it acknowledges the Bible with all its privileges and blessings as the divinely appointed heritage of mankind without distinction, and seeks by the employment of every legitimate means to introduce them to the possession of that rich and saving inheritance which God has graciously allotted to them. It unequivocally asserts the indubitable right which every man has to possess and investigate the Bible, without restriction, and it resolves to secure and perpetuate to every man this glorious and inalienable privilege. And every intelligent and reflective mind must inevitably recognize the manifest and beautiful harmony which subsists between the achievement of this and the mighty career of God's providence.

It is truly delightful to climb the mount of contemplation, and as the world passes before our vision as a splendid panorama, to see how the hand of God is seizing hold of the mysterious and complicated convulsions of earth and so controlling and directing them as to make them instrumental in overturning formidable impediments to the spread of truth, and in rendering the world accessible to the operations of this Society in a manner altogether unanticipated and unprecedented.

Whilst we deprecate war, and mourn over its concomitant and incidental evils, we cannot but feel, that those wars, which, during the past few years have upheaved the nations, have under the speciality of divine providence prepared the world for the more extended operations of this Association, and prepared man for the reception of his heritage the Bible. The war with Russia was the means of opening Turkey, the stronghold of Mahomedanism, to the Bible; there its sacred truths are studied by all classes from the Sultan downward. The war and subsequent treaty with China has opened that vast empire with its teeming population to evangelic enterprize to an extent and at a time which has astounded all christendom. East and West, and North and South, the nations of the earth are prepared to greet, with joyous welcome, the colporteurs of this Society, and receive from them the word of salvation.

And, Sir, it is a thrilling and appalling fact that those nations which now close their portals against the Bible and prohibit its free circulation among their population, do not bear the name of Pagan, but unworthily assume the designation of Christian.

It is only where Popery has the ascendancy, where her dark and despotic domination is acknowledged, that the Bible is proscribed and its distributors and readers persecuted and imprisoned. The advocates of that system of intolerance and superstition, sensible that its power must wane in proportion as the glorious truths of the Bible are disseminated, array themselves with determined malignity against it, and are only intimidated by superior force, from re-enacting scenes like those which were perpetrated in the days of Huss, and Tyndale, and Wickliffe, and Latimer, and Luther.

We are very blandly told by some, that Romanism is not now what it once was, that it took its complexion from the times of darkness, and that those principles against which Protestants loudly exclaim, were only held in the days of ignorance and barbarism, and have long since fled before the advance of civilisation. But whatever may be the pretensions of Rome, as long as she clings to the dogma of infallibility, (and to relinquish which she ~~knows~~ would be suicidal,) she cannot have materially changed.

There is no change in popery. The system is intrinsically, inherently, unalterably the same. It may assume various aspects to carry different purposes, "but this is a part of popery" there is the variable appearance of the chameleon, and the invariable venom of the serpent. We may, if we please, fraternize and make peace with popery, receive it into our confidence, introduce it into our families, and tamper with its dogmas. But sir we may *be certain*, certain as that there is a heaven above us, and a God over us, that the popery thus honored and embraced is the very popery that was en crimsoned with the life-blood of our martyred ancestry, the same in intolerance, haughtiness and cruelty which crushed human liberty, which lorded it over kings, assumed the prerogative of Deity and slew the saints of God.

And in the present day it manifests the same spirit of olden time, by seeking to keep from man his rightful heritage, to rob him of the Bible, the charter of his privileges, the palladium of his social, religious national liberty and advantages. And this Institution, recognizing the principle that it is the glorious privilege of every man to read and possess the Bible, seeks to contravene the insidious working of this system of error, and to disseminate universally and freely the Book of God.

And, Sir, it will not have accomplished its work until it has secured to all the right of perusing the word of life, until the Bible is placed in the hand of every man. It will never pause in its onward triumphant progress, until its omnipotent truths have crumbled, into dust, all those colossal systems of superstition and sin, which now enchain humanity; its lofty aspirations will never be appeased until the refulgent light of the Bible shall not only have gilded the highest eminences of earth, but shall have penetrated its deepest vales, and like a sea of glory roll from pole to pole. It will not have consummated its magnificent design, until the universe shall reverberate with the bursting raptures of a world renewed, and upon every breeze shall float melodies such as have never yet enchanted human ear, and every gale shall sweep and swell with the hollowed harmonies of the millennial song—

"Alleluia—the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Let us, as an assembly of Protestants, whilst we exult in that freedom and privilege which the possession of the Bible has conferred upon us, endeavour to realize a legitimate appreciation of the obligation under which we are laid, to put forth renewed and enlarged efforts to carry forward the designs of this institution. And instead of losing ourselves in the aggregate, let us realize our individual responsibility, and amid conscious impotency let us be animated with the consideration that it is the prerogative of God, to make the feeblest instrument the means of the mightiest results, and that in the exercise of that prerogative he will make our exertions, though of themselves helpless, effectual in pulling down the stronghold of Satan—

"The smallest effort is not lost,  
Each wavelet in the ocean tost  
Aids in the ebb tide or the flow,  
Each rain drop makes some flower blow,  
Each struggle lessens human woe."

Judge WILMOT, on coming forward to propose the Second Resolution was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said:—

I accept that salutation in the spirit in which it is intended. I made a statement here last year, which has been much admired upon. I come here as a Bible Protestant, and the God of the Bible, who sees my heart, knows that it

never made a statement on this platform which I did not, in my heart, believe to be true. But there are many about us who would have you to believe that the burning of Cranmer and Ridley is a myth, and that the only fires that ever were lighted for the destruction of heretics were the fires of the imagination. But history lives and history can be read, and it tells us what has been done.

I must take care of myself to-night. I may say my spirit truly is willing though the body is weak, but though weak—I hope to show before I leave this City where Christianity was before Popery, and before purgatory. I shall shew where its cradle was rocked—and that during all its history it has never done a cruel thing, has never forged a chain; that it knows no rack or faggot; that it was born of love, was cradled in love, lives in love, grows in love, and will ever be the religion of love. What was the charge which was brought against him. Do you think that it is because these people care any thing about Frederick Powers, that the charges which have been brought against me have been made? No, I will let you into a secret, not a secret which goes down into the Cesspool of the Confessional and stops there. It is because their system is assailed, and their system must be maintained at all hazards. If these people hope to intimidate me they have mistaken their man. Perhaps they hoped to prevent me from attending this meeting. If so, they have mistaken the place and their man, and though suffering from illness, I am here to thank you for inviting me to be present at your meeting. I came here last year to lecture on Nineveh, and there I made a proposition which I did not expect would be accepted by any—and that was to give to any Catholic who might be present a copy of the Bible—a Douay Bible—their own Bible. Contrary to my expectations the proposition was accepted by two papists. I gave each of them a Douay Bible, and bought one for myself—and since then I have been studying the Douay Bible with notes, and I am sure that no priest should circulate the Bible—that is from their point of view—for they certainly wont find their religion in it or any part of their system. But I appeal to Catholics, if there be any of them here, not to allow your priest to come between you and your Bible, I ask you for your own interest to read your Bible, but I assure you you wont find your religion there. No one need think to intimidate me—but the effect of the attempt has been to induce me to read the history of Popery, and I have learned much about it that I never knew before. And among other things I learned why it was that the Pope in 1778 as my brother Parker has related, allowed the Bible to be read. Voltaire and his associates were spreading their infidel writings with the avowed purpose of overthrowing Christianity. They sold so many copies of these publications as would cover the cost of publication and circulated the remainder gratuitously. This course they commenced in 1772. You know what happened ten years after. The living tide of fire which was the result of Popery, rolled over the land devastating the country, and sweeping before it the Throne, the King, the Altar and the Priest. There was in all this a manifest retribution of the justice of God. Two hundred years before, Clement and Ravalliac, both monks, had assassinated King Henry, and when on St. Bartholomew's day there were fifty thousand Protestants slaughtered, there were rejoicings at Rome and a medal was struck, commemorative of the event, and under the pictures of Clement and Ravalliac was placed the inscription "Happy is the man that kills a King." And when 200 years after Diderot and those other men who brought about the Revolution as-



sembled in their dark cell to plot the Revolution, there were seen the pictures of Clement and Ravalliac—with the inscription hanging over their heads, and Louis paid the penalty. If it were good to kill Henry, why not to kill Louis. All the evils which Popery had brought about were now to be avenged, and her own principles to be put into operation.

Judge W. said he hoped to give a lecture on Popery before he left the city, and he should be glad to meet with any of the representatives of the Papacy on the platform and discuss their principles with them. But said he—I have a long journey to take to-right, to go to India, but yet I may call at Rome and leave my card. I am glad of this opportunity of saying so much, and I would be glad if I could only hold up my hand, and say God bless the Bible, and may it kill Popery. Judge W. then read the Resolution, and said that he intended to make a collection speech in behalf of India. He said that Wilberforce, in 1813, wished to have a clause in the Indian Company's Charter, recognizing this as a christian country—but nine tenths of the members of Parliament were against him. He, however, was not discouraged, but sent out instructions to his friends and supporters everywhere to prepare and forward petitions on behalf of his views. Some 900 petitions were sent in by the 22nd of June, and upon the night that he was to introduce his resolutions, his friends spent the whole of it in prayer. The consequence was that his resolutions were adopted, and engraved into the constitution of the East India Company. And if India is to be saved, England must weep and pray. It was not for him to investigate the secrets of Providence, but there were wonderful adaptations of Providence in relation to the late events in India. How happy a circumstance was it, that the rebellion in India had not happened two years before, when England was engaged in war with Russia. Had this been the case, then every European must have died in India, or been driven into the sea. But then again, a dispute had taken place with China, and a large number of soldiers were out on the way to settle that dispute, and the Chinese Contingent was just ready to enter India, when the terrible outbreak happened. There was here a double adaptation of Providence on behalf of England. But more, how was it that the heart of England was stirred, and her energies roused to the great occasion? It was the cruelty exercised, it was the destruction of the women and children which roused the might of England, and procured such an array of volunteers to go forth to the avenging of the blood which had been shed, and the establishment on sure basis of the empire of our beloved Queen in India—and now having crushed the monster, England is turned into a Samaritan, to pour oil and wine into her bleeding wounds, and among other blessings to give the Bible, and to do so, we are this night by a large collection, to aid in making up £100 sterling, to give to the special fund for sending Bibles to India. Judge Wilmot then said that 50,000 pilgrims came to Fyzabad from all parts of India to worship the Monkey God, and that a missionary preached to them for five days, and that they heard him attentively, and he could not help thinking what excellent christians they would make—what excellent Methodists they would make—aye, and he often thought on seeing the devotions of the papists, what excellent Methodists they would make too. There was a prophecy that if the English were not driven out in 1858, they would hold their power over them ever after. The people began to look upon the Shasters as all lies, while caste has received a severer shock in the late proceedings than it ever did before. It had been proposed to take the

“Koohinoor” or mountain of light, and place it in the British Crown, but he would propose to take the word of God, and give it to India, and that would shine with a more brilliant lustre. Judge Wilmot then appealed to the audience for a grand collection. Shall there be nothing for the gallant Havelock, nothing for the 78th Highlanders, nothing for women who were slain? Yes, you will give liberally, and you who have not brought enough with you, ask your neighbor to lend you, that we may have a grand collection for India. The Judge resumed his seat amid great cheering.

Mr. Boyd seconded the resolution, but at that late hour declined to speak.

