## THE

## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

C0MMITTEE

OF THE

## flicmer flissionaty $\mathfrak{s a c i e t n}$.

From Septr. 89, 1852, to Sept. 30, 1853.

HALIFAX, N. S.
rRinted at the book and job orfice of J, bowes and soiz, 1853.

## CONSTITUTION.

Adopted Oct. 28, 1850.
I. This Society shall be called the Miemac Missionary Society.
II. The object of this Society shall be the evangelization and civilization of the Indians of Nopa Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.
III. Every person paying annually five saillings into the funds of the Society shall be a member.
IV. The Office-Bearcrs of this Society shahl consist of a President, two Vice Presiderts, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of at least twelve persons.
V. This Society shall aim at enlisting generally the sympathies of the religious community by employing as its agents, pious individuals of any of the Evangelical Protestant denominations, whose mair design shall be the propagation of the great truths of the Gospel.
VI. This Society will encourage and support its Missionary or Missionaries in producing a translation of the Holy Scriptures or of portions thereof in the Miemac language, but will appropriate nc hevry Ince, portion of the funds entrusted to their management for the publi-J. H. Thomso eation of any translation until it has obtained the sanction of the General Committee.
VII.There shall be an annual Meeting of the Society on the last week of September, when a Report of the Committee shall be presented, and the Officers chosen for the ensuing year.

## THE <br> MICMAC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

## OFFICE BEARERS,

Elected Sept. 29th, 1858.
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Rev. Dr. Twining, President. Jas. F. Avery, M.D, $\}$ Vice Presidents. Geo. E. Morton, T'reasurer. Rev, J. C. Geikie, Corresponding Secrelury. Rev. P. G. McGregor, Recording Secretary.
sident, two ecretary, hies of the individualshose mair e Gospel. Mission-
ares or of Henty Ince, Esq., ropriate nc Jas. Thomson, Esq. the publi- J. H. Andersor, Esq. ion of the

## Committee.

E. Billing, Esq. S. L. Shannon, Esq., Cras. Robson, Esq., Wm. Howz, Esq, John Burton, Esq., Peter Lanch, Eeq., P. C. Hill, Esq., T. A. S. Dewolfe, Esq., Wm. Full, Esq. Commander Orlebar, R; N. . last week presented $\qquad$

AT THE

## ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## MICMAC MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

## Held in Salem Church, Argyle Street, Halifax, 30th September, 1853.

> REV. DR. TWINING, in the Chatr:

The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer, by the Rev. George Armstrong.

After appropriate remarks from the Chair, the report for the past year having been read by the Rev. J. C. Gense, it was,

On motion of R. MoLearn, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Alex. Forrester,-

Resolved unanimously, That the report now read be adopted and published, under the direetion of the Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Richey, seconded by Rev. George Armstrong, -

Resslved unanimously, That this meeting hereby gratefully acknowledges the goodness of Almighty God in the continued blessing He has vouchsafed this Society during the past year, as evinced, amongst other things, in His enabling the Missionary to publish part of the Sacred Scriptures in the Micmae language; in the favor He has caused him to find in the eyes of the Indians; and in the increasing public interest shewn to the mission.
The Missionary Hymn was then sung.
A collection was then taken on behalf of the Mission, after which the Rev. Mr. Rand addressed the meeting.

On motion of S. L. Shannon, Esq., seconded by P. C. Hill, Esq., it was, -
Resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be office-bearers for the next year:-Rev. Dr. Twining, President ; Jas. F. Avery, M. D., and J. W. Ritchie, Esq., Vice Presidents ; Geo. E. Morton, Esq., Treasurer ; Rev. J. C. Geikie, Cor. Secretary ; Rev. P. G. McGregor, Rec. Secretary. Committee-Rev. Dr. Richey, Rev. Dr. Crawley, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rev. John Martin, Rev. A. Forrester, Rev. John Miller, Rev. J. McMurray, and Rev. Geo. Hill, Henry Ince, Jas. Thomson, J, H. Anderson, E. Billing, S. L. Shannon, Chas, Robson, Wm. Howe, John Burton, Peter Lynch, P. C. Hill, T. A.s. Dewolfe and W. Full, Esqrs., Commander Orlebar, R.N.

