

7. H. Lawrence

THE  
THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

W. LAWRENCE OF THE COLLECTION

NEW BRUNSWICK

AUXILIARY

BIBLE SOCIETY.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PRINTED BY BARNES AND COMPANY,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1856.

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OF THE  
NEW BRUNSWICK  
MUSEUM  
NEW BRUNSWICK

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY

FORMED AT SAINT JOHN, MAY 20, M.DCCC.XIX.

VITH

AN APPENDIX

J.W. LAWRENCE  
AND  
COLLECTION

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND BENEFACTORS.

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PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1856.

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The Store of L. H. DEVEBER & SON, Prince Wm. Street.

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

MINUTES  
OF THE  
GENERAL MEETING,

HELD IN  
THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, ON THURSDAY EVENING,  
JANUARY 3, 1856.

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

The Meeting was opened by singing the following Hymn :

O THOU, whose glory and whose grace  
Celestial hosts proclaim,  
Look down from heav'n, thy dwelling place,  
Teach us to fear thy Name.

Within the volume of thy word,  
We pass our early youth,  
Learn of our Saviour and our Lord,  
The Way, the Life, the Truth.

Thy Word displays the concord sweet  
Of fear and Holy love :  
Mercy and truth together meet.  
Descending from above.

O Lord ! thy glory and thy grace  
Whilst now our lips proclaim,  
Come to our hearts, thy dwelling place,  
And make us fear thy Name.

The President then rose and delivered an Address, of which the following is the substance.

He congratulated the meeting on the assemblage once more to celebrate, what perhaps might without much impropriety of language, be called our great Annual Protestant Festival. A few years ago all the world seemed to be at peace, and we were rejoicing to think how much that happy state of things would conduce to the extending the great work of the British and Foreign Bible Society. But a mighty change had come: we were now engaged in a great and destructive war, which had been so overruled in the wondrous providence of God, that the very hostilities we were called on to encounter had opened new and unforeseen channels for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. War was doing what peace had failed to do.

He next remarked, that he did not think he could occupy the few minutes he had to address them more profitably than by stating a few striking facts, which might easily be retained in the memory, and would tend to remove any doubt or indifference which might be felt as to the support to be given to the Bible Society.

1. Taking the number from the last report of the Parent Society, up to May 1855, and knowing how the work was continually going on since, it might fairly be assumed that full ~~many~~ millions copies of Bibles and Testaments had been issued at the close of the year. What had become of them? They had gone everywhere where an entrance could be found. But see what was done in England. It was calculated after making every

allowance for wear and tear, loss and destruction, that there remained now in England at least eight millions of Bibles and Testaments issued by the Bible Society. He need not say there were many issued from other sources. But these eight millions had given two for every family, and one perhaps for every two persons in England capable of reading them. Not that they were so equally distributed. So far from this being the case, in a late visitation (by the agents of the Society) in three of the Bible Society districts, 1712 families were found to be without either Bible or Testament. But although found destitute, we may be assured they were not left destitute; and it may be added, that the very class still most destitute is that which has received the largest succour from the Bible Society, and whose state would now have been deplorable indeed without it.

2. Let us look at Ireland. The Hibernian Bible Society was formed in 1806. At that time it is stated, that irrespective of the city of Dublin, there were only twelve towns in Ireland in which Bibles and Testaments could be purchased. The Hibernian Society is now celebrating its Jubilee Year, and what has it done? It has 511 Auxiliaries, each of which has its depository for the sale of the Holy Scriptures; and it sends its colporteurs and agents throughout the country. Up to this time nearly two and a half million copies have been issued, and of these over eighty-four thousand in the Irish language.

3. Cast your eye on Turkey. When the Bible Society was formed probably not a single Bible could be purchased in that country. Twenty-five years after there was to be found in Constantinople a Bible Depository in a little room of a dark inn in a retired quarter; no outward sign pointing it out to the passer by, and open only once a week. Now the depository occupies three rooms in the centre and most public street of Constantinople, with a broad sign board in six different languages. There is an active and increasing demand, and even the Turks themselves are purchasers. There are depots of the Scriptures moreover in all the large towns and many of the villages of the empire.

4. Let us come to this side of the Atlantic, and look at the United States. The American Bible Society was not formed until some years after the British and Foreign; but it has up to this time issued ten millions copies, and gathers from all parts of the Union an income not very far short of one hundred thousand pounds currency. Its income last year was 394,000 dollars, and its issue 862,000 copies. Thus the three Societies, which have been named, acting on the same principle, have sent forth to the world forty two millions and a half of Bibles and Testaments. A mighty and a memorable work!

The President concluded by saying, that when he looked round on the several Reverend pastors by whom he was surrounded; when he looked at the mingled congregation before him assembled in this large and happy confederacy, and remembered how many such gatherings there annually were in so many places, he could not but regard the Bible Society more and more as a great bulwark of the Reformation; and he trusted all its members would support the great principle that "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation"—that the Bible is the only rule of Faith, and that it is the right and the duty of every one who could, to possess and to read it.

The Rev. Mr. ROBINSON next read the ninety-sixth Psalm; after which the Secretary, Dr. PATERSON, read an Abstract of the Report. The following Resolutions were then moved

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and seconded, and on being put by the President, were unanimously adopted:

1. Moved by the Rev. W. HARRISON, and seconded by the Hon. W. B. KINNEAR:

*Resolved*, That the Report, an abstract of which has just been read, be received, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

2. Moved by the Rev. J. R. LAWSON, and seconded by the Rev. R. STEWART:

*Resolved*, That this meeting desires cordially and heartily to rejoice with the Parent Society in the multiplied proofs of prosperity, and extended labor, which have marked the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the past year.

3. Moved by the Rev. W. ALVES, A. M., and seconded by the Rev. S. ROBINSON:

*Resolved*, That this meeting regards it as a duty and high privilege to express its devout thankfulness to God at the yearly enlarging issue of Bibles and Testaments, the increased desire evinced in many parts of the world for the Holy Scriptures, and the greater facilities for their diffusion; and desires also to express its sense of dependence on the Divine favor and support in aiding the great work of the Bible Society.

4. Moved by the Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, and seconded by JOHN BOYD, Esq.:

*Resolved*, That the zealous and indefatigable labors of the Agents, as well of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as of the American Bible Society, in circulating the Scriptures among the soldiers of the allied armies in the Crimea, and at Constantinople, and also among the Russian prisoners of war, deserve our most grateful recognition; and we desire to cherish the hope that the calamitous events of war may be overruled by Divine Providence for opening to the free circulation of the Bible, countries which have been wholly or partially closed against its admission.

5. Moved by Mr. J. FRAZER, and seconded by Mr. JAMES REED:

*Resolved*, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the several Branches and Associations connected with this Auxiliary, and especially the St. John Ladies' Bible Association and the Branches at Sheffield, Sussex Vale, Studholm, Grand Lake, Long Reach, Milkish, Kingston and Blissville, and the New Branches at Springfield, Lower Sussex, and Studholm, and Upper Norton.

6. Moved by the Rev. J. BENNET, and seconded by JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq.:

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen do compose the Committee for the year now commencing:—[See list of Office-Bearers in a preceding page.]

Between the third and fourth Resolutions, the following Hymn was sung:

Lord, a Saviour's love displaying,  
Show the heathen lands thy way;  
Millions still like sheep are straying  
In the dark and cloudy day.

Shades of death are gathering o'er them,  
Lord, they perish from thy sight!  
Let thine angel go before them;  
Bring the Gentiles to thy light.

Fetch them home from ev'ry nation,  
From the islands of the Sea;  
By the word of thy salvation  
Call the wand'ers back to Thee.

Thou their pasture hast provided,  
Grant the blessing long foretold;  
Let thy sheep, divinely guided,  
Find at last the common fold.

The Rev. Mr. HARRISON, on moving the first Resolution, expressed himself very warmly on various matters connected with the Resolution, and exhorted the audience to cleave with unflinching attachment to the great cause which the Society had espoused, and to make the Word of God their own constant study, while, with heart and hand, they are recommending and giving it to others.

The Hon. W. B. KINNEAR said—In seconding the resolution which had been so eloquently advocated by his Reverend friend, his only regret was that his remarks had not been more extended, but it had now become his (Mr. K.'s) duty to go more at large into some points of that report. "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." These lines of the christian poet were remarkably evinced in the way in which God was working on Nations, in order to bring about the more general circulation of the Bible. Look at Sardinia!—While Florence, the beautiful Capital of Tuscany, was still persecuting those who circulated God's word—while the King of Naples was crushing the spirit of his people by religious and political oppression—while Austria was voluntarily submitting her neck to be trodden upon by the old religious tyranny, after having made herself the scorn of a great part of Europe by her timid and imbecile policy—Sardinia's noble king had, although Roman Catholic, granted to his subjects a free Constitution, and to all Protestants full toleration, so that the Bible was now distributed throughout his dominions, and the poor Waldenses or Vaudois, long groaning under the most bitter persecution, now found themselves free to join with those who were spreading through the Island of Sardinia, the Vallies of Piedmont, and over the hills of Savoy, the blessed truths of the Bible. Look at Turkey! The expounders of prophecy had long fancied the drying up of the River Euphrates was to be the overthrow of Mahometanism, at least in Europe, by some irruption of the like character as the Turks themselves had made when four centuries ago they had taken Constantinople and overthrown the seat of Christianity in the East; but "God works in a mysterious way," and it was his (Mr. K.'s) belief the secret process was now going forward, not to overthrow the Turkish kingdom, but gradually to undermine and eventually to overthrow its Mahometanism; and Nicholas of Russia, when he was endeavouring to crush the "sick man" (as he called the Turkish Power) was in a way very different from his expectations, commencing a war which would lead to his own defeat and the rooting out merely of *Mahometanism*. Men wondered how two Christian powers, one the great leader in pure Christianity, could join with the followers of Mahomet against another Christian power; but God was working there by to join with



the already liberal sentiments of the Sultan in overawing the Turks, so that now, as the French and English strolled the streets of Constantinople, the Turks, who once used to greet them with "Christian Dog," now treated them with respect, or quailed before them; and everywhere the Bible was freely circulated, not among the Franks and Armenians only, but also among the Turks. The latter with the Missionary distributors of the Bible, had determined under God's blessing to receive and to distribute God's word, although the Koran still denounced death on any one of that faith who renounced his religion, and so great was the influence of the Allies and of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, our Minister in Turkey, over the mind of the Sultan, that it was believed he would not interfere. Thus he (Mr. K.) believed protestant principles would gradually overspread the land, Islamism would give way to Christianity, and instead of that which the Emperor Nicholas would have established at Constantinople, had his plans succeeded, namely, the religion of mummery and of mere ceremony, (very little better than what was there already), would be found the religion of the Bible, the religion which was built up on the pure principles of the Gospel. Look also to China! God was there working by means of a most extraordinary insurgent power, which had sprung up, to open a wide door for the free circulation of the Bible, and whenever the 300,000,000 of people in that vast Empire, had the Gospel preached to them, he believed the "Time of the end" spoken of in the New Testament was at hand, for the "Gospel would be preached among all nations." And, lastly, look at Spain! With the property of the religion of that country all confiscated, it would not be that its ancient power and persecuting tyranny could long exist; and what *Englishman*, let his creed be what it might, could wish it to exist, when but recently the only burial place for a Protestant, although he bore the proud name of that Country, which by its blood and its treasure, had emancipated it from the grasp of another tyrant, was to be found by the sea shore, or on the bank of some river, and the hurried ceremony was performed at dead of night, when the eye of religious bigotry might not be dimmed by beholding so sacrilegious a sight as the *burial of a heretic*! Oh! if there were one blot on England's proud escutcheon, it was this, that when she had thus freed that fine country from its deadly enemy, she did not secure to Britons the privilege, not merely of finding a last home in her fair fields and in the broad eye of day, but to worship the God of their fathers in what Churches and in what manner they pleased! No Ambassador or Minister should have been allowed to remain a moment, or official business transacted, until this deep disgrace had been forever removed. But the time is coming when all this fierceness of intolerance shall be swept away by the powerful pleadings of God's own most Holy Word.

But Sir, the Report of our Secretary speaks of the Bible as the "Book of Books," and refers to the beautiful saying of John Locke—"The Bible has God for its author—Salvation for its end—and truth without any mixture of error for its matter." It is indeed a wonderful Book! The Koran of Mahomet was written by one who had his one design, and preserved it throughout from any manifest inconsistencies; but who ever heard of a Book, made up of a great number of Scriptures or *Writings*, composed by a number of different individuals, from the Prince on the throne down to the illiterate fisherman, and through a number of Centuries, and yet all these agreeing in all their statements of doctrine, and in so perfect a manner, that no discrepancy has ever been found among them which could not be answered to the satisfaction of any fair unprejudiced mind! Yet this is most truly the case with regard to the Bible, and amply of itself—  
if there were not many other arguments—establishes its inspiration of God,

It is indeed so wonderful a Book that *Skepticism* bows down before it, even while proclaiming its own melancholy doubts. What says one of the greatest of our poets?—

“Within that awful volume lies  
The Mystery of Mysteries;  
Ah! happiest he of human race  
To whom our God has given grace  
To read, to hear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch and force the way;  
But better had he ne'er been born  
Who reads to doubt, or reads to scorn.”

Infidelity pays homage to it!—That prince of Sentimentalists, Rousseau, who *by profession* was a Deist, or a believer in God, denied the divine authority of the Bible. It is true that he shewed himself rather to be a materialist than a Deist, because in his last moments he had himself taken out into the sun in order that he might exult in his rays, perhaps worship this great luminary of nature. Yet he has left on record—I wish I could quote what he said—such a picture of our Divine Lord—of His purity, excellence, and heavenly mindedness, that he could not but acknowledge (had he been in a right state of mind), that such a being never could have been sketched except by divine guidance. High as his ideas no doubt were of his own *exalted excellencies*—coupled with *some* doubt as the most self-righteous must have—he must at least have had very clear views, when he watched the conduct of others, of the universal defectibility of human beings.

Atheism in the person of the *great* Voltaire, spent a life time in vilifying our adorable Redeemer, but this pitiable man died amid the horrors of the most agonizing remorse, confessing the utter worthlessness and ruin of his principles!

But what shall we say of the worth of the Bible to the real Christian! In the hour of peril it is his only stay. Many will remember the burning of the Kent East Indiaman in the Bay of Biscay. She was taking out troops to Spain, and on reaching the Bay, a fire broke out on board the vessel. The only hope of safety was by lowering the soldiers with their wives and children one by one from the stern of the vessel. That noble soldier of the British Army and of the Cross of Christ (L. McGregor) was on board, and he declared that he should be last of all under his command to leave the vessel. Night was coming on—the fire was making deadly progress—the sun was about going down over the waste of waters—he turned to look at it perhaps for the last time, and, as he gazed on its sad and lurid beams, so awful a feeling of *eternity* passed over him, that he had no comfort till he *forced* his mind, as it were, within the leaves of that blessed book, and found a peace and calm confidence that nothing else could give. It is cheering to be able to say they were all saved. In the hour of death, that last most trying moment to man, when stretched on that bed from which there is no more rising—when the eye once radiant with intellect and beauty is closed to open no more,—and the “spirit is about to be hurled from her throne of light”—and weeping friends stand around the departing loved one—Ah! then we *know* the value of the Bible, its sacred truths are experienced, and we truly feel that “life and *immortality* are brought to light by the Gospel.” Well may we catch the spirit of the animating language of Ruth to her mother-in-law Naomi, when she, who was a Jewess, and therefore a follower of the true God, recommended her to go back to her own people, and said:—“Entreat me not to leave thee, nor to return from following after thee, for where thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou liest I will lie, and there will I be buried; the

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Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee and me." Yes, let every one of us here present, let every Christian everywhere say, with respect to that blessed Book, "The Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee and me."