In moving the Third Resolution, the Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG thus addressed the meeting:—

You have not only favored me with a resolution to move on this occasion, but one so well arranged, that, if suitably sustained, might prove both interesting and useful. I do not forget, however, that the outline of a beautiful picture by a master-hand, requires a master hand to fill it up; and here, I fear, will appear the discrepancy. I will endeavor, however, briefly, to touch upon the different points of the Resolution. As to the *continued success vouchsafed to the operations of the Society*, both in the vast progressive increase of its funds, and its extensive circulation of the Scriptures, is so well known, that I will not dwell upon it; and, therefore, I proceed at once, at this late hour, to dwell a little upon the *temporal and spiritual blessings* which have resulted from these operations, no less to the Christian Church than to the world at large. Yes, temporal blessings ever accompany the spiritual blessings conveyed by the scriptures to any people. As to the temporal blessings, it is only to place side by side countries in which the scriptures have free course, and those in which they are prohibited. Need I adduce any such instances? Look, then, at North and South America—look at Scotland and Ireland—look at Switzerland—Protestants and Switzerland Roman Catholics. The difference between them is perceptible to all, passing from one to the other, and that too, in many respects—in the industrious habits and good order of the people—in their system of education—in the state of agriculture and of commerce. Bishop Hooper well said, “God in heaven and the king on earth have no better friend than the Bible.” And when our Sovereigns are crowned, they are publicly presented with a Bible, and told, “This book is the most valuable thing this world affords.” And if loyalty, if subordination to constituted authorities, if good order, if industry, if to honor parents, if submission to masters, be needful to the well being and prosperity of a country, where shall we find precepts which enjoin these great and important duties upon mankind, as in the sacred volume, which, if duly studied and reduced to practice, would go far towards superseding penal statutes, and Courts of Justice. Great, then, are the temporal blessings which result from the labours of the Bible Society, in circulating the Holy Scriptures throughout the world. And if such the temporal, what must be the spiritual blessings that flow from the source? Here, indeed, I know not where to begin or where to end. Such blessings are numberless. Is there an individual present who has not some experience of the invaluable blessings which flow in upon his soul from the Scriptures? Is there a minister on this platform who is not deeply sensible of his obligations to the Bible, both in his private life and public ministrations? Which of us does not know the power and efficacy which well-

chosen passages of Scripture give to these ministrations? Our arguments are valueless except supported by suitable quotations from the written Word. Our entreaties are unavailing, except enforced by some gracious promise or encouraging declaration from the same blessed book. Missionaries have acknowledged their success in converting the heathen has been small, until the Scriptures were translated into the native tongue of those among whom they have laboured. And what gave currency to the Reformation principles of Luther? The translation and circulation of the Scriptures into German. Was it the quarrel of Henry VIII. with the Pope that originated the Reformation in England? No; but by the translation and circulation of the Bible by the intrepid Wickliffe, that prepared the way for that movement. What promoted the Reformation, subsequently, but Tyndale's version, and other versions by the Reformers themselves, freely circulated among the people? And, during the last century, what but the Scriptures, though not numerously circulated, preserved the outward form and observances of religion, when the churches of that period were in a lifeless and decaying state? And if such have been the spiritual blessings which have resulted from the circulation of the Scriptures in other towns, who shall estimate the result of their circulation by the Bible Society, the extension of whose operations is limited to no country or kingdom, and the spiritual blessings resulting from such operations may accelerate that glorious period when truth and righteousness shall cover the earth.

But there is one other point in my resolution, upon which I must speak a few words, and that is, the *thankfulness* which is due to Almighty God, by this meeting, for the blessings with which he has invested the operations of the Bible Society. Thankfulness, indeed, is due to the great Bestower of such blessings. Has the eternal God sent down from on high a Book which is as an antidote to all the evils of this degraded and miserable world, and shall we not continually offer up praise and thanksgiving to the giver of such an inestimable boon? Gratitude, I often contemplate, as one of the most delightful graces of our holy religion, and the prospect of exercising this grace through all the ages of eternity, elevates in my estimation, the glory and the blessedness of the heavenly kingdom. Well may we exclaim, when we speak of the benefits which God has conveyed to mankind by means of the Scriptures, thanks be unto God for so unspeakable a gift! I am thankful, therefore, that I belong to a nation which God has so greatly distinguished by making it the instrument of disseminating his holy word throughout the world. I rejoice that I am the subject of a Sovereign who loves the Bible, and who desires to make it the basis of her government, and who is not afraid or ashamed to proclaim the religion of that holy Book, as the religion of her realm—and that she contributes to the maintenance and propagation of it. In this view, it is delightful to state, in reference to India, a country hitherto governed by a commercial company, but henceforth to be brought more immediately under that of the Crown, when a draft of the proposed Constitution was prepared by Lord Stanley, and the Indian Council, ignoring Christianity altogether, or treating it with considerable indifference, was presented to her Majesty, she peremptorily refused to sanction it, and returned it back immediately, not to the Indian Secretary, but to the whole Cabinet, with instructions not to be gainsayed. I rejoice in such an unequivocal recognition of Christianity by our most gracious Queen. It is by such acts that our country will thrive and prosper, and her Majesty do herself great honor. I rejoice in our long



tried Constitution; I rejoice in the unparalleled liberty, civil and religious, of our country; I rejoice in our navy and army; I rejoice in our Schools and Colleges of learning and literature; but I rejoice, chiefly in the Protestantism of our churches, in our Bible Society, in our Missionary Societies, in our Tract Societies, and in the almost innumerable Institutions for every variety of benevolence which adorn our land. Those, rather than anything else, are the bulwarks of old England, and so long as these continue to be sanctioned and supported by the Sovereign and the people, our country has nothing to fear.

Rev. Mr. SWABEY, in seconding the Resolution, said:

At this very advanced hour of the meeting, I must not trespass long upon your patience, but I feel that it is necessary to say the less, because I am persuaded that the hearts of all in this vast assembly are with me when I rise to support the resolution which you have just heard so eloquently moved. Who can contemplate all that this great and blessed society has done and is doing for the immortal interests of men, and not be penetrated with gratitude to that Divine Being who has put such honour upon earthen vessels? Proud as we may be of the part which she has played in the theatre of nations; highly as we may value the distinction of being able to deduce our lineage from her, who is the nurse of heroes, the junction of science, the arbiter of Kingdoms, the mistress of the seas, and the impregnable asylum of all that are oppressed, we must feel as christians, that England occupies a far higher pinnacle of glory as the source and birth-place of such a society as this—as the guardian and dispenser of the oracles of God.—If time permitted, I would fain ask you to survey a part, though I could not conduct you through the whole of the Society's extensive field of operations. Suffice it to say, that enough has been achieved to show that neither the shutters of the Koran, nor the veil of Popish superstition, nor the cimmerian darkness of paganism can exclude the rays of the lamp of life when brought to bear in simple dependence upon Him who dispelled their gloom of chaos with a word. I would not, however, resume my seat, late as it is, without briefly adverting to the benefits which have flowed from the circulation of the Scriptures in one quarter, and when I say *one quarter*, I speak of the broad surface of the earth—for *the whole habitable globe is the local habitation of the Jews.*

Mr. Chairman, we *ought* to take an interest in God's ancient people, if we *value* our Bible—for is it not to *Jews* we are indebted for those very Scriptures which we are so happy as to possess? They are the kinsmen of our Lord Jesus according to the flesh—through *their* apostacy have we been exalted to our present state of privilege and adoption—their destiny is *bound* up with ours—their recovery will be unto the Gentiles as life from the dead! Can it then be a

matter of indifference to *us* to see this nation, the vehicle of such inestimable blessings to ourselves, rolling on to destruction—rolling on in ignorance of the only avenue to life? I trust the day will soon arrive when New Brunswick, imitating neighbouring provinces smaller and poorer than herself, will shake off her apathy concerning the *Jew*, and will put forth a branch of that great Society, which for more than fifty years has been seeking out the lost sheep of the house of Israel from the Baltic to the Euxine—and preaching the Gospel in the firm belief that it is still the power of God unto the salvation of the *Jew*, and that though degraded as is the condition of those “who have Abraham to their father,” yet there is still “*a remnant according to the election of grace.*”

Yes! may the day be not far distant when we shall meet together on this platform “dropping, (as the immortal Havelock expressed it,) our prejudices on the threshold of the building,” not merely to aid on the great cause of Bible circulation throughout the world, but also to unite in sending the *missionary* as well as the Bible to the *Jew*. But, what is the Book of God now doing for the *Jews*? Here, as elsewhere, it is shaking the fabric of tradition to its centre, and paving the way for successful missionary effort. But half a century ago—and the *Jews* themselves were very imperfectly acquainted with their own holy books. True, portions of the Pentateuch were read in their synagogues every Sabbath day, but the study of the *prophetical* writings was confined to the Rabbies alone, and but very few of the *Jews* had an opportunity of privately perusing the Old Testament. Like the Priests of the Romish Church, it has ever been the policy of the Rabbies to keep the Scriptures from the great mass of the people—lest their own traditionary influence should materially suffer—and their own subsistence be virtually gone. The modern *Jew* has been taught to believe that the Talmud is the ultimate standard of appeal—and that the true sense of Scripture can be decided by the Rabbinical writings alone. But how has all this changed since *this* great society and its kindred society for the conversion of the *Jews* commenced their evangelistic labours. It is authoritatively stated that there issued from the united depots of these two sister societies during last year, *thirteen thousand copies* of the Scriptures in whole or part for the use of the *Jews* in England and on the Continent of Europe; and the missionaries concur in representing the demand for New Testaments as ever on the increase. By means of the circulation of the Scriptures the *Jews* are becoming more acquainted with their own predictions and by reading the infallible word they are beginning to learn the fallibility of the Talmud, and of all uninspired compositions. The Rabbies themselves are *trembling* for their system, and it was but recently an eminent Jewish doctor expressed his conviction that their “religion” was “going,” on hearing a little Hebrew girl repeat from memory a few verses of Isaiah.

Owing to the wide diffusion of God's written word, the missionaries are now continually brought in contact with Jews, whom they would never otherwise have seen—and who have been led by the light of Divine truth to see that in the Jesus of Nazareth, whose *history* they now possess, *meet all the predictions of their prophets* concerning the Messiah. Cases have occurred, of which I will give you an instance, where an Israelite has been brought to embrace the Gospel, without ever *hearing* it proclaimed, and where the missionary has had nothing left him to do but to administer the sacrament of Baptism. It was but a few months ago, that a young Prussian Jew, who had been instructed, unlike most of his race, in the Old Testament, besought the missionary at Oclezo to furnish him with a copy of the New Testament; without holding any conversation with the missionary, he carried off the book to his own home, where he carefully perused it, and in a very short time returned again to the missionary station, and professing his faith in Jesus, as the Christ, desired earnestly to be baptized! I might go on multiplying instances, such as this, all tending to prove that our lot is cast in days when the amount of responsibility resting upon Christians, in their collective capacity as well as individually, is great beyond the power of expression. God is creating a hunger for the bread of life amongst the Jews and divers nations of the earth, and shall we stand by? Forbid it gratitude! and care not whether their cravings are appeased. Oh! let us rise up to our high and lofty work before our opportunities of doing good to the souls of our fellow men have passed away for ever! We are living in times when God is unbaring doors in every direction. Japan, whose ports have been so long hermetically sealed, is *now open* to the passage of life; the plains of India have been watered with blood, which we may hope has prepared the soil of Hindostan for the better reception of the seed of Divine truth; the crescent has lost its hostility to the cross, Christianity is returning to the land of its birth, the Jews are bending their footsteps towards their own land. Let us hope that even we may see the day, when millions of Turks, and Jews, and Pagans shall acknowledge *Jesus* as the only Saviour, shall roll in one mighty testimony to the truth of Christianity, shall enter into the feeling of the centurion of old, when from his lips burst the language of irrepressible conviction—

“Truly THIS was the SON OF GOD.”

The Rev. W. WILSON moved the Fourth Resolution, and spoke to the following effect:—

It would be quite improper, at this late hour, to detain this meeting with any lengthened address, although the Committee have entrusted me with a Resolution extending over a vast field, in which the Parent Society's Agents are engaged in their noble work; and



including in its range, at least, one-third of the whole population of our globe. Judge Wilnot said, that he intended to "go to India to-night." Why, that is a trifle, compared to the journey I am expected to take, for, judging from the Resolution, the Committee expect me to go to Japan, to China, and to the Islands of the Eastern Seas. Well, if I have such a journey to take, I must begin, and will go direct to Japan. Japan is a country, concerning which, we profess but little information. Almost all the knowledge we have, is, that it is an Inland Empire, its religion Paganism, and its population is estimated at near fifty millions.

In the year 1545, the Roman Catholic Missionaries went to Japan, and were very successful; so that, in forty years, they had 300 missionaries, 250 churches, two seminaries of learning, and 300,000 converts, and among their converts they numbered two kings, besides a great number of nobles and princes. But the different orders of missionaries began to quarrel among themselves, and they were expelled from the country in 1620. Since that time, Christianity has been unknown, and scarcely have the enterprising merchants of the West been able to visit Japan for purposes of trade. But, last year, a Commercial treaty was entered into, by which that country has been thrown open to commerce, and also to the propagation of the Christian religion. But there is yet no Bible for Japan, for that Holy Book has never yet been translated into the Japanese language. The British and Foreign Bible Society will undertake that great work, which, as my Resolution says, "presents a motive to continued and more increased liberality, on the part of its supporters."