The meeting closed with singing the Doxology.
A postolic Benediction by the Rev. Dr. Twining.

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In Society tributin They abandol true chr of their story of needed cheered heavens is $n o \mathrm{st}$ upon the the mort God's pi and are ment.
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## - zapeerm wayony <br> 2t5r: <br> REPORT.

Ir was a question asked once by an old Powaw at the close of one of the A postle Eliot's public services among the Massachusetts' Indians: "Why, eeeing the English had been in the land twenty-seven years, they had never tanght the ludians to know God till now?"-A question to which - the only answer that should have been giveu was returnedthat " the English did repent that they were not more earnest at the first to seek their salvation, but were now striving to redeem the time." If not put to us in so many words by an Indian, yet, with equal force, this question has risen in the consciences of many amongst us within the last few years, and, we rejoice to say, has issued in the same earnest effort to redeem, as far as possible, the neglect not of twenty seven years, but of nearly a hundred. The Micmac Missionary Society has now completed the fourth year of its existence, and by its growing vigour shows how sincere is the anxiety, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, to benefit, at least at this late day, the Indian population.

In speaking thus of the encouraging prospects of the Society, the Committee would carefully guard against contributing in any way to raise exaggerated expectations. They have no startling communications to make of the abandonment of hereditary superstitions and vices, or the true christianization of the wandering and degraded objects of their labours. There is only a plain and unromantic story of patience and faithfulness tried in the past and needed more and more in the future, but, at the same time, cheered by a gathering dawning of success. The face of the .heavens begins to be seen where once all washidden. There is no such thing as the instantaneous flashing of the day upon the natural landscape, nor should it be hoped for on the moral. In the economy of grace as of that of nature, God's purposes advance along the pathway of fixed laws, and are realized only by a gradual and often slow developement. His going forth among men is 'prepared as the morning,' the light of which overflows and drinks up the
darkness only by almost unperceived degrees. We must not expect what is not warranted by the ordinary laws of God's operations. We must not think that the brief and slight labours of the past few years have brought our work to a final and successful issue. Like him who seeks to reap the fruits of the "field, we must look for the golden riches of harvest only after waiting and working throug a long spring and summer.

The initial and frequently stupendous difficulty in the way of missionary success, is the barrier offered by the unknown language of the people sought to be instructed. In the case of this Society the obstacle rose in almost mountainous greatness. Indian languages in general seem cumbrous and intractable beyond ordinary conception. "One would think," says Cotton Mather, "that their words had been growing ever since Babel to the dimensions to which they are now extended."

Hitherto the Missionary has had to make every thing bend to the mastery of these uninviting peculiarities, as exhibited in the dialect of the Micmacs. But, at la.i, through the blessing of God, this indispensable preliminary has been attained. The Gospel of St. Matthew in Micmac is now printed and in process of circulation among the Indians. At its close we might surely write, as John Eliot did at that of his Natick Grammar: "Prayers and pains, through faith in Cbrist Jesus, will do anything."

The printing of a portion of God's word, as just alluded to, is sufficient of itself to make the past a memorable year in the history of the mission. This great object has been effected by the ready and generous assistance of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which, as also to the Branch Societies in this Province and Prince Edward's Island, the Committee stand much indebted for their sympathy and cooperation. The publication of a single gospel in the speech of an obscure tribe may seem an altogether inconsiderable event to those who have no eye except for the seen and temporal. But, tried by a higher standard, it rises to the proportions of the sublime. It is, as it were, an ear of the first fruits of the coming harvest of our earth, when Christ shall be satisfied for all the travail of his soul. It is an eirnest of much in both worlds. It speaks of the approaching abandonment of the wandering life of the present.with its degradation and misery; of the physical and social comforts of a prosperous civilization; and it bids us anticipate the revelation of Christ to the soul of many a child of the woods, with its peace and gladness here, and its eternal felicity hereafter.