In moving the second Resolution, the Rev. J. R. LAWSON spoke in substance as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Christian Friends,—It is oftentimes the case that the same circumstance is a source of *regret*, and at the same time of *joy*. I am sure we all regret that no building can be procured in this City sufficiently capacious to contain the vast multitudes that seek admission to these anniversary meetings of the Bible Society, which circumstance renders it necessary to admit by ticket. We all feel that such a mode of admission is not in accordance with the spirit of that Bible which brings "glad tidings of great joy" intended for *all people*—that it is not in accordance with the *catholicity* of that great institution which seeks to bring all, both high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, "Scythian, Barbarian, bond and free," under the influence of that truth which alone can *sanctify, elevate and save*; and, therefore, I am sure we all sympathise with the Committee of this Auxiliary, in the necessity under which they are laid, of admitting only a *limited* number to breathe the purifying and refreshing atmosphere of these hallowed meetings. May I venture to express the hope that this state of matters will not last much longer—that the Committee will soon be released from the painful necessity of excluding *any* from meetings that detail the triumphs of the Bible, and which therefore furnish the best evidences of the truth of Christianity. May I venture to express my hope, that the God of the Bible, whose is the silver and the gold, and in whose hand are the hearts of all men, will put it into the hearts of the *true* Protestants in St. John to erect a structure at no distant period, which, whilst it will be an ornament to the City, will afford sufficient accommodation to the yearly increasing number of those who seek to strengthen the moral influence, as well as to enjoy the benefit of these "annual Protestant festivals."

But, sir, if the circumstance to which I have alluded be a source of *regret* in one view of it, in another it must be a source of intense satisfaction to all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Bible Society. It has a voice, and it tells us that the great cause of Bible circulation—that God-honoring, Christ-exalting, and soul-saving cause—is year by year taking firmer hold of the feelings and sympathies of this community; and from this may we not gather abundant cause of thankfulness to the God of the Bible, for the measure of success which He has been graciously pleased to grant to this Auxiliary; and also abundant encouragement to renewed exertion in co-operating with the Parent Society, that "His way may be known upon earth, and His saving health among all nations?"

The Resolution which I hold in my hand calls upon us "to rejoice with the Parent Society in the multiplied proofs of prosperity and extended labour which have marked its operations during the past year." And why, sir, should we not rejoice? As the professed friends of the exalted Mediator, should we not rejoice in hearing of His triumphs as He rides forth on the white horse of the everlasting Gospel, conquering and to conquer? And as the friends of *humanity*, should we not rejoice in hearing of the extensive circulation of that book, which, to use the language of one who *knew, loved, and lived* his Bible, "has God for its *author*, salvation for its *end*, and truth without any mixture of error for its *matter*,"—that book which alone can elevate man to his true dignity as a rational and immortal creature, guide him safely through all the intricacies of this mortal life—pour the balm of

consolation into his wounded spirit, and conduct him to a brighter and better world beyond death and the grave.

I recollect, sir, what a burst of joy arose from every family circle, when a short time ago the intelligence reached us from the seat of war, that the Redan and Malakoff towers had yielded to the valor of our brave armies in the Crimea—every heart was gladdened and every eye was brightened by the long expected and therefore doubly welcome news. We all rejoiced; and so we ought. It was a glorious victory. We all felt that the *honor* of our country was involved in it, and therefore as *patriots* we were glad. We knew that the comfort (if we may at all speak of comfort in connexion with war) of our brave soldiers, who for twelve long months had endured inconceivable privations in contending for their country's honour and the liberties of the world, would be in a measure secured by it, and therefore as *philanthropists* we rejoiced. Especially we all felt that it was the triumph of justice over oppression and despotism—of right over wrong—and that it was an important step towards the bringing about of a permanent peace on safe and honourable principles, and therefore as the friends of *justice, of liberty, and peace*, we all rejoiced; and I trust we did not forget to mingle our joy with gratitude to Him who “musters the hosts to war,” and who is “the crowning of the head in the day of battle.”

But, sir, I am sure we all feel that the Report which has been read in our hearing this evening, details triumphs more glorious still. It tells us of the bloodless victories of the Prince of Peace, girding his sword upon his thigh, and in his majesty riding prosperously, because of truth, and meekness, and righteousness. It tells us of the progress of that book which, without note or comment or paraphrase from man, and in spite of all the opposition which it meets with from hell and earth, is marching triumphantly forward to the moral government of the *whole* world. It tells us of the progress of the river of the water of life, originating in the Throne of God and the Lamb, which is flowing onward, and still onward, from island to island, from language to language, conveying light and life and liberty and love to the darkened, enslaved, and perishing millions of our sin-ruined world. In a word, sir, it tells us that during the past year God has preeminently blessed the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society—that He has in his overruling Providence effected the most wonderful openings for the spread of the truth—that He has put it into the hearts of the people generally to whom the Bible has been conveyed, not only to receive it, but to *welcome* it as a messenger of mercy—that He has infused into the hearts of the friends and supporters of the cause a disposition to contribute more liberally, in order to meet the increased demand for copies of the sacred Scriptures, so that during the last eventful year, a year of unprecedented political and ecclesiastical excitement, the Society has, by means of its diversified agencies, cast its bread upon the waters, to the amount of nearly one million five hundred thousand copies of the Word of the living God.

This, sir, I speak of as a *triumph*, as a *glorious* triumph of the Bible. And in order that we may see this, let us contemplate for a few moments the *opposition* which the Bible has to contend against in its onward progress to sanctify and bless our fallen world. We may predicate concerning the Bible itself, what the Bible predicates concerning all who have imbibed its spirit and are walking in its light, that it wrestles not only against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers—against the rulers of the darkness of this world—against spiritual wickedness in high places.

I will not now, Sir, speak of the opposition which the Bible meets with from *infidelity, open, undisguised and manly*, but there is a species of infidelity current in the present day—*secret, disguised, and cowardly*—but all

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the more dangerous because concealed beneath the covert of many plausible pretensions—a species of dastardly, hypocritical skepticism, which under the cloak of a professed regard for the Bible, aims at nothing short of its entire destruction as a revelation from God. This is one great enemy of the Bible in the present day; it has crept into many a printer's press—it pollutes the pages of many an extensively circulated journal, and beguiles many an unstable soul.

But, Sir, another bitter enemy of the Bible is *Rome*. And O how Rome hates the Bible! And no wonder! *The Bible hates Rome*. No wonder that the thief hates the laws that relate to dishonesty—no wonder that the drunkard hates a “prohibitory law”—no wonder that the murderer hates the law, which enjoins that he “who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed”—no wonder that Rome hates the Bible. The Saviour tells us the reason, “he that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be reproved.” And here, I cannot refrain from bringing before your notice the most audacious manifestation of Romish hatred to the Bible, which has perhaps, occurred in modern times; an instance of Bible burning, the most atrocious that has occurred, at least for many years past, under the flag of Protestant Britain. I allude to the fact recorded in recent old country papers, that a few weeks ago, in the large and populous town of Kingstown, the port of the city of Dublin, almost within view of the vice-royal towers, in the open day, and in the public street, at all events in the public view, a “gang of furious and bigoted monks, kindled a fire, and publicly flung upon the flames a number of copies of the sacred Scriptures, which were consumed, amid every mark of indignity which brutal bigotry could suggest.” Sir, I have heard before of Romish priests burning God's Bible in my poor benighted country. It is no strange thing *then*, but I never heard before of them having the audacity to do it in *broad day light*, in the *public view*, and almost under the eye of the representative of a Protestant Queen. What action may be taken in this matter, I know not. I confess, from what I know of the extent to which British rulers have hitherto succumbed to the “Mother of harlots” in times past, I have my fears that in this case they will pocket the insult, and perhaps, to keep Rome in better humour for the future, will throw another “sop to Cerberus” in the shape of an enlarged grant to Maynooth—but no, though I have *my fears*, yet I cannot believe that this wanton outrage on the deepest feelings of the great mass of British subjects, will be allowed to pass with impunity. Whatever the emissaries of Rome may do in Tuscany or Spain, or amid the wilds of Connaught or Kerry, I cannot believe that in a protestant city, and in the *public view*, they will with impunity insult that *Book* which is not only God's Message to fallen man, but which is the palladium of British liberty and the safeguard of British justice.

But, Sir, let it not be forgotten that the Bible has a more formidable opponent still to contend against, *viz. the corruption of the human heart*. It presents truth that finds no cordial response in the natural feelings of man. It teaches a system of religion that is a “stumbling block to the Jew, and foolishness to the Greek.” It teaches *doctrines* which mortify the pride of the human heart, and inculcates *precepts* which the “carnal mind is not subject to, neither indeed can be.” It lays its hand upon the drunkard and tells him, “Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven.” It lays its hands upon the slave of lust, and reads this lecture in his ear, “This ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God.” It lays its hands upon the Worldlings, and solemnly declares to them, “If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him.” It lays its hand upon the

swearer, and says to him, "Swear not at all—but let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil" It lays its hand upon the *Moralist*, and says, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." It lays its hand upon the *Self-righteous*, and says "We are all an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags, and by the deeds of the law shall no flesh be justified."

When we thus reflect on the *opposition* which the Bible has to contend against in its mission of mercy to our fallen world, and when we reflect that notwithstanding this opposition, it has been steadily progressing, not only in regard to the *extent of its circulation*, but also its *hold of the feelings and sympathies* of those to whom it is conveyed, are we not furnished with indubitable evidence that it is the very word of the living God; that God is smiling upon the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to circulate it throughout the world; and may we not joyfully anticipate still more glorious triumphs in future times, when "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas?"

With one remark I shall close. In looking back on the past success of the Bible, and in anticipating its future glorious triumphs, let us not forget to ascribe all the glory and honor and praise to God most holy, most wise, most gracious. Let us not forget that it is "not by might, nor by power, but by the spirit of the Lord." And let us all seek grace from on high to enable us to yield our *own* hearts to the influence of that truth, which we seek to disseminate throughout the world. Let the living and life-giving doctrines of that word be the daily food of *our own* souls. Let the precepts, holy, just, and good, be the daily guide of *our own* lives, and "thus walking in the light as he is in the light, we shall enjoy fellowship one with another, whilst the blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth us from all sin." "And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Let the words be not only written on the blank leaf of our Bible, but engraven on our hearts,—

"Within that awful volume lies,  
The Mystery of Mysteries;  
Ah! happiest he of human race  
To whom our God has given grace  
To read, to hear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch, and force the way;  
But better had he ne'er been born  
Who reads to doubt, or reads to scorn."

In seconding the Resolution, the Rev. R. STEWART spoke nearly as follows:—

It affords me pleasure to take part in this meeting, and to support the Resolution which has just been proposed. Surely if "there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," we ought to rejoice at the operation and prosperity of the agency which the Bible Society employs.

There are many considerations which demonstrate the value of this institution. By translating and circulating the Holy Scriptures, it seeks to accomplish the purpose of God, that the ends of the earth should see His salvation; and it confers the most invaluable boon upon our fallen humanity.

For, in the first place, the Bible furnishes the only and the all-sufficient rule of our faith and practice. This is essential to the welfare of man. Without it he cannot be made sensible of his depravity and danger, or be

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prepared to believe with his heart unto righteousness. It is also necessary, to shew him the path of duty, and to guide his steps in the way of peace.

The Bible, too, reveals a Saviour—one whose attributes are sufficient for the dismissal of every fear, and for the full assurance of hope. Uniting in his own person the divine and the human natures, and by one offering of himself making a full satisfaction for the sins of the world, he becomes the author of eternal salvation to all them that obey him.

And to induce this obedience, the Holy Scriptures contain "exceeding great and precious promises"—promises which refer to every want we feel, which convey every blessing pertaining to life or godliness.

Above all, wherever the Bible is carried, there the saving influence of the Holy Spirit is felt. This is his chosen instrumentality, and he invariably works by it. Infidelity may attack its doctrines, and other religious systems may arrogate as of divine right to supersede its teachings; but the word of the Lord will triumph notwithstanding. Supreme authority is in it, and infinite power accompanies it. "My word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Now though we have to mourn that in some respects this is a formal age, yet it would be ungrateful in us not to remember with thanksgiving, that we are surrounded with unmistakable indications of the rapid growth and spread of vital Christianity. We are glad to see them in our churches, Sabbath-schools, and families. And we cannot fail to observe them "in the multiplied proofs of prosperity and extended labour, which have marked the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the past year." By these means "the river of the water of life," pours its current along, deepening as it flows, and flooding the earth with salvation, "for every thing shall live whither the river cometh."

But there is much opposition to the progress of the truth, and the last speaker has very forcibly pointed out its different aspects. For my own part, I fear no opposition which comes from without. The Church is now like what it was during the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt—and its condition was then emblemed out by the bush which burned, but was unconsumed. The Angel of the Covenant was there, and he is still with us. Yet we must admit that there is something ominous of danger within the Church. Christian principles are too lightly esteemed by nominal Protestants, and there is such shuffling and pandering to the non-Apostolic Church, on their part, as to justify our anxiety. Within the last few days, they have by scores leagued themselves with Rome, and contributed to erect a mass house among us, where the atonement of Christ is denied, and the holy truths of the Bible are buried amidst the grossest superstition. The question whether in this matter they are blameworthy or not, may be brought to a short issue. Has Rome changed? If so, she is Rome no longer, for her claims rest exclusively upon her infallibility. But if not, then every Roman Catholic consents to all the enormities which she has ever practised, as being just and right—to the taking away the Key of Knowledge, in forbidding the use of the Bible—to the promulgation of false and soul-destroying dogmas—and to the employment of persecution, even unto the death, for the furtherance of her interests. Yes, and every Protestant who has patronized her schemes has virtually given his consent too. Ridley and Latimer on their way to the stake could cheer each other with the thought, that the flame which consumed their bodies should "light such a candle as by the blessing of God would never be put out;" but their unworthy descendants—the Lord forgive them—by alliance with Rome endeavour to extinguish that same light.

Yet we will not give way to fear. While the gospel is progressing, the

reflex influence of the Bible and Missionary Societies, upon the church at home, is worth far more than the cost of their sustentation. We have that real unity, whose semblance occasions such boasting to Rome. This platform exhibits it. We differ indeed on some points, but the Bible, and the Spirit of God, have taught us to "agree to differ." Our unity is not that of a painted statue, but of a living body, with many members. The Lord Jesus Christ appeared in vision to Saint John, as walking in the midst of the golden candlesticks, and holding the seven stars in his right hand. Here then is an emblem of his supremacy as the "head of the church," and of the combined unity and diversity of his church. And if we do but "hold the head," and harmoniously yield obedience to his will, as soon may the opposing powers of earth or hell snatch the stars from the firmament, or displace the Saviour of the world from his mediatorial throne, as hinder the progress or stop the triumphs of Christian enterprise. With these considerations before me, I do most heartily rejoice in the prosperity of this Society—"yea, and will rejoice," and beg leave to second the Resolution.

