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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OF THE

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY

AUXILIARY SOCIETY,

FOR THE

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT,

WITH A LIST OF

SUBSCRIBERS.

RICHARD WINN

SAINT JOHN.

Printed by Henry Chubb, Market-Square.

1837.

STATIONS

OF THE

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES

IN THE

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

Saint John,—ENOCH WOOD, RICHARD SHEPHERD ; STEPHEN BAMFORD,
WILLIAM MURRAY, Supernumeraries.

Fredericton,—HENRY DANIEL.

Sheffield,—WILLIAM SMITHSON.

Saint Stephen's, Saint David's, and Saint Andrew's,—SAMSON BUBBY,
ARTHUR M'NUTT, RICHARDSON DOUGLAS ; ALBERT DES-
BRISAY, Supernumerary.

Westmorland,—RICHARD WILLIAMS, JOSEPH F. BENT.

Petitcodiac,—PETER SLEEP.

Bridgetown and Aylesford,—WILLIAM TEMPLE ; GEORGE MILLER, Su-
pernumery.

Annapolis and Digby,—GEORGE JOHNSON.

Sussex Vale,—WESLEY C. BEALS.

Miramichi,—WILLIAM BANNISTER.

Woodstock and Wakefield,—MICHAEL PICKLES.

Bathurst,—WILLIAM M. LEGGETT.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,

Chairman, pro tem.

☞ The next Annual District Meeting will be held in Fredericton,
commencing the last Thursday in May, 1899.

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From Mrs. E. R. Coward
Bridgetown, N. S.

REPORT, &c.

THE presentation to the religious public of an Annual Report, is an event which will communicate either painful or pleasurable emotions. Were there no features in the institution whose history it related of positive declension, still, even a stationary condition would be one to be grieved over: it would either imply that the fields of benevolence had yielded the richest harvest which could be gathered; or that the official agents of the Society had been deficient in zeal, and had become weary of their work. It is a subject of gratitude and holy exultation, that the Report of the Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the New Brunswick District, is again free from discouragement: it resembles more the message delivered by the angelic Host at Bethlehem, than the prophet's roll, wherein was written, "lamentations, and mourning, and woe." The cause of our joy is principally spiritual; in the extension of Divine knowledge, and the accession of good which has been effected to the human race.

That is a morbid sensibility which would preclude the introduction of subjects of a secular nature from having any open and confessed connection with those which are spiritual; as though the agency which a kind and benevolent Being is pleased to work by, must be as invisible to the human eye, as the wind which agitates and rocks into convulsions the boundless ocean. Upon this principle we must forget and despise the rod of Moses—the waters of Jordan—the rams horns which were used at the fall of Jericho—and the tree which was cast into the waters of Marah. Did such a state of things meet the Divine sanction, than the withholding of the gifts prescribed for the erection of the temple, would have been far more acceptable to God, than the willing offerings of the thousands of Israel who so cheerfully consecrated a part of their substance to religious purposes. It was by these the temple was erected and beautified, and by the continuance of the same spirit that ritual which has been the wonder of all successive ages was maintained and perpetuated. The system of means which has been set in motion by the Founder of our Faith is one highly honorable to the powers of the human mind, but of fearful responsibility to those whom he employs. With the increasing liberality of the church, we are privileged to connect the revival and extension of pure religion. By the wholesome doctrines of Protestantism frowning upon the claims of personal merit, we are induced to conclude that the consecration of a part of our worldly property to the spread of Gospel truth, is the effect of acknowledged obligation to God, and the result of increased religious feeling.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society has been again most generously supported during the past year. We might have been excused had we given place to doubts and fears; the aspect of the times has been one of gloom

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and depression ; a most affecting public calamity befel Saint John, a circuit, which, since the formation of the Society, had contributed the largest amount of any in the district to the missionary cause ; yet we have not only to state that the ordinary income of this Auxiliary is above that of last year, but that the Saint John Branch sent to the mission fund a larger amount than had ever been remitted before. This is a pleasing proof that the missionary cause is supported from duty and principle, and will not, therefore, be arrested in its progress, or neglected in its claims, by flames that partially consume, or waters that occasionally overwhelm.

Respecting the state and prospects of the Parent Society's operations, the Committee in their last report observe, had they " to dwell upon the absence of encouraging success in their endeavours to promote the evangelization of the heathen, and the decay of that spirit of zeal and liberality which has hitherto replenished the funds of the Society ;—were they compelled to admit as a fact that the state of the Missions, generally, was such as to warrant the presumption that the plans and principles upon which modern Missions are founded, are not calculated to advance the cause of Christ in heathen nations, except in a very limited degree; that when the work has reached a certain point it becomes stationary, or is seen to retrograde, and that thus the conversion of the whole world to Christianity, remains, as yet, a matter of pure faith ;—and were it obvious, moreover, that in consequence of the growing conviction that this is the case, the cause of Missions was gradually losing its hold upon the public mind,—the Committee would address themselves to their annual task of reporting the state and prospects of the Society, with feelings widely differing from those by which they are actually influenced. For it is their privilege gratefully to acknowledge an amount of success attending the Missionary enterprise, the anticipation of which by the friends of Missions living in the last generation would have subjected them to the charge of the wildest enthusiasm. They can adduce facts so numerous and of so decisive a character as to demonstrate that the Gospel, in the hands of the Missionaries, and applied by the Holy Spirit, is capable of triumphing over every form of idolatry and error, and of raising the most debased and demoralized of the human species to the level of Christian and civilized society. They dare confidently to invite attention to the character and tendency of those operations which are constantly going on wherever Missions have been planted among the heathen, from the firm conviction that every reflecting mind will, in the creation of a native agency and the religious training of the rising generation, discover reason to conclude that the work of Christianity, under the continued blessing of Heaven, may be carried on in the world to an extent only limited by the want of the appointed means for its further prosecution."

The following are extracts from the General Report.

MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

To this interesting portion of the United Kingdom the Society continues to devote a small portion of its labours and its funds, on the simple ground that after all that has been done, or is likely to be done, by the more regular and usual methods of ministerial instruction and pastoral care, whether by the Established Church or by the auxiliary exertions of our own and of other denominations of Christians, there must and does remain a large mass of the population, especially in the remoter and least-favoured districts, and in those where the Irish language still con-

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considerably prevails, which only can be effectually reached by agencies that are strictly and properly *Missionary* in their character and modes of operation. To these sheep in the wilderness the Society has therefore deemed it a duty to direct its attention, and has for many years borne a humble and, it is hoped, a far from useless part, in the endeavours which have been made, on the behalf of Ireland, to promote the saving knowledge of Christ and the practical fruits of righteousness among such as already profess the pure faith of Protestantism; keeping in view, at the same time, the scriptural instruction, and emancipation from superstition and sin, of that large portion of our fellow-subjects who acknowledge the spiritual dominion of the Church of Rome.

In this work the Society employs *twenty-four* Missionaries, *six* Scripture Readers, and *twenty-six* salaried Schoolmasters. Their zealous labours during the past year have suffered no interruption, and, there is reason to believe, have in many instances been followed by very useful results. Several new congregations have been formed in the south and west of the Island, and several hundreds of persons, other wise almost or altogether neglected, have enjoyed the benefit of the means of grace. A considerable number of the children educated in the Schools are of Roman parentage; and the experience of every year affords increasing evidence of the usefulness of the School-establishment. All the Schools are opened and closed with prayer. The Holy Scriptures are the books chiefly used in giving instruction; and catechisms on the doctrines and facts of Scripture are committed to memory. In the Daily and Sunday Schools connected with the Irish Missions there are about 6000 children.

MISSIONS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SWEDEN.—If the character of a Mission were to be estimated merely by the number of persons connected with it, as Church-members, a very high estimate would not be formed of the importance of the station occupied by the Society in this country. But it is not by such a criterion that this Mission is to be tested. Its beneficial effects are not so much apparent in the formation and enlargement of a separate Society or Church, as in the impulse which it imparts to the work of spreading pure and experimental religion in the National Church of Sweden. Its influence in this respect is highly salutary, and many who still remain within the pale of the establishment have been brought by the various labours of the Missionary to "taste the powers of the world to come." One of the evidences of the revival of the *spirit* of Christianity in Sweden is witnessed in the formation of the "Swedish Missionary Society," noticed by the Committee in the Report of last year. They have now to advert to the successful operations of that Society in promoting a Missionary feeling in the country, and in raising funds for the support of the Missionary-work. The success has far exceeded the anticipations of the Directors, and they are encouraged to commence the operations of another year with renewed zeal. For the present, they have judged it to be most prudent to divide their income among some of the older Societies which have Missionaries already in the field, and have granted £100 sterling to this Society, as a token of their good-will, and with especial reference to the benefits imparted by our long-established Mission in St. Bartholomew's, a colony belonging to the Swedish crown.

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GERMANY.—Mr. Müller continues to labour with unabated zeal in the kingdom of *Wurtemberg*. About forty-six persons have been raised up in the religious societies collected by his instrumentality, who are now assisting him in prosecuting the work which it was his honour to commence. He has formed four regular circuits: one in the vicinity of *Winnenden*, his native town; a second twelve miles from that place in a westerly direction; another twenty-two miles northward of it; and a fourth, in the Black Forest, on the borders of France. In these four circuits Mr. Müller and his associates conduct about one hundred religious services every week. Although these excellent individuals have to contend with many difficulties which private opposition and the restriction of law place in their way, they continue to enjoy the Divine sanction and blessing, and many of their countrymen have been turned by their endeavours "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." The number of persons in Society now amounts to 448, while fifty others remain on trial as candidates for membership.

FRANCE.—The review of this interesting section of the mission-field is satisfactory and encouraging.

In the *English* Department of the work in *Paris*, Mr. Newstead continues to labour with zeal and success. The Congregation has considerably increased, and a gracious influence frequently accompanies the ministry of the word. The Week-day Meeting, which is held for the purpose of Prayer and familiar Exposition of the Scriptures, is numerously and respectfully attended. A Sunday School has been formed, and a considerable number of young persons have undertaken to work for the Missionary Bazaar. The efforts made in the support of the cause of religion are very praise-worthy. Mr. Newstead has lately been attempting to promote the better observance of the Lord's day among the English in Paris, and has preached two Sermons upon the subject, which appear to have been productive of some good results. It is gratifying to find, on a review of the past quarter, he expresses his conviction that the end contemplated by the Committee in the appointment of an English Minister to Paris has been answered: provision is thereby made in part for the spiritual instruction of the English who visit that capital, and a useful stimulus is given to the French work. He observes,

"Our class has not increased in number, but it is very well attended, and the members are very exemplary. I do not expect that we shall have large numbers in Society here for the present: this is obviously not the strength of our English cause, which consists rather in the character it gives to our whole French work, and the impulse it imparts to our more distant Stations."

Respecting the *French* Department of the work at *Paris*, Mr. De Jersey reports, that the number of persons who attend public worship remains much the same as formerly, that the Sabbath is strictly observed by the members, and that the services of the sanctuary are accompanied with the divine blessing. A small Sunday School is taught, and a Female Working Society, which is not confined to the members in Society, has also been formed, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support of the Missions.

SPAIN.—In consequence of the illness and removal of his colleague, Mr. Rule was left alone for a time at *Gibraltar*; but he has latterly been relieved by the appointment of Mr. Sweetman, who is to take the English department of the work, and will thus leave Mr. Rule at liberty to pursue his labours among the Spanish. In the prosecution of his plans in favour

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of this interesting people, he does not proceed, altogether, without oppo-
sition. Two of the members of Society having removed to the neighbour-
ing town of St. Roque, Mr. Rule paid several stated visits to that place,
and was proceeding to hold public religious meetings, until he was arrested
by the Alcalde (Mayor) and taken before the Apostolic Vicar, who, in
terms not the most courteous, denied to him permission to preach at St.
Roque. The Justice of the Peace, (the Juez,) to whom he was after-
wards conducted, requested Mr. Rule to promise that he would submit to
the decision of the Ecclesiastical authority, and not again attempt to
preach there. This promise he refused to give, telling the Justice and
the Mayor that "he owed no obedience to the tribunal of the Inquisition,
nor to the Bishop of Cadiz, who, he had reason to believe, had directed
the Apostolic Vicar to put a stop to his proceedings." - He, however, on
his return to Gibraltar, judged it to be the most prudent course to suspend
his plan of visiting St. Roque, until his way should open more clearly;
and he immediately addressed a spirited remonstrance to the President of
the Chamber of Procéres (who is also President of a Junta for Ecclesiastical
Reform, and who, having been recently appointed Archbishop of
Toledo, is now, moreover, Primate of all Spain,) protesting against the
measures which had been adopted against him. In this document, Mr.
Rule dwells upon the fact that Roman Catholic Priests have liberty, in
England, not only to preach but to attack the Protestant religion, and
make as many proselytes as they can; and, as a Protestant and an Eng-
lishman, he claims in behalf of the thousands of Protestants in Spain the
privilege of having their own ministers and form of public worship; and
he concludes by entreating His Excellency to lay his humble petition be-
fore Her Majesty, the Queen, praying her to inhibit the Bishop of Cadiz,
and the Apostolic Vicar from injuring the two members of the Methodist
Society who now reside at St. Roque. Whether this document has had
any effect Mr. Rule is not able to determine; but he has ascertained the
fact that the Magistrates at St. Roque have dropped their opposition. On
a recent visit to that place, he found that the two members of Society
steadily maintain their religious profession; that they regularly read the
Bible, as formerly, to those who visit them, and that, so far from being
molested, they experience greater kindness and attention from the inhabi-
tants than ever. Mr. Rule waited upon the Mayor, who bowed to him
very politely, when he told him "that, although he could not obey him
when, in compliance with the Ecclesiastical authority, he sought to inter-
fere with the rights of conscience, yet he should ever feel himself bound
to render to him all due respect and obedience as a civil magistrate." Thus
the case stands at present;—the result time alone can show.