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The Missior willing notice. which and ins anticipa the diff ing. 0 Tracts eagerly get tha a hymn Mission ght our seeks golden oug' a
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As was to be expected, the preparation of a Micmac version of the Scriptures has met no favour from the Romish priesthood. They have endeavoured by every art of intimidation to prevent the Indians lending any assistance in the translation or revision, hoping thus to frustrate our efforts. But their opposition has only served as a fitting back grommd to throw into strong relief the evidence of God's presence and favour. At the very time when they seemed to have most nearly succeeded in cutting off the necessary aid, an apparent chance, alike gratifying and unexpected, enabled the Missionary to obtain, almost without solicitation, the services of a very influential man among the Indians.

A great advantage has been derived from the use of the Phonetic system and its alphabet for the orthography of our publications in Micmac. By this method every word is spelt and printed exactly as it is pronounced, the types representing the various sounds. "The Indians," says Mr. Rand, "will be able to learn to read the Phonetic characters with very little effort, and, without understanding the meaning, any one may soon learn to read to them with sufficient accuracy to be understood. I anticipate the aid in a few months of a hundred Scripture readers among the Indians." If for the hundred we were even to get the half of this bright anticंjation, how much cause would we have to redouble our devoteduess and prayers. Yet there is every prospect of its complete reaization. The Missionary has already met with not a few Indians who can read, and will very readily be able to accommodate themselves to the new style of printing, while others seem bent on acquiring the art, and a number of friends, besides, in different parts, are assidnously qualifying themselves to aid the diffusion of the glad tidinge.

The many indications of increasing confidence in the Missionary on the part of the Indians, and their general willingness to listen to his instructions, deserve especial notice. Of course there has been a measure of opposition, which it is only natural to expect, but it has been very partia! and insignificant compared with that which might have been anticipated. The friendliness of Mr. Rand's reception in the different encampments has, in general, been most pleasing. Copies of the printed Gospel, and of the Hymns and Tracts published by the Committee in Micmac, have been eagerly and gratefully received. "One pound would not get that from me," said an Indian, as he carefully laid past a hymn, on-which, to give it greater value, he had got the Missionary to write his name. For the most part they arn
ready to listen to the Scriptures when read and explained, nor are cases wanting which give prospect of permanent good. "One or two instances," writes Mr. Rand, "seem very encouraging. I met a young man one afternoon who told me he was going away from home, but was sony to leave me. 'But,' said he, 'I will return, for I want to hear your read again. I hear them sometimes speak evil of you, but I don't believe them.' He converses with great seriousness on eternal things. I have found two others who appear to use the privilege of thinking. I had a long conversation with one of them to-day. I read the sermon on the Mount with several other portions of the Scriptures to him and his wife, and a poor old sick man, and prayed in the wigwam. I was listened to with the most marked and serious attention, and many questions were asked. On leaving, the headman assured me he was highly gratified with my visit."

A striking proof of the general confidence of the Indians in the Missienary, and of their good feeling towards him has been recently exhibited. He has been employed by them to draw up a petition to the Queen on their behalf, writing it down from the dictation of one of the chiefs, and has been deputed to carry it to the Indians throughout the Province for signature, after which it is to be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for transmission to Her Majesty. In discharge of this task, Mr. Rand has lately travelled o the various localities where encampments are to he met with, and has everywhere found that his interest in the welfare of their nation is rightly appreciated by the Indians, and is of great use in removing their prejudices against the mission and bimself. That he should have been chosen to such an honourable service, and that he should have had an introduction to the various chiefs and their people in so favourable a light, promises well for the future. Let us thank God and take courage.