Rev. W. ALVES, A. M., in moving the third Resolution, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Christian Friends,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I rise to move the Resolution which has been put into my hands. Although I should have liked that this Resolution had fallen into more experienced and abler hands, yet I rejoice in it as a Providential kindness, that so soon after my arrival in your Province, and only three weeks after my settlement in your City, I should have been called on to lift up my feeble voice in behalf of the Bible Society. It is but as yesterday that I became connected with the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, and acknowledged my adherence to it as a sound and scriptural church, holding the great doctrines of the Bible, I believe, in purity and love. To night I join with the members and ministers of other churches (each of whom, doubtless, believes his own to be the truest), in owning the simple Word of God as the source of all light and truth, and in bowing to it as above all creeds and all churches, as the only infallible authority in matters of faith and conscience.

This is the grand binding element among us. We are Protestants. Not so much because we protest against the errors of the Church of Rome or any doctrinal errors whatever, as because we seek to lift up our testimony for the living voice and word of God, and hold it forth to the world as its light and hope. "The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is the religion of Protestants." Here we are all at one—bound by one simple yet sublime influence, as the planets in their different spheres are bound to their central stay. Hence, sir, I regard the Bible Society as the greatest and best evangelical alliance in existence. It appears to me that this Society is the only real solid alliance of the members of different denominations, and that without the parade of a name; because it has this simple and sublime object in view, in which all can concur, of giving furtherance to the light of heaven, that it may illuminate, vivify, and save, the myriads of our fallen race. In this view, I regard Protestantism, as a whole, in the light of a great instrumentality raised up by God for removing all hindrances and obstacles, that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified. Whatever prevents the free and full and unlimited circulation of the pure Word of God—whether it be gross idolatry, or cold and lifeless atheism, or arrogant infidelity, or popery, with its searing irons for the conscience, and its polished chains for the intellect—it is the province of Protestantism to destroy.

The Resolution which I hold in my hand calls our attention to the yearly enlarged issue of Bibles and Testaments, and the increased desire evinced

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in many parts of the world for the Holy Scriptures, and the greater facilities for its diffusion. The Report clearly establishes all these facts, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat its details. From all this, then, we are called on to express our devout thankfulness to Almighty God.

I regard the present extensive spread of the Bible over the globe as itself an argument in its favour as coming from God. It is, sir, a great confirmation of our faith, that the Bible is now read in so many languages on the face of this earth. In the Jubilee Report it is stated that the Scriptures were then printed in one hundred and forty eight languages or dialects; from the present Report it appears that the number has risen to one hundred and fifty two. Now, this of itself is a wonderful fact. Of no other religion whatever could anything approaching to this be asserted. Of no other sacred book could anything approaching to this be affirmed. By the translation, printing, and circulation of the Bible, the records of inspired truth have become accessible to about six hundred millions of the human family. And, sir, we are called on to rejoice in the *increasing* desire evinced for the Scriptures in many parts of the globe. How comes this then? In what way do we account for a fact so wonderful? Is it not because God is the author of this book, and has written it not for one tribe or people, but for the race. When it comes to them, therefore, it meets the case of all. It speaks of the wants of humanity—of men of every color and kindred and rank and class. It shows that all sprung from one common stock, and are sunk in one common condition of sin and misery. It speaks of a remedy that commends itself to the enlightened convictions of men; and wherever it shines without obstruction, it gives light and liberty to the soul. The very general, the wide and effectual door, the almost universal door opened for the Bible, tells of the hand of Providence. It thus confirms our faith; for God in his providence would never have granted it such free course, in the circumstances of the case, if it had not been his own word for all mankind.

And further, the great and increasing spread of the Bible is a *pledge of ultimate triumph*.

There is much yet to be done before the Bible is in the hands of every man, woman, and child on the face of this earth. When idolatry shall have crumbled to dust, and Mahomedanism and Buddhism, and every other false religion shall have vanished—when men every where shall have cast their idols and their heathenish books to the moles and to the bats, and shall be seen every where with the Bible on their knees, and teaching its lessons to their children—then, sir, will be the Jubilee truly of this Society, or rather shall be the Jubilee of an emancipated world. Then Protestantism shall have earned its reward, for one shall not need to say to his brother, Know the Lord, but all shall know him, from the least to the greatest. But before this comes about, there will be many a struggle, as of the warrior, with confused noise and garments rolled in blood. The enemies of the Bible are alive and bestirring themselves. Never was a time of greater activity among them than now. Sir, I can never regard that system which prevails so much in this Province—I mean Popery—as anything else than the great enemy of the Bible. It both taketh from and addeth to the things that are in this book. As a Church, it is bound by the Decrees of Trent, and by the infallible bulls of its Popes, to hinder as much as possible, if it cannot prevent altogether, the circulation of the Scriptures. As a Church, it manifests its hostility, whenever it can do so safely. We have not yet forgotten the Madiai and Miss Cunningham, who suffered within the last three years for possessing the Bible. And I stand here this night to protest against the system being regarded in any other light than the great enemy of the Bible. It has not a little astonished me

since I read one of the periodicals of this place, to find it praising Protestants for their liberality on a recent occasion in the support of a temple of Popery. I think, sir, there must surely be some mistake here, for I cannot believe that any Protestants would lend their support, unless unwittingly, to such a cause. But making allowance for a certain curiosity, which I do not commend, I am disposed to deny that any Protestants could lend their support to that object. At all events, if there were or are such persons, I take leave to say that all the Protestantism they possess is the mere name, and that if such be our friends, we do not want them, and will not join with them at all. I cannot understand that Protestantism which with one hand lays a stone in a Protestant church of Christ, and with the other lays a stone in a Popish Church of anti-Christ. Such charity is confusion—such conduct madness.

Because we love our fellow men, we desire their consciences to be untrammelled, and to present them with an open Bible, uncorrupted and pure, and we wish them to read for themselves. Because we love and not hate the Papists, we hate the system under which they are kept in darkness and in chains. We desire them to come forth into the light and liberty of the Gospel. And, sir, the day is coming when Popery and every hindrance shall be taken out of the way; the day is coming when victory shall be the shout all over the world. We have the earnest of it in the present state of Bible circulation; and if our trust be in God, and our prayers and exertions constant and persevering, we may be privileged to join in that shout. Then instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree; and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.

The Rev. S. ROBINSON, being called on to second the Resolution, said:—

In the absence of my colleague (the Rev. Edwin Clay, M. D.), who was to speak to this Resolution, I have been requested by your worthy Secretary to second it. In doing so, I would mention a circumstance which may not be known to all present; one which has interested my own mind, and shows what reason we have to rejoice that the hand of God among the nations is preparing the way for the circulation of His Word.

A gentleman by the name of J. Roberts, a planter in one of the Southern States of America, was impressed that it was his duty to go to China, to carry to the millions of that empire the Gospel of Christ, and there to circulate His Holy Word. He emancipated all his slaves, and went to that far-distant nation on his mission of mercy. When he decided to engage in this work he was not a minister of the Gospel, but was a member of the body to which I belong, and was subsequently ordained as a missionary. He has been supporting himself, not being in connection with any Missionary Society.

He commenced his labors in China in 1835, and soon gathered around him a few Chinese, who appeared anxious to learn the way of salvation. A young man called Tai-Ping-Wang (which Mr. Roberts says, means Prince of Peace) while in Canton, read a tract entitled "Good Words Exhorting the Age," which impressed his mind very much, and led him to enquire after the Bible and missionaries. In 1846 he entered the school taught by Mr. Roberts, and studied the Scriptures with great care and application. Soon he requested baptism from the missionary; but Mr. Roberts did not comply with his request, not believing him truly converted to God. He left the missionary school, and went to the distant province of Qwang-Ly, where he commenced preaching the Gospel to his countrymen. Here, believing it to be his duty, from studying the Word of God, to be baptized, and there being no authorized administrator of the ordinance in the

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province, he and Fung-Wun-San, the second chief in the present revolution, baptized each other in the name of the Holy Trinity.

He soon gathered around him more than three thousand followers, and when they were cruelly persecuted they took up arms in self-defence, and soon subdued their opposers. They have continued thus, until it has come to the present state of the revolution in that country.

At a meeting held in New York on the 5th of November last, Mr. Roberts, who was on a visit to America, described the present state of the revolution in China. He said it was his settled conviction that the present chief of the revolution is going to conquer the entire empire, and establish a new dynasty.

In a circular issued by the directors of the London Missionary Society, another account, published in the *English Evangelical Magazine* and in the *Eclectic Review*, Mr. Roberts' statements appear confirmed. "I would not say (said he) that Tai-Ping-Wang is a truly converted man, or that the millions who espouse his cause are Christians; but I would say and affirm that the chief and his insurgent followers destroy as far as they can idolatry wherever they conquer, and read and respect the Word of God, where that word can be obtained."

If these things be facts, how soon we may have the three hundred millions of that great country calling upon us for the word of life.

At the request of a gentleman of my acquaintance, I was induced to read Cardinal Wiseman's lectures on the Catholic rule of faith. But, how different that rule from the one we are laboring to give to the world, the Bible given by inspiration from God. The rule of faith laid down by the Cardinal, consists in the decrees of councils and the traditions of the church.

Those ancient councils, so infallible that one council anathematizes the decrees of another council, and not two of them precisely agree; every council adding to, or taking from, or condemning what was done by previous councils. How unlike the rule of these ecclesiastical councils to the rule laid down by infinite wisdom in his holy word. No change or contradiction is found in God's blessed book; like its divine author, it is "yesterday, to-day, and for ever the same." But suppose the decrees and decisions of these councils to be all true and consistent with each other, yet it would be impossible to make a rule of faith out of them. Not one out of a thousand can reach these decrees to consult them. And if it is necessary to know the rule of faith before we can practise it, then we conclude that they who reject the Bible as a rule of faith, and take the decrees of ancient councils, which they have not, nor know not, have no rule at all, but are in unbelief and sin. Thank God that we have not to go to the decrees of ancient councils to know what we are to believe and to obey. "For faith is the obeying of what God commands, and the believing of what he has revealed." "We have a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light shining in a dark place, until the day dawn and the day star doth arise in our hearts." The author of that book has commanded us, "Search the Scriptures, for in them you think you have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me."

Another thing given by the Cardinal, as furnishing a rule of faith, is the tradition of the Church, the infallible teaching of uninspired men, the lying wonders, and all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that preach. Deceiving the people by showing a piece of the cross on which the Saviour suffered, or the garment that he wore, and the wonders wrought by these relics. But we have the testimony of Jesus, which is the spirit of prophecy,—the word of the Lord that endureth for ever.

On moving the fourth Resolution, the Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG thus addressed the meeting:—

If a missionary spirit be a note of a spiritually prosperous Church, and of a people devoted to God and zealous of good works, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on having our lot cast in the nineteenth century; we have reason to be thankful that we live at a period of eminent piety, and when unusual exertions are made for the dissemination of the Scriptures and for the propagation of the gospel throughout the world. During the last century, all missionary exertions were confined to the two elder Societies established to promote Christian knowledge, and the propagation of the Gospel; to which Societies, therefore, the world is greatly indebted. At the end of the last century, and at the beginning of the present, the dawn of a brighter day arose upon the Christian horizon, which has been shining more and more until it has reached an almost meridian splendor at this the middle of the present century. The Bible Society, with its thousands of Auxiliaries, and our Missionary Societies, which have now past their first jubilees, had their commencement in small beginnings; but now they have increased into mighty engines for the benefit of a lost and ruined world. It is calculated that the amount contributed towards the circulation of the Scriptures, during the last year, considerably exceeds £300,000, and that towards the missionary cause, £500,000; and all this besides Home Missionary Societies, Irish Missions, Jewish Missions, and various others of more limited operation. With this encouraging view, I am disposed to think that the Church of Christ never rose its benign and beautiful head higher than during the present century. But there has sprung up a new era in Christian missions—missionary enterprises of a perfectly novel character have been undertaken, such as had never been heard of before! We are now sending the heralds of mercy into the very battle-field; we are now sending the glad tidings of peace and salvation into the very camp of Mars; we are now endeavoring to meliorate, by the spiritual consolations of the Gospel, those whom we are sending forth to fight the battles of their country. It is a perfectly new feature in the calamitous conflicts of war that we are now witnessing; for when was it ever heard that an army was supplied with the Scriptures, and to such an extent with the ministers of religion, to alleviate the pitiable state under the toils, privations, and sufferings which soldiers are called to endure in the time of actual service? It has often been considered that soldiers are not likely persons to receive religious impressions, and that the army is not likely to add many members to the Church. This is altogether a mistake; for there are many in the army, both officers and privates, not more courageous in battle, than valiant for the truth, and as ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of their God and Saviour, if required, as in the service of their Queen and country. Many a retired officer has entered the ministry of the Church, and it has generally been observed of such, that they have been amongst the most laborious, efficient and useful pastors.

As the Resolution which he was requested to move, had a direct reference to the "circulation of the Scriptures among the soldiers of the Allied Armies in the Crimea and at Constantinople," Mr. Armstrong stated it to have been his intention to adduce a succession of interesting cases of eminent piety among the military in different ages and in different countries, as encouragement for exertions on behalf of the spiritual benefit of that class; but observing the late hour of the evening, and knowing that a gentleman would follow him, who would attract the attention of and deeply interest the audience, he dropt the intention, and only mentioned one or two cases, which having stated, he resumed. But recurring again to my resolution, it

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cannot but be an object for recognition and thankfulness, that the circulation of the Scriptures at the seat of war has met with so much success. The reception of them, both by the French and the Turks, the Russians and the Poles, has been deeply interesting. All received them readily, and of those who could read, they as readily read them. Of the French, almost all were able to read; but of the Russians, but here and there one was possessed of that qualification. When they received the boon, the poor Russ said, good, good; but the lively French said, we thank you infinitely. Among the Sardinians also the Scriptures were well received. The first who obtained a copy, soon brought another to ask for one. One soldier brought seventeen of his comrades to the distributor to procure the blessed book. As soon as the sick and wounded became convalescent, their first walk was to the residence of the distributor. Three hundred officers, including non-commissioned officers, were among the applicants, and some four thousand copies were put into circulation among a people who, perhaps till that time, had never seen a Bible or a Testament, and, almost certainly, had never before possessed one. Some of them said, that, on their return, they would take their books with them as tokens of English affection. England is on many accounts respected and revered, but on none does she claim regard and affection more than for her love and zeal in endeavouring to promote the best welfare of the human race.

But my resolution also expresses a "desire to cherish the hope that the calamitous events of war may be overruled by Divine Providence for opening to the free circulation of the Bible, countries which have been wholly or partially closed against its admission." I will only add in reference to this part of my resolution, that I earnestly hope that the opening of the Black Sea and that of Azoff, as well as the general results of the present contest between the allied powers and Russia, may not only accomplish the object desired in the resolution, but also be among the events which God will make use of to bring about the latter-day glory, when the nations of the world shall beat the weapons of war into the implements of husbandry, and shall learn war no more, and when universal peace shall fill the earth with harmony and happiness.

On seconding the Resolution, JOHN BOYD, Esq., spoke nearly as follows:

The lateness of the evening, which prevented the venerable mover of this Resolution from extending his very excellent address, is a reason still more applicable to me; but yet, I must claim your attention for a short time—the importance of this resolution being the only plea I urge.

Although Sir, our nation is now engaged in a mighty War, we, here, can hardly realize its terrible character, and the sacrifices which it entails upon the World, of life, wealth, comfort and domestic felicity.