China is next mentioned. This extensive and populous country is, like Japan, but little known to Europeans. There is a tradition, that the Gospel was first planted in China in apostolic times. Be that as it may, it was certainly preached there before the middle of the Seventh century. A marble Tablet was dug up, in the year 1625, in the Province of "Shense," which states that a Christian Missionary, named Olopen, visited China in the year 637, and that the Emperor "Thai-cum" received him with kindness, and ordered his prime minister to translate the Scriptures, which Olopen had brought with him, into the Chinese language. Heathen priests can no more bear the light of Bible truth, than can Popish priests; they, therefore, rose up against the Missionaries of the Cross, they destroyed the Scriptures, and banished Christianity from the Empire. The first Protestant minister to China, was Dr. Morrison, who was sent there under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, when, after seven years' labour, he was enabled to give the New Testament to the Chinese in their own language. About the time that this great work was accomplished, Dr. Milne arrived in China, to the assistance of Dr. Morrison, and, as the result of their joint efforts, the Old Tes-

tament was also translated. A second translation was made by the Serampore missionaries, about the year 1819. In the year 1846, was commenced a revisal of the former translations, by Drs. Milne and Medhurst, and the Rev. John Stronach, which was completed in about three years, and this is the version now circulated by the Parent Society. Here an interesting event occurred:—Dr. Milne had been instrumental in the conversion of a native youth, whose name was “Leang-a-fah,” this person afterwards became an assistant missionary. “Leang-a-fah” wrote some tracts, which he called “Scripture Lessons; or Good Words to Admonish the Age.” These tracts he extensively circulated. One of these tracts was given to a young native, a literary candidate, whose name was “TAE-PING-WANG,” this person afterwards became one of the leaders of the Rebel army. “Tae-ping-wang” resided in Canton, and in the year 1846 left that city and went into the interior, and the next information we get of him is, that he is connected with the Rebel army. When the operations of the Rebels were first known in Europe, much surprise existed as to a statement, that the Rebels were not idolators, but believers in the Bible; for, wherever they went, they destroyed Idols and the Joss-houses; and also circulated, at least portions of the Holy Scriptures. But the most surprising thing was an order issued to the army, which reads thus:—

1. “You must reverently honour the orders of heaven.”
2. “You must thoroughly learn the Ten Commandments, the Doxology, the forms for morning and evening worship, and for saying grace.”
3. “You must not smoke opium, or drink wine.”

It is questionable whether a general order, containing so much of morality, was ever issued before, to any army upon earth. The Rebels printed the first twenty-seven chapters of Genesis, (Gutzlaff’s translation), and circulated them in the Provinces. But, oh! what a work is yet to be done in China. The Bible Society, from its commencement, has, in one hundred and fifty languages, issued nearly thirty-four millions of copies; and at the time it came into existence, it is calculated that about four millions of copies had been printed in different countries; but if all their thirty-eight millions of Bibles and Testaments had been circulated in China, they must be increased nearly ten times before every individual could possess a copy.

To this mighty work the Bible Society is now directing its energies. In the Jubilee year, one million of Testaments were ordered for China. Two hundred and fifty thousand of which, were printed in “Shanghai,” not far from the Imperial Canal, and the great Chinese river, the “Yang-tze-kiang.” Passengers, going up the river, take numbers of these Testaments with them, and thus, the Word of Life is being dispersed through the centre of the Chinese Empire.

I cannot sail very extensively over the Eastern Seas to-night, but will just touch at Java. The Dutch missionaries visited this Island in the year 1621, and soon after commenced a translation of the New Testament, into the Javanese language. In 1814, the British and Foreign Bible Society took Java under its fostering care, and that Holy Book is now generally circulated through that extensive Island.

Tahiti.—To the interesting group, called the Society Islands, the ship Duff sailed, in the year 1796, having on board twenty-nine missionaries. Some of these missionaries afterwards removed from the Islands, some of them were unfaithful, but others were faithful to the work of saving souls from death; when, after labouring near twenty years, they had the pleasure of seeing idolatry entirely overthrown in Tahiti, and, in 1822, both the Old and New Testaments were translated into the Tahitian language. In the year 1845, was established what was called "French Protectorate," more properly "The French Aggression," one object of which was, to establish Popery in these Islands. The French local Government, under Popish influence, are making laws which they expect the English missionaries there will find so stringent, as to cause their abandonment of their mission, when the natives would be compelled to receive the dogmas of Popery, or persecution unto death.

A few years since, a Popish priest tried a plan of rather a novel kind to pervert the minds of some natives from the truths in which they had been instructed by the Protestant missionaries. Popery is always fond of pictures and images, and upon this occasion the priest shewed the Tahitians a picture; it was a large tree, near the root was a lamb; above the lamb, was a lone man; above this man, were several other men, rising from the trunk of the tree; the tree had straight branches projecting from the stem, and at the end of those branches was fruit, in a state of decay, falling to the earth.

"Now," said the priest, "this tree represents the Catholic Church, and the lamb is the Son of God." "Oh, yes," said the native, "we have his Book, the new Testament, and thus we have the 'Root of the Tree. But what man is that above the lamb?" "That is Saint Peter, the first Bishop of Rome, he was next to Jesus Christ."—"Yes," said the Tahitian, "we have read about him, and there are two of his letters in the Book. That was the man that denied his master, but the Book says, 'he repented and was forgiven.' But who are those men rising from the trunk of the tree?" "They are the Popes, the successors of Saint Peter." "Ah! we know nothing about them; we do not read about them in the Book; never mind, 'we have got the root.' What are those straight branches?" "They are the different orders of men in the church, as monks, friars, and so forth." "Well, we have not read about them either, but 'we have the root.' But what is that dropping off the branches?" "They are the



Heretics, falling into the flames below." "Indeed; then where are we?" "There you are among the heretics. Luther was a heretic, your missionaries are heretics, and you are heretics, and into the flames beneath is Luther gone, and there will your missionaries and yourselves go." "Ah!" said the native, "that is your picture, and that is your explanation; but we have 'got the root,' we shall abide by that, and, we think, we cannot be far astray."

One of the missionaries in Tahiti says:—"The priests have now been here thirteen years, and not one convert has yet been *fairly* made to their system. The civil power was absolutely necessary to assist the Romish Church into that position in which she may be able to trample down truth and set up error."

I will now close by reiterating the sentiment, that England owes her greatness to the Bible alone, and, with Judge Wilmot, I say, the "Queen, God bless her;" we love her; but why do we love her? it is not because she is a woman; nor because she is the Queen; but we love her because she loves the Bible; the Bible was the guide of her youth, and she has made it the guide of her riper years in her domestic affairs; it is by the principles of the Bible that she governs her subjects; and she is desirous that every person, throughout her dominions, should possess a copy of the Holy Scriptures.—How can we but love such a sovereign! and while England loves and circulates the Bible, she will maintain her present dignity and power among the nations of the earth.

Rev. Mr. DANIELS in moving the 5th Resolution, said:—

It would not be well for me to make a long talk at this late hour, since the Resolution I have been requested to present, is well sustained by the report of your worthy Secretary, in which the facts, to which the Resolution refers, have been set forth. The highest praise of a good work is in the work itself and its memory dwelling in the heart of the doer is its most acceptable reward; and if there are any good works possible to mortals, this surely is one, to extend the circulation and influence of the Bible. The Psalmist has said, "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God." We may liken the influence of the Bible to a river of the waters of salvation, having its source in Heaven and pouring down to earth in a glorious torrent of love and mercy, amply sufficient to refresh and fertilize the moral world, so dry and parched with sin. As yet, these waters have reached but few of those for whom they began to flow, and the object of Bible Societies is to open new channels for them to extend their Divine influence, and pour a flood of sacred truth over those lands which have never known its presence or felt its gracious power. You have looked with admiration at the sacred and self-sacrificing mission of Florence Nightingale; and while, in thought, you have seen her pressing the cup of water to the lips of the dying

soldier, and imagined his gratitude for this last kindness to his sinking life, it may be you have wished that you also might save the life of some wounded sufferer, or catch the last sweet look of thankfulness from the dying soldier's eyes. These duties may not lie in your life journey, but sorrows are not strangers in any of the lands this side of Heaven, and you may act the angel of mercy if you will; but more than this, a sacred privilege is yours to present not only the cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, but also to give to many ignorant yet thirsty souls, the waters of salvation, and with the Bible which you may give them, they may find their way to where the river of the water of life is flowing, close by the throne of God. It is one of the dogmas of the Church of anti-Christ, that the Bible is not of itself, either safe or sufficient as a foundation of religious faith, and it is a great pity that this doctrine had not been left to that Church altogether. But Christians in these times are beginning to have more confidence in the Bible, and less confidence in creeds and catechisms, for it is found that the writings of good men who wrote as they were moved by the *Spirit of God* are better theology, than the writings of other good men who wrote as they were moved by *their own spirits*. This fact stands boldly out in the policy of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for relying on the notes and explanations of the Holy Spirit on the heart of the reader, it scatters the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. "Men love darkness rather than light," saith the Scripture, and the Papacy finding the light of God's Word too strong to suit their purpose, would like to shut it from the world. Some writer, in referring to the great passion for new systems under the name of reforms, suggests, 'tis well the sun is hung above their reach otherwise some would-be-reformer would think of taking it down and lighting the world on some new plan. But a more absurd and fatal course is pursued by the Church of Rome, when she attempts to take away the great source of light from the moral world, yea! even to blot out the Sun of Righeousness, and for the Bible, to substitute the sickly light of their own superstition, as dim as the candles on their altars, as doubtful as Purgatory, yet as destroying in its influence as the fierce burnings of the Inquisition. I think, Sir, that while a Church without a Bible, so strong, so well organized, so perfectly united, is urging its way in the world, we have great reason to thank God that Protestant Christians with all their divisions and wranglings about minor differences in creeds and forms, have one grand rallying point, and when the Bible is attacked, true men of all orders gird on their armour and rush to the rescue. Here then, let Christians make a stand point; here let them lift up a standard among the people, and find, in this common cause, that unity of spirit for which our Saviour prayed, and that power which shall ensure a victory over all his enemies. The Bible is our only strong hold, here let us intrench ourselves; the

Bible is our sure foundation, on this let us build our faith, for, "Other foundation can no man lay than is laid, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone." In these times when the question of Bible or no Bible is being forced upon us, it is refreshing to learn that the various societies named in this resolution have been mindful of their duty and have done so much and so well; it is also an encouragement to know that so many new Branches have been added to the Society the past year through the faithful labors of the gentlemen whose names herein appear. The thanks of this meeting are due to the Ladies' Bible Association, to the various Branch Societies and to our esteemed brethren, Mr. Isaac Smith, and Rev. Mr. Lawson, for their labour in the Bible cause, and in the name of the great Author of the Bible, would we present them; but our thanks are but a small part of their reward. Let us imagine a meeting held bye and bye, up among the angels, to consider the same glorious subject which fills our minds to-night. Every saint remembers the blessed gospel through which he was converted, and a deep and holy joy dwells in every soul. And there rises up a shining one, clad in a white robe and tells of his cheerless home in yonder world, and how, once, a kind lady came to him in his poverty and gave him a Bible; and it saved him. Another tells of the idols he used to worship and the tortures he suffered, till a good missionary came and gave him a Bible printed in his own language, and that saved him. And while they thus speak of their love for the Sacred Word of Life and tell of those by whose hand they received it, and when they seek them out among the happy throng, and greet them with the salutation of the blessed, the tide of joy rises higher and higher, and a shout of glory, and a song of joy rings through the arches of Heaven in honor of those who gave them the Bible; and the angels look on and wish that they might give Bibles too. And there the faithful find their noblest praise, their highest pleasure, and their exceeding great reward. With these remarks I move the 5th Resolution.



Bible is our very foundation, on this we build our faith, but "other  
 and other" say no more for this is laid down (I have heard the story  
 come down). In these times when the word of Bible is in Bible  
 is being found, it is interesting to hear that the various  
 societies named in the resolutions have been mindful of their duty  
 and have done as much as well; it is also an encouragement to  
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 esteemed brethren, Mr James Smith, and Rev. Mr. Lawson, for their  
 labor in the Bible cause, and in the name of the great Author of the  
 Bible, would we present them; but our thanks are but a small part  
 of their reward. Let us imagine a meeting held here and here up  
 among the angels, to consider the same glorious subject which this  
 our annual meeting - they will remember the blessed gospel  
 through which he was crucified, and a deep and holy joy dwells in  
 every soul. And there rises up a shining one, clad in a white robe  
 and full of his character, borne in golden wheels, and how once a  
 kind lady came to him in his poverty and gave him a Bible; and it  
 as I think, a woman tells of the light he shed in worship and the  
 torments he endured, in a good missionary came and gave him a  
 Bible printed in his own language, and that saved him. And while  
 they thus speak of their love for the Sacred Word of Life and tell of  
 that by whose hand they received it, and when they seek them out  
 among the happy throne, and great than with the salvation of the  
 blessed the life of joy more higher and higher, and a shout of glory,  
 and a song of joy rings through the spheres of Heaven's power of  
 those who give them the Bible; and the angels look on and wish  
 that they might give Bibles too. And there the faithful find their  
 noblest praise, their highest pleasure, and their exceeding great re-  
 ward. With these thanks I move the Old Resolution.