The extended travelling of the Missionary, and various communications of friends, have brought to light the cheering fact that the number of Indians to whom the printed Scripture may be made available, is much greater than was previously supposed. Thus God is enlarging our sphere and giving us, with increased work and responsibility, a prospect of wider usefulness and success. In Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, as well as in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, a promising field opens itself either for the personal agency of the Missionary, or for the distribution of our publications. Erelong, over the wide stretch
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A st has b year. parati the wi Indian and ce them, The ex Comm import educat far as steady as they provide in some work, matient iiidustr indefini and turs tianizat place whicha children begets 3 for the repeatec ready to tion, in It would has evè
of territory which these names inctude, the still small voice of God will be sounding from the Holy Gospels in the stillness and solitude of Indian life, wherever the Red Man is found, in the shadowy woods, or the valley, or by the slow heaving sea. And who knows what may be the everlasting resuits? The spectacle of the great day, alone, will fully reveal the extent of blessing the truth thus scattered will confer.

> It is the chart of charts revealing The one safe path o'er life's dark storm-swelled s The beacon light whose steadfust beams are stealing From heights, the mainland of Eternity.

A subject of great importance to the interests of the mission has been frequently before the Committee during the past year. It has been felt from the first that very little, comparatively, could be done by mere evangelistic labour among the widely scattered and wandering encampments of the Indians, and that it would be necessary to have some fixed and central Missionary establishment, round which to gather them, if they were to be largely or permanently benefited. The experietice of the past deepens the convictions of the Committee and of the Missionary, that it would be of immense importance to our object, if there were some centre where education would be provided for the children, and where, so far as twas possible, arrangements could be made for securing steady employment to the Indians themselves in such arts ats they practice or could easily aequire. A little capital to provide material in the outset will be sufficient, it is thought, in some locality which offers facilities for the sale of their work, to put within their reach the means of securing a permanent support, while a life thus settled, comfortable, and ifidustrions, holds out, with God's blessing, a prospect of their indefinite elevation and advancement. Their present rude and unsetted habits are a great hindrance to the true christianization or civilization of the tribe. Wandering from place to place, only snatches of any kind of instruction, Whthere soon lost again, can be given either to them or their children? the manly struggle vith circumstances which begets intelligence, industry, and forethought, is unknown, for the life of the wigwam is only an ignominious and often repeated flight from the difficulties of one position, to seek, redidy to therr hand, without the outlay of labour or reflection, in some other locality, such circumstances as suit them. It would be the dawn of a better day to the Indian than he has ever known, when, instead of this, he was induced to
avail himself of the advantages of any one situation, and create, and gather round him, by patient industry, those elements of comfort and progress, which cannot possibly be gleaned from the scattered and barren tracts of a wandering life. To raise him to the position he should occupy, the dependence on the chance supplies of the season, or on desultory, or ill-directed activity, or on the uncertainty and degrading influence of charity, must be exchanged for selfreliance, and patient, wll expended industry, and a settled life must make it possible to bring the light of a religious education to bear, steadily, both on his mind and spirit. Such has been the experience of other missions to Indian tribes. John Eliot could date his great success in Massachusetts from the time of the Naticks settling permanently at Nonantum. From that time religion and civilization flowered among them side by side. So has it been, not to mention others, with the missions of the Moravian Brethren. Nor are there wanting the most satisfactor y grounds of confidence that our mission, also, will be able to date a largely increased usefulness and corresponding success, from the time of its local establishment. It has been a subject of inquiry during the past months in the Missionary's extended intercourse with the Indians, whether any of them would be willing to settle down round such a centre, if it were offered them, and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. We have only to set the undertaking a foot to see, in the commencement of a permanent Micmac Settlement, a pledge of the physical and social, and, we hope, the religious regeneration, of the surviving remnant of the tribe.
It remains with the Protestant Christianity of the Proviace, to say whether it will be possible to realize this bright prospect. We cannot allow ourselves to doubt the nature of the answer that will be returned. We believe that a ready and generous support will embolden the Committee at once to take the necessary steps. The claims of the Indian are being increasingly felt, and that all the more deeply for our long and criminal neglect of them, so that to secure this needed advance in our agency, will, we believe, be viewed by not a few, as only the discharge of a sacred obligation. Let it be further remembered that that obligation is made additionally weighty by the evident proofs that the Mission has God's approval, which is, as it were, an audible command from eternity that we go forward.