Mr. Rule has completed the translation of the first and second parts
of the Wesleyan Catechism into Spanish, and is unwearied in his en-
deavours to promote the dissemination of Spanish Bibles and Tracts,
and to advance in every possible way within his ability the diffusion of
evangelical light among the Spaniards. The Mission at Gibraltar, ever
interesting as an English station, is rapidly rising in importance as a
Spanish Mission. It is already exerting considerable influence upon
Spain; and, were sufficient means placed at the disposal of the Commit-
tee, it might, under the divine blessing, be made to furnish important aid
in giving a new and favorable turn to the public mind in that country.

MALTA.—Nothing has taken place during the year in connection with
this Mission of such importance as to render an extended notice of it ne-
cessary. Mr. Brownell is prosecuting his faithful labours with a measure
of success although the openings for usefulness are not of the most en-
couraging kind.

MISSIONS IN CONTINENTAL INDIA AND CEYLON.

MADRAS DISTRICT.—To the Continent of India the attention of the Society has been directed ever since that country, by wise legislative enactments, was opened to Missionary enterprise; but it is confessed that the operations of this Society have not been by any means commensurate with its obligations or its opportunities. It is a conclusion too obvious to escape the notice of any Christian of ordinary intelligence that, in the course of divine providence, the empire of India must have been allotted to Britain chiefly and principally for the great purpose of its recovery from idolatry, and its subjection to the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: but it is equally obvious that no exertions have yet been made by any portions of the Christian Church, either separately or collectively, which adequately indicate that such a conclusion has been practically adopted, or that the trust which has been awarded to Britain carries with it the general conviction of an urgent and inevitable duty. *To many of the nations of India the gospel has not yet been offered by the preaching of a single Missionary. Into some of the languages of that vast empire, the scriptures have not yet been translated.* There are whole nations in the interior who are found greatly to differ from those with whom we have become comparatively familiar by long and established intercourse. They are supposed to be almost as ignorant of letters, and of any religious system, as were the inhabitants of the Islands of the Great Pacific. Among these no attempt has been made to introduce Christian knowledge and Christian ordinances, and they perish for lack of them; while, even in the well known parts of India, Missionary operations have not in any measure equalled in enterprise or extent, the efforts which have been made for commercial or territorial purposes. It is surely time that we were impressed with the imperative character of our obligations, and with the value of our opportunities. *A population of little less than two hundred millions is under our care.*

The stations occupied by this Society on the Continent of India are Madras; Bangalore, including Seringapatam and Mysore; Negapatam, with Trichinopoly; and Melnattam. The latter station now embraces the populous town and neighbourhood of Manaargoody.

CEYLON.—The Society's Missions in Ceylon have been carried on during the year without interruption. A new chapel is in progress of erection in the Fort of Colombo, towards which the Committee has granted £250; and a new place of worship has been opened at Slave Island, near Colombo, with considerable prospects of success. In *Galle* an Association has been formed, in connexion with the Mission, for the relief of the poor on an extensive scale. The press is in active operation; and the schools and other auxiliaries to the missions, both in the South and North of the Island, are conducted with vigour and useful effect.

SOUTH SEA MISSIONS.

The Missions of the Society in New South Wales furnish the ordinances of religion to a considerable portion of the white population of the colony. At *Sydney* are two Chapels and respectable congregations. *Par-matta* is the second Mission-station in the colony; here there are three Chapels and one flourishing Sunday-school. On the *Windsor* station the Society has five Chapels. A Missionary has been appointed to *Bathurst*, where the inhabitants have engaged to support him by their contributions.

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VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The Mission at HOBART TOWN, which place O'Brien's Bridge, Sandy Bay, and Clarence Plains are united, is in a flourishing state. There are Chapels and good Sunday Schools at the three former places, and at the latter, a Chapel is, probably, ere this time, completed.

The exertions of the Missionaries among the Convicts at the Penal Settlements have been attended with very considerable success, as is attested by the decided reformation which has taken place in some of the most depraved characters. Respecting *Port Arthur* the Missionary reports,

"Our day and evening schools have prospered more this year than in any preceding year. The children in the day-school have made satisfactory improvement in their learning. In the adult school we have had upon our books the names of from 60 to 70 of the men, who have attended well, and paid the greatest attention to their mental cultivation. Many, who a short time since did not know the letters of the alphabet, can now read their Bibles with ease."

The following letter from Mr. Butters furnishes the most recent information from this interesting station :

"Were success to be estimated by the numbers admitted to church-membership, I certainly could not substantiate any claim to a great degree; but this is not the case. We cannot here take this as a criterion, for the peculiar constitution of the settlement greatly militates against our having a large and permanent society. My congregations are, with very few exceptions, either military, who are chiefly Roman Catholics, or prisoners who are under *Colonial* sentence. The military are constantly being changed, and when the conduct of a prisoner is such as would justify my admitting him into our society, he is generally removed to a situation where the discipline is less severe.

"Our week-evening congregations are increasingly large and attentive; and I believe to many the word preached is frequently accompanied with "demonstration of the Spirit and power." An increased and increasing desire to read the scriptures, and religious tracts, is evidenced, and the Commandant has lately assured me that there is a very considerable diminution of crime, and that the men generally are much improved.

"You are aware that at Point Pure, which is about two miles from Port Arthur, there is a separate establishment of boys who are prisoners. At this place, there are about 230 persons, most of whom are between 13 and 18 years of age. Between three and four months ago, the Catechist, who was employed by Government, removed to Hobart Town, since which period I have regularly visited the school, and performed divine service with the boys twice a week.

"These young people I consider as forming by far the most encouraging part of my charge. In their welfare I feel particularly interested, and hope that my feeble efforts to do them good have been blessed. Some of them are remarkably intelligent, and often astonish me by the prompt and judicious manner in which they reply to questions which are proposed to them on divine subjects. I regularly catechize them once a week respecting the sermon which they have heard the preceding Sabbath, and generally find them prepared to give the substance of the discourse, and to repeat most of the texts of scripture which I quoted. That they may be prepared for these weekly examinations, they, in the interim, examine and catechize each other. Twenty of them have lately avowed their determination to consecrate themselves to God, and from all that I can see and hear of their general deportment, it is perfectly consistent.

"I believe several of them have obtained a clear and joyous sense of God's pardoning mercy; and are striving to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. Here, however, we cannot calculate on having any permanent society, as it is expected that these boys will shortly be removed, and assigned to different tradesmen or settlers in the Colony.

"The authorities here continue to evidence friendly feelings towards me, and appear desirous to protect and encourage me in the discharge of my ministerial duties; but, what is infinitely more important, God himself honours me with a sense of his presence and smile, and graciously assists me in my work. Frequently, while preaching "Christ crucified," both speaker and hearers experience the softening influences of divine grace. No subject appears to tell home to my congregations here like the simple story of the cross."

The new Mission at LAUNCESTON is very prosperous. The Missionary writes:

"Our little Chapel is crowded almost to suffocation; the word preached has been attended with power. The Society has increased in number, and those who have professed the name of Christ for some time have been growing in grace."

The interest which the inhabitants generally take in the Mission is evinced by their liberality. It is added:

"Within the last year, including the subscriptions for our new Chapel, *One Thousand Pounds* have been raised in this small town in aid of the good cause."

No department of the work at this station affords greater encouragement than the Sunday Schools. The number of the scholars had considerably increased, and several of the elder children had become the subjects of decidedly religious impressions. It was in contemplation to raise a day-school also.

The rising character of the Missions in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and their connexion with the important Missions in the Friendly Islands and New Zealand, having rendered it desirable to increase the number of experienced Missionaries in that part of the world, the Rev. John M'Kenny, who had recently returned from Ceylon, has been sent during the year to Sydney, to succeed Mr. Orton, who removes to Van Diemen's Land.

NEW ZEALAND.—The effect produced by the preaching of the Gospel among the New Zealanders furnishes striking proof of its efficacy in subduing the fiercest passions of the human mind, and in raising men from the lowest state of barbarism into which they may have sunk. A survey of the good which has been effected at the station of *Hokianga* is truly cheering. Some of the first converts have already "so run" the Christian race "that they have obtained" the prize, having died in the faith and hope of the Gospel: others continue to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour, by a consistent life: not a few have become preachers of righteousness to their countrymen: and the worship of God is attended regularly by a considerable number of Natives, besides those who are members of our society. The Sabbath is sanctified, and many adults and children are taught to read the Word of Life. That such effects have been produced is a fact, the proof of which does not rest upon the unsupported testimony of the Missionaries themselves. Their

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statements have been recently confirmed by the evidence of a gentleman, wholly unconnected with the Society, and whose favorable opinion respecting the Mission at Hokianga, is the result of his own personal observation. The substance of the communication made by this gentleman on his return to Sydney, has been given by Mr. Orton in a letter, dated the 26th of October last. The following extracts will be read with great interest :

" A large Chapel has been erected at Mangungu, which is nearly filled on the Sabbath with natives, many of whom come from considerable distances, and whose apparent attention, and devotion at the means of grace, is most orderly and gratifying.

" Several Chiefs are now employed as instructors of their countrymen: some of them have become avowed preachers of the gospel, to which important work they have been appointed by Mr. White, under whose direction they are exerting their influence, and are actively and usefully employed in promulgating the doctrines of the Cross, among their benighted and degraded countrymen.

" One of these New Zealand Chiefs was listened to by my informant, who is an intelligent gentleman, with much pleasure ; and, as far as his knowledge of the language would allow him to judge correctly, he was of opinion, that the address was quite a display of simple Christian truths, felt by the Preacher, and set forth with all the advantages of natural eloquence, peculiar to the New Zealand idiom, feeling, and gesture.

" For the first time, a Love-Feast has been recently held at this Station at which were present 200 natives, of whom upwards of forty spoke, in an affecting and satisfactory manner, of the work of grace in their hearts.

" Mr. White proposed, at an early period, to hold a Missionary Meeting, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary to the Parent Society, which he anticipates as an occasion of peculiar interest ; and no doubt it will be attended with great advantage to the cause.

" It is an additional and pleasing circumstance, that a firm stand has been made by the Chiefs, joined by some of the Europeans, against the importation of '*ardent spirits*,' which evil had commenced, and was rapidly spreading its ravages among the natives, obstructing and counteracting the operations of Missionaries. A meeting has been convened, and all the principal Chiefs have determined to combine their influence, to prohibit the importation. The successful operation of such a '*Temperance Society*,' which may prevent the more general introduction and use of ardent spirits, and thus nip the evil in the bud, is to be viewed as an important auxiliary to Missionary operations ; and I am gratified by being able to add that the merchants of our *spirit-traffic*ing Port, have already begun to view it as a dangerous speculation, to send this ruinous commodity to New-Zealand."

The beneficial change, which through the divine blessing has been effected at Hokianga, affords encouragement for renewed exertions in behalf of the New Zealanders ; for which there still exists an awful necessity. In those parts of the Island where the Gospel has not yet been introduced, the people continue to exhibit the ferocity for which they unhappily had become so notorious. The press sent from this country not having arrived, Mr. Woon, who was engaged to manage it, paid a visit to the Waikato District, where he had the opportunity of making observations on the state and manners of the people. In a letter, dated Kawia, Waikato, July 10th, 1835, he remarks :

" But darkness, gross darkness pervades the minds of thousands, who are from time to time actually destroying and devouring one another. I

had an opportunity of witnessing a most disgusting spectacle the other day.—A party from 'Waipa' returned from Taranake, about 80 miles distant, where they had been to fight, and where many poor creatures were cut off, roasted, and eaten, and some of their flesh brought away and distributed as presents among their friends! However revolting this may appear to your feelings, and to the feelings of christianized and civilized people, I assure you it is fact. I saw the head of a great Chief named 'Ta Guntu,' whose body had been eaten on their way home, which was exhibited as a trophy of their conquest. We have had dances, &c. before our premises, by parties returning from and going to fights; but hitherto we have remained unmolested, and we cast our care on Him who careth for us.

"In my conversations with some of the principal Chiefs, I have discovered a disposition to acknowledge the wickedness of their proceedings; but, on reproving them, they have generally pleaded 'blood for blood'—'man for man' and revenge to them is sweet: they will seek it one way or another. A New Zealander's 'feet are swift to shed blood';—unrelenting cruelty and Cain-like envy are the main constituents of the New Zealand character; and the family or tribe who are to-day writhing under the lash of the oppressor, are hindered only by want of opportunity from practising upon others the cruelty they weep under themselves.—We have told all who encourage war, bloodshed, slavery, and other evils, that they are oppressors and murderers; but many have listened to our reproof with indifference; however, we hope that, as the ameliorating and enlightening Truths of the Gospel are diffused, these evils will speedily be swept away; and as all are desirous that Missionaries should reside among them, we trust the time is not far distant, when all these savages shall become brethren in Christ Jesus."