We are so far removed from the *actual* scenes of conflict, that it takes only a passing hold upon us, and the thrilling events of the campaign follow so fast upon each other, that memory itself is lost in anticipation.

Were we, when in the deep sleep of this night, to be suddenly aroused by the distant boom of the cannon, and the bursting about our ears of the death-carrying shell, and were we in a few short hours to see our houses made desolate—the labour of years destroyed—our friends and relatives butchered in cold blood, or sold into dark slavery—and this "holy and beautiful house" in which you and your fathers had worshipped, cast down and ruined: then perhaps we might realize in some degree, the horrors of War to which others have had to bow, during the past year, and to which we are ourselves at this moment exposed, but the Wooden Walls of Old England have extended their protection around our own shores, and these under Providence have kept out the hordes of Barbarism from overrunning

our own land! But to produce such a state of affairs in this glad world of ours, there must have been a cause of no ordinary character, an object of more than mere passing interest: to that cause, and this object, let us for a moment glance.

We have, recorded in the Scriptures, the fact, that there was a time coming, when they who worshipped should "not worship in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem," but that they who worshipped the Father, should do so in all places, the only requirement being "a worship of Spirit and of Truth." That time has long since come, but Governments pretending to build upon the foundation of Christianity, and have made the right of worshiping *only* at Jerusalem, a matter of such vast importance that four mighty nations are hurried into mortal conflict, and the whole world is enveloped in the flame of the fire which this mad folly had enkindled.

To this superstitious reverence then, for (what has been called) the Holy Places at Jerusalem, of which it was written, that not here above any other place, should worship be held, may be traced the *first* cause of this War, but "man only looks upon the outward appearance," while "God seeth the end from the beginning:" this *first* cause, will in His hand, be the very mean of destroying itself, and the superstitious follies which originated this War, will be by it rooted out; furnishing another commentary on the text of our old Saxon teacher, "that even our pleasant vices are often made the whips to scourge us."

Superstition, the cause—the destruction of it, the object!

Three great evils are to be destroyed in this contest; and to these my resolution points, in the recognition of a providential ordering of these great events, to the circulation of the Scriptures in those lands over which the War is carried, and in which there reigns a darkness of ignorance that may be felt, or which are "the habitations of horrid cruelty."

Ignorant superstition;—which is at the foundation of the War, and is the chief thing to be removed by it: Civil despotism;—one of the chief results of this ignorance, and this again reacting upon the people to perpetuate the former; but worse than all, is that principle, which is in its essence—political, whether it be developed under the name of any, or of all the various sections into which the Religious World is divided; a principle—which assuming just enough of Christianity to cover its ulterior designs—just enough to enable its abettors to use it as a lever, with which to move the fanaticism of its ignorant devotees, and under cover of which a sacerdotal power is arrogated, before which, poor deluded man bows in slavish fear!

For the fuller triumph of this principle, Russia has now buckled on the sword—Austria has bound herself, body and soul, by a Concordat—Italy gives the little power left to it, by commanding men to believe a dogma, about which its own infallibility has disputed for many centuries past, but now settled upon, for a purpose, which futurity alone will disclose. Naples with its infamous Police, and Tuscany with its spies on Bible readers and its dungeons for Bible circulators! But are there no opposers of all this? Yes! and perhaps too, where in some cases, they were least looked for, and where too, they themselves know not what they do oppose! Sardinia sends forth, from the vallies of the Piedmont, her brave men to do battle in the field, as she has already done against it in the Senate—Spain too, is preparing for action, as she has already shewn her will in the Cabinet and from the Throne—France too, the land of Massillon, Bourdaloue, Bossuet and Fenelon, is foremost in the struggle, while Britain and America, the first by her arms, and both, by a glorious alliance of their National Bible Societies, are all contributing to dispel this ignorance—to break down this despotism, and they will prevail too!

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Spread out before you a map of the Theatre of War, and what do we see? The fairest portions of our world enveloped in ignorance—ground down by civil and ecclesiastical despotism, and what the civil power neglects, is fully made up by the ecclesiastical; and thus between the Sultan and the Czar, Mahomet and Constantine, poor man has not only lost his birthright on earth, but even his hope of heaven is made to depend on the amount he can bestow upon his ghostly teachers, for themselves and their plans, who arrogating to themselves, not only Apostolic, but Divine power, pretend to hold the Keys of Heaven and Hell, the price of admission to the former, or safety from the latter, being always regulated by the Money Power, in opposition to the promise of Him who hath said "Come unto me . . . and I will give you rest," and that too, "without money, and without price."

To these places then, the labours of the Bible Society are now specially directed, and from the amount of good already apparent from these labours, how much more may we not hope for? When we see the spectacle, so unlooked for, of Louis Napoleon giving with his own hands Ten Thousand copies of the New Testament to his soldiers. When we see an Agent of the Bible Society apply at the head-quarters of a French General for permission to circulate the Scriptures, and by him introduced to a Colonel of the Zouaves, who receives him with open arms, while at the same time he draws forth an old well-worn Bible, and saying, "Yes here is one that is an heir-loom in our family—it has been the companion of my soldier forefathers, as it has ever been mine; it is the compass to steer me in all my marches—my guide in the path of duty, and my joy in doing it; and this book which I prize so highly, I wish all my men to possess: you have not only my permission, but you shall have my assistance!" and what was the result? talk of alliance! there was no piece of diplomacy that told like this; the poor wild thoughtless Zouaves, who cared for nobody, because they thought nobody cared for them, were overcome by this thoughtful act of British Christianity, which had thus followed them to the tented field, not with man's inventions but with God's Truth. Their Colonel too, was one of the bravest in the French Army; and need we look at history for a confirmation of the fact, that the Christian Soldier is ever the bravest? This man knew it, and therefore on this account as well for a higher reason, he hailed the visit of the Bible Agent. Go back to the days of old, and in imagination behold the armies of Israel and of the Philistines; drawn out in battle array; the proud blaspheming giant appears and dares the armies of the Living God! Where is Saul, the equally proud self-confident Warrior of Israel? He halts—he dreads the approaching giant, while the little ruddy cheeked shepherd of Israel advances to meet him, depending upon the strength of a Higher than he, and, thanks to the privileges we enjoy in this land of Bibles, the youngest child in this assembly can tell the result. Come to modern times; and without expressing an opinion as to the character of the struggle in England which resulted in the establishment of a Commonwealth; what gave to the soldiers of that period in England and Scotland, such gallant bravery, but the lessons of their Bibles, and their communion with the God of the Bible.

So well did the gallant, but eccentric Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Scinde, understand the character of a Bible-reading soldier, that he had in reserve a body of such men, whom he always held in readiness for any great emergency, and his command to them in such a case, was no less characteristic of his own wild nature, than it was of their habits: it was, "Now then to the charge, you religious rascals, and so fulfil the Prophecies."

And who does not remember the touching letter of Colonel Shadforth, written to his family, on the evening before he fell in the attack upon Se-

bastopol of the 18th June, and the distinguished bravery shewn there, by this eminent Christian Soldier; and the interesting memoir of Captain Vicars, converted under the ministry of Dr. Twining, of Halifax, and who was universally esteemed as one of the bravest men in the British army? and although a person *assuming* the office of a Clergyman, has attempted to throw ridicule upon those who have been accounted "bravest of the brave," who fought as well as prayed, and whose prayers gave them a higher courage, yet we are persuaded these prayers were heard, and answered too in giving victory to every struggle in which the Allied armies have been engaged.

But not in our Armies only has the Bible effected an entrance, Turkey has felt its power, and Russia must feel it too. While there go back from Britain among the Russians, their own people who were prisoners in the land of Bibles, they can tell there, the liberty enjoyed in such a land; but above all, when we send among them the Bible itself, this will do more to open their eyes,—it will give to Civilization a new face, and to civil and religious despotism a deadly blow!

Let Britain then give a word of encouragement to the crushed Poles, to the now doubly enslaved Hungarians—let her call upon the various people of the principalities to form themselves into young associated nationalities, and give to them what Austria or Russia will never give, Liberty! and let these be as a wall of living fires against the further encroachments of barbarism:—then place in their hands a living open untrammelled Bible: I say an untrammelled Bible, because I think it a direct insult to the Author of the Bible to say, that this book, which He sent down from Heaven for man, is unsafe for him, unless man's own notes are appended to it; thus assuming that God knew not how to write a book for our guidance, and "men then rush in where angels fear to tread," and forbid the reading of it, unless *their own human adaptation of it, to their own views* accompany it: The only reason I can find for their conduct is, that the Book is *too true for them*,—and therefore the light of this truth must be darkened, to suit the full carrying out of that principle which loves darkness, rather than light, for obvious reasons!

Then I say, send the Bible, without the comment of any man, I care not how learned or pious he may be; in the divine we have a security, which we can never have in the human, and thus Britain will through her Bible Society, build up a wall of fire to protect her. She will raise up a class of more hopeful alliances on which to depend—she would become the centre of civilizing power for centuries to come—and it would be a star of the first magnitude shining upon her glorious old head!

In view of the realization of this result may we not hope for the time when

"The beam that shines from Sion's hill,  
Shall lighten every land;  
The King that reigns in Salem's towers  
Shall all the world command!  
Among the heathen, He shall judge,  
His judgment, truth shall guide,  
His sceptre shall protect the just,  
And quell the sinner's pride.

"No strife shall rage, nor hostile feuds,  
Disturb those peaceful years,  
To ploughshares men shall beat their swords,  
To pruning-hooks their spears!  
No longer hosts encountering hosts  
Shall crowds of slain deplore;  
They hang their trumpet in the hall,  
And study War no more!"

My resolution, refers also to a providential overruling of these events of War, for the spread of the Gospel in these lands.



While we see God in all his works, and in his Word, we find Him pre-eminently in History, and in the events of this War remarkably so. It is not four years since, all England was discussing the strength of the national defences, in the near prospect of a French invasion, and the people of both lands thought that the revenge of Waterloo was about to be taken by the nephew of the Emperor!—immense vessels of War of improved character were being built, and the army increased.

And three years ago, when Louis Napoleon became Emperor, who does not remember the universal feeling which actuated the people of England against him, with perhaps but one exception, that one, providentially, the present Prime Minister of England? Again in 1848 we find him a special policeman in the streets of London—in 1852 he is the Emperor of France, and the dread of England, and in 1855 we find him the ally of England—a guest in the Royal Palace of Britain—Britain's people hailing him with pride, in the streets of this same London, in which he formerly walked unnoticed, now one of the most powerful monarchs of modern times!—the vessels which were intended for the invasion of England now carry British troops to the defence of France—while English ships carry French troops to the defence of Britain, and the revenge of Waterloo has been taken on a double foe, by these now mutual friends side by side, on the bloody fields of the Crimea! Some may call this chance; I can see in it Providence directing all—"the Lord's doing, and it should be wondrous in our eyes." And it is on these facts of the past, that we base our hopes for the future, fully convinced that *all* these great events will be overruled to the free circulation of the Scriptures in all lands. Even in the very heart of Europe, what need have we for a change. An American merchant, who a few months since returned from the tour of Europe, related to me a little of his experience in those countries in which there are now heard only the muffled sound of that which must soon break out into open warfare. At Naples he was talking to a respectable mechanic with whom he had some business, and to him the Italian opened his mind, knowing that he was an American, when all at once he stopped, and exclaimed, "Ah, why do I talk thus! I know not, but that even you may be a spy upon me—the very walls have ears, I dare not reveal my thoughts to even my own wife, for so intimately united are the diabolical powers of Civil and Ecclesiastical tyranny, that the religious exercises of my wife, performed under the fear of eternal punishment, may be followed by a visit from the Police—the confiscation of my property—and even the destruction of my life; from this too, there is no appeal, the Church and the Government are one, and the Church can do no wrong." Now these are the acts done in lands that are defended by some even in our midst—and these acts when too base for defence are simply denied! But I would ask, what power has Christianity when held up before the people in this distorted shape? Can we look for anything else than the fruits which have already ripened under this system, the bitter fruits of either mumbling superstition, or deep seated infidelity! Men with such deeds before them rush from believing *everything* to the other extreme of believing *nothing*; and it is, then, to such places, that the efforts of these Societies will be mainly directed. An American Missionary, just returned from Turkey, was asked the question, What would have been the result had Nicholas obtained possession of Constantinople? His answer was, "Well, in the first place, not a Missionary or Bible Agent would have been allowed to remain in it twenty-four hours!" We need go no further—contrast the liberality of the debased Christianity of the Czar, with that of the Mohamedanism of the Sultan; and yet there are men, and those *here* too, having authority among us, who deprecate our union with an infidel, against this *Christian* power. If we may "judge a tree by its fruit," I think

there are few who would not infinitely prefer trusting God's Word, and man's liberty in the hands of the despised infidel of Turkey, rather than in those of the magnified Christian of Russia; but there is a bond of sympathy extending far and wide, and we find that the hatred of the Russian Emperor to Bible Societies, is not singular, and perhaps in the fuller development of the causes, we might find interesting reasons for the expressed sympathy for the Czar and his cause, which has been heard even in this Province.

But the first Emperor is dead; his successor may attempt to follow in his steps, but there is a stronger than he, and this One is on our side: He can bring down man's pride and lay his plans in the dust, and while these human systems and their abettors shall all come to nothing, may we not take confidence in the assurance that

"Thou, O Lord, shalt still endure,  
From change, and all mutation free;  
And to all generations sure,  
Shall thy remembrance ever be.

Thou shalt arise, and mercy yet,  
Thou to Mount Sion shalt extend;  
Her time for favor which was set,  
Behold, is now come to an end.

Thy saints take pleasure in her stones;  
Her very dust to them is dear;  
All heathen lands and kingly thrones,  
On earth thy glorious name shall fear!"

The Meeting was closed by singing the following Doxology:

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,  
Praise Him all creatures here below;  
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,  
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

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# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

## NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY

### BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. That the whole of the Subscriptions and Donations received by the Society shall be applied, after deducting incidental expenses, in the

first instance, to the purchase of such a number of Bibles and Testaments from the Parent Institution as are required for local supplies; that the surplus funds shall be given to the Parent Society, as a free contribution; and that the Bibles and Testaments in the Society's Depository shall be sold at the prime sterling cost as currency.

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

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

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

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

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## REPORT.

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YOUR COMMITTEE proceed to make their Annual Report; and while it is their duty to do so, they consider it also a high privilege. A privilege, surely, it is, to speak of the spread of that book which has God for its author, the Saviour for its subject, and salvation for its blissful design—that book which justly claims for itself to be called the Book of books, and in comparison with which, even the best of all other books are but as tinsel when compared with gold. It is your Committee's delight to say that this book is making real and substantial progress. Opposition and difficulties are indeed in its way; but God is opening up, in a wondrous manner, ways and means for its more extended circulation. Even war itself, as the wrath of man is often made to do, is caused to minister to God's glory, by the circulation of His Word, and the saving efficacy of His truth. The Parent Society's Report exhibits these cheering facts most luminously. Its pages everywhere are marked with the words "increased circulation," "increased contribution;" and in not a few places there is found a record of the power of the Spirit accompanying the word—that power which brings a sinner to repentance and faith in Christ—that power, by which the worshipper of the Virgin Mary and of saints, so called, is extricated from the delusive and soul-destroying practice, and brought with an enlightened mind and sanctified spirit, to worship God in spirit and in truth—that power, by which the follower of Mahomet is led to see the falsity of his religion, and made to cast away the Alcoran in exchange for the true Bible-faith—that power, by which idolaters of every name are led to doubt of the truth of their systems, and yield to those inquiries, which, by the grace of

God, lead them to abandon their shasters and superstitious rites, and receive the Scriptures, which make them wise unto salvation.