Nor is it to be forgotten, that, apart from the demands he has on us from our past neglect, and from the blessing vouch-
safed us hitherto ; apart from our duty towards him in fulfilment of the command of our Saviour to preach the gespel to every creature, the Indian has an additional right to our sympathy and aid on the ground of common gratitude and justice. The site of the building in which we are met tonight, was once held in fee simple by the tenant of the wigwam. This city covers his camping grounds. Our fields were once his. We can look abroad on ho panorama of varied and far stretching loveliness in our land, to which, when no European eye had yet wandered over its outline, he had not that best of all titles, a long and undisputed anterior possession. But it is his no longer. He has had to take a last fond look on one landscape after another and resign them to us. What compensation have we made him for his country? It has been confiscated for no crime. He pitches his wigwam by permission on the roadside, or on the naked heath, or in some broken thicket in the land of his fathers. We have driven the plough over his ancestral graves. We have desecrated his most sacred retreats. Here, before us, as before the white man every where, his people have faded into a broken and helpless remnant. Shall we give him no return? So far as respects material recompense, we can give him nothing in comparison with what we have received at his hands. But we can do enough in this hour of his degradation and poverty to evince our gratitude. We can give him the blessings of our christian civilization. We can give him a homestead and a hearth, and the associations and pleasures that cluster round them. And, above all, in the transcendent interests of eternity, we can give him what is more worth than even the magnificent heritage we have wrested from him-even the record of Heaven's love to the forlorn and outcast families of his people, and the voice and finger of the living teacher to urge and point them to the open arms of a Saviour who waits to receive their returning footsteps. Let there be no delay in making such a generous and hearty effort, as shall provide the needed instrumentality of a fixed and central establishment, to make these blessings permanently his.

The Committee have appealed to Christian Sympathy for the necessary pecuniary support in their work. They would further throw themselves on that sympathy for what makes such support of any worth; an interest in each day's approaches to the throne of grace. They would have it never forgotten that fervent prayer is mighty, and, that, without it, our labours will be barren as the mountains of Gilboa, on which there was no dew.

For our position at this time and our prospects for the future we have cause for devout thankfulness, But, let it ever dwell on our minds, that to God alone is due all the Glory. What measure of success has appeared is alt His work. Let us stand aside and feel ourselves nothing. Let it be our joy, that we are in any way the instruments of H is Glory, and our highest honour that He vouchsafes to use us.

The Committee feel that they cannot conclude their report without another paragraph of a more sombre cast than those which have preceded. It will be noticed by many, if not by all, that there is one face wanting on this platform to-night; which, on previous, anniversaries, has ever beamed from amidst its occupants. A beautiful Life has been called up to its Reward from among them. Our Corresponding Secretary; Doctor Sawers, is away to the Bosom of His God. 'The Committee have already recorded in their minutes their sense of his worth, and communicated it to Her who knows most the greatness of the loss, but they would now, more publicly, repeat the expression of fond remembrance and respectful sympathy. For themselves, they trust that the lessons of such a life, and so unexpected a death, may not, by their own neglect, be without the influence they are so filted to exert, but may yet break through in rich blossomings over the field of their future years.

> Allison, Allison, Allison, Angers, Atkins, Aberdee Ambrose Anderso Anning, Albro, E Almon, Allison, Angel, H Adams, Atkins, 0 Annis, D Allen, J. Anderson

Bell, H.
Boyd, Jar
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Bolton, T
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Binney, $M$
Bayer, W
Bell, Mrs.
Boggs, H
Burgess, J
Beckwith,
Burbidge,
Bent, Abra
Bridge, He
Bishop, Th
Barlow, C.
Barss, Jam
Barss, Edw
Blewett, W
Bryan, Mrs
Bayfield, C
Butcher, M
Beer, G., J
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Anderson, John