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

Twelve Missionaries; one Assistant; Seven hundred and twenty-nine Native School Teachers, and about four hundred Native Eahorters and Catechists.

The state and prospects of the Missions in the Friendly Islands are contemplated by the Committee with deepest feelings of devout thankfulness to the great Head of the Church. In those distant "isles of the sea," a work has been effected by the instrumentality of the agents of the Society, than which no modern missionary achievement has brought greater glory to God, or yielded a larger amount of spiritual benefit to any portion of the human family. Previous to this late extraordinary revival and spread of experimental religion, the zeal and faithfulness of the Missionaries in disseminating the truths of the Gospel had been rewarded by the overthrow, to a great extent, of the ancient idolatry of the people. Such had been the successful results of their glorious labours in *Habai*, that the worship of the true God had been universally introduced, and not a professed idolater remained in any of the islands comprised in that group; but among those who had received the Gospel as a revelation from heaven, and who were to a certain extent influenced in their spirit and lives by its doctrines and precepts, the number remained comparatively small who had fully experienced it to be "the power of God unto salvation." A richer measure of success has now been vouchsafed to the Missionaries, and they have been permitted to witness the saving effects of divine grace to an extent which their most sanguine hopes had scarcely ventured to anticipate.

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In dwelling upon the distinguishing characteristics of this gracious work, the increased efficiency of the native Teachers ought not to be overlooked. Several of the first converts to Christianity have long been actively employed in preaching Christ to their countrymen. Over these the Missionaries have watched with affectionate solicitude, and marked with satisfaction their improvement in knowledge and piety; but their usefulness has never been so apparent as in this "day of the Lord's power." One of their number was the chosen instrument in the hand of God for commencing the work which has yielded such delightful results; and all of them by their zealous endeavours have greatly contributed to its extension. The *rapidity* of this work deserves especial notice; the word of prophecy has had its accomplishment, and "a nation has been born in a day." The divine influence, which began to descend at *Vavou*, spread over *Habai*, and extended to *Tonga*, in such swift progression, as to exceed the power of description; and multitudes in this extraordinary visitation were brought almost simultaneously to experience the peace and joy of saving faith. And the *depth* of this work is equal to its extent. Its character is not so strikingly apparent in the excitement which has taken place, and in the rapturous joy of the new converts, as in the deep implantation in their minds of all the Christian graces. They manifest in an eminent degree "the mind that was in Christ Jesus." A brief statement of this extraordinary work of grace has been furnished by one under whose eye it commenced at *Vavou*, and whose zealous labours formed part of the instrumentality by which it was effected. In one of his latest communications, Mr. Cargill observes:—

"You will have been apprized, ere this time, of the glorious extension of experimental religion with which the Lord has visited this part of his vineyard. The gospel has indeed proved to be 'the power of God unto salvation.' Satan's kingdom has not only been shaken, but well-nigh abolished in this land. It is no exaggeration to say, that vital religion is the enjoyment of a great majority of the people. The reformation which is visible in their manners, and the genuineness and depth of their christian experience, demonstrate that they have received the unction of the Holy Ghost; and that they have not only embraced the *form*, but that they enjoy the *power*, of godliness. Sin is not only discountenanced, but they hate it with a perfect hatred; and I believe that many of them would rather forfeit their lives than their integrity.

"They set a high value upon the means of grace; it is not a trifle which prevents any of them from attending the House of the Lord; and when there, their eyes are riveted on the speaker, and frequently the abundance of their tears bespeaks the joy of their hearts. Their whole behaviour is a practical illustration of that feeling, which prompted Jacob to exclaim,—'How dreadful is this place!'

"The Sabbath is kept holy, in the most literal and extensive signification of that term. Not only is all worldly business laid aside, but the whole day is employed in exercises of public and private devotion. I do not know any who spend any part of that day in idleness or diversion. Their respective class-leaders watch over them with scrupulous care; and if any of them engage in duties which are not decidedly religious, and absolutely necessary to be done on that day, they affectionately admonish them to remember the command of the Lord, and to consecrate his day to his service.

"Nor are they less punctual in the performance of their religious duties on other days. At the first dawn of morning they present unto God a sacrifice of prayer and praise, and at night, the last exercise which they perform, ere they retire to sleep, is to sing the praises

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of redeeming love, and implore the protection of their heavenly Father. And they have their stated times, through the day, for retiring to their closet, and enjoying 'fellowship with the Father and the Son.'

"The two principal characteristics of their prayers are, an affecting simplicity and a powerful unction; and, as may be expected, manifest answers are often given. In the simplicity of their souls they enter the audience-chamber of the Most High; and in the earnestness of their desire they breathe out their whole soul in every petition, while the hearts of all present feel,—

"Th' o'erwhelming pow'r of saving grace."

"What was said of STEPHEN is true of many of the native leaders and local preachers,—they are men 'full of faith and the Holy Ghost.' They love one another, and every one seems to think his neighbour better than himself. They are warmly attached to their instructors, and manifest a becoming zeal in the work assigned them. They seem never so happy as when engaged in the work of the Lord, and are anxious for the welfare of the people, as if they felt like the Apostle, when he said, 'Now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord.'

"We feel great pleasure in labouring among a people so affectionate in their disposition, so tractable in their manners, and so attentive to the 'one thing needful.'

This description of the work in *Vavou* applies equally to *Habai*, though not in the same degree to *Tonga*. In the latter Island, Christianity has not spread to such an extent as in the other groups; and those who have embraced it there have had their graces tried by the persecuting spirit of the idolatrous party which yet remains.

The following extract from one of the last letters received from the Friendly Islands, places in a strong light the necessity of affording speedy help. Mr. Tucker says,

"We are constrained to ask—'What are we among so many? Under these circumstances we are constrained to look to you, dear fathers and brethren, and to the friends of the Mission, for help. Be assured, it was by indulging the pleasing hope of receiving, at no very distant period, more fellow-labourers from England, that we were induced to break up new ground. At your feet, therefore, we place our petition. Our request is for *Six new Missionaries*. I pray and beseech you to hear our cry in behalf of *Fejee* and *Samoa*, *Niua* and *Niua Ffoo*, *Vavou* and *Habai*. Spread our wants before the friends of the heathen;—tell them there are thousands of persons crying out to us to 'come over and help' them, and thousands more who have never heard of the Saviour's name. They are living in darkness and misery in the extreme;—their land is full of rapine and murder;—they are destroying each other by war, and delight in *feasting on human flesh*. O send us more labourers, and then these savages and cannibals will soon hear the gospel, and feel its blessed effects in their hearts, and exemplify them in their lives, like the people among whom we now dwell! There should be two new Missionaries, at least, for *Fejee*, three to *Samoa*, and one for *Niua* and *Niua-Ffoo*, where all the inhabitants I believe have embraced Christianity, but have no one to baptize or marry them, or teach them fully the way of salvation. There should be two Missionaries at *Vavou*, and two on this station. I am quite distressed at the thought of Brother *Wtkin's* removal to *Tonga*; he is very conversant with this language, and his labours have been greatly blessed to the people; but I shall soon be alone here with more than 3,500 members in Society, 161 Class-leaders, and upwards of 70 local Preachers under my care, with but a

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slight knowledge of the language! My trust is in Him who is the strength of Israel, and the Saviour thereof, and who has said, 'My grace is sufficient for thee. Lo! I am with you always.'

"Being aware that there will be a considerable expense connected with the sending out of new Missionaries to this far-off land, I gladly give something towards the undertaking. Please to put down *Ten Pounds* to Mrs. Tucker's and my name. You will see from the above places that *more than six* Missionaries are wanted; but we are afraid to ask for more: yet, we should rejoice exceedingly should more be sent; and I have no doubt that very glorious consequences would be the result,—thousands of the heathen would soon be gathered into the fold of Christ, and be brought to feel the saving and cleansing efficacy of his atoning blood."

The Committee, in commending again these interesting Missions to the sympathy and liberality of the friends of the Society, especially entreat them to be earnest in prayer, that "the Lord may make bare his holy arm" still more gloriously "in the eyes of the (Polynesian) nations, and that all the ends of the earth may see the salvation of God."

WESTERN AFRICA.

Seven Missionaries—Four Assistants.

The state and prospects of the Mission at SIERRA LEONE are highly encouraging. The labours of the Missionaries have been attended with such success, that they have now under their immediate pastoral care, upwards of one thousand persons, who are either regular members of society, or are meeting in class as candidates for membership. At the same time the number of persons who attend the public ordinances of religion has so greatly increased, that it has become necessary to enlarge or rebuild several of the places of worship. Two Chapels were recently erected in *Bathurst-street*, *Free Town*, and *Charles-street*, *New-Town-West*; but these have become too small, and are undergoing enlargement. A considerable addition will have been made to the *Portuguese-Town Chapel* before the next rainy season commences. Early in December last the foundation stone of a new Chapel, to be built wholly of stone, was laid at *Soldiers-Town*, which when completed will contain sittings for 650 people; and at *Congo-Town* also, the old Chapel has been taken down, and a much larger one is in the course of erection. In referring to the growing spirit of religious enquiry, Mr. Maer observes:—

"We find most of our Chapels too small to contain the usual congregations; although some of them are twice or thrice as large as they were two or three years ago."

The *Schools* connected with this Mission are in a prosperous state. They are conducted under the superintendance and direction of the Missionaries by twenty-one salaried Teachers, and contain about one thousand children of both sexes, who are taught the elements of a common education; the girls moreover, are instructed in needle-work. The Committee gratefully acknowledge the continued liberality of the ladies at Peckham, belonging to the Society of Friends, who have for many years exerted themselves in behalf of these interesting Schools.

A *third Missionary* has been sent to this station during the year, and such are the openings for usefulness, that several more might be beneficially employed.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.—The most important and interesting sphere of the Society's operations in North America is the Province of Upper Canada, a country nearly three times the size of Great Britain, and blessed with a fertile soil and a mild and healthy climate. The Indian Missions in that country are in a state of growing prosperity, and newly opening fields of usefulness amongst the aboriginal tribes every where present themselves to the view of our Missionaries, which, from the want of adequate help, they are unable to enter upon. Several small villages, erected under the direction of Sir John Colborne, the late excellent Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, are occupied by between one and two thousand converted Indians, whose dwellings are surrounded by gardens and fruitful fields, which have been cleared and cultivated by their own exertions. These once wretched wanderers of the forest have "turned from dumb idols to serve the living God," and in their present state furnish the most delightful evidence of the enlightening and hallowing influence of evangelical truth, when applied to the mind and heart by the power of the Holy Ghost; for by the simple preaching of the Gospel old things amongst them have been done away, and all things have become new. Exertions had been made during a period of forty years, to educate and civilize the Mohawk tribe of the Six Nations established on the banks of the Orand River, and some of them were taught to read and write; but, instead of any improvement having been effected in their moral and social state, they were more vicious and degraded in their habits than the neighbouring heathen tribes, who were entirely ignorant of letters. Yet, as soon as these half-educated but ferocious and depraved Mohawks embraced the Gospel, they became the happy subjects of a change as extraordinary and salutary as that which has been experienced by their converted brethren of the Chippewa and other tribes of Indians. This fact furnishes a striking proof of the truth of a remark lately made by an eminent Judge, that "education without religious instruction cannot control the passions of the human race;" and it likewise shows that the Gospel is not only the power of God to the salvation of the souls of those that believe, but is also the grand instrument by which social order and happiness are to be produced and perpetuated in the world. Some idea may be formed of the results of Christianity amongst this interesting class of men, from the following example. A few months ago, the Rev. Joseph Stinson, the General Superintendent of our Missions in Upper Canada, visited one of our Indian villages, and, on entering one of the cottages, shed tears of joy on witnessing the delightful tokens of domestic happiness which he saw around him. The father of the happy family perceiving Mr. Stinson's emotion, said, "When I came here nine years ago, I was a poor drunken Indian. I had nothing but one dirty blanket; but now," said he, pointing to the various articles of furniture and provision in the room, "I have all these good things that you see; and what is best of all, I have the love of Christ in my heart." In a letter lately received by the Committee from Mr. Stinson, he says, "On all the Missions we are keeping our ground, and on some of them we are making inroads into the territories of Satan. Paganism, with its dark, cruel, and degrading principles and practices, is retiring before the bold and rapid advances of our divine and blessed Christianity."

The Mission Schools established amongst the Indians are in a good state. Several of the youths who received their education in these humble seminaries have become teachers to their countrymen, and three or four of them have been sent to an Academy under the care of the Metho-

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dists at Casanovia in the United States of America, that they may be prepared for future usefulness in the Church. It is to be hoped, that ere long, an Institution will be provided within our own territories, for the purpose of affording suitable instruction to such of the youth as are likely to become useful agents of the Society amongst their own people.

No portion of the human race have a stronger claim on the sympathy and benevolence of British Christians, than the wandering Aborigines of Canada. They are the original proprietors of a country now occupied by thousands of our own countrymen. They have wasted away from hundreds of thousands to thousands, under the withering influence of the vices and diseases introduced amongst them by Europeans. Many of their fathers and brethren have perished in the field of battle in defence of the British Crown. These tribes have been the steadfast friends of Great Britain in war and in peace. Thousands of them are earnestly soliciting from us the means of religious instruction and salvation, while amongst many of them the word of the Lord has free course and is glorified. At the River St. Clair a whole tribe of Pagan Indians have been converted during the past year; an event so extraordinary and unexpected, that His Excellency Sir John Colborne remarked to one of the Missionaries, that after the gracious effects produced by the Gospel on the wretched Indians at St. Clair, there was no room left to doubt that all the tribes in British North America may be converted to the faith of Christ.