Your Committee, unwilling that you should rest satisfied with a mere general assertion in relation to the progress of Bible circulation, would now take you through the world, following the Parent Report in its course. France is first. There, in Paris, we find the diligent and faithful Pressense still at his post, "with many colporteurs," as diligent and as faithful. Pressense reports an issue of 109,235 copies of the Scriptures, during the year, in France, an increase of 18,783 copies over the issues of the year immediately preceding; and speaking of the fact, that upwards of 104,000 of the number issued have been purchased by professed Roman Catholics, he says:

"That whilst the Pope and his Cardinals were busy in Rome with the concoction of the famous dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and more particularly at the moment of its promulgation, a most extraordinary activity prevailed in the sale of copies of the Scriptures. Both in the towns and country districts, a considerable number of Roman Catholics were anxious to see whether the Pope was right in appealing to the Scriptures to justify his discovery."

Again, speaking of the new phasis which colportage had assumed in supplying the French soldiers with the Scriptures, he mentions 28,573 copies as having been devoted to that purpose. And in the midst of a long and interesting statement in regard to the work, he says:

"To the honour of all the French authorities—to the honour, more particularly, of the military authorities, I would say, that, excepting in one place where the work was being carried on, they have permitted our colporteurs freely, and without molestation, to distribute the Scriptures among the soldiers. At first some hesitation was manifested; for a short time there seemed to have been a general order issued to prohibit the circulation of New Testaments among the regiments; but after being more fully informed—after the authorities had heard the distributors—after they had had an opportunity of convincing themselves that their work was not being carried on for the profit or advantage of one or the other religious denomination, but for the benefit of those immortal beings, whom war might so speedily plunge into eternity—the colporteurs were allowed to prosecute their unobtrusive labours; and more than this, the military authorities narrowly watched the workmen and their work. They subsequently became their protectors, evidently perceiving that the only result, which could flow from such labours, would be an increase of morality, and consequently, an improvement in the discipline of the army."

"I need scarcely observe," continues Pressense, "that I do not wish to be understood as implying that the copies of the Scriptures, which have been put into circulation in this manner, have produced, or will produce, a great awakening in our army. No; our business is to sow—it is God who can make the seed spring up and bear fruit; but this I may affirm, that many hearts have been touched—that there have been soldiers and officers who have accepted the Scriptures with gratitude and delight—that there have been several, who have addressed the encouraging inquiry to our colporteurs, 'Men and brethren, what must we do?' Moreover, I am convinced, that there are French soldiers now in the Crimea, who treasure up, in their knapsacks, the little Testaments which the colporteurs of your Society succeeded in putting there; and that there are many among them, who, from the Gospel, have learned that Jesus Christ is the Saviour of all those who trust in him.

Again, speaking of the gratifying results that have followed the dissemination of the Scriptures in France, he adds:

"What number of souls have been converted! What number of churches founded! Have I not elsewhere most abundantly shewn, that all that during the last twenty-five years has been accomplished, and this, with an ever-increasing energy, for the advancement of the kingdom of God in France, takes its origin in the Bible work, and more especially in the work carried on by the British and Foreign Bible Society."

Pressense's statements are all full of interest, but the limits to which your Committee must confine themselves will allow of only one more extract, and that a most interesting one:

"One of our colporteurs, who labours in the south, was brought, a few months ago, into contact with one of the Judges of a certain town; this Judge was a Roman Catholic, but had become disgusted with the errors he had seen in Popery. The piety of our friend touched him; he bought a Bible—he read it conscientiously; very often he sent for the colporteur, that he might explain to him what appeared obscure; often they knelt down in prayer. What must always take place in such circumstances, took place then. This Judge is become a true and warm disciple of the Bible. For the last month he has gone into retirement, that he may be able to occupy himself exclusively with the study of the Holy Scriptures; and what is a cause of rejoicing and great usefulness, is, that this man, distinguished by character and education, is now writing some popular works, addressed to his old co-religionists, having for their object to attract these people to the examination and deep study of the Holy Scriptures. I assure you, that French Christians have gained in him a precious acquisition, and that he is one of the fruits of your colportage."

Every word of Pressense's Report is worthy of our deepest attention; but our limits forbidding us to enlarge, we will only add, that the Russian prisoners have also been found the willing and happy recipients of the Scriptures. The distribution among them, who were seven hundred and sixty in number, and quartered on the isle of Aix, was intrusted

by Pressense to the pastor at Rochefort, from whose statement we take the following extract :

"You will learn with satisfaction, that the distribution of the Scriptures was superintended with order and eagerness through the kindness of the Russian Colonel F—, who is a man of noble manners. Each prisoner received a New Testament in his own language. The book of God was received with pleasure and gratitude. 'Thank the Bible Society in my name,' said the Colonel, 'tell them that the book has been welcomed, and especially by the Protestants, all of whom know how to read, a circumstance which places them above their companions in misfortune, both as regards morality and intelligence.'"

The issues of the French and Foreign Bible Society amounted to 33,000 copies, and those of the Protestant Bible Society of Paris to 8,511 copies.

At Belgium, Mr. Tiddy's successor in the Bible Agency, Mr. Kirkpatrick performs the duties devolving upon him in a manner highly satisfactory. The Report which he has furnished the Parent Committee is full of interesting statements. His issues during the year amounted to 7,483 copies. The opposition of the popish priests occasionally rises very high. Speaking of the labors of his colporteur in Limburg, Mr. Kirkpatrick says :

"I sent you some extracts from his letters giving an account of the sad ignorance of the people, and of the opposition he met with from the priests, who, not content with denouncing God's Holy Word from the pulpit, in some instances offered money, in order to snatch from their benighted flocks that true light, which their darkness does not comprehend, and in place of which they hold up to the admiration of the deluded crowd, such vain stories as that of the 'Virgin of Salette.'"

Speaking of another colporteur, he says :

"When he began his labours in Bruges, he met with such opposition, that he had difficulty in finding a lodging, every door being closed against him. Since then, however, a stir has taken place among the dry bones lying in this stronghold of Popery. A number of people have lately manifested a desire for Christian instruction, and now, through the Divine blessing, not only does the colportage continue, but a Protestant congregation has also been formed there."

Out of many other interesting statements found in Mr. Kirkpatrick's Report, your Committee select the following :

"Having entered," says a colporteur, "the house of a cartwright at Ghele, in the province of Antwerp, I offered the Word of Life to a workman, who exclaimed, 'You have just come at the right moment; we have some one here who can judge of your books.' I followed the person into a room, and found there a young priest, who took up the book, and having turned over some pages, suddenly threw it upon the table, and said angrily, 'The

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bishop of this diocese does not allow this book to be read; it is only for us, and must be read in Latin! I answered, softly, Sir, do not be angry, but let me ask you why the people are not to read the Bible? I can prove to you, from many parts of Scripture, that we ought to read it in our own language.' I quoted several passages, among others, from 1 Cor. xiv. He said that nobody understood St. Paul. Then I asked him whether he or the Bishop did. He answered, 'No.' I then asked him if the Pope did. He said again, 'No.' 'Then, sir,' said I, 'if nobody can understand St. Paul, why did God inspire him to write his epistles? But, sir, allow me to tell you the truth; I think I can see why you say that nobody can understand St. Paul; it is because he prophesied against you.' I quoted 1 Tim. iv. He was very angry. I left; and on going out, the workman, who had heard all the conversation, followed me, and asked for a book, saying, he did not like to ask for one in the presence of the priest, but that he believed now that the book was true."

In Holland, the issue from the depot at Amsterdam, during the year, had been 20,460 copies. Here, as at Belgium and France, strong opposition continues to be met with. We have, however, the following very encouraging statement:

"At Rotterdam, your colporteur would be able to bring you to some persons, who, in former times, not only lived without God in the world, but who, as instruments of Satan, made it their business to lead men to ruin, and now it is their desire and blessedness not only to serve the Lord themselves, but also to bring to him their fellow sinners. Yes, he could bring you to many persons who were formerly in the fetters of Rome, and who now delight in the only Redeemer, whom they learned to know from the Bible. And above all, he could show you the rich fruit which has been produced by the Bible, and the investigation of it amongst the rising generation. Of the one and the other, your work was the means, either directly or indirectly."

The following, too, is very cheering:

"One of the scholars in the Sunday-schools here, who participated in your jubilee gift, was some weeks ago unexpectedly found in an hospital. A teacher in the school, who found her there, recognised her not, so much as she changed by illness. She spoke to him, and told him she knew her dangerous situation, and had no hope of living much longer. Being asked if she knew what would follow after death, she replied, 'The Judgment.' 'But what after that?' 'Everlasting salvation.' 'For all men?' 'No; but only for those who love the Lord Jesus.' 'Do you love him?' 'He has loved me, and now I wish so much to love him; I have no fear of death, for then I shall go to the Lord Jesus.' This was the fruit of the Bible in a child, who, when she for the first time brought her Bible home with her, and bowed her knees before God, was punished in a severe manner by her father; but he could not hinder the work of the Holy Spirit."

From Cologne, Mr. N. B. Millard writes, that from the depositary in that place, there has been an issue of 121,700 copies, and, among other very interesting statements, says:

"It is a pleasing fact, that among the Roman Catholics, many individuals are found, of whom our colporteurs have more than once been led to say,

that they were perfectly convinced, that they were resting on the rock Jesus Christ, on Him crucified, and on Him alone. Yes, we are fully persuaded, that not a few sojourners in Rome are seeking and finding peace by searching the Scriptures, and the Scriptures which we bring them. These well know the reason of the opposition constantly made against the circulation of the Word of God. But many, alas! very many among them, exactly the same as among the Protestants, are either indifferent to the eternal truths revealed in the Scriptures, or else, blind slaves to spiritual despotism, give up the Word of the Lord to be committed to the flames. In one small village, twenty-three copies were sold; of these, seventeen were delivered up to the priest; only six therefore remained. Here one is indeed reminded of the wicked one that catcheth away the seed. A fearful responsibility for those who perform the cruel part of the Arch-enemy of men's souls."

Let us now pass on to Germany, and hear what Dr. Pinkerton, the venerable agent of the Society, reports. The issues in different languages have been, during the year, 77,835 copies, 12,429 more than in the preceding year. Among the distributions, have been 10,000 copies to prisons, hospitals, and alms-houses, in the kingdoms of Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the other smaller States. Eleven colporteurs have been employed, who disposed of 15,814 copies. Among many other interesting statements, Dr. Pinkerton says :

"Since the year 1832, we have had a depot of the Holy Scriptures at Warsaw, under the care of the missionaries of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews. That depot has been supplied with Bibles and Testaments in Polish, German, Hebrew, and other languages, from hence and from Leipzig. But the Russian Government has recently expelled the missionaries from Poland, and put an end to their labours in behalf of the Jews in that country; and in consequence, our depot has been shut up. However, the Rev. Mr. Becker, who has zealously and faithfully superintended our affairs there from the commencement, has been able to dispose of, at reduced prices, the stock still on hand, amounting to 4,063 copies, to the Consistory of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw, so that we have not been compelled, as in the case of Austria, to remove the Bibles out of the land; and the circulation will still be continued by the Consistory."

Again, speaking of the circulation effected by the German Bible Societies, the Canstein Institution, and the Scottish and American Bible Societies, which could amount to no less than 200,000 copies, he says :

"If to these we add a similar amount of copies circulated by the three depots of our own Society, and the grants of Testaments to the Prussian army, we shall have an aggregate of 400,000 copies of the Scriptures circulated in Germany in one year. "Surely," continues Dr. Pinkerton, "this is a striking proof of a new religious movement in Protestant Germany. Yes, there can be no doubt of it; the degenerate children of the reformers are

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again casting away the deceiving dreams of their philosophers and rationalists, and returning to the faith of their fathers; and this accounts for the extraordinary demand for the Word of God. And not only Bible Societies promote the blessed change, but the vast number of Home Missionary, Evangelical, and Artizan Associations, that have sprung up since the memorable year 1848, in all parts of the land, prove what an interest is now felt, and what extensive efforts are being made, to advance evangelical religion among all ranks, but chiefly among the lower orders. Nevertheless, the number of the clergy and schoolmen of infidel and unsound opinions is, alas! still by far the greatest. Yet the full churches wherever the gospel is preached, and the thin attendance on the mere moral discourses of the rationalists, prove that there is a growing demand for evangelical doctrine; and it is further observed, that the tone of feeling among many in the higher ranks, is decidedly in favour of true religion; and further, that the spirit of the leading public journals is no more so bitter against Christianity as it used to be in former years. These and many other signs of the times show that we are in a state of transition from darkness to light, and from the erroneous doctrines of men to the true oracles of the living God."

Many individual cases of good effected among Roman Catholics and others, by the reading of the Bible, are recorded in the correspondence of Dr. Pinkerton's colporteurs; but your Committee, with regret, must omit them, and pass on to Prussia, where Mr. Edward Millard is agent, whose issues during the year are stated to have been 32,150 copies. We are here again presented with statements of the most interesting kind; but your Committee will confine themselves to the following extracts:

"In 1848, a young man, a Roman Catholic, from a village in the mountains, but then living at Breslau, was completely carried away by the political torrent of the times. Turning from the form of worship followed by his fathers, he, with his whole heart, plunged into the stream of rationalism and demagoguery, which has since shewn itself to be the essence of what is called 'German Catholicism.' In the meetings he now attended, he repeatedly heard that Jesus had been a real democrat, and that it was on this account that he was crucified by the Romans. His curiosity was excited to read the life of this man. He was informed that his biography was contained in the New Testament, a book he had often heard of, but never seen, much less read, himself. The study of the New Testament fully opened his eyes, and leading him far away from both the Romish altars and the Rationalist grave, it took him straight to the cross of Jesus Christ, where he has found not merely peace and hope, but a heart kindled with love to serve Him, who so graciously rescued him from a double death. This is our *Colporteur Harbig*, one of our most zealous and most successful labourers."

The following anecdote, illustrative of the use of Romish confession, your Committee would add:

"At Dobgein I met," writes one of Mr. Millard's colporteurs, "a well intentioned gentleman, who was glad to hear of the efforts the Society was

making. When I told him some of his people on the estates had bought a Bible, he was much surprised; said he wished each one of them would read the Scriptures, and then told me the following incident. Some time ago, one of his servants for the second time stole some sheep; upon being found out and remonstrated with, he said, 'Well now, sir, I really have done nothing wrong; I have already got absolution for these sheep. When on a former occasion I took away four sheep, I told the priest I had taken eight; I did penance for the same, so that in fact there were four sheep yet due to me.'" O, this mystery of iniquity! may the Lord hasten its utter consumption.

The issues in Prussia by the Central Prussian Bible Society, have amounted, during the past year, to 16,194 Bibles and Testaments; and Mr. Elsner, with the aid of our Parent Society, has continued to superintend the distribution of the Scriptures among the soldiers in the Prussian army.

In Denmark, the issues have during the past year amounted to 8,081 copies, being an increase of 761 copies over the preceding year.