## Bell, H.

Boyd, Jane
Billing, Edw.
Bolton, Thos.
Bolton, Geo. T.
Binney, Mrs. S. N.
Bayer, W.
Bell, Mrs.
Boggs, Henry
Burgess, John
Beckwith, Edw.
Burbidge, John
Bent, Abram N.
Bridge, Harriet
Bishop, Thos.
Barlow, C. B.
Barss, James
Barss, Edw.
Blewett, Wm.
Bryan, Mrs. J.
Bayfield, Capt.
Butcher, Mrs. M.
Beer, G., Junr.
Beazly, Captain


## 14

| Croix, St. De Mrs. | 2 | Dewolfe, James |  | 0 |  |
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| Chipman, J. D. | 26 | Dewolfe, J. L. |  | 1 | Freema <br> Freema |
| Chute, Foster | 50 | Day, Mrs. | 3 | 14 | Freema |
| Chipman, Samuel | 50 | Dewolfe, Mrs. Jas. | 2 | 6 | Ford, |
| Cooke, Joseph | 50 | Desbrisay, Jas. | 5 | 0 | Freema |
| Cobb, Olivia | \& 6 | Desbrisay, Peter | 5 | 0 | Freema |
| Collins, F. W. | 50 | Dawson, Thomas | 2 | 6 | Forbes, |
| Calkins, T. P. | - | Desbrisay, Thomas | 12 | 0 | Freema |
| Cobb, John | 50 | Dokendorf, Jacob | 5 | 0 | Freema |
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| Cowie, Andrew | 2 | Duval, E. H. | 20 | 0 | Foste |
| Campbell, John | 26 | Dunn, Jas. L. | 10 | 0 | Foster |
| Curry, John | 60 | Drillio, G. \& J. | 10 | 0 | Forbes, |
| Cross, Christopher | 522 | Dewolfe, T. A. S. | 5 | 0 | Fitch, J, |
| Cundall, Win. | $5 \quad 21$ | Dodson, J. R. | $\stackrel{8}{5}$ | 6 | Fisher |
| Crandall, J. | 50 | Davidson, Mrs. | 5 | 0 |  |
| Chariton, Joseph | 5 | Dickey, Robert | 5 | 0 | Frost |
| Carter, J. W. | 2 | Dewolf, B. \& Son | 5 | 0 | Fitch, G |
| Cleverdon, John R. | 2 | Davidson, Jane | 5 | 0 | Foreman |
| Creelman, Hon. S. | 20 | Dickey, Edwin | 2 | 6 | Fraser |
| Clarke, Nepean | 10 | Dewolfe, B. O. | 5 | 0 | Frith, G |
| Creighton, J. G. A. | 10 | Darrow, J. L. | 5 | 0 | Flowers, |
| Cleverdon, T. A. | 5 | Davis, Mrs. C. | 2 | 6 | Fuller, |
| Creed, Richard | 50 | Dewolfe, James | 5 | 0 | Fraser, A |
| Crewford, W. | 26 | Dewolfe, Mrs. Jane | 5 | 0 | Fraser, |
| Cochen, A. H. | 100 | Davies, G. | 6 | 3 | Faulkner |
| Cunningham, P. M. | 3 112 | Davies, D. | 4 | 2 | Fisher, |
| Chandley, Joseph | 50 | Dawson, W. B. | 2 | 6 | Fisher, |
| Cunningham, G. F. | 39 | Desbrisay, Thos. | 5 | 0 | Farnswo |
| Cox, John | 5 | Duval, Edw. H. | 20 | 0 | Freeman, |
| Clem, Elias | 26 | Deblois, Stephen | 8 | 4 | eeman, |
| Croker, Dr. | 26 | Dickey, Elijah | 2 |  | Freeman, |
| Cobb, Mrs. John | 50 | Demill, N. S. | 20 | 0 | eeman, |
| Cempbell, John | 2 | Duncan, Wm. | 5 | 0 |  |
| Collins, James | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Collins, Rebecca | 5 | Esson, John | 20 | 0 |  |
| Campbell, John | 5 | Elderkin, Mrs. | 2 | 6 | Feeman, |
| Collins, Deborah | 5 | Eaton, Ward | - | 0 | oster, |
| Campbell, Sarah | 5 | Evans, Rev. E. | 16 | 0 | - |
| Cahoon, Eldred |  | Elliot, W. | 2 | 6 | Faught, |
| Cambridge, Miss | 5 | Ells, John E. | 10 | 6 | Faulkner, |
| Cumming, John | 5 | Eaton, Benjamin | 10 | 0 | Fellows, |
| Charlton, Henry |  | Everett, E. D. | 5 | 0 | 'isher, M |
| Crowe, Joseph |  |  |  |  |  |
| Churchill, Rev. C. | 50 | Ferguson, John Fenerty, Thomas | 10 |  | arnswo |
| Doull, John | 0 | Fife, Wm. G. | 12 | $6^{\prime}$ |  |
| Dodson, G. | 26 | Fletcher, C. | 2 | 6 |  |
| Donaldson, Jas. | 26 | Fraser, Wm. | 5 | 0 | son, |
| Dorman, Sarah | 50 | Foreman, R. | 5 | 21 | es, |
| Dickey, Samuel | 20.0 | Falconer, D. | 10 | 0 | Jo |
| Dennison, Mary Jane | 3 112 | Fielding, John | 2 | 6 | , |
| Dewolfe, James E. | 26 | Fuller, Leonard | 5 | 0 |  |
| Davidson, W. A. | 0 | Fowler, Gilbert | 2 | 6 |  |