4

## APPENDIX No. 2.

### BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETIES.

#### SHEFFIELD BRANCH.

The fifth Annual Meeting of the Sheffield Branch (nineteenth of the Sheffield Bible) Society, was held in the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1858.

The Chair was occupied by the President—Rev. Dr. Knight. After praise and prayer, the President read a few interesting extracts from the Report of the Parent Society, and made an appeal to those present to take a deep and growing interest in the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures throughout the world.

Resolutions were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen,—Rev. R. Wilson, Rev. Mr. McKeown, Rev. Mr. Spurden, Rev. G. Day, Judge Wilmot, Isaac Burpee, Esq., Whithead S. Barker, Esq., and Mr. Charles Burpee.

The evening was somewhat unfavorable, but there was a large and deeply interested audience. All present felt it to be one of the best and most hallowed meetings ever held in connection with the Society. The Rev. Mr. Spurden made some telling remarks on the past and the present of India; and Judge Wilmot, for the space of nearly an hour, poured forth a torrent of eloquence on the Bible's adaptation for the world, and especially for overthrowing Mahomedan, Pagan, and Popish delusions.

During the year the Committee resolved on employing ladies to collect the subscriptions, and the wisdom of the resolution is made manifest by the fact that this year the subscriptions exceed those of last year by ten pounds.

A collection was taken up amounting to £3 11s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

The following are the office-bearers for the year 1859.

Rev. R. KNIGHT, D. D.,—President.

“ R. WILSON,—Vice President.

Mr. N. BURPEE,—Secretary.

“ C. B. BURPEE,—Treasurer.

**COMMITTEE.**

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. D. Cowperthwaite,            | Mr. Samuel Taylor,    |
| " Jas. Burpee,                   | " R. M. Bailey,       |
| " Jas. Harrison,                 | " Archibald Barker,   |
| " M. E. Asa Burpee,              | " M. N. Coburn,       |
| " N. P. Bridges,                 | " Stephen Burpee, Jr. |
| T. B. COBURN BURPEE, Depository. |                       |

**APPROPRIATIONS.**

To the Special Fund for India,.....	£8 0 0
To the Parent Society's general purposes,.....	40 10 3

STEPHEN BURPEE, Jr., Secretary.

**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.**

<i>Collected by Miss M. A. Burpee and Miss L. Burpee.</i>	
Nathan Day,	£0 3 9
Mrs. Alfred Day,	1 3
" James Wasson,	3 1 1/2
Miss Ann Wasson,	5 0
" Susan Wasson,	5 0
Mrs. B. S. Taylor,	1 3
W. A. Garrison,	5 0
John Wisely,	3 1 1/2
R. M. Bailey,	5 0
A Friend,	1 3
Mrs. J. Montgomery,	2 6
" A. Wisely,	2 6
S. Burpee, Jr.,	7 6
Mrs. S. Burpee, Jr.,	7 6
D. Burpee, M. D.,	1 0 0
A Friend,	1 3
Isaac Burpee, Esq.,	5 0
Mrs. J. Burpee,	5 0
Miss Burpee,	5 0
" E. A. Burpee,	5 0
John Burpee,	5 0
S. Burpee, Sr.,	1 0 0
Mrs. George Burpee,	5 0
David H. Burpee,	5 0
George F. Burpee,	3 1 1/2
Master Moses Burpee,	1 3 1/2
" Tyler Burpee,	1 3
Miss Louisa Burpee,	1 3
James Bailey,	2 7
James Johnston,	5 0
Mrs. Betsy Burpee,	5 0
Jeremiah Burpee,	12 3
N. P. Bridges,	7 6
Mrs. N. P. Bridges,	£0 7 6
Master H. S. Bridges,	2 6
Miss Alice Bridges,	2 6
Mrs. Sarah Burpee,	5 9
Henry Day,	2 6
A. W. Jewett,	5 0
Rev. R. Wilson,	10 0
Mrs. R. Wilson,	10 0
Enoch Barker, Esq.,	7 6
Mrs. E. Barker,	7 6
W. Barker,	5 0
Mrs. W. Barker,	5 0
" F. A. Barker,	5 0
W. Burpee, Esq.,	7 6
Mrs. W. Burpee,	7 6
Newton Burpee,	5 0
Miss Burpee,	5 0
E. Burpee,	2 6
" C. S. Burpee,	1 3
" A. Burpee,	1 3
C. H. Burpee,	5 0
Nathan Smith,	5 0
<hr/> £14 4 3	
<i>Collected by Miss Julia M. Barker and Miss Amy T. Barker.</i>	
Charles Burpee,	£0 5 0
Mrs. C. Burpee,	5 0
C. B. Barker,	5 0
Mrs. C. B. Barker,	5 0
Archibald Barker,	10 0
Mrs. A. Barker,	5 0
Miss Julia M. Barker,	5 0
Rev. R. Knight, D. D.,	10 0



Mrs. Knight,	£0	5	0	Mrs. J. Burpee,	£0	5	0	
J. W. Knight,		5	0	Ebenezer Burpee,		5	0	
W. S. Barker, Esq.,		5	0	C. J. Burpee,		7	6	
Mrs. W. S. Barker,		5	0	Miss E. A. Burpee,		5	0	
Miss Barker,		5	0	" Hannah Burpee,		5	0	
" L. Barker,		5	0	" Anne Burpee,		1	6	
" A. T. Barker,		5	0	Mrs. Mary Ferguson,		5	0	
Joseph Barker,		5	0	John Ferguson,		5	0	
Thomas Taylor,		5	0	George Ferguson,		5	0	
Mrs. T. Taylor,		5	0	Mrs. Wm. Ferguson,		5	0	
I. S. Taylor,		5	0	George S. Ferguson,		5	0	
T. Harrison, Esq.,		5	0	John Ferguson, jr.,		2	6	
Moses Harrison,		5	0	Albert Ferguson,		2	6	
Miss E. S. Harrison,		7	6	Thomas Upton,		2	6	
" S. J. Harrison,		5	0	John R. Upton,		2	6	
" Charity Bridges,		5	0	Charles Upton,		2	6	
Mrs. Wm. Taylor,		5	0	Samuel D. Upton,		2	6	
W. Harrison,		5	0	Thos. P. Upton,		2	6	
Mrs. W. Harrison,		5	0	David Fulton,		2	6	
A Friend,		3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wm. Fulton,		2	6	
Thomas Verner,		5	0	Thomas Fulton,		2	6	
Jervis Verner,		5	0	John Simmons, Esq.,		5	0	
Miss Verner,		5	0	Jas. E. Simmons,		5	0	
T. B. C. Burpee,		5	0	Thos. L. Simmons,		2	6	
Mrs. T. B. C. Burpee,		5	0	Wm. B. Clayton,		5	0	
James Harrison, Esq.,		5	0	Amasa Clayton,		1	8	
Mrs. J. Harrison,		5	0	Master Wm. Clayton,		1	3	
Miss M. Perley,		5	0	" H. F. Clark,		5	0	
W. Harrison, jr.		5	0	" David Cowperthwaite,		5	0	
J. M. M'Gowan,		3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" H. A. Cowperthwaite,		2	6	
A Friend,		2	6	Gilbert Jardine,		2	6	
Miss Kate Crawford,		1	3	George Hudling,		3	0	
Samuel Tilley,		5	0	Wm. A. Verner,		2	6	
Thomas Bridges, sr.,		5	0	George E. M'Laughlin,		2	6	
Mrs. T. Bridges,		5	0	Thomas Coburn,		2	6	
Miss May J. Ellingham,		2	6	Thomas Thompson,		5	0	
Wm. J. Bridges,		5	0	James Lunn,		5	0	
Thomas Johnston,		5	0	Samuel Randall,		3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mrs. T. Johnson,		5	0	Alfred S. Randall,		3	0	
Charles Estabrooks,		1	3	Hiram Randall,		2	6	
Mrs. Jesse Estabrooks,		1	3	Mrs. S. Randall,		1	8	
Wm. Kirkpatrick,		5	0	Eleanor Lawson,		1	3	
Samuel C. Jewett,		10	0	Miss Mary Nowland,		1	3	
				A Friend,		2	6	
		£12	2	6	John Porter,		2	6
				George Porter,		3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Collected by Mr. M. E. Asa Burpee.						£8	0	
Asa U. Barker, Esq.,	£1	0	0					
Jacob Barker,		5	0	Collected by Miss Margery U. Cowperthwaite.				
M. E. Asa Burpee,		5	0	Charles Bailey,	£0	2	6	
				C. W. Bailey,		2	6	
Collected by Miss H. Burpee and Miss E. Simmons.				James Cromwell,		1	3	
James Burpee,	£0	5	0					



A few friends of the Bible of both sexes, desirous of making the meeting as interesting as possible, associated themselves into a Choir, and entertained the audience with good and appropriate music.

Collectors were appointed, to visit contributors at their homes, and at the close of the meeting a collection was taken up.

In the course of the following ten days, Miss Stubbs collected £10 19s. 8½d., and Miss Lee, £8 19s. 6½d. The amount of collection at the meeting was £1 6s. 10d.—in all, £20 8s. 1d. The expense of meeting and printing was 11s. 6d., which being deducted leaves a balance of £19 16s. 7d. to be handed to the Treasurer of the Auxiliary.

The long continued depression in commercial affairs, has this year, decidedly affected our operations, in lessening the amount of money raised. There is, however, it is believed, no falling off in the interest taken in the cause of Bible diffusion; and there is every reason to hope, that, in future, the amount will increase with the improvement in the times.

I am, my Dear Sir, yours sincerely,

JOHN WADDELL, M. D.,

Secretary.

DR. JAS. PATERSON,  
Secretary, N. B. A. B. Society. }

OFFICE-BEARERS.

R. SALTER, President.

W. OLIVE, Esq.,

SAMUEL SURANGE, Esq.,

JOHN McLAUGHLAN, Esq. } Vice-Presidents.

DR. JOHN WADDELL, Secretary.

ISAAC OLIVE, Esq., Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.

William Beateay,

Daniel Clark,

Charles Ketchum,

Robert Stackhouse,

John Christopher,

Henry Colwell.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Collected by Miss Stubbs.			
Doctor Waddell,	£2 0 0	Mrs. George Clark,	£0 2 6
Robert Fair,	5 0	" Isaac Clark,	2 6
Mrs. W. Smith,	1 3	A Friend,	1 3
" C. S. Dill,	1 3	Robert Stackhouse,	1 0 0
" Avery	2 5	Isaac Olive, senr.,	1 0 0
		Mrs. Thomas Theall,	2 6



James Stackhouse, senr.,	£0	5	0	Eliza Blair,	£0	2	0
Mrs. James Beateay,		2	6	William Brown,		1	2 1/2
James Stackhouse, junr.,		5	0	G. H. Knight,		5	0
Henry Nase,		1	3	Rev. Mr. Smith,		5	0
J. C. Littlehale,		3	0 1/2	Emma L. Smith,		2	6
Thomas McLeod,		1	3	Elizabeth L. Smith,		2	6
Mrs. Isaac Olive, senr.,		5	0	John Smith,		2	6
Rev. Mr. Baird,		5	0	G. H. Robertson,		5	0
Mrs. Isaac Noble,		5	0	Mrs. Smith,		2	6
Cash,		1	3	John Wilson,		2	6
Cash,		1	3	Mrs. Beatty,		2	5
John Colwell, junr.,		2	6	" E. B. Rich,		2	6
James Ritchie,		2	6	W. H. Shaw,		10	0
George Harding, M. D.,		5	0	R. N. Knight,		5	0
William Beateay,		5	0	John K. Taylor,		2	6
Mrs. John McLauchlan,		10	0	Mrs. E. D. Gore,		5	0
" Daniel Clark,		5	0	Emma Gore,		0	6
" Isaac Olive, junr.,		5	0	Mrs. William Craft,		2	6
Peter Stubbs,		5	0	" W. H. Olive,		5	0
Mrs. John Clark,		5	0	A Friend,		1	3
" S. W. Olive,		5	0	Miss A. Finely,		1	2 1/2
" James Olive, 3rd,		5	0	Alfred Craft,		2	6
William Olive, senr.,		1	0	Gilbert Mayes,		2	6
Mrs. Barnhill,		5	0	Mrs. Margaret Anderson,		2	6
Mr. Barnhill,		5	0	" Whelply,		5	0
Charles P. Baker,		2	6	" G. W. G. Fairweather,		2	6
				" S. Wetmore,		2	6

£10 1 8 1/2

Collected by Miss Emma Lee.