The interest which is attached to the conversion of the Aborigines of North America, to the doctrines of the Protestant Faith, and the little information which circulates through New-Brunswick upon this subject, are sufficient reasons for enriching the pages of this Auxiliary Report with the following extracts from the reports of the brethren who have laboured on the Stations, during the year, which will afford both pleasure and encouragement to the friends of Missions.

CREDIT.—The exposed situation of this Mission, and the unprincipled conduct of a few white men, who, in opposition to every human and divine law, do all in their power to corrupt and destroy our Indians, have occasioned us much fear and sorrow, and we have had to mourn over the fall of several of our younger brethren, whose inexperience rendered them a comparatively easy prey to the wiles and machinations of their enemies. After alluding to the painful subject, brother P. Jones observes, "I am happy to inform you that several of these unfortunate Indians appear more thoughtful, and have promised to try to do better. The number of Indian members in Society is upwards of seventy; many of whom are an ornament to the church of Christ. We have a class of twelve whites in the village, who are doing well. I am happy to state that, during the last winter, a blessed work of religion began in the neighbouring white settlements, on the Middle Road. Here we have a flourishing class of thirty members. We preach to them once every Sabbath-day, and the school-house is always filled with attentive hearers. We also have a Sunday appointment at Conovor's chapel, where we have a class of eighteen members. Every other Sabbath we preach at Cookville. A class of ten members has been formed at Springfield, and is in a good state."

LAKE SIMCOE AND COLD WATER.—On this Mission we are still carrying on a vigorous, a painful, but not an unsuccessful struggle against whatever opposes the improvement of the Indians' temporal and moral condition, and amongst these obstacles we must even rank the fighting, libidinous, intemperate practices of those persons, who seek

their own gratification and aggrandizement, at the expense of our unsuspecting brethren of the woods. These circumstances, connected with the still lingering love of a wandering life, which is so difficult to remove from the mind of the Indian, form the dark and perplexing part of our prospects; but the gloom is mitigated by other circumstances of a cheering nature. The members of our society, with one or two exceptions, continue to walk uprightly, and are growing in grace, and in the knowledge and love of God. They are very attentive to all the means of grace, and cultivate a deep reverence for the Sabbath. This spring, while two Indians were seated in their tent, in the woods, one Sabbath, they saw an otter so entangled in the deep and frozen snow that he was perfectly in their power, but, much as they desired and needed him, it being the Sabbath of the Lord, they permitted him to escape. It is quite evident that the children of our School not only learn to read, but they remember and understand the Holy Scriptures. Last winter, in one school at the Narrows, a little girl, the daughter of a French Papist, came to the Teacher to say her lesson. She had a small metal crucifix dangling from her neck. A little boy said to her, "What is that?" She answered, "It is Jesus!" While she was speaking, a boy, ten years of age, came up. The teacher asked him whether it was right to wear that medal. He answered, "No." "How do you know it is not right?" said the Teacher. He immediately replied, "Thou shalt have no other gods but me," and then fetching a card, read, "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor worship them, &c." Several during the year have died in the Lord. One was a sister, whose pilgrimage on earth was unusually long. It is supposed she was one hundred and twenty years old. She could tell of those days when thousands of Indians mustered for war in various parts of this province. She herself had witnessed many a bloody affray; but she is gone where the seal of the fallen enemy is not raised in triumph amidst the frantic conquerors, but where all is calm, and joy and peace. "Ishpening" (heaven) was a sound which made her dim eye sparkle with gladness; and many months before her departure, she longed to exchange her earthly for her heavenly tabernacle. Another was James John, who had been wasting away for more than a year. "I never visited him," says brother Scott, "but I found that, although the outward man was rapidly decaying, the inward man was renewed day by day. The happiness of his heart was seen in the glow of his countenance. One day he said, 'I have had enough corn and pumpkins. I want to go to Jesus.' Almost the last words I heard him utter, were, 'Perhaps go to Jesus to-night.'" Our school has been well taken care of during the year, and is in a good state. Connected with this Mission, we have eight preaching places in the new settlements, which are visited every fortnight. On the Penetangueshine road, also connected with this Mission, brother Hardy has laboured faithfully and successfully during the year. In the midst of a scattered and destitute population, chiefly composed of persons who have lately left their native land,—the land of Bibles and Christian ordinances,—he has collected several congregations, and formed interesting and promising classes.

GRAND RIVER.—Our prospects on this Mission are more pleasing this year than they have been for a long time. The Lord has graciously crowned the faithful and persevering labours of our brethren with his blessing, and they are witnessing a growing improvement in the moral and spiritual condition of the people of their charge. Brother Douse

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says, in his Report, that they are in a settled and prosperous condition. Our congregations at Salt-Springs have been regular and numerous, and the Society generally steady and faithful.

In the upper part of the Mission we have opened two new places for meeting; and formed a prosperous class. Among the Tuscaroras our congregations are increasing; and some hopes are entertained of seeing the work extend among this people. The class has been very steady, and is very regular in meeting. But it is chiefly among the Onondago Indians that we have an increase of members, and a most cheering prospect of still greater usefulness. About one year ago our native labourers were much discouraged, and ready to despair of accomplishing any good among them. They stated that the Onondago were so drunken and so wretched, that it was useless continuing to visit them; but by continued and affectionate persuasion, they were induced to persevere, and the Lord rewarded their zeal by making them the honored instruments of bringing their wandering brethren into the fold of Christ. During the last summer several of these degraded Pagans were awakened to a sense of their spiritual wretchedness and destitution, and connected themselves with our society; amongst whom was their Chief, Bearfoot, and most of his people. At a love-feast held in his house afterwards, he gave an account of his former life, and of his recent change. He told us how he had been very wicked, and how sorry he felt for what he had done; and the sins he had committed in attending dances, worshipping Pagan gods, and selling whiskey; "but now," said he, "I have abandoned all, and want to live altogether a Christian, and to persuade my people to walk in the good way." Many violent efforts have been made to induce him to alter his resolution, but happily he is still faithful, and is exercising a most beneficial influence over the young converts of his tribe. In another part of the river, where we had no members, now we have a very good class, and almost all the people attend our meetings. These people were strongly addicted to the worship of idols, the dance, and other abominations. During the last fall, when passing the Council-House, we had the painful spectacle of witnessing their playing on a Sabbath, and some of them were in a state of perfect nudity. At that time strong opposition was made to our labours. But now, thank God, we have an improved state of things; and, at my last visit this way, we had so many people, that the house, although large and well furnished with seats, would not accommodate the number that attended our service. A short time ago I baptized one of their principal Chiefs, a respectable and influential old man of the name of Inavades; and afterwards, married him and his wife Magdelene according to the form of the Methodist Church. On this Mission we have ten regular Sabbath appointments, which are supplied by myself and the native brethren. These appointments extend about thirty miles up and down the river, and are scattered in different directions.

MUNCEY-TOWN.—At this Station the Society is in an encouraging state of prosperity. With very few exceptions our members enjoy what the Indians emphatically call, "heart religion." We have some difficulties to encounter; but we trust, by the grace of God, they are not insurmountable. We have witnessed some extraordinary conversions during the past year, for which we desire to praise God, and by which we are encouraged to labour on in the cause of our divine Master.

RICE LAKE.—The past year has been a season of unusual sickness and mortality on this station; and several members of our society have been called to exchange worlds. Three of these, John Sult, Robert Cow,

and Bowen Musprat, were men of family, cut down in the prime of life, and died much lamented by the whole tribe. The two former, with a young man named Shawney, were truly pious, and left a clear and joyful testimony, that they died in peace with God, and are now sharing the inheritance of the saints in light. Our congregations are uniformly good on the Sabbath days, embracing the whole Indian population. Our day and Sabbath schools, our classes and prayer-meetings, are regularly and well attended. When the children and their parents are at home, we have generally about fifty boys and girls in the school. These are taught to read the Sacred Scriptures, to write, and are instructed in history and geography. During the year the boys and the girls have committed to memory 10,289 verses of the New Testament:—the girls, 6,632—the boys, 3,657.

AMHERSTBURG.—This mission continues to exercise a beneficial influence on the various classes of inhabitants within its compass. A few have joined the Church, and the cause is gradually gaining permanency. Every thing is in readiness for our new Chapel, and we shall begin to build as soon as we get the deed for the land. Occasionally a few French people and other Roman Catholics have heard the word; also some of the military stationed in this place; the effect of which, we hope, will be seen after many days. We are endeavoring to keep up the means of grace, especially devoted to the coloured people; but the remaining influence of former degrading habits is still more or less felt, and they require much care and attention. After a few expulsions and other acts of discipline, I think we have succeeded in bringing them into a better state of order and unity; and it affords me pleasure to state, that I am not acquainted with any irregularity of conduct among them, and that they are generally growing in grace, and in the knowledge and love of Christ. Our work amongst the Indians has been subject to many and peculiar vicissitudes, occasioned partly by expulsion arising from the loss they sustained for want of a minister to watch over them for some years, during which time they were as sheep without a shepherd; and partly from removals and deaths, an unusual number of the former having occurred since my appointment to this mission. We have no less than thirty removals, and eighteen of these have taken place during the last year. There have been few deaths during the year; one white person, who died triumphantly, and three Indians, of whom there is satisfactory evidence that they have died in the faith and hope of the Gospel. Some others have died in peace, who were not immediately connected with us, but who derived benefit from our ministry.

SAHGEEN.—Although we have nothing extraordinary to communicate, we have much cause for gratitude to the great Head of the Church for his blessing upon this mission during the past year, and much encouragement to persevere in our important and delightful work. We have sometimes been in perplexity and sorrow on account of the ravages of sin;—its blasting influence has sometimes been felt amongst us; and we have had to cut off some dead branches from our Missionary tree; but the remaining ones are healthy and vigorous. We have lost two by death, but their end was peace. Our day-school has been better attended this year than formerly. We generally have fifty children present, nine of whom read the New Testament. Our Sabbath school also is well attended. In this school, in addition to the children, we have several adults who are learning to read the holy scriptures. During the year we have visited a small tribe of Pagan Indians at Big Bay. Amongst these some have joined in class, and are adorning their christian profession.

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SAINT CLAIR.—In presenting the Report of this Station, we cannot but express our unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, who has graciously condescended to crown our efforts with success amongst this people. A short time ago the Indians of this tribe were deeply sunk in the pit of moral degradation. Their state exactly corresponded with the awful description of the Apostle Paul, "Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, haters of God; spiteful, proud, boasters, in ventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant-breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful, delighting in the works of the flesh; enemies to God by wicked works, being without God and without hope in the world."

At the commencement of our labours on this mission, two years ago, it was found impracticable to assemble the Indians for divine worship; consequently the only opportunity which offered was to see them in their camps and houses, and to converse with them at their fire-sides, and there point them to "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." Assisted by an excellent native interpreter, Thomas M'Ghee, whose labours have been greatly blessed, we entered cheerfully on our great and glorious work, trusting in him who hath said, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Numerous and powerful were the opposing principles which we had to encounter, before the Indians could be induced to embrace the truth. The natural corruption of the human heart, strengthened by Pagan superstition and Papal error, like a mighty torrent set in against us, and threatened to overwhelm us by its violence. Our difficulties were not a little increased by the abominable conduct of those white men who have endeavored to enrich themselves by taking advantage of the ignorance of the Indian, and of his infatuated attachment to spirituous liquor. Often, when pressing the truth upon our Pagan neighbours, they would say to us, "Go, convert your own people!—You make the whisky; the white man robs us of our furs; go teach them; then come to us." At other times they would say, "Our old religion is as good as yours; but like the white men, we do not observe its teaching; we can reform and observe it, and be as happy a people as the Great Spirit designed we should be when he gave it to our forefathers; we do not require your new religion." If your religion be for the Indians, why did not the Great Spirit send it to us when he sent it to you? If it be so good, why do not all your people receive it? Should we become Christians, we suppose we should not only lie, cheat, and get drunk, but make whisky too." Although there is not much argument in all this, still it is easy to conceive that the sentiments which gave birth to such remarks have a powerful influence over the Pagan mind, and form most formidable barriers to the spread of the Gospel.—Had we possessed no other means of meeting these difficulties than human reason can supply, we should have laboured in vain, and spent our strength for nought. But, thank God, we had the Gospel in our hands; we preached with all plainness; the Lord gave testimony to the words of his grace; prejudice and enmity gave way; and nearly the whole tribe have embraced christianity!

We have baptised no less than one hundred and thirty-six persons,—ninety-three of whom are adults,—the majority of whom gave satisfactory evidence that they have not only taken the name of Christian, but are enjoying the saving power of the Gospel.

In the extensive regions of British North America, including the Island of Newfoundland, sixty-two Missionaries and nine Assistant Missionaries are employed under the direction of the Society, who proclaim

the glad tidings of salvation to a people that greatly need their pastoral care. It affords the Committee much satisfaction to be enabled to report, that there are in this section of our Missionary field nearly ten thousand members, united in religious society, thirty-four native Exhorters and Schoolmasters, and upwards of five thousand children in the Day and Sunday Schools.