In Sweden, great progress is making in the Bible cause, and many, very many, are waking up to a sense of the value of evangelical religion, both for time and eternity. The esteemed Assistant Foreign Secretary of the Parent Society, our valued correspondent, Mr. Knolleke, had made a visit to Sweden in 1853, and the arrangements he was enabled to make for the furtherance of the work, are spoken of in very high terms by the Committee in the Annual Report. The issues during the past year amounted to 57,400 copies; and many of them by the agency of colporteurs:

"It is an encouraging sign of the times," says the Swedish Report, "that the colportage is embraced with great zeal, and that contrary to the aversion formerly shewn to the colporteurs, they now often see the truth of the Lord's prophecy proved in their own experience: 'ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace.'"

From Norway, too, the report is very satisfactory. Mr. Knolleke was deputed thither in 1854, and the result has been highly gratifying. The issues altogether from Christiania, Drontheim, Stavanger, and Bergen, amounted last year to 20,587 copies, a supply which fell far short of the demand.

In Russia, owing to the war, Bible Society proceedings have been in a great measure arrested. The Rev. Mr.

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Ellerby, on leaving St. Petersburg, committed the stock of Scriptures to Mr. Merrieles, a merchant there, who had always evinced a warm interest in the Society's work. This gentleman, in his communication, states, that after consideration, he determined to offer five hundred to one thousand Slavonian Testaments for sick and wounded soldiers to the Grand Duchess Helena. His proposal was made through her private secretary. The reply expressed her highness's ready acceptance of them, with promise of having them appropriately distributed.—Mr. Melville has effected a distribution of 2,236 copies during the past year at Odessa, where he still remains, waiting for favorable opportunities of extending his work.

Little is said in the Parent Report concerning Spain and Portugal, beyond an expression of hope, with regard to the latter, "that ere long the day may dawn, when the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

In Switzerland, we find Lieut. Graydon still acting with great energy as the agent of the Bible Society. His issues have amounted to 20,639 copies during the year :

"From my account of sales," says Mr. Graydon, "you will perceive how greatly have progressed our depots at Genoa, Lausanne, and Neuchatel, and also at Basle. Those at Geneva and Neuchatel have more than doubled. Both depots are taken charge of gratuitously by individuals, of whose loving devotion to the work much might be here related."

Again he says :

"From my account of sales, it will also be seen, that the Canton of Lucerne—the great Romish Canton—is silently but surely coming under the blessed influence of at least the New Testament. More than treble the usual number of copies were disseminated by sale last year in that Canton."

Lieut. Graydon's superintendence and agency extends over Northern Italy. His report regarding the kingdom of Sardinia is interesting. The issues at Savoy and Piedmont have been chiefly by sales, amounting to 3,871 copies—the scanty harvest, the prevalence of cholera, and other circumstances, operating much against the employment of colportage. He visited the island of Sardinia for the first time, and was well received, considering all circumstances. Of 550,000 inhabitants, he understood, scarcely 25,000 could

read. In the towns, Cagliari, Sassari, and Alghero, he formed depots, from which a considerable number of Bibles and Testaments were issued.

"I would lament," he says, "my utter inability to convey an adequate conception of the reception given to the simple and glorious Gospel in the midst of this dark and idolatrous population; no where before have I had greater reason, in one and the same moment, both to lament to tears, and to rejoice with thanksgiving; at one time I had to hear the exclamation, accompanied almost with brotherly embraces, 'At length is the Gospel brought to us in the midst of our animal idolatry;' and at another, 'We are swarming with friars and monks, who take right good care to keep every one of us in as much ignorance as possible, so that we, in our state of degradation and listlessness, may turn a deaf ear to every change.' Constantly have I to hear similar and even far more condemnatory remarks; and perhaps never before in my life have I had so much reason to cry out, 'How long, Lord, how long!'"

In regard to South Italy, the Committee of the Parent Society express a desire "that the inhabitants of this beautiful and degraded country may be emancipated from the spiritual darkness that envelopes it, and the spiritual despotism that enthral's it. Before it is delivered from the grinding yoke of superstition, it is but little indeed that a Bible Society can be expected to accomplish or report." The Archbishop of Florence has published, wonderful to relate, a cheap edition of Martini's New Testament, with the view of hindering the people from purchasing the Testaments of the Bible Society! The correspondent who conveys this intelligence remarks, that this may be regarded as a victory of the Bible Society, and a glorious victory too. Let us hope, that this Testament, as it is considered a faithful translation, may be widely read, and attended with much spiritual blessing to the people.

Various communications from different parts of Italy confirm the fact, that the Bible has wrought a great change in the minds of many, which only waits for an opportunity to give public manifestation of itself.

The Rev. Mr. Lowndes, the agent for Malta and Greece, has furnished Reports of a most interesting character. He notices, with sorrow for the loss sustained by the Society, the death of Professor Bambas, who was connected with the

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translation department, and gives a short history of his early life, and of the benefits his labours accomplished for the Society. Of Malta, Mr. Lowndes gives the following account:

"Alas! darkness covers the place and gross darkness the minds of the people, and the priests love to have it so. The want of common education is the source of much degradation and superstition; the spiritual guides are the supreme directors of the people's minds and consciences; and, with few exceptions, they blindly follow their blind or designing leaders. The sinless conception of the Virgin Mary, which has just been affirmed by the Pope, has been celebrated here with much pomp and extensive illuminations. It is very painful to witness such exhibitions, especially where Christianity is professed; yet it is a relief to bear in mind the promises of God, which lead the mind forward to a brighter day, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, and all shall know him, from the least to the greatest, and when pure and undefiled religion, stripped of useless and degrading ceremonies, shall triumph even here."

In Greece, the work of the Society had been to a great extent arrested, by the existence of internal commotions, and the prevalence of the cholera at Athens, where its ravages had been very severe. The number of Bibles and Testaments in various languages sent by the Parent Society to Mr. Lowndes, at Malta, for the supply of the various places under his charge, amounted to 11,284 copies. Many of these in Hebrew, having been consigned by him to Mr. Lowitz, for distribution among the Jews at Gibraltar, found their way to Morocco, Tunis, and other parts of Northern Africa, where, it is hoped, "they will dispel the dark thick cloud of error, superstition, and ignorance, that hangs over the minds of thousands of Jewish brethren, now sitting in darkness, and removed beyond the reach of the messages of salvation."

To Turkey we now proceed. And, no doubt, the important and solemn events now taking place in that country, and the part which the allied forces of France and England have taken in its behalf, have prepared your minds to enter with deep interest into anything that may be said about the progress of the Bible there. The statements in the Parent Report are very interesting, as well as those in the Report of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Constantinople; and it would give your Committee exceeding great pleasure to lay

the whole *verbatim* before you ; but their limits forbid, and they must be satisfied in presenting you with a brief abstract :

“Constantinople,” says the Parent Report, “has become an important sphere of biblical labour, not only on account of the religious movement which Turkey has experienced, but also on account of its proximity to the seat of war.”

Mr. Barker, who had been acting as agent at Smyrna, was called to Constantinople to superintend the distribution of the Scriptures there. After stating to two French officers, whom he accosted on the great floating bridge across the Golden Horn, the object he had in view, he received their assurance that their soldiers would gladly and gratefully receive the New Testaments. And upon expressing his fears that the priests would prevent the soldiers from receiving them, “they both exclaimed with indignation that their priests had no such power in their camp ; besides, how could they dare to prevent any one from reading a book which is the foundation of the Christian faith, much less cause it to be destroyed.” They advised him to call on Colonel —, who was at the head of their regiment, and who, they observed, was a Protestant, and would readily give him a helping hand in his work. In this he was not disappointed, for meeting the Colonel two days after, he received not only his approbation, but also his offer to disseminate the Testaments himself. Fifty copies were accordingly put into his charge, which, he said, “he would give to those who, he knew, would highly prize them,” and at the same time solicited “a few German Testaments, for persons who would appreciate them.”

The following statement in relation to the half-yearly meeting of the Constantinople Auxiliary Society had been communicated by Mr. Barker :

“The President (the American ambassador) made a very eloquent speech, full of praises of the Parent Society, and all other Bible Societies. He insisted that the Bible was the book, *par excellence*, for regenerating and civilizing countries. He enumerated many different places which were blessed in consequence of having received the Bible ; adding, that this tottering realm would never rise from its present degraded state until the Bible takes the place of the Alcoran. He spoke of the good the Bible with the missionaries was doing in this country ; and, in short, after a speech of

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considerable length and power, he concluded by encouraging all the members to support more and more the Auxiliary, which, from small beginnings, might rise to great things. We had speeches also from a military doctor, and three chaplains of the British forces, as well as from different American missionaries. From the latter, in speaking of the great reformation witnessed in this country, we gathered distinctly, that the Bible was the foundation of the noble and blessed changes that were going on so rapidly amongst the Armenians, Nestorians, Asiatic Greeks, &c.; and that in numerous cases the Bible had been the means of beginning and carrying on this good work, without the help of missionaries; and that in those parts where the gospel is taking such firm root, Turks were coming forward and asking for Bibles. The meeting altogether was most cheering and encouraging, and was rich in interesting matter."

The following extract your Committee take from another communication of Mr. Barker :

"The hospitals have not been neglected by the Auxiliary here, or by Messrs. Sellar and Costabel" (two colporteurs who were engaged and sent out by the Parent Society). "Mr. Sellar has placed a New Testament within the reach of every British invalid, and many opportunities were afforded him to talk to the soldiers; and Mr. Costabel is doing what he is permitted to do in the hospitals containing the French. At first he succeeded in giving several copies of the New Testament to the Roman Catholic patients, but, through the influence of the Sisters of Mercy, his work has been put a stop to, and now he can only have access to the Protestant sick and wounded of the French army. This opposition, however, exists only in the hospitals, for in the streets the French soldiers receive the Scriptures gladly. The Sisters of Mercy (they do not deserve that name, since they refuse the Word of God to the sick and dying) went so far as to prevent the Scriptures being given to the invalid Russian prisoners under their care."

"I have just had the privilege," adds Mr. Barker, "of calling on Miss Nightingale, who, with forty other ladies, came, as you are well aware, to these shores, for the humane and most laudable purpose of attending the sick and wounded of their brave countrymen. In traversing the extensive corridors of the Scutari barracks leading to Miss Nightingale's apartments, my heart bled to see them filled with the heroes of Alma and Inkermann, not in that health, vigor, and splendid appearance with which I saw them depart for the Crimea, but stretched on their couches, pale and emaciated, from wounds and sickness. The Society's New Testament lay within their reach, a sweet consolation to the believer in pain and anguish."

Your Committee will present you next with an extract from the letter of a lady, the wife of a banker in Constantinople, taken from the *Bible Society Reporter* of December last, and therefore containing the latest intelligence regarding Bible reception in Turkey :

"Our liberality and Bible Societies are assisting to spread God's word most successfully. They think the time is not coming, but is come already, for working good to the poor Turk, who is now buying up and reading with avidity, and in defiance of all Ulemas and turbaned authority, God's Bible, wherever they can meet with it. Only imagine a Turkish bookseller offering to sell for them as many Turkish Bibles as they liked to give him. They

were afraid of bringing the man into trouble. He said, 'I have no fear—give them to me; the time is come, and as I have read the book, and say it is worth its weight in gold, why should I not sell it to my people, and let them read it too?' The missionaries said, 'Not yet, my friend; your time is not quite come; it might do harm now, instead of good, and bring you to disgrace and death.' He answered again and again, and importuned them every week. 'You are wrong; the time is come; I have no fear; so give me as many of your books as you like to sell, and I will come for more very soon. We are tired of the Koran; there is not food for the mind in it as there is in your book.'"

In the British East Indies, the work of the Bible Society is advancing very favorably. The Calcutta Auxiliary, whose efforts for the good of the native population are unceasing, furnishes a very interesting Report. It has effected, during the last year, a circulation of 56,032 copies, which is much larger than that of any preceding year.

"During the year," the Report says, "about six hundred and fifty individuals, principally native youth, attending the various colleges and schools in and around Calcutta, have made personal application to the Bible Secretary for the sacred Scriptures, and have been supplied therewith by him, after giving evidence that they are able to read them. There is scarcely a college or school about the metropolis, from which pupils have not applied for copies of the word of God. Many of these persons, it is well known, are from various parts of the Mofussil; it is therefore hoped that a knowledge of the word of God may, by their means, be carried into various parts of the surrounding country, and tend to the honor and glory of God, the extension of the kingdom of Christ, through the land, and the salvation of multitudes."

Through the means of missionaries, who undertook the service for the Auxiliary, many copies have been circulated. The revision and printing of the Scriptures in the various dialects of the country, is carried on with zeal and despatch. The latest intelligence from Calcutta is in a letter from Rev. Mr. Herdman, dated last September. He says:

"We have for the last three months been employing three colporteurs. One is Mr. Vernieux, whose labors are confined to Calcutta and its suburbs. We are much encouraged by his operations, and there is a universal feeling here that God is greatly blessing the scheme for the wider diffusion of his own precious Word, and for arousing men's attention to its solemn truths. The other two are native Christians, under the Rev. Mr. Geidt, of the Church Mission at Burdwan. In about a month they had travelled ninety miles, and visited twenty-five places, containing, they say, 6960 houses, 212 temples, 93 mosques, 35 schools, and 55,300 inhabitants, of whom 37,850 are Hindoos, and 17,450 Mussulmans. Of all these only 1295 can read. They had given away 84 Scripture portions, and sold 25 for one rupee and one anna. If their figures could be strictly relied on, the statement would exhibit an appalling picture of ignorance. Thus, in a village named Khan, there are said to be 3,000 people, while only 60 can read;

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in Huldee, 1,500 people, while only 20 can read; in Tanebona, 800 people, without a single school, or one who can read."

The Committee of the North India Auxiliary, in the Presidency of Agra, have, with other particulars, furnished reports of their revision and printing of the Scriptures in Urdu, both in the Arabic and Roman characters, and in Hindi; and supply statements obtained from missionaries residing within the limits of the Society, from which your Committee extract an item or two for your satisfaction. One says:

"On my preaching excursions, I have now and then found people to accept of parts of the Scripture."

Another:

"There seems to be a great opening at the present time for books in the Persian language, which is both read and spoken in Cashmere, and read also by all, who can read at all, in Little Thibet."

Another, writing from Scharunpore, says:

"That the word of God is gradually enlightening this part of India, is, I think, a most obvious and cheering fact."

Another, writing from Futtehgurh, says:

"In compliance with a request, I have delivered seven lectures on the genuineness of the Bible as the Word of God, and it is pleasing to see the interest a number of them manifest in it, by taking notes &c. This shews that some of the pupils *study* the Bible, and not merely *read* it."

Another writes:

"In Gurrah a striking victory of the Gospel has encouraged us much to sow the good seed freely, as it is true, one soweth, another reapeth, but both shall rejoice together. A Pundit there received a New Testament about twelve years ago in Cawnpore, but which he only studied carefully since the last six years; he found the contents so charming to his soul, that he invited the neighbours also to hear it; they had regular meetings at night, when they read and conversed about christianity; latterly, they added prayer. Some of the party have given up all idol-worship; and the Pundit, with two others, are candidates for baptism: the others are yet afraid to confess their faith in Christ openly; but we know that if the work in them is of God, they will overcome the fear of men."

The Madras Auxiliary is in full activity. Speaking of their translations the Committee say:

That "though much remains to be done towards the perfecting of existing translations, still it is a great object gained in having intelligent versions of the Scriptures in Tamil, Canarese, Teluga, and Malayalim, and the four gospels in Hindustani. It now remains for the Society to print and circulate, with all speed and judgment, these translations of the inspired volume among the teeming millions around!"