Robert Salter,	£1	0	0	Admiralty Officer,		7	3
A. C. A. Salter,		10	0	Mrs. Nowland,		1	3
Mrs. R. Thomson,		2	6	A Friend,		1	3
Z. Adams,		5	0	Samuel Mayes, Senr.,		2	6
John Chadbourne,		5	0	Samuel Mayes, junr.,		2	6
Mrs. Blair,		5	0	Mrs. John Thompson,		2	6
Master R. Blair,		0	8 1/2	Samuel Strange,		1	0
				Joseph Roulston,		5	0
				Edward Willis,		3	0

£8 19 6 1/2

Collected by Miss Stubbs,	£10	1	8 1/2
Do. by Miss Lee,	8	19	6 1/2
Collection at Public Meeting,	1	6	10

£20 8 1

EXPENSES.

J. Eagles for Hall,	£0	7	6
E. Willis, Printing,	0	3	0
Books for Collectors,	0	1	0
			11 6

£19 16 7

St. John, N. B., January 18th, 1859.

## LANCASTER BRANCH.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Lancaster Branch Bible Society was held in the large School Room, at the Lancaster Mills, on Monday evening December 20th, 1858.

Henry Garbutt, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened by singing the 100 Psalm, after which an impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. George Armstrong, of St. John.

The President commenced the business of the evening by glancing at what had been done by the Committee during the past year; also the Society's present position and future prospects, concluding his effective remarks by calling on the Secretary to read the following Report.

## REPORT.

In making their Third Annual Report, your Committee humbly and reverentially acknowledge their obligations to Divine favour in the renewed opportunity afforded for the transaction of the business of the Annual Meeting. Your Committee recognise, with solemn feelings, the reminiscences of the past year, particularly in the domestic affliction that has visited several of its members—the vacant places teach a lesson that we all must inevitably pass away.

Your Committee, feeling the importance of having the principle of the Society better known as a Domestic Institution, have met Quarterly during the past year, and by judicious grants of Books to those in need, have endeavoured to bring this prominently forward; and it is a source of great satisfaction that, as the usefulness of the society becomes more apparent, its support has also increased, and many who have previously been only undecided, are now active assistants.

An appeal has been made to your Committee from the Parent Society, on behalf of India—a serious loss in Books and other property having accrued there during the progress of the "Mutiny," the matter was fully considered, but the contributions having already been given, and the season so far advanced, it was deemed inexpedient to seek further aid at present.

Recent events in China call for serious attention, also increased diligence and earnest prayers that the result may tend to additional facilities for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, that the Standard of the Cross may float over all nations.

Your Lady Collectors have nobly responded to the wish of your Committee, and by increased exertions in every section of the Pa-

ish, materially added to the funds of the Society, placing it in a more satisfactory position than heretofore, and more worthy of the cause in which it is engaged.

In conclusion, your Committee beg to impress upon the serious attention of all, that very much yet remains to be done. Millions are yet in darkness, and they earnestly ask your prayers in aid of increased efforts, that the light of the Gospel may be diffused over all, and the Earth be full of the knowledge of the Lord.

The Rev. George Armstrong, of St. John, in a most interesting speech, reviewed the history of preceding efforts to give the Bible to the world, illustrating prominent scenes and striking passages with diagrams, (kindly afforded at the request of the Committee) leaving impressions long to be remembered with pleasure, and concluded by moving the adoption of the Report.

John Dunn, Esq., briefly seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

"Heber's" missionary hymn was then sung.

The following resolutions being moved and seconded, were unanimously adopted:—

2nd. Moved by G. C. Carman, Esq., and seconded by Rev. G. Armstrong—

*Resolved*, That this meeting cordially unites in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the success hitherto vouchsafed to the exertions of those in this neighbourhood, who have laboured to aid the Bible Society in circulating the Holy Scriptures.

3rd. Moved by James DeW. Spurr, Esq., seconded by Charles H. DeForrest:—

*Resolved*, That this meeting, feeling the great importance of the duty devolving upon it as a Christian assembly, and with devout thankfulness for the benefits of the Gospel, will strive to its best ability to further any means whereby it may become known to others, and the Word of God, as the Pilot through life, everywhere proclaimed.

Hymn on the value of the Bible sung.

4th. Moved by Mr. James Bird, seconded by Mr. John Crane:

*Resolved*, That the best thanks of this public meeting are hereby tendered to those Ladies who have given their time in collecting for the objects of this Society. This meeting fully recognizes the value of those services, and duly appreciates them, trusting that they may continue in so good a cause.

5th. Moved by J. DeW. Spurr, and seconded by Mr. J. Crane:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the Office-Bearers and Committee of this Branch

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Bible Society, who now retire from office, for the zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed, and that the following gentlemen be the Office-Bearers for the ensuing year :

HENRY GARBUTT, Esq., J. P., President ;  
 GERHARDUS CLOWES CARMAN, Esq., J. P., } Vice Presidents  
 JOHN DUNN, Esq.,  
 Mr. JAMES BIRD, Treasurer and Secretary ;

and that the following gentlemen be the Committee :—

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE.**

Messrs. G. C. Carman, junr.,	Messrs. Charles Quigly,
George M. Anderson,	John Armstrong,
James Reed,	R. C. J. Dunn,
David Clark,	Edward Thompson,
Thomas McCrum,	Joseph A. Balcom,
Thompson K. Donnelly.	

**SUB-COMMITTEES IN AND FOR OUTLYING DISTRICTS.**

Mr. Daniel Belmore, Dipper Harbour.	} Borders of the Musquash and Musquash Harbour.
Archibald Menzies, Esq., J. P.,	
Mr. Adolphus Trafton, " John Rose,	
Mr. William Brown, } Manawagonish.	
" Charles Briscoe, }	

7th. Moved by Mr. G. M. Anderson, seconded by G. C. Carman, junr. :—

*Resolved*, That the following Ladies be the Collectors of this Branch Bible Society, for the ensuing year :—

Miss Jane Dunn, Miss A. H. D. Anderson, Lancaster Mills District ;  
 Miss Catherine Belmore, Dipper Harbour ; Mrs. John Spillane, Misses  
 E. Yeats, E. Brown, M. Tilton, for Pisarinco and Manawagonish  
 District ; Miss Galt, and Miss S. Stephens, South Bay.

The President congratulated the subscribers to the Society on the favourable position their assistance had placed this Branch Society in urging them on, in the holy cause of disseminating the Word of God, and after an effective address, called upon all present to assist in singing the Dismissal Hymn, after which prayer was offered, and the benediction by the Rev. George Armstrong terminated the meeting, which, in point of attendance, well ordered proceedings, and in the general satisfaction expressed by those present, has had no equal in this place or neighbourhood.

The Committee feel under deep obligation to the Rev. George Armstrong for the kind assistance he so promptly afforded ; and, also, to those Ladies and Gentlemen who so cheerfully gave their valuable aid in conducting the vocal services.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Collected by Miss Augusta H. D. Anderson,  
Masquash.

Joseph A. Balcom,	£0 7 6	R. Spillan,	£0 1 8½
G. C. Carman, Esq., J.P.,	10 0	James McAver,	1 3½
G. C. Carman, junr.,	3 0	John Stephenson,	1 3
Thompson K. Donnelly,	3 0	William Brown, senr.,	3 0
Miss Sarah K. Clowes,	1 3	C. F. Outram,	1 0
John Crane,	5 0	Mrs. Plummer,	1 3
Mrs John Crane,	2 6	" Fair,	0 6
George Cooper,	2 6	" Dobson,	0 7
Master Frederick Carman,	1 3	George Farr,	0 7
John Dunn, Esq.,	5 0	William Wilson,	0 6
R. C. I. Dunn,	3 0	Mrs. Galbreath,	0 7
Miss Hannah Donnelly,	1 3	" Carter,	1 3
John Donnelly,	1 3	" Madden,	0 7
Robert Donnelly,	1 3	Stephen McAver,	1 3
A Friend,	5 0	Name to Forward,	0 3
A Friend,	0 6		
Mrs. George Gamble,	2 6		£1 2 7½
Thomas Gibson,	1 3		
Charles Hazen, Esq.,	1 0 0	Collected by Miss Catherine Belmore, Dip- per Harbour.	
Mrs. Charles Hazen,	5 0	John McLellan,	£0 1 5
Miss Hazen,	10 0	David Campbell,	1 2½
Charles Hepburn,	2 6	James Campbell,	1 3
John Hargrove, junr.,	1 3	Anthony Thompson,	0 6
George Hargrove,	1 3	John Ellis,	1 2½
John Lesley,	2 6	Daniel Campbell,	0 10
Thomas McCrum,	5 0	Joseph Belmore,	1 3
John McCann,	2 6	Daniel Belmore,	3 0
James McLugh,	1 3	Robert McLellan,	1 0
John Marsh,	2 6	Miss Catherine Belmore,	1 3
Archibald Menzies, Esq., J.P.	5 0	Mrs. Burns,	1 2½
Mrs. Ryan,	1 3		
George Stephens,	2 6		£0 14 1½
James Scullie,	2 6		
Rudolphus Trafton,	5 0	Collected by Miss Jane Dunn, Lancaster Mills.	
Drummond Trafton,	2 6	George M. Anderson,	£0 5 0
James Wren,	3 0	John Armstrong,	3 0
	£6 15 0	David Clark,	5 0
		James Bird,	7 6
		Andrew Catherwood,	2 6
		Andrew Duncan,	2 6
		James Scully,	2 6
		John Hamilton,	2 6
		John Hargrove,	0 7
		Henry Irvine,	2 6
		James Johnston,	3 0
		Mathew Kelley,	2 6
		John McNulty,	3 0
		Daniel Molloy,	2 6
		John Mullens,	2 6

General Subscription List.

Henry Garbutt, Esq., J.P.	£1 0 0		
Clayton Scott,	5 0		
John Rose,	5 0		
	£1 10 0		
		Collected by Miss E. Brown, Pisarinco.	
Mrs. John Spillane,	£0 3 0½	Mrs. John Spillane,	£0 3 0½
Samuel Cunningham, senr.,	2 6	Samuel Cunningham, senr.,	2 6
Thomas Gilbreath,	1 6	Thomas Gilbreath,	1 6

Bernard McAloon,	£0	1	3	Mr. Hallis,	£0	5	0
James McAuley,		1	2½	" Richard Herrick,		1	3
John Preston,		2	6	" Arthur Johnston,		1	3
Charles Quigley,		5	0	Mrs. Lewin,		5	0
James Reed,		3	0	" Lord,		5	0
Spencer Reed,		3	0	" Lawrence,		1	3
John Smythe,		2	6	" McKenzie,		5	0
John White,		1	3	" Morrison,		1	3
Samuel Kitchen,		2	6	" John McKay,		5	0
Mrs. Sophia Fair,		1	3	" Mason,		5	0
Miss Mary Jane Lee,		1	10	Miss Mayo,		5	0
" Mary Ann Reed,		1	3	Mrs. Mitchell,		2	6
" Mary Ann Foy,		1	3	" Mills,		1	3
Mrs. John White,		1	3	" Nason,		2	6
James Duncan,		1	3	" Olive,		5	0
James Crockett,		1	2½	" Perkins,		1	3
Robert McAuley,		1	2½	" Quinton,		2	6
Robert Carey,		1	2½	Miss Robinson,		3	9
Edward Thompson,		3	0	Mrs. Scott,		1	5
William Murphy,		0	2	" Thomson,		2	6
George Reed,		3	0	" Taylor,		2	5
Edward S. Moody,		2	6	" Yeats,		5	0
William Thompson,		3	0½				
Aaron Trafton,		3	7½			£6	11 10
Isaiah Trafton,		1	3½				
William Mahargh,		1	3				
Archibald McAuley,		1	3				
William McAuley,		1	3				
Thomas Burke,		2	6				
Thomas Reed, Jr.,		1	3				
Robert Catherwood,		1	3				
		£5	6 3½				
Collected by Miss E. Yeats, Manawagonish.							
Miss Archibald,	£0	2	6	Children of the Lancaster "Union" Sabbath School.			
Mr. Briscoe, (2 years.)		10	0	Mary Jane White,	£0	0	4
Mrs. Brundage,		2	6	A. E. Garbutt,		1	6
" Boggs,		5	0	Jane Reed,		1	3
" A. Cushing,		3	0	James Reed,		1	3
" G. B. ushing,		5	0	Robert Reed,		1	3
" Coster,		5	0	Christina Reed,		2	6
" Drake,		5	0	Levinia Balcom,		0	6
Mr. Peter Douglas,		1	3	Frederick Carman,		1	6
Mrs. Fair,		5	0	William John Reed,		1	3
Mr. Robert Graham,		2	5	Allen Balcom,		1	4
" Griffith,		2	6	Henry Balcom,		1	5
" James Griffith,		1	3	Robert Catherwood,		0	7
" Edward Griffith,		1	3	Robert Armstrong,		0	7
Mrs. Harding,		2	6	Thompson, James, Martha,			
Mr. G. Head,		2	6	Mary Jane, and Julia,		0	8
Mrs. Howood,		5	0	Elizabeth Armstrong,		0	7
				Mary Sherpherd,		0	6
				Mary Emma Bird,		1	6
				Ellenor Ann Bird,		1	3
				Jane Armstrong,		0	7
						£1	0 4