WEST INDIES.

Upwards of Eighty Missionaries; and One Thousand and Thirty Teachers, chiefly gratuitous.

The manifestation of religious feeling which was witnessed in the West Indies, when the Act of the Imperial Legislature for abolishing slavery was brought into operation, must ever be regarded as one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with that event. That the Negroes, at the very moment when they were expecting to receive the blessing of civil freedom, should look beyond that inestimable boon to privileges yet higher, and which no human legislature can bestow, was one of the many proofs which might be adduced that Negro emancipation was not effected by the mere wisdom or power of man, but was especially brought about by the guiding providence of God, and was designed by Him to lead to still more important results than the advancement of the temporal interests of those for whose benefit it was designed. The satisfaction with which the conduct of the Negro population was at the time contemplated is only exceeded by that which is afforded by the fact that no abatement of the interest then displayed in favour of religion has since taken place. A new era in the religious history of the West Indies appears to have commenced. The Missionaries at Nevis, advertising to this topic, observe, that

"The desire for religious instruction continues undiminished. Religion exerts the same influence, and has all the attraction that it manifested immediately after the ever memorable 1st of August, 1834. Some were of opinion that the ebullition of feeling which then took place was a mere excitement, depending solely on the novelty of circumstances; but we have now proved that it is a steady principle. While we are thankful that the sweets of liberty are beginning to be tasted, we rejoice over many who have pressed after and obtained the higher liberty of the children of God."

The extent to which the spirit of religious enquiry prevails may be inferred from the necessity which has been created for new or enlarged places of worship. The negroes, having now more favourable opportunities for attending the public ordinances of religion than they ever before enjoyed, flock to the preaching of the Gospel in such numbers that in many instances the Chapels require to be enlarged to twice their present dimensions in order to accommodate the people; and in other places new congregations of many hundreds are raised, for whom no provision as yet has been made, and who are obliged in consequence to worship in the open air. In the course of the last year, pressing applications have been addressed to the Committee from the various stations for pecuniary assistance to build or enlarge Chapels, to the amount of upwards of *Thirteen Thousand Pounds, sterling*.—The demand for an increased number of Missionaries is further evidence of the desire for religious instruction prevalent among the Negro population. Many as have been sent, in addition to those previously employed, since the Act of Emanci-

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pation took effect, a still greater number is required to meet the wants of the various stations, and to improve the opportunities which present themselves for more extensive usefulness.—And the increase of the numbers in society is another most satisfactory proof of the improvement, in a religious point of view, which has taken place in the West Indies generally. The Committee cannot advert to the success which has crowned the endeavours of the Missionaries, in Jamaica more particularly, without lively gratitude and satisfaction. That field, which in past years has been cultivated at so great an expence of toil and suffering, is now yielding a gracious harvest. Notwithstanding the very large addition which was made to the society in the preceding year, the Committee have to report that the net increase in Jamaica during the past year amounts to *three thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine* members, while 607 persons remain on trial as candidates for membership.

It has already been announced, in the Monthly Notices, that the Committee are preparing to enter more fully upon another department of useful labour, in connection with their regular Missionary operations. It is stated that they have engaged, in common with other Missionary Societies, to aid in promoting the Government-plan of Negro Education. To the religious instruction of the rising generation the Committee have ever attached great importance; and Schools in which the children receive catechetical instruction, and are taught to read the Holy Scriptures, form part of the regular system pursued by the Missionaries of the Society. An acquaintance with other branches of knowledge, besides instruction in reading, is however necessary, to prepare the Negroes for the full enjoyment of the civil privileges which are now secured to them; and as His Majesty's Government have laid down the principle that religious instruction must be made an essential part of the education to be given to the Negro children in the Schools for which the Parliamentary grant has been made, leaving it at the same time to the respective Societies to communicate that instruction in their own way, the Committee conceived that this Society was loudly called upon to promote, according to its ability, an undertaking so eminently calculated to subserve the cause of religion itself. A much larger number of proposals respecting Schools was submitted to the considerations of the Noble Secretary of State for the Colonies than his Lordship was enabled at once to meet; but assistance has already been obtained by the Society to build nineteen School-houses; namely, two at *Antigua*, two at *Dominica*, one at *Montserrat*, one at *Nevis*, one at *St. Christopher's*, one at *Tortola*, one at *Bermuda*, one at *St. Vincent's*, one at *Grenada*, two at *Barbadoes*, two at *Demerara*, two in *Jamaica*, one at *New Providence*, and one at *Harbour Island*.

This undertaking will increase very considerably the annual cost of the West India Missions. The sum granted by Government, £3000, is to be exclusively expended in *building*, and the Society has to raise £1500, additional for the same purpose. The *support* of the Schools, which cannot be estimated at less than £2000, per annum, remains therefore to be wholly provided for. On the twofold principle, that the burden ought to be made to press as lightly as possible on the Society's funds, and that the more speedily the Negroes are taught to depend upon their own exertions the more rapidly will they rise in the scale of society, it is intended to adopt the plan of requiring them to pay something towards the education of their children. Some time, however, must elapse before the circumstances of the Negroes will enable them to contribute much; and the Committee are persuaded that a considerable augmentation of the regular income of the Society will be required to meet the deficiency, which must be supplied from this country. To the

friends of the Society, and the advocates of the Negro race, the Committee, however, confidently look for help; trusting that those who have so successfully exerted themselves to break the fetters of the captive will be ready to carry out their principle to its full and legitimate extent, and, by communicating to the Negro population the instruction necessary to prepare them for the new state of things into which they have been introduced, to make the boon of civil freedom a real and everlasting blessing.

The New Mission at PORT AU PLATT, HAYTI, exhibits an aspect of great promise.

A review of the last year's operations of the Society in the West Indies includes one subject of a painful kind. An unprecedented number of Missionaries have fallen in the field, and others have been obliged by affliction to suspend for a time their useful labours. With regard to the deceased Missionaries themselves, it is consolatory to know that the Gospel which they had faithfully preached in life enabled them to triumph in death, in prospect of their great reward: and, in respect to the work from which they are removed, it is not to be forgotten that *that* is the work of the Lord, who will not fail to provide for it. But while the friends of the Society will, with the Committee, derive comfort from these considerations, it is incumbent on them to pray not only that "the Lord of the harvest" will "send forth labourers into his harvest," but that he will preserve them alive, and strengthen them for the service on which he sends them.

SUMMARY.

The stations occupied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society in different parts of the world are about 180; each station being in general the head of a circuit of towns and villages around, embracing a numerous population brought under missionary instruction. The missionaries, accredited ministers of the Methodist Connexion, are about 300, more than 80 of whom are employed in the West Indies. They are assisted by Catechists, Local Preachers, Assistants, Superintendents of Schools, School Masters and Mistresses, Artisans, &c.; of whom about 200 are employed at a moderate salary, and 2600 afford their services gratuitously. The members of society under the care of the missionaries, exclusive of those in Ireland, are about *sixty-two thousand*; (being an increase of 7157;) the members of the mission congregations, not in society, may be fairly estimated at a larger number. To these may be added, the number under school-instruction, about 43,000; making a total of more than *one hundred and fifty thousand* individuals, who are directly receiving spiritual advantage by means of the society's mission. In Ceylon, in Africa, in the Friendly Islands, and in New Zealand, the Society has printing establishments. Valuable translations of the scriptures, and of various other works, have been effected by the missionaries; by whom, in more than *twenty* different LANGUAGES, the Gospel is preached. It appears from the cash account that the total income of the past year has been £75,526 11s. 1d.; namely—Contributions, £64,247 7s. 10d.—Legacies, £3,735—Special donations, £1,663 3s. 9d.—Donations on Annuity for life, £380—Government Grants, £500. The regular ordinary income was taken at £67,993 7s. 4d.—a net increase of £7,536 4s. 5d. The expenditure of last year exceeded the ordinary income by £2,477 1s. 3d., having amounted to £70,460 9s. 1d.

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LIST OF
 SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

1836-7.

SAINT JOHN.

Collected by Mr. G. T. Ray.

Anderson, John	£0 5 0
Anderson, Ebenezer	5 0
Baldwin, Thomas	5 0
Barlow, Ezekiel Jun.	1 0 0
Bradley, Leveret	1 0 0
Burns, James	1 5 0
Bowyer, William	5 0
Duff, Peter Esq.	1 3 4
Getow, Stephen	5 0
Hastings, John	5 0
Howard, William	5 0
Kinnear, W. B. Esq.	1 0 0
Ketchum, Edwin	10 0
Nisbet, William	1 0 0
Johnston, James	3 0
Majorsbanks, Thomas	5 0
M'Leod, John W.	10 0
Marshall, John R.	10 0
Ray, Robert Esq.	1 0 0
Ray, G. T. Esq.	1 0 0
Robertson, James	5 0
Robertson, Thomas H.	5 0
Robertson, Charles	5 0
Summers, Robert	10 0
Sharp, Joseph	5 0
Whiteside, Richard	11 0 0
Whiteside, William	1 0 0
Whiteside, Henry	10 0

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Collected by Mr. H. J. Thorne.

Bustin, Samuel	£ 10 0
Ball, William	5 0
Burns, George M.	5 0
Crane, Thomas P.	5 0
Clawson, William	5 0
Cross, John E.	5 0
Demill, N. S.	1 0 0
Drury, Edward	10 0
Foster, S. K.	7 6
Faulkner, Isaac	5 0
Friend A.	5 0
Friend A.	5 0
Friend A.	10 0
Gardner, John	15 0
Hume, Walter	1 0 0
Hennigar, Thomas	5 0

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Hogan, J. J.	£0 5 0
Hawksworth, E. A.	5 0
Kerr, John Esq.	1 0 0
Knowles, T. E.	1 10 0
Lockhart, John	10 0
Lordy, Joseph	5 0
M'Donald, James E.	10 0
M'Alpin, John	5 0
M'Alpin, Mrs.	5 0
Ratclifford, E. DeW. Esq.	1 3 4
Robertson, William A.	1 0 0
Sancton, George P.	1 0 0
Sherwood, Joseph	1 0 0
Sancton, Edward	5 5 0
Stevens, William	5 0
Salter, George	5 5 0
Thorne, Henry J.	5 0
Waterhouse, Levi H.	5 0

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Collected by Mr. D. Collins.

Anderson, John	£1 0 0
Anning, John	10 0
Ballentine, James	5 0
Cheziek, Susan	10 0
Collins, David	13 6
Claribus, Charles	5 0
Dogkriil, Benjamin	5 0
Ferguson, John Esq.	2 5 0
Fitzgerald, Michael	1 0 0
Jamieson, Captain	1 0 0
King, George	10 0
Knollin, John	5 0
Murdock, William	5 0
Milican, William	5 0
M'Kee, George	5 0
M'Brine, John	5 0
Noble, Christopher	5 0
Noble, George	5 0
Simonds, Charles Esq.	1 0 0
Thomas, Mary Ann	5 0
Todd, Adam	5 0
Wilkins, John	5 0
Whittaker, Stephen	5 0

£12 0 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Collected by Mr. D. Marshall.

Bond, William	£0 7 6
Cummins, Elizabeth	5 0
Gilmore, Andrew	5 0
Marshall, Henry	10 0
Marshall, Ann	5 0
Marshall, H. G.	5 0
Marshall, Mary	5 0
Ollis, Wm. (Corporal, 43d Regt.)	5 0
Patton, Charles	5 0
Patchel, Isabella	5 0
Portmore, Mary	5 0
Portmore, James	5 0
Portmore, William	5 0
Robinson, William H.	10 0
Stewart, James	5 0
Small sums,	3 9
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Collected by Mr. S. Mancton.

Adams, Zachariah	£0 5 0
Armstrong, Bartholomew	5 0
Baskin, Moses	5 0
Chapman, Robert	5 0
Chapman, Mrs. Mary	5 0
Chapman, Miss Eliza	5 0
Davis, Samuel	5 0
Gaoung, John G.	5 0
Heanes, Thomas	5 0
Keltie, David	5 0
Keltie, Mrs. Elizabeth	5 0
Manaton, Sampson	5 0
Maxwell, Henry	5 0
Saunders, William	5 0
Summerfield, Henry	5 0
Spence, Thomas	5 0
Souther, John	5 0
Small sums,	7 6

INDIAN TOWN.

Tuck, Moses	£ 5 0
Fisher, Michael	5 0
Robertson, Robert jun.	5 0
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Collected by Miss Jordan.

Bradley, John	£ 1 0 0
Bradley, Mrs.	1 0 0
Compton, Mrs.	5 0
Gove, Mrs.	5 0
Jordan, Mrs.	5 0
Jordan, John	5 0
Jordan, Francis	5 0
Jordan, Mrs.	5 0

Jordan, Samuel Gilbert	£0 5 0
Jordan, Mrs. G.	5 0
Jordan, Gilbert jun.	5 0
Lawton, Mrs.	5 0
Murray, Mrs.	5 0
M'Kee, William	5 0
Ruddock, Miss Jane	5 0
Spence, Mrs.	5 0
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Collected by Mr. Thompson, Carleton.

Beattsey, William	£0 5 0
Lowrey, William	5 0
Mailman, Christopher	6 9
Olive, Isaac	1 10 0
Salter, Robert Esq.	10 0
Tippets, Benjamin	5 0
Thompson, Thomas	10 0
Wheton, George	10 0
Williams, James	5 0
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Collected by Mr. Henry Whiteside.