The issues of the Auxiliary amounted, during the year, to 54,076 copies. Its Report abounds with interesting statements, of which the following is a specimen:

"During the past year there have entered this native Church, four converts from Popery, two from Mohammedanism, and thirteen from heathenism, most of whom were caste Hindoos. These are some of the workings of the Bible taught and preached among us, carried home, as it has been, by the Spirit of God."

At Bombay also, we find the same progressive improvement—the issues having been 8,359 copies, exceeding those of the preceding year by 3,265. The revision and printing of the Marathi and Gujarati translations go on apace.

"Your Committee," says the Bombay Report, "cherish the hope that ere another year pass over, the contemplated Jubilee distribution of the Marathi and Gujarati Scriptures may, under the divine blessing, have been effected, and that it may be followed by evidences of a salutary influence resulting on the minds of many who receive them."

At Ceylon, the Auxiliaries of Colombo and Jaffna, are in a flourishing condition. The number of copies of the Scriptures in Singhalèse and Indo-Portuguese, distributed by the former during the year, amounted to 1,629. The issues of the latter amounted to 2,453 copies.

"The Committee," says the Jaffna Report, "are thankful to say, that out of forty-five pounds collected towards the Jubilee fund, thirty five have been subscribed by the native christians themselves—a proof that the Bible is valued, and has proved effectual in bringing many from the darkness of heathenism to the glorious light of the Sun of Righteousness."

With regard to China, and the printing and distribution of the Chinese New Testament, contributions toward which were so freely given in New Brunswick, and almost all other places where the Bible is valued, not much has yet been reported. The Committee of the Parent Society, in their Report, say :

"They wish it to be remembered that the carrying out of this important project is contingent chiefly on the opportunities that may occur by the country being opened to Bible circulation ; also on the supply of Agents to effect it ; for which our main dependence must be placed on the missionary staff already in the country. In respect to the former, it is sufficiently known, that no events have occurred in the course of the past year which essentially alter the political condition of the Empire. . . . Under existing circumstances, the Bishop of Victoria and the Missionaries on the field of labour are strongly of opinion, that it is undesirable to hasten forward the printing of large numbers of Scriptures, which the country is either not yet open to receive, or not in possession of adequate agency to disseminate. The books would inevitably be injured, if not destroyed, by damp and insects."

"As the first instalment, however, of the Million Copies, about ten thousand have already been distributed by the instrumentality of the various Missionaries. In order to give a further stimulus to the desired circulation,

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the Committee have voted the sum of £1000 for the purposes of colportage, whenever the services of additional Colporteurs can be advantageously secured."

"The Corresponding Committee at Shanghai are proceeding with the printing of 115,000 copies of the New Testament and 5000 copies of the Old Testament. The printing of 100,000 copies in the colloquial Mandarin has been authorised by the Parent Committee; and Dr. Legge of Hong Kong, has completed 50,000 copies, the portion of the work which was assigned to him."

A letter received from Dr. Legge, dated Sept. 12, states that Dr. Medhurst had written to inform him that they had completed in Shanghai their 115,000 copies.

The Committee of the Parent Society say in their Report :

That "they entertain the hope that the efforts which are now being made to establish political and commercial relations with the Empire of Japan, may, in the good providence of God, be made the means for gaining an entrance also for the Records of Salvation."

The Reports from Australasia are very gratifying. The New South Wales Auxiliary had issued, during the year, 5,922 copies of the Scriptures. Many of these had been carried into the interior of the country by the colporteurs, who are eight in number, and "whose vigorous and self-denying efforts," says the Report, "are beyond all praise." Speaking of two of them, the Report says :

"At one spot they found no less than seven Protestant families located on small farms of their own, without a Bible or Testament among them. No church, no school, and no man to care for their souls. To each of them the visit of the colporteurs, on such an errand, seemed to be as life from the dead. Early associations crowded upon their recollection, and they eagerly purchased copies of the Word of God, and heaped kindness upon the devoted men, who had, at the risk of their own lives, brought it to their doors."

Speaking of the entire issues since the commencement of the Auxiliary in 1817, amounting altogether to 39,288 copies of the Scriptures, the Report says :

"These have been circulated throughout all parts of the interior of this wide-spread colony. All classes and conditions of men have partaken of their life-giving streams. The prisoner in his cell, the soldier in his barrack, the sailor in the hospital, the shepherd in the bush, the labourer, the mechanic, the farmer, the squatter, the merchant, the gold-digger, and the lonely and forlorn immigrant landing upon our shores, have all partaken of these treasures, and shared, to some extent, in the blessings they convey."

The Auxiliaries at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland Bay, Adelaide, and Van-Diemen's Land, are all prosecuting with faithfulness the work of Bible circulation.

The statements from New Zealand too are interesting.

The Secretary of the Auxiliary there, in a communication regarding its annual meeting, relates :

"A native was present, who, after seconding one of the Resolutions, handed to the chairman a collection made in two villages, Mangaree and Rakeiapapa, where he had travelled, and brought the money, £4 16s. 3½d. as a present to the Society in gratitude for their sending the word of God in former days to them."

In the South Seas, the Society, the Rarotonga, Feejee, Friendly, and New Hebrides Islands, are all, more or less, provided with the Word of God in their own language; and showing forth the value of that word in civilizing and christianizing men of savage life.

"You will doubtless rejoice," says the Rev. J. Inglis, of the New Hebrides, in a letter to the Parent Society, "that the Bible is being opened to another tribe of the human family; that another radically distinct language (the Papuan) is being added to the many in which the Word of God is now printed; that the ignorant and degraded inhabitants of this island (Aneiteum) one of the most remote and unknown of the isles of the Gentiles, are now daily reading in their own tongue, wherein they were born, the wonderful works of God."

"A short time since," says Mr. Inglis, in another communication, "a vessel from California to Sydney called at this island for a few days. Among the passengers was an Italian Count, who had taken a part in the late struggles in Italy, and on the return of the Pope, he had been obliged to leave his native land. He has been travelling through different parts of the world, and waiting for a favorable opportunity to return home. He spoke English imperfectly. On learning he had no copy of the Scriptures, the Rev. Mr. Geddie (the colleague of Mr. Inglis) presented him with a French Testament, which he politely accepted. He had read the Pentateuch, but had never read the New Testament. 'This,' said he, 'is a forbidden book in my country, but I shall read it here without asking the Pope's leave.' If the Holy Spirit accompany the reading of that copy of His Word with saving power, as we earnestly pray he may, this nobleman, should he return to Italy, will return a different and a vastly better reformer than when he left his oppressed country."

From West Africa, the reports of Bible distribution are very pleasing. The Sierra Leone Auxiliary says, in its Report, that from its Depository were issued during the year 1,583 copies of the Sacred Scriptures—an excess of 403 copies above those of the preceding year.

"It is a gratifying fact," the Committee say, "that numbers throughout the colony have made the Word of God their rule and directory. They can use the language of the Psalmist, and say, 'O, how I love thy law! it is my meditation day and night. How sweet are thy words to my taste! yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth.' That word has armed them against temptation, counselled them in the hour of danger, shed light to them in darkness, reprov'd them in error, supported them in trouble, comforted them in sorrow; yea, it has brightened with immortal hope the coun-

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tenances of many a redeemed departing sinner, and, like a star, led him safely to the sweet presence of Jesus above."

The Missionaries at Lagos, Abbeokuta, the Gold Coast, and Monrovia, have all written to the Parent Institution, acknowledging grants of Bibles and Testaments, detailing the manner of their distribution, and in some cases soliciting a further supply to satisfy increasing demands.

In South Africa, the Auxiliaries of Cape Town and Graham's Town, are prosecuting the objects of the Society with vigor and great success. The issues of the former amounted to 4,949 copies, being 735 more than on the previous year; and the issues of the latter, 2,058 copies.

The Auxiliary in the Mauritius is progressing satisfactorily.

"No colony," says the Committee in their Report, "stands more in need of the Word of God than ours. Composed of a mixed population, the majority of whom have been, from their ignorance, the easy and unresisting victims of priestly domination, and removed by its isolation from the influence of public opinion, and from all direct comparison with the religious and civil condition of other countries, Mauritius has slumbered for nearly a century, content with material prosperity, and ignorant or forgetful of the all important truth, that 'man was not made to live by bread alone.' The Bible, formerly unknown to the mass of our population, is now finding its way into their houses and families, and is hailed as the rule of faith and the guide of life. Here, as elsewhere, the seed sown must produce its fruits. The battle of light against spiritual darkness must be fought and won, and recent events tend to prove that the contest has already begun. Mixed and motley as our population may be; possessing as it does every degree of cultivation, from the highest refinement to the deepest ignorance, and representing almost every race under the sun, the Bible is adapted to the spiritual wants and aspirations of all its component members."

South America presents now a more pleasing field of contemplation. There is at least a hope, and a cheering hope, that extensive openings will soon appear for the circulation of the Bible. Correspondents in different parts of the Continent have received small supplies for distribution, and the Committee of the Parent Institution have it in view to engage two well qualified Agents to visit various countries in that part of the world, on behalf of the Society.

In the West Indies, the Auxiliaries in the islands of Jamaica, Dominica, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, St. Vincent's, Trinidad, and the Bahamas, are all progressing favorably; and the uniform voice of all the correspondents

is that of gratitude and praise to God for his blessed Word, and the benefits derived from its circulation.

North America comes next before us. It is pleasing to find that the American Bible Society is gaining more strength and importance every year. Its receipts during the past year were \$394,340, being an increase over the former year of \$47,798. The number of volumes issued during the year was 815,399, being an increase of 16,029 over the year before. And it has received an accession of eighty two new Societies. The *Bible Society Reporter*, which it publishes monthly, furnishes many interesting statements regarding the circulation and effect of the Holy Scriptures in the various states of the Union. Several members of your Committee are subscribers to this periodical, and are highly pleased with it.

In the Parent Committee's account of Canada, we have first some extracts from the report which the Rev. Philip Kent, our late visitor, furnished to the Committee. From these we gather that Mr. Kent was highly pleased with the reception he every where met with, and that he was greatly delighted with the efficient state of the various Auxiliaries he visited. It is also believed that his visit was not without much benefit to them all, by imparting to them an increased spirit of activity, which has not failed to show itself since his departure.

The issues of the Toronto Auxiliary, during the past year, have amounted to 28,761 copies; those of Kingston, to 3,409; those of Montreal, to 13,561 copies. In Quebec, a distribution of some hundred copies has been effected among the French. Extracts from various interesting statements might be made by your Committee did time and space permit.

The issues of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary at Halifax, had been 2,915 copies; and there is abundant evidence that the work of Bible distribution is carried on with vigour in our Sister Province. The Auxiliary has fifty Branches in various parts of the Province; and there are Auxiliaries at Pictou,

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the Albion Mines, and New Glasgow, and a Ladies' Bible Society at Yarmouth: all of which, according to their circumstances, appear to be in a flourishing condition.

In the Parent Society's Report, New Brunswick appears next. Our own Auxiliary, as well as those of Fredericton, Woodstock, and Miramichi, are duly noticed, and regarded as in a flourishing state.

From Prince Rupert's Land much valuable information has been communicated; and it cannot but give much joy to every christian to know that among the Indians as well as others in that land, the Scriptures begin to have free course. The Scriptures in the Cree language are being fast prepared by Archdeacon Hunter, who for the last ten years has been residing among the Cree Indians, conducting the services in the native language, and preaching in the same.

From the communications of the Rev. Mr. Horden, Moose Fort, Hudson's Bay, and Rev. E. H. Watkins, of Fort George, James' Bay, many interesting things might be quoted, but your Committee, knowing their limited space, will furnish you only with one extract from the latter:

"The first which I will mention," writes Mr. Watkins, "is that of a young man employed in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was formerly a careless sinner, and a profane swearer, but who is now, I have every reason to hope, a true believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. I thought it not unlikely that his deep religious impressions might have been the result of my preaching, accompanied by the blessed Spirit's application of the truth to his heart; but upon making inquiry, I was much delighted to find that the *simple Word of God*, without comment or explanation, had been the *only* instrument employed by that Divine agent, who 'divideth to every man severally as he will.' He said that a short time before my arrival here, a *thought came into his head* that he would begin to read his Bible on Sunday afternoons. This convinced him of the sinfulness of the habit of swearing, in which he had long indulged, and induced him to try 'of himself,' as he said, to break it off. Discovering, however, his own inability, and being gradually more and more convinced of his wickedness in other respects, he was led by his Divine and *only* instructor, to seek for pardon by earnest and frequent prayer. This promising convert affords another instance of the efficacy of the sacred Scriptures, unaccompanied by any human explanation, but applied to the heart by that Spirit, through whose inspiration they were originally written by holy men of old."

That part of the Parent Report which is entitled "DOMESTIC," commences with the accents of sorrow—there having been removed by death during the year, Dr. Vidal, Bishop of

Sierra Leone, Viscount Lorton, Rev. William Jowett, and Chancellor Raikes of Chester, who had all been efficient members of the Society, and contributed greatly to the diffusion of God's Word in their different spheres.

The entire receipts of the year, including an addition of £3,694 4s. 11d. to the Jubilee Fund, and £7,860 1s. 3d. to the Chinese New Testament Fund, have amounted to £136,032 15s. 8d. This the Parent Committee regard as an evidence of the growing affection and confidence of the Christian public toward the Society, and yet more as an indication of the favour and blessing of God upon it, as well as of His merciful purpose to make use of it for the wider publication of the preciousness of His grace.

The issues of the year have amounted to one million four hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and seventy-six copies, being an increase of 83,348 copies over the issues of the preceding year, and a larger number than has ever been issued in any one year since the formation of the Society. The total issues now amount to twenty-nine millions three hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and seven copies.

The Society has in its employment one metropolitan agent, one agent for Wales, five for different districts in England, of whom our late visitor, the Rev. Philip Kent, is one. These domestic agents are unwearied in visiting, finding out, and supplying those who are destitute of the Scriptures. And they are blessed in their deed. The Reports they give in are occasionally rendered highly interesting, by relations of the rich and gracious effects which flow from Scripture distribution. In a condensed Report furnished by the agents, certain measures are suggested, which have been adopted by the Committee. One of them is *the extension of the work of colportage*, the minutæ of which your Committee cannot detail. The others regard some regulations respecting grants to Sunday and other schools; the giving greater publicity to Bible depositories; more direct and special effort

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to reach certain classes, as common sailors in the smaller ports and harbors, navvies employed on railways, canals, &c., and railway servants at large stations; and the supplying of the sitting and sleeping rooms of hotels and boarding houses, and the waiting rooms of railway stations and police stations, with copies of the Scriptures.

The number of new Societies added during the year was 198, making the whole number in England and Wales 3,313.

During the year, no less than 2,061 meetings were held throughout the kingdom for the purpose of promoting the interests of the institution.

Emigrants have considerably engaged the attention of the Parent Society. The Committee has authorized the Auxiliary Society at Liverpool to engage an agent, who shall devote his time to the visitation of emigrant vessels, for selling the Scriptures at reduced prices, or making such gratuitous distribution as the circumstances of the case may require. At other ports provision is also made for the supply of such emigrants as may require the Scriptures.

The Committee have also proposed to supply all Poor Law Boards with the Scriptures, for such children as may leave the Unions of England and Wales for apprenticeship or service. Some of the Boards have availed themselves of the offer.