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Dr.		Cr.
1857		1858
Dec. 28. To unappropriated		March 28. By DeVeber &
Balance in hand, - - -	£10 6 5	Sons' balance account, -
1858		By Contingent Expenses,
Dec. 20. To amounts from		(printing, public meeting,
Collectors,		postage, &c., - - -
Miss Jane Dunn, - - -	5 6 3½	By Tin Box for Books, pa-
A. H. D. Anderson, - - -	6 15 0	per, &c., - - -
E. Yeats, - - -	6 11 10	By De Veber & Sons balance
C. Belmore, - - -	0 14 1½	account, - - -
E. Brown, - - -	1 2 7½	By India Special Fund, ex
Lancaster Sabbath School,		Lancaster Sabbath School,
"for India," - - -	1 0 4	By Free contribution Saint
General Subscriptions, -	1 10 0	John Auxiliary - - -
Amount received for Bi-		
bles sold, - - -	1 1 7	
	£24 1 9½	£24 1 9½

## DEPOSITARY ACCOUNT.

Jan. 1. To 20 Bibles and		Dec 20. By 12 Bibles and	
Testaments, - - -	£1 10 2	Testaments sold, - - -	£1 1 7
Dec. 20 To 54, ex De Veber		By 24 do., do., appropriated	
& Sons, - - -	8 0 1	by Committee, - - -	1 2 3
Total, 74 copies,		By 38 do., do. on hand,	7 6 5
	£9 10 3		£9 10 3

N. B.—The Central Committee call attention to the following extract from the Rules of the Society, in the hope that the friends of the Bible cause will, in future, so arrange their subscriptions as to become *members of the Society*, and enable the Central Committee to appoint *sub-committees in all outlying districts. Members of the Society only can be so appointed*—

“RULE III. Every person contributing annually three shillings or more, *at one time*, shall be considered a member of this Society.” \* \* \* \*

JAMES BIRD, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Lancaster, December 20th, 1858.

## SUSSEX VALE BRANCH.

The Annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Temperance Hall on the 18th day of December, 1858. The President, A. C. Evanson, Esq., opened the meeting by reading a portion of the Scriptures, and addressing the audience; he then called upon some members of the Committee, who responded to the call by short but pointed addresses. The Secretary was then called on to read the Report, which is as follows:—



In submitting their Annual Report, your Committee would not forget to tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Author of all their mercies, who has thus kindly lengthened out their days. And while another year has been numbered with those before the flood, your Committee are forcibly reminded of the injunction:—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest." And, as we are commanded, "as we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men," the conviction forces itself upon your Committee, that they cannot fulfill this command more effectually, than by renewing their exertions to send the "Lamp of Life" to a few, at least, of the millions who have of late become accessible to those self-denying men, the Bible Colporteurs, who are ready, at any sacrifice, to carry the glad tidings of salvation to every nation that is willing to receive them.

Your Committee are happy to report an increase of nearly £5 on last year's subscriptions.

Mr. George Barnes having kindly consented to act as Depository, in absence of Mr. Jeremiah Calkins, reports having

Received—		Having Sold—	
13 Bibles, value,	£0 19 0	10 Bibles, value,	£0 10 10
32 Testaments, value	1 3 6	On hand 3, value,	8 2
		8 Testaments, value, sold,	4 0
		24 on hand, value,	19 6
			<hr/>
	£2 2 6		£2 2 6

*The Sussex Vale Branch in Account with George Snider, Treasurer.*

Dr.		Cr.	
1858, January 1st, Cash on hand,	£19 3 4½	1858, March 10th, Cash remitted L. H. Deverber & Sons, Depository,	£16 12 6
		March 16th, paid do. for Bibles and Testaments,	2 2 6
		Box and Cartage,	0 1 0
		Balance on hand,	0 7 4½
			<hr/>
	£19 3 4½		£19 3 4½

*The Sussex Vale Branch in Account with Peter Snider, Treasurer.*

Dr.		Cr.	
1858, December 18th, Cash received of late Treasurer,	£0 7 4½	1859, January 4th, Cash remitted J. M. Robinson, Esq., Treasurer of N. B. A. B. Society,	£21 16 0
Subscriptions received up to January 6th, 1859,	21 13 7½	January 6th, remitted by letter to do. Treasurer,	0 5 0
			<hr/>
	£22 1 0		£22 1 0

After reading the Report, the following Resolution was moved and carried unanimously:

*Resolved*—That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby presented to the Lady Collectors, who have so laudably exerted themselves to collect subscriptions for this Branch.

The following Office-bearers were then elected:—

A. C. EVANSON, Esq., President.  
 NELSON ARNOLD, Esq., } Vice-President.  
 Mr. JOHN PARLEE, }  
 “ PETER SNIDER, Treasurer.  
 “ ROBERT M’CULLY, Secretary.  
 “ GEORGE BARNES, Depository.

**COMMITTEE.**

James McNaughton, Esq. | John Drury,  
 William S. Teakles, Esq. | William Wallace,  
 Samuel Morton, | Henry Hayward,  
 William McLeod, | William Hayward,  
 James K. Trenholm, | William R. Arnold,  
 William Norris, | Richard C. Weldon,  
 George Snider.

*Resolved*—That the next Annual Meeting of this Branch be held in the Temperance Hall, on the 29th day of December, 1859, at 2 o’clock, P. M.

ROBERT M’CULLY, Secretary.

*Sussex Vale, January 6th, 1859.*

**LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.**

*Collected by Miss E. M. Sharland.*

Eliza M. Sharland.	£0 2 6	Mrs. Bannister,	£0 2 2
Robert Ellison, senr.	5 0	Douglas Fairweather,	2 6
Matilda Riley,	0 7½	Mrs. Nelson Arnold,	2 6
George Ellison,	2 6	H. Arnold,	5 0
Alfred Patterson,	2 6	Miss Arnold,	1 3
George Ellison, junr.	1 3	Mr. Smith,	3 0½
A Friend,	1 2½	Miss C. A. Fairweather,	2 6
Peter Murray, (mason)	2 6	D. H. Fairweather,	1 3
Andrew Aiton,	2 6	Mrs. T. D. Arnold,	4 1½
James K. Trenholm,	5 0	“ Thos. Arnold,	5 0
Mrs. Ruth Dobson,	1 3	J. & G. Hallett,	5 0
Mr. & Mrs. Ellender	2 6	Rachel C. A. McLean,	1 3
S. E.	2 6	Arthur McLean,	2 0½
J. M. Hallett,	2 6	W. R. Arnold,	2 6
Mrs. Hallett,	2 6	Mrs. Manyweathers,	1 6
Miss Lyon,	1 0		
Wm. Roach,	1 3		
			<u>£4 2 8</u>



ST. ANDREW'S BRANCH.

DAVID W. JACK, Esq., President.  
 DAVID MOWATT, Esq., Vice-President  
 J. H. WHITLOCK, Esq., Treasurer.  
 ALEX. T. PAUL, Esq., Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

C. K. Hatheway, Esq.,	A. W. Smith, Esq.,
Hugh Morrison, Esq.,	Thomas Wyer, Esq.,
Robt. Stephenson, Esq.,	C. W. Dimmock,
M. S. Hannah, Esq.,	T. T. O'Dell.

St. Andrew's Branch Bible Society in account with J. H. Whitlock, Treasurer.

1858.

	CR.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand, .....		4	19	6½
Dec. 16, Cash received from Miss Clarke, (collected), ..		2	16	7½
" 27, " " " " " Jack, " ..		4	7	6
" " " " " Morrison, " ..		4	16	6
" " " " " O'Dell and Turner,				
for sales of Bibles and Testaments, ....		3	10	7½
		<u>£20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8½</u>

1859.

	DR.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 6th, To Cash remitted Treasurer of Society St. John,		10	0	0
" " " " " L. H. Deveber, for Bibles and				
Testaments, .....		3	16	0
To balance in hands of Treasurer, .....		6	14	8½
		<u>£20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8½</u>

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Collected by Miss Jack.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Brownrig,	0	1	3	" R. Wren,	0	2	6
" Saunders,	1	3		J. R. Wren,	2	6	
" Meloney,	5	0		James Bell,	2	6	
" Mugford,	0	7½		Mrs. R. Rose,	1	3	
" J. J. Jones,	0	7½		A Friend,	1	3	
" N. Treadwell,	2	6		W. Hatch,	5	0	
" Stone,	2	6		Mrs. Coats,	2	6	
" Gunnison,	1	3		" Stone,	5	0	
" Odell,	5	0		" Murphy,	0	7½	
" McCallough,	5	0		" H. H. Hatch	7	6	
" McLeod,	2	6		Wm. Doake,	2	6	
" Nisbet,	1	3		A Friend,	3	1½	
				Mrs. Paul,	5	0	
				" N. Clark,	2	6	



S. Billings,	£0 2 6	" R. E. Smith,	£0 3
W. Troop,	2 6	J. Snodgrass,	2 6
Mr. McGrotty,	5 0	Mrs. Edward Stevenson,	2 6
D. W. Jack,	5 0	" Grant,	2 6
		Mr. Whyte,	2 6
	£4 7 6	Mrs. Brearcliffe,	2 6
<i>Collected by Miss Clarke.</i>		" Lawrence,	2 6
Mrs. J. Wilson,	£0 2 6	" Dimmock,	2 6
Miss Kerr,	1 3	A Friend,	2 6
Mrs. Muire,	2 6	" Chas. Kennedy,	2 6
" Johnstone,	2 0	" Parkinson,	2 6
" J. Stevenson,	1 3	" H. Morrison,	1 10½
A Friend,	1 3	J. Ballentine,	1 6
Mrs. C. Stevenson,	2 6	Mrs. Downe,	1 3
Mr. Maxwell,	1 10½	" Jas Clarke,	1 3
Thomas Berry, jr.,	5 0	" Breen,	1 3
Mrs. E. Dunn,	1 3	Mr. McLaman,	1 3
A Friend,	5 0	" Bradford,	1 3
D. Clarke,	2 6	Mrs. Thompson,	1 3
Mrs. H. Hatch,	5 0	Mr. O'Harra,	1 3
" D. Green,	5 0	" Kyle,	1 3
A Z. Patterson,	2 6	" Pettgrove,	1 3
Dr. S. T. Gove,	2 6	Mrs. Farmer,	1 3
Mr. McKenney,	1 3	" Houlton,	1 3
" Marsh,	2 6	" Shaw,	1 3
Miss L. Sprague,	3 1½	" Sampson,	1 3
" Buck,	1 3	" Fryers,	1 3
" A. Morrison,	1 6	" Lamb,	1 3
George Coll,	1 10½	" Treusdale,	1 3
John Bradford,	1 3	" Moore,	1 3
		" Rigby,	1 3
		A Friend,	1 3
	£2 16 7½	" McLaughlan,	1 3
<i>Collected by Miss Morrison.</i>		" Loamer,	1 3
Mrs. G. D. Street,	£0 5 0	" A. G. Small,	1 3
" Henry Whitlock,	5 0	" D. Thompson,	0 7½
" J. W. Chandler,	5 0	Miss Mary Smith,	0 7½
" Turner,	5 0	Mrs. McKeynolds,	
Miss Adderly,	5 0		
Mrs. R. Stevenson,	5 0		
" John Ross,	3 9		
			£4 16 6

## ST. STEPHEN'S BRANCH.

## OFFICE-BEARERS.

HON. WILLIAM TODD, President.