Bayard, Robert M. D.	£1 5 0
Gaynor, John	1 5 0
Henniger, Henry	1 5 0
Wood, Rev. Enoch	1 0 0
Wood, Mrs. G. M.	1 0 0
Wood, Mary Bakewell	5 0
Wood, Eliza M. B.	5 0
Wood, Caroline M.	5 0
Wood, Amy Miles	5 0
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Collected by Miss Fought, £5 0 0
Collected by Mrs H. Whiteside, 4 7 3

DONATIONS.

Chubb, Henry Esq.	£1 0 0
Owens, Mr. John	5 0 0
Thank-offerings immediately af- ter the fire, anonymous,	3 5 0

COLLECTIONS:

Germain Street Chapel,	£29 1 4½
Portland Chapel,	12 1 3
Carleton	6 0 0
At District Meeting St. John,	18 14 6

Total in St. John Circuit, £157 8 3½

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FREDERICTON.

Collected by Miss Davidson.

Babbit, Samuel W.	£0	5	0
Brown, Mrs.		5	0
Blair, John		5	0
Blair, John Jun.		5	0
Beckwith, John A.		5	0
Boyd, Mrs.		5	0
Barker, William	10		0
Blacker, Miss		5	0
Brannen, Charles		5	0
Colter, Mrs.		5	0
Daniel, Rev. H.	1	0	0
Daniel, Miss		10	0
Davidson, Miss Catharine		5	0
Edgar, Robert		5	0
Fisher, Henry Jun.	1	10	0
Fradsham, Mrs. M.		5	0
Fisher, Mrs.		5	0
Friend, A		5	0
Gaynor, Joseph		5	0
Gardiner, Thomas		10	6
Hale, James	1	0	0
Hale, Mrs. James	1	0	0
Hogg, Charles		5	0
Lawrence, John Y.		5	0
Le Cain, F. W.		5	0
Morrell, Mrs.		5	0
Marsh, Mrs. J. L.	10		0
M'Lauchlan, Mrs. Capt.		5	0
Minchin, Mrs.		5	0
Martin, George		5	0
M'Ginly Mrs.		5	0
Nevers, Mrs. C.		5	0
Parker, Peter		5	0
Payne, William		5	0
Pickard, Jesse		5	0
Payne, Andrew		5	0
Reed, Mrs.		5	0
Robertson, Mrs.		5	0
Robertson, James		5	0
Simpson, John		10	0
Simpson, Mrs. J.		7	6
Simpson, Miss M. E.		5	0
Simpson, C. G.		5	0
Simpson, J. B.		5	0
Simpson, J. G.		5	0
Simpson, J. H.		5	0
Spahn, Justin		5	0
Segee, Charles H.		5	0
Segee, Mrs.		5	0
Smith, Thomas Y.		5	0
Thompson, George	15		0
Wortman, James M.	10		0
Wiley, Hugh	10		0
Wiley, Robert		5	0
Williams, Mrs.		5	0
Witham, Mrs.		5	0
Watts, Mrs.	10		0
Yerxa, Mrs.		5	0
Small sums,	2	9	1

£23 2 1

Collected by Miss Nixon.

Beckwith, F. E.	£0	5	0
Brannen, Matthew		5	0
Beek, James		15	0
Chestnut, Robert	1	3	6
Colter, Michael		5	0
Fisher, Charles Esq.		10	0
Hogg, James		5	0
Humphreys, John		5	0
Humphreys, Mrs.		5	0
Lincoln, Charles B.		5	0
Miller, Alexander P.		5	0
M'Pherson, S. D.		5	0
Nixon, Miss Eliza M.		5	0
Pollock, John		5	0
Rice, Samuel D.	1	5	0
Smith, Thomas		10	0
White, George		5	0
Wollaupter, Benjamin		5	0
Small sums,		10	0

£7 18 6

Collected by Mrs. A. T. Coburn.

Amelia's Missionary Box.	£0	7	6
Barker, Mrs. Spafford		5	0
Coburn, A. T.		10	0
Coburn, Mrs. A. T.		10	0
Coburn, Amelia E.		5	0
Coburn, Hepzibah		5	0
Caverhill, Mrs.		5	0
Halt, George		5	0
Pickard, Thomas	1	0	0
Pickard, Mrs. Thomas		10	0
Pickard, Mrs. M. A.		5	6
Smith, Mrs. E.		5	0
Taylor, Mrs.		5	0
White, Ann L.		5	0
Small sums,		2	6

£5 5 6

Collected by Miss Dayton.

Akerly, Mr.	£0	5	0
Avery, Mrs.		10	0
Biggs, Miss		5	0
Barker, Mrs. Thomas		5	0
Barker, John		5	0
Barnes, Mr.		5	0
Chestnut, Mrs.		5	0
Dayton, Miss		5	0
Dwence, Mrs.		5	0
Dunn, Mrs.		5	0
Eccles, Capt.		10	0
Fraser, Mrs. P.		5	0
Gaynor, Mrs.		5	0
Grant, Miss		5	0
Kendall, Mrs.		5	0
M'Leod, Mrs.		5	0
M'Kenzie, Robert		5	0
M'Kenzie, Miss		5	0

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Porter, Jeremiah	£0 5 0
Ritchie, Andrew	5 0
Shore, Hon. Mrs.	5 0
Spahn, Mrs.	5 0
Sisot, Mrs.	5 0
Turner, Mrs. George	5 0
Small sums,	7 3
	<hr/>
	£6 17 3

Collected by Miss Agnes Taylor.

Clopper, Mrs.	£0 5 0
Coy, Mrs.	5 0
Currier, Mrs.	5 0
Horton, Miss E.	5 0
Johnston, Mrs. A.	5 0
Miller, Mrs. A.	5 0
M'Lean, William A.	5 0
Sutherland, Mrs. J.	5 0
Taylor, John F.	5 0
Taylor, Agnes L.	5 0
Wetmore, Mrs. C. P.	5 0
Small sums,	6 6
	<hr/>
	£3 1 6

Collected by Miss Gill.

Carman, Mrs.	£ 5 0
Friend to Missions,	5 0 0
Gill, Mrs. senior	10 0
Gill, Catharine	5 0
Gill, Margaret	5 0
Gill, Thomas	10 0
Miles, Mrs. O.	5 0
Rice, Andrew	5 0
Sterling, Mrs. George	5 0
Sterling, Miss Mary	5 0
Sterling, Miss Lucy	5 0
Small sums,	8 0
	<hr/>
	£8 8 0

Missionary Collection at
Fredericton Chapel, £21 6 0

PENNYOCK.

Collected by Mrs. T. B. Smith.

Arnold, Susan	£0 5 0
Arnold, Amos	5 0
Arnold, Cornelius	5 0
Brown, Grace	5 0
Brown, Mrs. William	5 0
Brown, Mrs. John E.	5 0
Blake, Mrs.	10 0
Clayton, James	5 0

Clarke, Rebecca	£0 5 0
Crawford, George	5 0
Clayton, Samuel	5 0
Clayton, William	5 0
Clayton, John	10 0
Cameron, Hugh	5 0
Cox, George	5 0
Clarke, G. H. G.	5 0
Clarke, Sarah	5 0
Dennison, Michael	5 0
Donald, George	5 0
Duff, Daniel	10 0
Goodspeed, Calvin S.	5 0
Hart, Mrs.	5 0
Hall, Almona G.	5 0
Hooper, Elizabeth	5 0
Logan, James	5 0
Logan, Hannah	5 0
Launey, C. D.	5 0
M'Dowal, Ann	5 0
Rowe, Abigail G.	5 0
Smith, Amasa C.	5 0
Smith, Mrs. T. B.	5 0
Smith, Thomas B. junior	5 0
Smith, Elizabeth S.	5 0
Whitlock, Mary E.	5 0
Whidden, Sandy	7 6
Whitlock, Henry	5 0
Small sums,	16 6
	<hr/>
	£10 14 0

DOUGLAS.

Collected by Mr. Wm. Dayton.

Boyd, James	£0 5 0
Clements, George	5 0
Currie, William	5 0
Currie, Ross	5 0
Gill, Mrs. S.	5 0
Murray, Christopher	15 0
MacLara, Robert	5 0
M'Gibbon, Alexander	5 0
Nevers, Mrs.	5 0
Pickard, Mrs. H.	5 0
Pickard, Miss H.	5 0
Pickard, Miss M. A.	5 0
Pickard, Miss E.	5 0
Pue, William	5 0
Pickard, John	5 0
Pickard, Mrs.	5 0
Pue, Richard	5 0
Pickard, Moses	5 0
	<hr/>
	£5 0 0

Total in Fredericton Circuit, £91 12 10

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Marsha
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Cleveland
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Collect
Burpe, M
Barker, E
Barker, E
Barker, A
Barker, M
Barker, J
Barker, J
Colter, S
Cambridg
Gordon,
Good, Ch
Gordon, M
Gilbert, M
Johnston,
Johnston,
Johnston,
Lun, Cath
Law, Mich
Plumer, S
Plumer, J
Plumer, J
Plumer, M
Plumer, M
Plumer, A
Plumer, A
Plumer, El

Collected by Mr. Thos. Simmons.

Day, John	£0 5 0
Ferguson, Samuel H.	5 0
Ferguson, Mary	5 0
Porter, William	5 0
Simmons, Thomas	5 0
Simmons, Eleanor	5 0
Simmons, Isaac	10 0
Upton, George	10 0
Verner, George E.	5 0
	<hr/>
	£2 15 0

Collected by Mr. Zebulon Upton.

Burpe, Mrs.	£0 5 0
Taylor, William	5 0
Upton, Zebulon	5 0
	<hr/>
	£0 15 0

Collected by Mr. Benj. S. Taylor.

Burpe, Stephen	£0 5 0
Burpe, Miss Mary	5 0

Burpe, Miss Sarah	£0 5 0
Burpe, Miss Phoebe	5 0
Barker, Nathaniel	5 0
Courtney, John	5 0
Dow, Henry	5 0
Dow, John E.	10 0
Day, Henry	5 0
Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah	5 0
Jewett, Jacob	5 0
Jewett, Benjamin	5 0
Miles, Charles	5 0
Magee, John	5 0
Morrison, William	5 0
Noble, William	5 0
Taylor, Alonzo	5 0
Taylor, Benjamin S.	10 0
Taylor, William	5 0
Taylor, Benjamin, senior	5 0
Taylor, John	10 0
	<hr/>
	£6 4 6

Public Collection, £ 5 8 11½

Total amount, £49 9 8½

SAINT STEPHEN'S AND SAINT DAVID'S.

Collected by Miss S. M. Busby.

Albee, James	£0 10 0
Albee, James Jun.	5 0
Albee, Arthur	5 0
Albee, Mrs. J.	5 0
Andrews, John	5 0
Busby, Miss S. M.	5 0
Buntin, Mrs.	5 0
Barter, Richard	5 0
Bowser, Thomas	5 0
Caswell, Thomas	5 0
Carlton, William	5 0
Chalmers, Mr.	5 0
Crummett, Samuel	5 0
Darling, Samuel	5 0
Darling, Mrs.	5 0
Dailey, Mr.	5 0
Davis, Mr.	5 0
Eaton, Mrs. E.	5 0
Elliot, F. M.	5 0
Earl, Mr.	5 0
Eaton, Mr. F.	5 0
Gitchel, Ebenezer	5 0
Hill, Abner	1 5 0
Hill, Mrs. A.	10 0
Hill, Stephen	1 15 0
Hill, Mrs. S.	10 0
Hill, Hester Ann (deceased)	7 6
Mission Box,	

Hill, Horatio	£ 5 0
Hitching, Robert	10 0
Hitching, Rachael	5 0
Hitching, Ann L.	5 0
Hitching, Stephen Esq.	10 0
Hitching, Mrs. S.	5 0
Haley, J. D.	5 0
Heywood, Mr.	5 0
King, G. D.	5 0
King, Mrs. S.	5 0
Leeman, John	10 0
Leadbetter, Mr.	5 0
Lyle, Mr.	5 0
Leonard Miss C.	5 0
M'Allister, John	5 0
M'Allister, H.	5 0
M'Allister, Mrs. J.	5 0
M'Allister, Mrs. A.	5 0
M'Allister, Mr. J. Sen.	10 0
Missionary Collection,	7 0 0
Nevius, Phineas	10 0
Porter, G. Esq.	5 0
Porter, Mrs. G.	5 0
Porter, Mrs. John	5 0
Pineo, Das.	5 0
Stanchfield, J. B.	5 0
Todd, William	5 0
Todd, Mrs. W.	5 0
Todd, Alexander	5 0

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Collected

Andrew
Bayard,
Blatchfo
Burns, I
Buchann
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Christy,
Gore, M
Hill, G.
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Hannah,
Lindsey,
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Morrison
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Allison, C
Allison, J
Allen, H
Anderson
Anderson
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Beckhous
Bowser, I

Bickerton, John	£0 15 0
Bickerton, Hannah	10 0
Crane, William Esq. M. P. R.	1 3 4
Crane, Charles	5 0
Dixen, Edward Esq.	2 0 0
Dixon, Mrs. Mary	10 0
Dixon, Charles 3d.	10 0
Dixon, Mrs. C. 3d.	5 0
Dixon, Wm.	5 0
Evans, James Isaac	5 0
Fawcett, Robert Jun.	10 0
Fillmore, Andrew	5 0
Gallagher, Mrs. H.	5 0
Humphrey, Christopher	10 0
Harris, John Jun.	10 0
Harris, Mrs. John Jun.	5 0
Horton, Samuel	5 0
Lyons, David	5 0
Lyons, Mrs. David	5 0
Morica, Mrs. Jane	5 0
Robson, Thomas	1 0 0
Richardson, Christopher	5 0
Richardson, John	5 0
Richardson, Mrs. Ann	5 0
Reed, Gideon	5 0
Robb, Charles	5 0
Strong, Mrs.	10 0
Strong, Miss E.	5 0
Strong, Miss L.	5 0
Scur, Benjamin	10 0
Ujia, Stephen	10 0
Wood, Marion	5 0
Wood, Ann	5 0
Wry, William	5 0
Wry, Gershom	5 0
Wry, James	5 0
Wry, Isaac	5 0
Wry, Mrs. Matilda	5 0
Small sums,	7 6
A friend to Missions, by	20 0 0
Rev. J. F. Bent,	20 0 0

Collected by Mr. James George.