McVane, John Mcllreith, M. McCulloch, J. McKay, W. McNutt, James McPherson, Alexander McLeara, Mrs. McLearn, Isabella, McVicar, Mrs. C. McGill, William McKenzie, Kenneth McKinlay, Alexander McBeth, Catharine McNeil, Jolm
McCabe, Edward Mc Dormand, Thomes
McMoran, John
McLaughlin, D. J.
McMurray, J.
McLean, Findlay, McKerze, Georga
McLeod, Rev. A. W.
McLeod, Alexander
McPhail, Mrs.
McNutt, John
McNutt, Martin
McVicar, Colin
McVicar, John
McGregor, Alexander
McGregor, James
McKay, William
McGill, William
McDonald, James
McGueless, W.
McMann, L.
McGrath, Mrs.
McPherson, M.
Naylor, C. B.
Noble, Samuel
Nelson, Henry
Norton, F. P.
Nicolson, Mrs. D.
Nutting, J. W.
Newton, Mrs.
Neil, Mrs. Thomas
Narraway, Rev. J. R.
Nicolson, J. A.

## Oldright, Henry <br> Orlebar, Commander <br> Oxley; J. B. <br> $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Neil, James

micmac mission.


## 18

Rand, Jonathan
Rand, Alfred
Rees, Captain
Rice, James S.
Ross, Malcolm
Russell, Alexander
Robertson, W.
Robertson, R. (collection)