HON. GEORGE S. HILL,

JOHN McADAM, Esq., M.P.P. } Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT WATSON, Esq.. }

R. WATSON, Esq., Treasurer,

REV. WILLIAM ELDER, } Secretaries.  
 Z. CHIPMAN, Esq., }  
 JAMES A. GRANT, Depository.

COMMITTEE.

David A. Rose, Esq.	John Campbell, Esq.,
Geo. M. Porter, Esq.,	Mr. Peter Brown,
Mr. James Bowes,	" Robert Clark,
" Timothy Crocker,	" Samuel Darling,
" William Robinson,	" A. H. Thompson,
" Harrison Thompson,	" John Courtney,
George S. Grimmer, Esq.	

To St. Stephen Branch Bible Society, DR.,

Messrs. Geo. A. Boardman & Co.,

Nov. 6, 1858, To balance due Nov. 6th, on last year's Bibles,	\$7,85
" Bibles and Testaments,	49,18
	<u>\$57,03</u>

1858.

CR.

Nov. 25, By Bibles and Testaments on hand,.....	\$29,92
" 1 Testament by Wm. Todd,.....	60
" Cash for Books sold,.....	26,50
	<u>\$57,03</u>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1858.

To James A. Grant, DR.,

St. Stephen Branch of the N. B. A. Bible Society,

To amount Bibles on hand,.....	\$95,95
" " " to Rev. William Elder,.....	3,57
" freight and truckage at two different times from St. John,	2,00
	<u>\$101,52</u>

Cash on Hand,.....	78,45
	<u>\$179,97</u>

CR.

By amount Invoice of Mr. Upton,.....	\$68,07
" " " from St. John,.....	111,90
	<u>\$179,97</u>

St. Stephen, N. B., }  
 Jan. 5th, 1859.

E.E.

JAMES A. GRANT.

Friend  
 Robert  
 Rev.  
 Robert  
 Mrs.  
 Z. C.  
 Mrs.  
 J. G.  
 Dani  
 Rev.  
 A. F.  
 G. S.  
 Miss  
 G. F.  
 Mr.  
 Hor  
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## SUBSCRIBERS.

Friend, from last year,	£0 5 0	D. A. Rose,	£0 7 6
Robert Clarke,	5 0	Wm. Todd,	1 10 0
Rev. Wm. Elder,	10 0	Mr. McAdam,	1 5 0
Robert Watson,	1 0 0	James Minchen,	10 0
Mrs. R. Watson,	10 0	G. A. Boardman,	15 0
Z. Chipman,	10 0	S. H. Hulching,	10 0
Mrs. Chipman,	10 0	G. M. Porter,	10 0
J. G. Stevens,	10 0	J. E. Eaton,	10 0
Daniel Hall,	5 0	Henry F. Eaton,	10 0
Rev. Mr. Brownell,	5 0		
A. Friend,	5 0		£14 5 0
G. S. Grimmer,	5 0	Collected at Kirk,	1 5 1
Miss Hutton,	7 6		
G. F. Hill,	5 0		£15 10 1
Mr. Grimmer,	5 0	Paid Advertising,	3 9
Horatio Hill,	5 0		
John Bolton,	5 0		£15 6 4
P. M. Abbot,	5 0		
James McBride,	5 0		

R. WATSON, Treasurer.

## GRAND LAKE BRANCH.

In the Temperance Hall, near Douglas Harbour, on the 23rd of Oct., 1858, was celebrated the twenty-third Anniversary of the Grand Lake Branch Bible Society.

The President, Mr. Daniel C. Stillwell, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened by reading a portion of the Holy Book and prayer.

The following Report was then read and adopted:—

## REPORT.

Among the stirring incidents of the passing year, no one deserves more marked attention than the extraordinary prosperity of the British and Foreign Bible Society—neither the burden of war, nor commercial embarrassment can lessen its funds or impede its onward march. Like some majestic river, fed by secret springs, it flows with increasing volume, fearless of drought or puny obstructions, for its supply is hidden in the secret purposes of Him who seeth the end from the beginning. The sceptre is in the hands of the Prince of the kings of the earth, and the two-edged sword of His Holy Word is proceeding out of His mouth, and all who will not bow to that sceptre, and be governed by that word, shall be broken to pieces like a potter's vessel, for strong is the arm that

judgeth them. From these considerations your committee is convinced that they have only to thank God and take courage—to lift up the voice of thanksgiving, and the hand of prayer, and whatever is found to do, do it with all their might, for they are well assured that they are not beating the air while they are circulating that word which shall stand forever. The promises contained in that book which you disseminate is sufficient to encourage the most desponding, to sustain the feeblest arm, and to animate the strongest courage.

The statement of your funds will appear in the printed report. After appropriate addresses from the platform, the Secretary read extracts from the Parent Society's Report, showing the blessed results of reading the Scriptures. The singing of the Doxology closed a meeting which gave indication of unabated interest in Bible circulation.

#### OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

DANIEL COBURN STILWELL, President.  
 JAMES PALMER, Vice-President.  
 WILLIAM C. WHITE, Treasurer and Depository,  
 DAVID PALMER, Secretary.

#### COMMITTEE.

Isaac Ambrose Palmer, Jesse Clark,  
 Stephen James Clark, Alexander Robert Stewart.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS.

Collected by T. A. Palmer.			
Hon. John Earle,	£0 5 0	Daniel C. Stilwell,	£0 2 6
Rev. W. H. Street,	5 0	Jacob Brill,	2 5
G. W. Hoben, Esq.,	5 0	John Marshall,	5 0
David Palmer,	5 0	Mrs. Marshall,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Palmer,	2 6	John Palmer, Esq.,	5 0
Geo. W. H. Palmer,	2 6	George Hunter,	5 0
Thomas Carle,	2 6	Philip W. A. White,	2 0
Daniel Palmer,	2 6	Mrs. William Balmain,	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac A. Palmer,	5 0	" H. E. Sypher,	1 3
Mr. Palmer,	2 6	" Margaret Robertson,	5 0
Willie E. Palmer,	1 3	David Balmain,	1 3
Charles W. Balmain,	2 6	A Friend,	5 0
Mrs. Balmain,	1 8	A Friend,	1 3
William E. White,	5 0		
Mrs. White,	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Collected by Jesse Clark, Esq.	
James Palmer,	5 0	John Hunter,	£0 2 6
Mrs. Palmer,	2 6	Mrs. S. Colwell,	1 8
Stephen Thorn,	5 0	Jesse Clark,	5 0
Mrs. Thorn,	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Clark,	5 0
		John Nugent,	1 3



<i>Collected by Alex. R. Stuart.</i>		<i>Collected by Stephen J. Clark.</i>	
Alex. R. Stuart,	£0 5 0	Amount of Sales,	£0 15 0
John P. Stuart,	5 0	Collection,	10 3
	£0 10 0	Amount for remittance,	2 0
			£7 15 6

**STUDHOLM BRANCH.**

Officers for the present year:—

Hon. JOHN H. RYAN, President.

BROWN HARRISON, } Vice-Presidents.

JAMES RYAN, }

PETER Z. PARLEE, Treasurer.

J. C. PARLEE, Secretary.

**COMMITTEE.**

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| William Coates, Esq., | James A. Sinnott,     |
| Richard L. Folkins,   | Samuel A. B. Gosline, |
| Samuel Fenwick,       | Joseph A. McNaught,   |
| John M. Arthur, Esq., | Isaac Z. Parlee,      |
| Donald Frazer,        | Thomas Blair,         |
| Robert Manning,       | William Manning,      |
| John N. Coates.       |                       |

J. C. PARLEE, Secretary.

*Studholm Branch Bible Society in account with Peter Z. Parlee, Treasurer.*

1858.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 24th, By Cash Collected,		6	10	1
Received from Depository,		3	15	11
Amount on hand,		£10	6	0

**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.**

<i>Collected by Miss Jane R. Ryan.</i>		Thomas Fenwick,	£0 2 6
Hon. John H. Ryan,	£0 5 0	George Good,	2 6
Richard L. Folkins,	5 0	John Good, junr.	2 6
Samuel Fenwick,	5 0	Richard Gosline,	2 6
James Ryan,	5 0	Noble Branscombe,	1 3
Mrs. William Allan,	5 0	John P. Folkins,	1 3
William Sinnott,	3 0	Henry Johnson,	1 3
W. Herbert Sinnott,	3 6	Henry J. Sharp,	1 3
J. Albert Sinnott,	2 6		
Joseph Sharp,	2 6		
			£2 11 6

Collected by Miss Matilda Blair.

Mr. & Mrs. Dld. Frazer,	£0 15 0
John McArthur,	6 0½
Peter Z. Parlee,	5 0
J. Alfred Manning,	5 0
Thomas Blair,	5 0
James C. Parlee,	5 0
William Manning,	2 0
Mrs. P. Z. Parlee,	5 0
Mrs. Thomas Pierce,	1 3

A Friend,

£0 1 2½

£2 10 6

Collected by Miss Julia A. Coates.

William A. Coates, Esq.,	5 0
John N. Coates,	5 0
Joseph A. McNaught,	5 0
Miss Catherine McCully,	10 0
Samuel B. Gosline,	3 0½

£1 8 0½

## MILKISH, LAND'S END, AND KENNEBECCASIS BRANCH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

Your Committee are mercifully permitted to unite in their endeavour to promote the Bible cause in this, their twenty-first anniversary. We desire to gratefully acknowledge the sustaining hand of a gracious and overruling Providence in removing many of the apparent hindrances to the spread of the Bible, and also in the manifest awakenings of the minds of many who were favoured to have the blessed volume in their possession in our own favoured Provinces, in Europe, and many foreign lands, and the States of America, especially, during the past year.

Your Committee do sincerely hope that the same sustaining Providence will cheer and animate us with increasing zeal to go on to support the blessed cause with our humble efforts, and enable us to keep in light the promise, that righteousness shall (*ultimately*) cover the Earth, as the waters do the great deep; and we do sincerely desire the blessing of the great ruler of heaven and earth will ever sustain the Parent Society, and all its numerous and increasing Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations, in the printing and circulating the Scriptures.

Our subscriptions for this year amount to the sum of £4 17s 0d., which has been paid to the Treasurer of the New Brunswick Auxiliary, and is intended as a donation to assist in printing and circulating the Scriptures.

The following are the Office-Bearers for the year 1859.

JOHN WIGHTMAN, Esq., President.

ELDER RICHARD WILLS, Vice-President.

John  
Georg  
Josep  
John  
Jame  
Mrs.  
Fenw  
Char  
Mary

Thom  
Will  
John  
Mrs.  
Will  
Tho  
Miss  
“

Alex  
And  
Tho  
Ben  
Tho  
Jan  
Mr  
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Mr  
Jo  
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C  
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B

Mr. GEORGE WIGHTMAN, Treasurer.  
 " JOSEPH BARLOW, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomas Fenwick, | Mr. Thomas Johnston,  
 " John Kirk, | " Samuel Sleep,  
 Mr. John Linton, Jr.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

John Wightman, Esq.,	£0 3 0	John W. Caulfield,	£0 1 2½
George Wightman,	2 6	John Glendenning,	1 2½
Joseph Barlow,	1 3	John Long,	1 2½
John Wightman, jr.,	2 0	George McBeth,	1 2½
James Davie,	1 6	<i>Collected by Mr. Thomas Johnston.</i>	
Mrs. Mary Davie,	1 6	Thomas Johnston,	£0 1 3½
Fenwick Davie,	1 0	Elder Richard Wills,	1 3½
Charlotte E. Davie,	0 7½	William Charleton,	1 2½
Mary A. Davie,	0 7½	William Keete,	0 7½
<i>Collected by Mr. Thomas Fenwick.</i>		Miss Catherine E. Keefe,	0 3½
Thomas Fenwick,	£0 2 6	" Margaret A. Keefe,	0 3½
William O. Theale,	2 6	Mrs. Elizabeth Wills,	0 7
John Kirk,	1 3	Miss Mary J. Charleton,	0 6
Mrs. Martha Kirk,	1 3	Mrs. Margaret McFarlane,	0 7½
William Kirk,	1 2½	Robert Clarke,	0 7½
Thomas Kirk,	1 2½	Arthur McFarlane,	1 3½
Miss Margaret Kirk,	0 7½	Miss Eliza Irvine,	1 3½
" Martha Kirk,	0 7	Walter Irvine,	0 3
Alexander Kirk,	1 3	<i>Collected by Mr. John Linton, Jr.</i>	
Anderson G. Worden,	1 3	John Linton, jr.,	£0 1 3
Thomas Souther,	2 5	Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 37,	5 0
Benjamin Williamson,	2 6	William Henderson,	1 3
Thomas B. Fenwick,	1 3	William Porter,	1 3
James Curry,	2 6	William Irvine,	1 3
Mrs. Sarah McRae,	1 3	Samuel Tobin,	1 3
James Kirk,	1 3	William McCulgan, jr.,	1 3
A Friend,	3 1	Thomas McCulgan,	1 3
<i>Collected by Mr. John W. Caulfield.</i>		John McCulgan,	1 3
W. F. Kinnear,	£0 3 0	John McCulgan, jr.,	1 3
James Moulding,	2 5	Alexander Foster,	1 2½
Peter Lennan,	2 6	John Parker,	1 3
Mrs. Margaret Lennan,	1 3	Andrew Irvine,	1 3
John Baxter,	1 2½	William McCulgan, senr.,	1 0
John Wagner,	1 2½	Mrs. Margaret McCulgan,	0 7
Mrs. Rachel Smyth,	0 7½	John Fleming,	1 3
" Solomon Smyth,	0 3	James Fleming,	1 2½
" Robert Smyth,	0 3	William Gamble,	0 7
Robert Logan,	0 7½	Samuel Sleep,	1 3
		Mrs. E. Sleep,	1 3

**LONG REACH, EAST SIDE BRANCH.**

ELDER ROBERT FRENCH, President.  
 WILLIAM KIMBLE, Vice President.  
 WILLIAM S. WHITTAKER, Secretary.