Bowes, John	£ 0 0
Bowes, Mrs.	5 0
Fawcett, William	1 0 0
Fawcett, Mrs. Sarah	5 0
Fawcett, George	5 0
Fawcett, Ann	5 0
George, James	1 0 0
George, Mrs. Elizabeth	5 0
Smith, Agnes	5 0
Wheaton, Benjamin	5 0
Wheaton, Margaret	5 0
Wheaton, John	5 0
Wheaton, Charity	5 0
Wheaton, Eleanor	5 0
Wheaton, George	5 0
Small sums	1 0 0
	£5 6 0

DORCHESTER.

Collected by John Chapman, Esq.	
Black, Joseph	£ 11 8
Black, Mrs. Joseph	5 0

Black, James	£0 11 8
Black, Mrs. James	5 0
Black, Martin	5 0
Black, John	5 0
Chapman, John, Esq.	11 8
Chapman, Robert B.	1 3 6
Chapman, Mrs. R. B.	1 3 4
Keech, Robert	5 0
Taylor, Reuben	1 0 0
Taylor, Mrs. Reuben	5 0
Taylor, Mrs. William	7 6
Taylor, Rufus	5 0
Turner, John C.	5 0
Weldon, Andrew Esq.	19 6
Small sums,	2 6

£S 11 4

Collected by Amasa Weldon, Esq.

Chandler, Hon. E. B.	£1 3 4
Friends, Two	5 0
Keilor, Thomas Esq.	10 0
Wilson, Wm. Esq. M. P. R.	1 3 4
Wilson, Mrs. M.	5 0
Weldon, Amasa Esq.	1 0 0
Weldon, John	1 0 0
Weldon, William	6 0
Weldon, Thomas	5 0
Small sums,	2 6
	£6 4 11

BAY DE VERTE.

Collected by Mr. Daniel Strang.	
Faulkner, Charles	£ 6 7 6
Gooden, Isaac	7 6
Gooden, Richard	10 0
Gooden, Jonathan	11 0
Gooden, James	5 0
Gooden, Lydia	5 0
Gooden, Stephen	5 0
Hamilton, Gustavus	5 0
Phelan, John	10 0
Strang, Daniel	5 0
Strang, George	5 0
Frerice, William	5 0
Frerice, Sarah	5 0
Small sums,	2 6

£6 4 11 1/2

Collected by Mr. James Chappell.

Beckwith, Nelson	£ 15 0
Beckwith, Mrs. M. A.	7 6
Carey, John	1 0 0
Chappell, James	10 0
Chappell, Rufus	10 0
Chappell, William	5 0
Crane, William	10 0
Casey, Daniel	5 0
Dunn, William	10 0
Easterbrooks, Caleb	10 0
Friend, A	5 0
Gooden, Joshua	5 0
Gooden, Nelson	10 0
Gooden, Pamela	6 0

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Gooden,
Oulton, S
Trueman,
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Trenholm,
Wells, Jos
Wells, M
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Wells, S
Wells, Mrs

Collected

Chapman, Ja
Chapman, J
Chapman, M

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

38

£0 11 8
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King, Robert £0 5 0
Phelan, Priscilla 5 0
Robinson, John 5 0
Ross, James 5 0
Ross, Alexander 5 0
Siliker, William 10 0
Turner, Barker 5 0
Wood, Edward 1 10 0
Wood, Matilda 10 0
Wood, Valentine 5 0
Small sums, 8 6

11 7 8

POINT DE BUTE.

Collected by Mr. R. R. Trueman.

Bowser, Edward £0 5 0
Chapman, Henry 10 0
Davis, Henry 7 6
Miner, Silvanus 5 0
Trueman, Thompson 1 3 4
Trueman, Mrs. T. 1 3 4
Trueman, Miss Ruth 5 0
Trueman, John 5 0
Trueman, Mrs. John 5 0
Trueman, William Sen. 15 0
Trueman, Gideon 5 0
Trueman, Robert 16 0
Trueman, James 5 0
Trueman, Thomas 15 0
Trueman, Henry 5 0
Trueman, William Jun. 5 0

£7 9 2

Collected by Mr. S. B. Trueman.

Avard, Joseph Sen. 1 0 0
Atkinson, Christopher, 7 6
Atkinson, Nancy 5 0
Bent, Rev. J. F. 2 0 0
Bent, Mgs. Sarah 10 0
Gooden, Stephen 7 9
Opulton, Samuel 10 0
Trueman, Harman Esq. 1 10 0
Trueman, Mrs. H. 10 0
Trueman, Stephen B. 7 6
Trueman, Martin 5 0
Trueman, Miss Louisa 5 0
Trenholm, William 10 0
Wells, Joseph D. 5 0
Wells, Mrs. J. D. 5 0
Wells, Miss Eliza 5 0
Wells, Samuel 5 0
Wells, Mrs. Charlotte 5 0

£9 12 9

COVERDALE.

Collected by Bamford Weiden.

Chapman, James £1 1 6
Chapman, Nelson 1 0 0
Chapman, Mrs. N. 10 0

FORT LAWRENCE.

Collected by Mr. Nelson Chapman.

Bent, John Esquire, £0 11 6
Bent, Martin 10 0
Bent, Martin junr. 5 0
Bent, Mrs. John 5 0
Bent, Jane 5 0
Chapman, Benjamin £0 10 0
Chapman, Nelson 5 0
Church, Thomas 5 0
Smith, Joseph 10 0
Smith, Robert 10 0
Smith, James 10 0
Smith, Mrs. Desire 5 0
Smith, Rufus 5 0
Wood, Philip 5 0

£5 1 6

LOWER CAPE.

Collected by Mr. William Wells.

Allen, Letty £0 10 0
Allen, Benjamin 5 0
Allen, Mary 5 0
Dobson, David 7 6
Dobson, Mary 5 0
Dobson, George 5 0
Wall, Gilbert 5 0
Wells, William 5 0
Small sums, 10 0

£2 17 6

UPPER CAPE.

Collected by Mr. Wm. Rayworth.

Allen, William £0 10 0
Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth 5 0
Allen, Ephraim 5 0
Allen, Cyrus 5 0
Rayworth, Ephraim 7 6
Rayworth, William 5 0
Rayworth, Mrs. Jane 5 0
Siliker, Jacob 10 0
Wall, John 5 0
Ward, Burton 5 0
Small sums, 1 0

£3 8 6

Total in Westmorland Circuit, £112 13 4 1/2

PETITCODIAC.

Colpitts, Lazarus 5 0
Colpitts, Mrs. L. 5 0
Colpitts, George 5 0
Colpitts, Robert 5 0
Gilbert, James 10 0
Gilbert, Mrs. J. 5 0

Small sums,	£0	7	6
Collection,		2	0
	£4	12	0

UPPER SETTLEMENT.

Collected by Thomas Harrison.

Dunfield, Susanna	£0	5	0
Freeze, Eliza		5	0

Harrison, Thomas	£0	12	6
Harrison, Mrs. T.		7	6
Hall, John		7	0
Perkins, Mrs. C.		5	0
Wallace, Mrs. W.		5	0
Small sums,		2	0
Public collection,		7	5½

£2 16 11½

Whole amount, £22 0 11

ANNAPOLIS AND DIGBY.

ANNAPOLIS.

Collected by Mr. A. Henderson.

Bonnett, Peter Esq.	£1	0	0
Bonnett, James		15	0
Cooper, Mrs.		10	0
Dewolf, Thomas R.		7	6
Daryl, Mr.		5	0
Farquhar, Mrs.		5	0
Fortune, Rose		5	0
Goldsmith, Henry Esq.	1	0	0
Gates, Henry	1	5	0
Godfrey, Robert		5	6
Henderson, A.	1	0	0
Hardwick, H.	1	0	0
Hall, Lawrence	1	0	0
Johnson, Rev. George	1	0	0
James, Charles		5	0
Lockwood, John	1	0	0
Le Cain, Peter		5	0
Monahan, William		5	0
Marshall, John		5	0
Robertson, J. (Corporal)	1	0	0
Robertson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Renciman, James		7	6
Renciman, George		7	6
Romkinson, William		5	0
Tupper, Nathan		10	0
Winchester, Mrs.	1	0	0
Small sums,		2	12
Collection,		9	2
	£18	19	2

GRANVILLE.

Collected by Mr. J. Shaw.

Dunn, Christopher	£0	10	6
Gold, Ann		5	0
Johnston, John		10	0
Letteny, Edward		5	0
Mills, Hannah		2	10
Mott, Richard		1	0
Mott, Rebecca		15	0
Mooney, John		10	0

Parker, Samuel	£0	5	0
Parker, Mary		5	0
Parker, Stephen		10	0
Parker, Bhednego		5	0
Shaw, Joseph	2	10	0
Sheffield, Ezra		10	0
Spur, Susan		5	6
Spur, Deidamia		5	5
Troop, Valantia	1	0	0
Troop, Jacob		5	6
Weatherspoon, John		5	0
Small sums,		5	6

£12 6 6

CLEMENTS.

Collected by Mr. W. James.

Baile, George	£0	5	0
Cook, Elizabeth		5	0
Ditmars, John H.		5	0
Ditmars, Mrs.		5	0
Fleet, W. H.		5	0
Grace, Croker		5	0
Gridley, Sarah		5	0
Hardwick, Edward		5	0
Hardwick, Janet		5	0
Jones, William		5	0
Jones, Thomas		5	0
Maughn, H. F.		5	0
Maughn, Mrs.		5	0
Purdy, Samuel Sen.		5	0
Shaw, Moses		5	0
Shaw, Phoebe		5	0
Shaw, Mrs.		5	0
Vroom, Henry	10	0	0
Vroom, Isaac		5	0
Vroom, Mrs. A.		5	0
Vroom, Jane		5	0
Vroom, Harriet		5	0
Vroom, George		5	0
Small sums,		10	0

£6 10 0

Ande
Blak
Clarl
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Chut
Cros
Curt
Hard
Harri
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Harri
Harri
Miller
Milbe
Purdy
Rice,
Ryars
Vroom
Small

Col

Burns
Crowl
Holdw
Holdw

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Anderso
Bath, J.
Bath, F.
Bath, R.
Bent, V.
Bonnett
Brown,
Church
Curtell
Daniels
Eaton,
Foster,
Fowler,

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

GRANVILLE.

Collected by Mr. W. Wheelock.

Bent, Israel	£0 5 0
Bent, Miriam	5 0
Chesley, Samuel	5 0
Chesley, Mrs.	5 0
Clarke, John	1 0 0
Foster, Marsden	5 0
Foster, David	5 0
Longley, James	5 0
Milbury, Henry	5 0
Rickerson, Shadrack	5 0
Troop, Abner	5 0
Wheelock, William	5 0
Wheelock, Abel	5 0
Small sums,	18 7
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	£4 13 1

TUPPER'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Collected by Mr. John Tupper.

Bath, Willoughby	£0 5 0
Bent, Stephen	10 0
Bent, Caroline	5 0
Bent, William	5 0
Bent, Ambrose	7 6
Bent, Elizabeth	5 0
Carty, James	7 6
Chesley, Dioduna	5 0
Foster, Robert	5 0
Foster, Edward	5 0
Ingles, Philip	5 0
Kent, Isaac	5 0
Kent, A. M.	5 0
Simpson, Elizabeth	5 0
Tebow, Joseph	5 0
Tupper, John	1 10 0
Tupper, Minard	5 0
Tupper, Elizabeth	5 0
Willet, George	5 0
Willet, Lucy	5 0
Small sums	16 3
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	£7 11 3

LAWRENCETOWN.

[Collected by Mr. John Ross.

Balcomb, Ebenezer	£0 5 0
Beals, Elijah	5 0
Beals, Cooper jr.	5 0
Beals, Stephen	5 0
Beals, Henry	5 0
Beals, Cooper	5 0
Bent, George	5 0
Bent, Seth	5 0
Bent, William H.	5 0
Chipman, Mrs. S.	5 0
Currie, William	10 0
D'Arcy, James	5 0
Dawson, George	5 0

Elliott, Lucy Ann	£0 5 0
Longley, Isaac	5 0
Longley, William	10 0
Longley, David B.	5 0
Longley, John	5 0
Longley, Asaph	5 0
M'James, William	5 0
Phinney, Lawrence	5 0
Ross, John	5 0
Turner, Margaret	5 0
Whitman, Ann	5 0
Whitman, Ebenezer	5 0
Small sums,	7 6
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	£7 2 6

HANLEY MOUNTAIN.