| 2 | 6 | Snow, Jabez | 5 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 6 | Sterns, Margaret | ) | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | Snow, Mrs. Jabez | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | 21 | Scott, John | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | 0 | Stratton, Dr. R. N. | 12 | 2 |
| 2 | 6 | Stamper, Henry | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | Scott, Grace | 2 | 6 |
| 7 | 11 | Stephens, James | 2 | 6 |
|  |  | Short, Benjamin | 2 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | Smith, John | 5 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | Spurden, Rev. C. | 20 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | Salter \& Twining, | 10 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 3 | 9 | Tremain, Richard | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | Tremain, Scott | 3 | 9 |
| 2 | 6 | Tupper, Thomas | 5 | 2. |
| 5 | 0 | Thomas, Henry | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | Taylor, Stephen | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | Tupper, Experience | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 6 | Trenaman, | 4 | 42 |
| 2 | 6 | Tupper, Rev. Charles | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | 9 | Thompson, Rev. R. | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | Tupper, Rev. James | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | Tupper, Nathan | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | 12 | Twining, Rev. J. T. | 20 | 0 |
| 3 | 12 | Taylor, H. A. | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 6 | Tempest, John | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | Thomas, John | 3 | 1. |
| 2 | 6 | Tupper, Rebecca | 5 | 0 |
| 4 | 2 | Tupper, Hepzabu | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | Taylor, Mrs. W. B. | 3 | 112 |
| 2 | 6 | Thomas, J. T. | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | Tremain, D. L. | 5 | 24 |
| 5 | 0 | Thompson, Wesley | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | Tool, John | 2 | 6 |
| 20 | 0 | Two Children | 7 | 71. |
| 2 | 6 | Tapp, Wm. H. | 6 | 3 |
| 5 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 5 | 22 2 | Uniacke, A. M. | 5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | Underhill, B. J. | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 |  | 2 |  |
| 2 | 6 | Vail, Mahlon | 3 | 1. |
| 20 | 0 |  | 5 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | Van Buskirk, Charles | 5 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | Van Blarkum, J. | 5 | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | Venning, N . | 12 | 6 |
| 3 | 112 | Woodill, John | 3 | 18 |
| 5 | 0 | White, S. A. | 10 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | Wier, Benjamin | 5 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | White, Ebenezer | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | Woodill. Robert | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 11 ${ }_{2}$ | Woodill, James | 2 | 6 |
| 3 |  | Walker, Wm. | 9 | 6 |

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Wilson,
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## Abstract of Treasurer's Account, Oct'r. 1st, 1852, to Oct'r ist, 1853.

To amount paid for Printing Report, \&c.
If $\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{s}$. d.
To amount paid for Printing Report, \&e. . . . . . . . . 13.126


| 160 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 23 | 3 | 9 |
| 9 | 19 | 6 |
| 11 | 19 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 16 | 98 |
| 15 | 13 | 11 |
| 7 | 16 | 3 |
| 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 9 | 102 |
| 47 | 7 | 3 |

By Balance in hands Sept. 30th, 1852.
Collection at Greenhill, Pictou
$\qquad$
Wesleyun Chapel, Halifax
Prince St. Church, Pictou
Pleasapt Valley Church, Cornwallis
Ladies Society, lower Merigomish
North End Baptist Churci, Halifax
St. Andrew's Church, Pictou
New Germany, Lunenburg
Poplar Grove Church, Halifax
Kentville Missionary Meeting
¢301 3

Cornwallis, per Rev. J. Storrs
Canning,
Upper Dyke Village "
Bill Town
4
Canard
4
234

Pleasant Valley "
Up, and Lower Aylesford
Mill-town
Nictaux
6
Wilmot
66
46
Brookfield
Milton
Liverpool
Mills Village
Port Medway
Charlotetown
North River
Grant of N. S. Bible Society for printing
Donation of P. E. I. Bible Society
Subscriptions of Members and Donations
Collections from Twenty-two friends

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fredericton } \\
& \text { Gagetown }
\end{aligned}
$$

per Mrs. Brady, St. John n

> ng . $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 0 \\ 6 & 3\end{array}$ 6
3
7 $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rl}0 & 0 \\ 13 & 1 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ $0 \quad 0$ 0
13
13 132 40 126 110 $92 \frac{1}{2}$ $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ - 9 9를 86 $17 \quad 6$ 1711 80 1 11 35 160 $58 \frac{1}{2}$ $69 \frac{1}{2}$
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 4 & 4 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$

- 100
- 200
0125
$15131 \frac{1}{2}$
8150
203, 511
$\begin{array}{rr}203 & 5 \\ 3 & 211 \\ 3\end{array}$
". Fredericton ${ }^{2}$ $0 \quad 05$

Brussels St. Church per Missionary
Petitcodiac "
6 Shediac 6 Truro
Collection at St. John Centenary Chapel
Fish-pool Prim. Church, Pictou
Cavendish, per Missionary
Belfast,
Eastpoint,
Stewiacke