**COMMITTEE.**

John Holder, Calvin Phipps,  
 Howard Holder, Henry French,  
 Jacob Laskie.

**CONTRIBUTORS.**

Collected by Miss Hester Holder.

John Holder,	£0 5 0	D. L. O. Williams,	£0 2 0
Elisha Fullerton,	2 6	A. B. Holder,	2 0
William Kimble,	5 0	Mrs. Lucy Kimble,	1 3
William S. Whittaker,	2 6	Elizabeth A. Kimble,	1 3
George Henderson,	1 0	Maria Kingston,	1 3
Robert Holder,	5 0	Catharine Bennett,	1 3
Benjamin White,	5 0	Sarah Durah,	0 7 1/2
John Henderson,	1 2 1/2	R. French,	2 6
Allen Whittaker,	2 6	Margery Fowler,	1 3
Leveret Holder,	2 6	Charlotte Cowperthwaite,	1 3
William Durah,	1 3	Eliza Mory,	1 3
Gilbert Williams,	1 6	William Durah,	1 3
Patrick Long,	2 6	Whole amount,	£2 14 10
Samuel Chettley,	1 6	Redaction for Books,	0 6 0
A Friend,	1 3		£2 8 10

**GAGETOWN BRANCH.**

HON. HARRY PETERS, President.  
 DANIEL S. SMITH, } Vice Presidents,  
 J. W. TRAVIS, }  
 N. H. DEVEBER, Esq., Treasurer.  
 W. F. BONNELL, Esq. Secretary and Depository.

**CONTRIBUTIONS.**

Mrs. H. Johnston and Daughters,	£1 5 0	D. Ferguson,	£0 5 0
N. H. DeVeber,	1 0 0	S. R. Wetmore,	3 9
Hon. Harry Peters,	10 0	H. J. DuVernet,	10 0
W. F. Bonnell,	5 0	John Ganion,	5 0
Friend	5 0	C. H. Balmain,	5 0
C. A. Harding,	2 6	S. H. Gilbert,	10 0
		Thomas M. Tilley,	5 0

F. L. K  
 J. W.  
 George  
 Edward  
 Mrs. T  
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F. L. Knox,	£0 5 0	C. & D. S. Smith,	£0 10 0
J. W. Travis,	5 0	J. R. Currey,	3 9
George Curry,	5 0		
Edward Buzza,	5 0		£8 5 0
Mrs. T. Gilbert, and			
Daughters,	1 0 0		

### KINGSTON BRANCH.

A meeting was called on Monday evening, the 20th of December, at the School House, near the residence of William Pywell, Esq.

E. B. Smith, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The President in a neat Speech embraced many topics of deep interest, and manifested a warm attachment to the cause.

The following Resolution was passed.

Moved by William Pywell, Esq., seconded by Mr. Trott.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to bless this land with a bountiful harvest, and whereas, it becomes our duty as Christians to unite ourselves in acts of kindness, charity and benevolence towards our fellow men,

*Resolved*, that while thus uniting ourselves, we further unite with large numbers of our fellow Christians in thanksgiving to the Supreme Source of every blessing, and hold ourselves obliged on this occasion particularly, to acknowledge with gratitude the spirit of christian liberality and paternal kindness, which has marked the conduct of the British and Foreign Bible Society towards all Protestant Missionary Institutions.

*And further Resolved*, that this meeting deem it to be their duty to give their aid according to their ability to the British and Foreign Bible Society to aid it in carrying on its great and good work.

The following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers.

E. B. SMITH, Esq., President.

WILLIAM PYWELL, Esq., Vice-President.

MR. MOSES M. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SAMUEL FOSTER, Esq., Depository.

Mr. THOMAS TROTT, Secretary.

#### COMMITTEE

Thadius Scribner,

Joseph Keirstead,

William Cosman,

Jeremiah Mabce,

John C. Dann, Esq.

The annexed list will show a great improvement over last year, for which we wish to express our gratitude to the bountiful giver of all good.

JAMES PATERSON, L. L. D.

WILLIAM PYWELL, V. P.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

E. B. Smith, Esq.,	£0 10 0	A. A. Crawford,	£0 1 0
William Pywell, Esq.,	7 6	John Tool,	1 3
Thomas Trott,	5 0	Mrs. Betsey Cosman,	2 0
John C. Dann, Esq.,	2 6	Jacob Cosman,	1 3
Thaddeus Scribner,	5 0	Joseph Palmer,	2 6
Joseph Keirstead,	2 6	Isabella M. Champier,	2 6
Mrs Andrews,	1 0	Edward Gorham,	2 6
Robert Andrews,	0 6	George Gorham,	2 6
Margaret Matherson,	1 0	Sarah Gorham,	1 3
William Cosman,	4 0	Sarah A. Parlee,	1 0
Mr. W. Cosman,	2 3	Hannah McLarey,	1 3
Mrs. Thos. Trott,	1 3	Shalor Cosman,	1 3
Samuel Foster, Esq.,	5 0	Wm. Allen Corey,	5 0
Maria Bishop,	1 3	Miss Jane Nutter,	2 6
Moses M. Perkins,	5 0	James Proven,	3 0
Nelson Henderson,	1 3	George Vasey,	1 3
John Rodgers,	2 6	Peter McKenzie,	2 6
John Scribner, junr.	1 3	Mrs. P. McKenzie,	2 6
David Bostwick,	3 0	Charles Scribner,	3 0
Cyrus Hatfield,	2 6	Alexander Black,	5 0
Samuel H. Dunham,	1 3	Nathaniel Urquart,	1 3
James Coffey,	2 6	John McKenzie,	3 0
D. B. Crawford,	2 6		
H. A. Crawford,	1 0		
B. F. Crawford,	1 0		
			£6 1 9

### CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held in the School House, (District No. 1) on Monday, the 15th of November, 1858.

The President, William Foshay, Esq., in the Chair, who, after a short, but appropriate address, called upon the Rev. A. McLeod Stavelly, to commence the business of the day by prayer, which was complied with.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have prepared their first Annual Report under flattering auspices, believing, as they do, from almost innumerable

declarations of Scripture, and from the movements of God in his mysterious Providence, that the coming of Christ, in his millennial glory, draweth nigh. In the Eastern Hemisphere, during the last few years, overturnings have taken place, scarcely less indicative of this glorious era, than those that preceded his personal advent were of the fulfilment of that long expected promise. One cheering result flowing from these overturnings is, that a door is thrown open for the Heralds of the Cross in India, China, and Japan—India, containing 140,000,000 inhabitants, China, 380,000,000, and Japan, 40,000,000,—560,000,000 immortal souls! what an amount of spiritual destitution here presents itself, claiming, not merely your human sympathies, but your immediate co-operation with all the other branches of the Bible Society, in sending them copies of the Holy Scriptures. Knowing that He, in whose hand are all hearts, hath given you readiness of mind to contribute so willingly and liberally as you have done, they would thank God and take courage. He that hath promised is able also to perform: "The Heathen shall be given to the Messiah for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession."

Your Committee, in discharging the trust committed to them, have thought good for the present year to keep back a sixth part of the amount of subscriptions to purchase copies of the Scriptures to supply the destitute at home, in accordance with the laws of your Branch Bible Society, and to appropriate all the rest as a free contribution to the British and Foreign Bible Society, to be transmitted by the New Brunswick Auxiliary.

The Report having been read and adopted, the Rev. Mr. Stavely, in his usual pleasing manner, addressed the meeting with an appropriate and animating speech. The Chairman then called upon Messrs. Mullin, Bates, Slip and Sharp, who, in order as named, addressed the audience.

Mr. John Slip, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Stavely, concluded the proceedings with prayer.

#### OFFICE-BEARERS.

WILLIAM FOSHAY, Esq.,	President.
JOHN COLWELL,	} Vice-Presidents.
HARRY PETERS, M. D.,	
WILLIAM COLWELL,	
JOHN GUNTER,	
DAVID BATES,	Secretary and Depository.
JOHN SLIP,	Treasurer.



## COMMITTEE.

Leonard Slip,	John McAlpine, sr.
William Hendry,	George W. Smith,
William Sharp,	Gilbert Dy <sup>r</sup> , Dr. an,
George W. Colwell,	Benjamin Titus,
Richard Gunter.	

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

John Slip,	£0 10 0	William Glen,	5 0
Mrs. John Slip,	10 0	Benjamin Gidney,	5 0
Leonard Slip,	5 0	George E. Sharp,	5 0
Mrs. Leonard Slip,	5 0	Joseph Mullen,	2 6
Gilbert Slip,	5 0	Samuel Huestis,	10 0
Robert Slip,	5 0	Margaret Huestis,	5 0
Mrs. Robert Slip,	5 0	Mary Huestis,	5 0
David Bates,	10 0	Mrs. Smith,	5 0
John McAlpine,	1 3	Samuel Nevers,	5 0
Malcolm C. McDonald,	5 0	Mrs. Samuel Nevers,	5 0
John Hendry,	1 3	David N. Smith,	5 0
Counsel T. Hendry,	1 3	Mrs. Vanbuskirk,	5 0
Charles L. Slip,	1 3	James Vanbuskirk,	15 0
John E. Slip,	1 3	Jeffrey Connel,	5 0
Israel M. Slip,	1 3	David E. Wright,	5 0
John McAlpine, senr.	10 0	Mrs. Foshay,	5 0
Mrs. John McAlpine,	10 0	John N. Foshay,	2 6
James Hendry,	6 5	Isaac Foshay,	2 6
Leonard Dumphey,	1 0 0	Henrietta Foshay,	2 6
John Colwell,	10 0	Anna L. Foshay,	1 3
Mrs. John Colwell,	10 0	Clarissa Foshay,	2 6
James Colwell,	10 0	Elizabeth Foshay,	2 6
William T. Hendry,	2 6	John W. Foshay,	1 3
Mrs. William Hendry,	2 6	Frances E. Gidney,	5 0
“ Charles McAlpine,	5 0	Margaret A. Gidney,	2 6
“ James McAlpine,	7 6	Elias Scribner,	2 6
Wm. Foshay, Esq.,	10 0	Charles Camp,	2 6
Mrs. Bates,	10 0	Hannah Foshay,	2 6
Mary R. Bates,	5 0	William Nevers,	2 6
John Porter,	10 0	John Oakley,	10 0
Mrs. John Porter,	5 0	Gilbert H. Dykeman,	5 0
J. M. Hamm,	5 0	Mrs. G. H. Dykeman,	5 0
Rev. J. R. Lawson,	5 0	Samuel Wilson,	2 6
James McAlpine, jr.,	5 0	Wm. Wilson,	2 6
John Trimble,	5 0	David Fowler,	2 6
Lewis McDonald, Esq.,	2 6	Marcus W. Cox,	5 0
William Straight,	2 6	Mrs. Cox,	2 5
Mrs. Straight,	2 6	Edward Buzza,	4 10
Abial Straight,	5 0	Mrs. S. Scovil,	5 0
John Robinson,	5 0	Earl D. Chase,	1 3
Mrs. J. Robinson,	2 6	Daniel Wilson,	2 6
Wm. Murray, Esq.,	3 0	Mrs. D. Wilson,	2 6
Mrs. Wm. Murray,	3 0	John Robertson,	5 0
James Bates,	5 0	John Holder,	2 6