Collected by Mr. Peter Middlemus.

Bent, John	£0 5 0
Brown, Benjamin	5 0
Delong, Simon	5 0
Delong, Eleanor	5 0
Delong, Maria	5 0
Dooglas, Robert	5 0
Elliott, William	5 0
Hawksworth, John	5 0
Hawksworth, Joshua	5 0
Hawksworth, Sarah	5 0
M'Intyre, William	6 0
Middlemus, Peter	10 0
Miller, Jacob	7 6
Slocumb, Joshua	7 6
Sturke, Benjamin	5 0
Young, John F.	5 0
Small sums,	7 6
	<hr/>
	£4 18 6

WILMOT BACK ROAD.

Collected by Rev. W. Temple.

Beazely, Michael	£0 5 0
Bent, Isaac	5 0
Bent, Miriam	5 0
M'Cormick, George	5 0
Moore, Edward	5 0
Neeley, Mrs.	5 0
Neeley, Catherine	5 0
Neeley, Mary	5 0
Neeley, Ireneo	5 0
Randolph, David	5 0
Randolph, Henrietta	5 0
Slocumb, John	10 0
Slocumb, Jacob	5 0
Slocumb, Sarah	5 0
Wood, Elijah	5 0
Young, Samuel	5 0
Young, Moses	5 0
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	£4 10 0

EAST AYLESFORD.

Collected by Mr. John Jacques.

Bent, George,	£0 5 0
Jacques, Alexander	5 0

Jacques, U
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Smith, F
Selfridge,
Small sum

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Connell, Sophia J.	£0 5 0
Connell, Harriet A.	5 0
Connell, J. M. jun.	5 0
Connell, Mary A.	5 0
Connell, Maria L.	5 0
Connell, Charles jun.	1 3 4
Connell, Mrs. Charles	11 8
Connell, George Heber	5 0
Connell, George	5 0
Connell, Mrs. Joseph	10 0
Cornwall, Flushing	10 0
Connell, Eliza	5 0
Christian, John	10 0
Curran, Thomas	10 0
English, Richard Esq.	1 3 4
Eglish, Mrs. R.	5 0
Everitt, James	5 0
Ervin, Miss Jane	5 0
Erven, Martha	5 0
Fullerton, Mrs.	5 0
Friend, A.	5 0
Friend, A.	10 0
Fairfield, Mrs.	5 0
Grosvenor, Samuel F.	10 0
Grew, Mrs. H.	10 0
Gray, Mrs.	5 0
Harvey, Jos.	7 6
Harrison, Hugh	10 0
Killen, James	10 0
Ketchum, William Q.	5 0
McIndoe, Charles H.	10 0
McIndoe, Mrs. Charles	10 0
McIndoe, Miss E.	7 6
McAnna, Patrick	5 0
McLaughlin, James	5 6
Pickles, Rev. Michael	1 0 0
Pickles, Mrs. F.	1 0 0
Pickles, H. W. Fletcher	10 0
Perley, Charles Esq.	1 0 0
Potatoes—one bushel from a friend, }	2 6
Raymond, Malery	10 0
Seges, James S.	7 6
Sharp, James	1 0 0
Sharp, A. B. Esq.	1 0 0
Truesdell, M. Ezekiel	5 0
Upham, James R.	5 0
Venjing, Miss Martha	5 0
Venjing, John	1 0 0
Wolhaupter, David	5 0
Wolhaupter, Charles	5 0
Wright, Mrs. G. F.	10 0
Wotton, William	5 0
	£33 1 4

KENT.

Collected by Mr. Jabez Squires:

Bentlie, Mary	£0 5 0
Emstie, William W.	5 0
Giberson, Murphy	5 0
Giberson, Mrs. L.	5 0
Milbery, George the Third	5 0
Purdy, James	10 0

Phillips, Mrs.	£0 5 0
Squires, Jabez	5 0
Squires, Martha	5 0
Squires, Judy Ann	5 0
Squires, John	5 0
Squires, Sarah	5 0
	£35 0 0

WAKEFIELD—Central.

Collected by Mr. J. L. Marsh.

Balloch, John	£0 10 0
Boardsley, Horace	10 0
Dingee, Charles	5 0
Drier, D. P.	5 0
Harmon, Mrs.	5 0
Harmon, Stephen	5 0
Kermot, William	5 0
Leydecker, Martha Ann	5 0
Marsh, J. L.	1 0 0
Rideout, Miss Mary	5 0
Tompkins, William B.	5 0
Tompkins, Mrs.	5 0
Tompkins, Miss	5 0
	£4 10 0

UPPER WAKEFIELD AND BRIGHTON.

Collected by Mr. John Simonds.

Clague, Thomas	£0 5 0
Derroh, James	5 0
Harnett, William	5 0
Kissman, Ezekiel	5 0
Rice, John L.	5 0
Simonds, John	5 0
Simonds, Mrs.	5 0
Samey, Nelson	5 0
Tapper, James R.	16 0
Upton, Asa	5 0
Wiley, Dr.	1 0 0
	£4 1 0

RIVER DE CHUTE.

Collected by Mr. George Milbery.

Milbery, G.	£0 5 0
Milbery, Mrs. C.	5 0
Milbery, Catherine R.	5 0
Milbery, Solomon F.	5 0
Miller, Andrew	5 0
Porter, John	5 0
Porter, Ann	5 0
	£15 0 0

BAIRD'S SETTLEMENT.

Collected by Mr. Henry Baird.

Baird, Henry	£1 0 0
Baird, Adam	5 0

Caughy, Jr.
Caughy, E.
Donnelly, J.
Graham, J.
Grant, Isar
Hiscock, J.
Hardmond
Harvey, H.
Imman, R.
McDougal
McCoy, Jr.
Scott, Mrs.
Wallace,
Valley, W.

Collected

Aronson
Beveridge
Beveridge
Curry, L.
Curry, A.
Curry, V.
Chestnut
Everitt,
Johnston
Johnston
Japer, J.
Lockwe
Lander,

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Kerr,
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Haynes, E. B.	£0 10 0
Joseph, Mrs.	5 0 0
Joplin, William Esq.	10 0 0
Key, Mrs.	5 0 0
Kerr, James	5 0 0
Morrow, Mrs.	5 0 0
M'Kenzie, Mrs.	5 0 0
M'Kenzie, James	5 0 0
Pierce, Elizabeth	5 0 0
Parker, John	5 0 0
Russell, Archibald	5 0 0
Rudd, Mary	5 0 0
Spratt, Ann	5 0 0
Williams, Mrs. R.	5 0 0
Williston, Mrs. P.	1 10 0
Small sums,	1 12 6
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	£9 13 6

Collected by Mrs. Deborah Forbes.

Allison, H. B. Esq.	£1 0 0
Allison, George A.	7 6 0
Atchison, Saunders (1836)	5 0 0
Bradbury, C.	5 0 0
Bell, J. A.	5 0 0
Hell, Hannah	5 0 0
Chappell, A. E.	7 6 0
Coyne, Neil	5 0 0
Dehrievy, Theophilus	5 0 0
Foster, Alexander	5 0 0
Friend, A.	5 0 0
Forbes, Kenneth B.	5 0 0
Forbes, William	5 0 0
Grinly, Mrs.	5 0 0
Harkings, Mrs.	10 0 0
Hamil, Mrs.	5 0 0
Harding, Mrs.	5 0 0
Harding, C. Esq.	5 0 0
Henderson, Mrs.	1 0 0

Collected by Miss Stevens.

Albee, Mrs.	£0 5 0
Bishop, Mrs.	10 0 0
Barnard, William	1 0 0
Bannister, Rev. William	1 0 0
Carmen, William Esq.	10 0 0
Cane, Mrs.	5 0 0
Carter, Mrs.	5 0 0
Deblois, T. M. Esq.	5 0 0
Deblois, George	10 0 0
Deacon, William	10 0 0
End, Wm. Esq. M. F. P.	10 0 0
Eddy, Mrs.	5 0 0
Friend, A.	1 0 0
Friend, A.	5 0 0
Paie, A. G.	10 0 0
Gunnman, James	10 0 0
Hossey, Mrs.	5 0 0
Lloyd, Charles	10 0 0
Najner, Mrs.	10 0 0
Newcomb, Frances	10 0 0
Newcomb, Elizabeth	5 0 0
Osley, Jane	5 0 0
Péton, Nicholas	10 0 0
Stevns, Wm. Esq.	1 0 0

Kelman, Alexander	£0 5 0
Lowders, George	5 0 0
Merry, Margaret	5 0 0
Merry, Mrs.	5 0 0
Murray, Mrs.	10 0 0
Stewart, David	5 0 0
Sargent, Marie	5 0 0
Sargent, Mary E.	5 0 0
Street, Mrs.	5 0 0
Street, J. A. Esq.	10 0 0
Snell, Mrs.	5 0 0
Vansione, Thomas	5 0 0
Wilson, Charles	7 6 0
Witherall, Daniel	10 0 0
Witherall, Mrs.	5 0 0
Willard, Mrs. Ann	5 0 0
Williston, Edward Esq.	5 0 0
Young, Alexander	5 0 0
Small sums,	7 0 0

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.

Chatham,	£7 5 6
Newcastle,	2 10 0
Orecker,	2 2 1
Richibucto,	2 13 10
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	Subscriptions in Richibucto.
M'Donald, Ward	5 0 0
Wark, David	8 6 0
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	MISSIONARY BOXES.
Hea, Joseph R.	17 10 0
Williams, Eliza D.	17 8 0
Spratt, Joseph	5 8 0
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	£17 5 4

Total in Miramichi Circuit, £63 11 0

BATHURST.

Stevens, Mrs.	£0 10 0
Stevens, Mary A.	10 0 0
Stevens, Wm. John	5 0 0
Sutherland, Mrs. F.	5 0 0
Public Collection,	6 1 8
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	£20 9 8
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	NEW BARDON COLLECTION.
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	Collected by Miss Dawson.
Dawson, Benjamin Esq.	£0 5 0
Dawson, Richard	5 0 0
Dawson, Martha	5 0 0
Friend, A.	5 0 0
Hornbrook, Edward	7 6 0
Knowles, Richard	5 0 0
Kerr, John	5 0 0
Parrot, Mrs. M.	1 0 0
Sujith, Henry	10 0 0
Sujith, Thomas	5 0 0
Sujith, Thomas	5 0 0
Small sums,	8 5 0
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	£4 1 0
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	Total in Bathurst, £24 10 0

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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Held May 29th, 1837, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Germain Street, Saint John, N. B., and, by adjournment, in Portland on the 30th.

THE Meetings were very numerous and respectably attended; at both of them the business was conducted with much ability by the Rev. R. WILLIAMS. A statement of the income having been made by the Rev. ENOCH WOOD, some impressive and deeply-interesting addresses were delivered. The speakers were the Rev. Messrs. BAMFORD, BUSBY, MILLER, TEMPLE, DEBRISAT, SMITHSON, DANIEL, JOHNSON, and DOUGLASS, who spoke to the following Resolutions, which were seconded and supported by several of the Missionaries then present.

I. This Meeting views with feelings of unfeigned gratitude to GOD the success which has hitherto accompanied the efforts of the Society's Missionaries, and contemplates with pleasure the openings which continually present themselves for Missionary labour.

II. While this Meeting acknowledges the good which has already resulted from Missionary labours, it deplores the darkness and degradation of the heathen world, and presents a renewal of their claims on the sympathies and liberality of the Christian public.

III. This Meeting recognizes in the abundant provision made by the GOD of Missions for a perishing world, sufficient cause for holy encouragement and renewed exertion.

IV. This Meeting calls loudly in behalf of those perishing nations whose cause it advocates, for an interest in the prayers of all who name the name of Jesus, that GOD would speedily accomplish the promises of His Word in the evangelization of a fallen world.

V. That the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Rev. Messrs. WILLIAMS and WOOD, for their valuable services as Treasurers and Secretaries during the past year; and that they be requested to act in the same capacities for the current year.

VI. That the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Gentlemen of the Committee; and that the following be the Committee for the ensuing year, viz:—JOHN OWENS and GILBERT T. RAY, Esquires, *St. John*; L. A. WILMOT, Esquire, and Mr. JOSEPH GAYNOR, *Fredericton*; Mr. THOMAS HARRISON, *Sheffield*; Dr. BAYARD, *St. Stephen*; Mr. JOHN SHAW, *Annapolis*; Mr. JOHN TUPPER, *Bridge Town*; Mr. JOSEPH DUTTON, *Miramichi*; Mr. CHARLES CONNELL, *Woodstock*; Mr. WILLIAM STEPHENS, *Bathurst*; EDWARD DIXON, Esquire, and Mr. ROBERT CHAPMAN, *Westmorland*; and Mr. JOHN HUMPHREY, *Petitcodiac*.

VII. That the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Subscribers and Patrons of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and particularly to the friends who have indefatigably laboured as Collectors for the various Branch Societies in the District; and that a continuance of their services be requested.

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£17 5 4
£63 11 0
£0 10 0
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£20 9 8
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