Grants to the amount of 12,918 copies have been made to Day and Sunday Schools during the year.

Grants have also been made to the Merchants' Seamen's Auxiliary Society—to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews—to the British Society for the propagation of the Gospel among the Jews—to the London Reformatory Institution—to the Manchester City Mission—several Theological and Literary Institutions—and to the British and Foreign School Society.

The friends of the Society in Scotland have also received a grant of Bibles and Testaments in Gaelic, for the Highland population.

The Hibernian Bible Society, which has its centre in

Dublin, is now celebrating its jubilee. In an address issued at the commencement of its jubilee, on the 11th of April, 1855, the Committee say :

"When the Hibernian Bible Society was established in 1806, there were not twelve towns in Ireland (irrespective of the city of Dublin), in which Bibles and Testaments were sold. The present year presents the pleasing contrast of five hundred and eleven Auxiliary Societies in the country, each of which is understood to have a depository for the sale of the Scriptures, and there are colporteurs and hawkers engaged in selling from house to house, Bibles, Testaments, and Portions."

"The total number of copies issued by the Society since its formation is 2,360,814. Included in this total are 84,671 Bibles, Testaments, and Portions, in the Irish language, a version which comes before many thousands of the people with their strong prepossessions enlisted in its favour."

Speaking of the present war, the Parent Report says :

"However disastrous the present page of our passing history may be—and none should deplore the cruel miseries of war more deeply than the friends and distributors of the Bible—there is one feature in it which has never before been presented to the world. Above all the conflicts that ever desolated mankind, the present one stands conspicuous for the active and generous effort that has been made by the Church of God for the religious instruction and consolation of those who have been engaged in it. Many individuals and many Societies have evinced an anxiety on this point that it is both laudable and delightful to contemplate. These efforts have been crowned with a most encouraging success."

And after remarking, in relation to the part which the Committee have taken in this enterprise, by supplying the Naval and Military Bible Society, and the depots at Constantinople, Paris, Malta, Gibraltar, and Smyrna, and some institutions and individuals, with Scriptures for the soldiers, the Report proceeds to say :

"By these channels they have furnished more than 150,000 copies of Holy Scriptures to our valiant soldiers, sailors, and allies, to our enemies, and the prisoners of war, in the English and Welsh, French and Italian, Turkish and Russian languages. May they prove the blessed medium to convey to every possessor, that peace which no enemy can disturb, and which the Gospel only can bestow."

Your Committee will now proceed to state the circumstances and conditions of your own Auxiliary, which is their more peculiar duty, and in which the subscribers are more particularly interested.

The last Report had scarcely been committed to the press, before a communication was received from the Provincial Secretary with the pleasing information that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of the Province, had cheerfully consented

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to become the Patron of the Auxiliary, and at the same time, given the liberal donation of £20 to its funds, thus making himself a life member of the Society.

Our late visitor, the Rev. Philip Kent, strongly recommended the employment of a colporteur or travelling agent, in the Province. In the communication to the Parent Society, to which your Committee have already alluded, he says:

"There is a wide field to be cultivated in New Brunswick, and the assistance of a local agent is much needed. Without some such assistance, it will be impossible to occupy ground, which, to so great an extent, now lies waste."

This your Committee fully assent to, and under the influence of that impression, they had employed in several past years two or three agents in succession, upon whose labors they cannot look back without feeling grateful for the great good they were instrumental in effecting, and the numerous copies of the Scriptures they put in circulation, both in French and English. The consequence of Mr. Kent's representation was a communication to your Committee from the Committee of the Parent Society, recommending the employment of an agent, at least jointly with the Auxiliary Society of Newfoundland, whose Committee might engage him for six months, while your Committee might avail themselves of his services for the other six months of the year. This arrangement was most readily agreed to and adopted by your Committee; and Mr. Isaac Smith, who had been a very efficient agent in the employment of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary for several years, was engaged, by the recommendation of the Committee of the Parent Society, both for Newfoundland and New-Brunswick. His period of service in the former place had lately expired, and he will commence his labors in this Province, now, without delay. Your Committee have in view the establishment of several new Branches, and they have no doubt Mr. Smith will, among other services, be able to render efficient aid in the accomplishment of this object.

Our Branch Societies at Sheffield, Sussex Vale, Studholm, Grand Lake, Milkish, Long Reach, and Kingston, are all in

a prosperous condition. Communications, with lists of subscribers and reports, have been received from each of them, for which the reader is requested to turn to the Appendix.

The contribution to your funds from the Sheffield Branch amounts to £34 13s. 7½d.; from the Sussex Vale Branch, upwards of £20; from the Studholm Branch, £30 6s. 3d.; from the Grand Lake Branch, £10 3s. 2d.; from the Long Reach Branch, £8; from the Kingston Branch, £7 6s. 3d.; and from the Milkish Branch, £5 10s. 6d.\* These amounts are sufficient to show that our Branches possess a vigorous vitality, and that the subscribers are alive to the paramount importance of circulating God's word and truth, not only in their own localities, but in the world in general.

The following letter to your Secretary, from A. C. Evanson, Esq., the respected President of the Sussex Vale Branch, your Committee have much pleasure in recording, on account of the prospective good it holds out :

"SUSSEX VALE, Dec. 20.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour, it would afford me much satisfaction to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Bible Society. The last meeting which I had the pleasure of attending at St. John, made an impression not easily effaced. We have every reason to rejoice, that our little Branch is still prospering, and that its usefulness is progressing throughout this populous Parish. We intend, God willing, to hold meetings in several districts during the winter, which we trust will be attended with adequate results. The Rector of the Parish has expressed a desire to make a collection in the Church for the benefit of our funds. Our active Secretary, Robert M'Cully, Esq., will transmit to you the Report of the Committee, which I hope you may find satisfactory."

It is a matter of great satisfaction, and affords us great cause to rejoice and be thankful, that the cause of the Bible Society is gaining in the Province. Your Committee make this remark, from having had the pleasure of hearing, within the past month, of the formation of two new Branches in connection with this Auxiliary;—one at Springfield, whose first contribution amounts to £7 4s. 5½d.; and the other embracing the lower part of the Parishes of Sussex and Studholm, and the upper part of Norton, whose first contribution amounts to £4 2s. 10d. May God prosper these and all

\* After the Report went to press, a remittance from the St. Andrew's Branch was received, amounting to £15.

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our other Branches, and stir up the people in all other parts of the Province to form similar associations. It is the Bible alone that will secure them against the wily aggressions of Popery and all erroneous systems, and keep them in possession of true religious and civil liberty.

The St. John Ladies' Bible Association, your Committee rejoice to say, continues vigorous. By the indefatigable labours of the collectors, the handsome sum of £125 8s. 2d. has been added to your funds. To the ladies your Committee owe many thanks.

The subscriptions due to the Auxiliary for 1855, which have been collected by Mr. Robert Smith, amount to £101 8s. 3½d. (*See Appendix for the list of names.*)

It gives your Committee much pleasure to record that a donation of £20 currency to the funds of the Parent Institution, was received from Mrs. Abigail Wooster of this city. Its amount in sterling, £16 5s., was remitted by your Secretary, for which a regular receipt, accompanied by a warm expression of thanks to Mrs. Wooster, from the Committee of the Parent Society, was duly received from the Assistant Foreign Secretary.

A legacy of £50 currency, which had been bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society by the late John Reid of Springfield, was lately received and remitted by your President to the Accountant of the Society, for which he lately received the necessary acknowledgment.

Among other donations to the funds of your Auxiliary, your Committee take pleasure in mentioning £5 from C. F. Allison, Esq. Mr. Allison, whose bounty has been often experienced by this Auxiliary, accompanied his donation with the following remark :

"It is delightful and cheering to every Christian heart, to learn from year to year what a great amount of good this God-honoring Society is accomplishing by the dissemination of the Scriptures amongst almost every nation and people on the earth; and in its progress we clearly see the fulfilment of the Divine declaration, 'them that honor me, I will honor.'"

Your Committee would here also acknowledge the receipt of £6 7s. 9d. currency, per the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, from

certain scholars and classes in St. Mark's Sunday-school, which they wish to be appropriated to the purchase of Testaments, to be transmitted by the Parent Society to the excellent Bishop Gobat of Jerusalem, for children in the East.

In the early part of the year your Committee, considering that it was now some time since the city was canvassed to ascertain the families that were destitute of the Scriptures, passed a Resolution that a visitation should again be made with this view, and that all who were destitute, and who were willing to receive them, should be supplied. Accordingly, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the accomplishment of this object. By this Committee the city was divided into districts, which were assigned to different individuals, and chiefly the ministers of the various denominations in the city. In some of the districts the visitation has been completed, in others it has been only commenced. The reports which the visitors who have completed their districts, have given, show that whilst there is some destitution, most of the families possess one or more copies of the Scriptures. The greater number of the destitute are Roman Catholics, some of whom refused the Bible, on the ground that it was a Protestant and defective one. If these poor people had knowledge of the original languages in which the Scriptures were written, they would find that our translation was not defective, but complete—and would be ashamed of taking up such language against the Scriptures, which of course is put into their mouths by the priests, to serve some unholy purpose. A fuller statement concerning this visitation will be made on a future occasion.

At the commencement of the year, the stock of Scriptures in the Depository amounted to 2031 Bibles and 3179 Testaments, 88 French Bibles, 200 French Testaments, and some German Bibles and Testaments. During the year, the stock was enlarged by an importation of 2168 Bibles and 2270 Testaments, making altogether 4199 Bibles and 5449 Testaments. Of these, there have been sold 1241 Bibles and 2536

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Testaments, and delivered to order 699 Bibles and 842 Testaments; leaving in the Depository 2259 Bibles and 2071 Testaments. Many of the Testaments of different sizes have David's Psalms appended to them, and thus form very convenient volumes for the Christian to carry along with him, when he travels, goes out on a solitary walk, or visits the sick.

The following extract from a letter received by your Secretary, from the Rev. E. N. Harris, Seamen's Chaplain, explains the manner in which a grant of 300 copies of the Scriptures, made to him about two years ago, for the people under his charge, was disposed of:

"The bill of the same (the Scriptures just mentioned) was £12 7s. 7d., of which £9 2s. 9d. has been paid, and we have at our (Marine) Depository remaining of the grant, 12 Bibles and 51 Testaments. Hence you will perceive that I have sold at the Society's prices the most of what I have distributed. But several hundred Bibles and Testaments have nevertheless been gratuitously distributed among the seafaring. The most of these, however, have been handed to me by ship-masters. In one case I received nearly 200 from an English captain, whose ship was abundantly supplied at home with the Word of God for the benefit of the four hundred emigrants he brought out to New York. But as all the steerage passengers except nine were Romanists, he had no call for more than about twenty Bibles and Testaments. Indeed, he told me, that the Romanists utterly declined the reception of them. Oh, sir, is it not painful to perceive that in this age of light and knowledge, human beings are brought from the old world to the new by ship loads, whose education has led them to hate the Word of God?"

Thus far Mr. Harris; and your Committee respond, it is painful indeed; and may not the hope be expressed, that the time is not far distant, when there shall not be a single individual in the world so insensible to his own interest either for time or eternity, as to refuse a copy of the Scriptures.

Your Committee would further state, that with the view of rendering the Scriptures more accessible to persons travelling up and down the river, they appointed two of their number to establish a depot at Indian Town. This was immediately attended to; and Mr. Robertson of Indian Town, consented to have the depot in his store. Scriptures were there deposited to the amount of 72 Bibles and 72 Testaments. The return that Mr. Robertson has made, shows that he has made sales only of 31 copies, amounting to

£1 11s. 6d., which he has paid to the Depository. There yet remain 113 copies unsold.

What shall your Committee now say in conclusion? Can any of us, on a review of the vast circulation of the Scriptures during the past year, and in the contemplation of so many being delivered from the superstitions of Popery, the delusions of the Alcoran, and the idolatry of heathenism, refrain from lifting up the heart in praise to God, whose providence and whose blessing have rendered the means employed effectual to these ends? No, it seems impossible for a heart touched with a true feeling for humanity, to refrain, in the contemplation of such extensive distribution and such happy effects from Bible circulation, from lifting the heart in fervent ascription of praise to God.

Again, on a review of the opposition which the Word of God receives from Popery, Rationalism, or Infidelity, and the lukewarm indifference and ignorance of many Protestants, do we not feel impelled to go to the Throne of Grace with the exclamation, "How long, Lord, how long!" and praying fervently in the name of Christ, that God would hasten the time when the "Man of Sin shall be utterly consumed by the brightness of the coming of the Son of Man." If we are in right good earnest for the diffusion of God's truth, and desire from the heart the emancipation of all our brethren of mankind from spiritual thralldom, we must go to God continually with this and similar prayers. And to this we have every encouragement—the experience of the past—the opening prospects of the present—the promise of the future—and above all, the declaration of God himself in His Word, that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the channel of the deep is filled with water. But this glorious event will not take place until all opposition is removed—Mahometanism must wane to a cipher, Popery must sink like a millstone to the bottom of the sea, and infidelity retire to the dismal region of its birth. Under the influence of these considerations, let us pray without ceasing, and at the same time put forth every exertion in our

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power to help forward the noble object of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the supplying of every individual of the human family with a copy of God's Word. And, as an additional stimulus to earnest labour in the cause, let us remember, that if all the Bibles which have ever been printed were still in existence, and that if each person had a copy as far as that number could afford a supply, there would yet remain five hundred and forty millions, out of the six hundred millions of human beings that people the earth, destitute of the Scriptures. This number is rather within than beyond the mark. Oh, let us then be thoughtful—let us think of the vast numbers that are constantly passing from time into eternity without the knowledge of God, and without that Word which maketh wise unto salvation. May God, of His infinite mercy and grace, lead us, and all who know the value of the Scriptures, to be increasingly solicitous for the spiritual welfare of the nations, communities, and individuals of the whole world, and to His name alone let us ascribe all the praise, honour, and glory.

# APPENDIX.

## SHEFFIELD BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of the Sheffield Branch (sixteenth of the late Sheffield Bible) Society, was held in the Temperance Hall on Friday evening, 28th December, 1855.

The meeting was opened by singing and prayer.

The Secretary read the Report, in which were reviewed briefly the operations of the Parent Society, the New Brunswick Auxiliary, and the Sheffield Branch.

The Depository reported sales, &c.

The following Resolutions were then moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted :

1. *Moved by Mr. George E. Day, and seconded by Mr. Isaac Burpee :*

RESOLVED, That the Bible is "the Book for the people," and that to its teachings through varied channels are due the high civil and religious advantages of the British nation.

2. *Moved by Enoch Barker, Esq., seconded by Mr. Wm. Bridges :*

RESOLVED, That it is the duty of Christians, as lights of the world, "to let their light so shine before men," in the dissemination of sacred truth, "that others may see" and profit from their "good works, and glorify their Father which is in Heaven."

3. *Moved by the Depository, and seconded by Mr. Archibald Barker :*

RESOLVED, That the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose object is to promote the distribution of the Scriptures, is worthy of our continued and energetic support.

4. *Moved by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Estabrooks :*

RESOLVED, That the *marked* prosperity of the Parent Society, and of the New Brunswick Auxiliary, during the past year, calls from us an expression of devout gratitude to Almighty God, and encourages us to persevere in prayer in behalf of all benevolent institutions.

5. *Moved by the Treasurer*

RESOLVED, That the Sheffield Branch, in its present state, be and is to be the attention of the Parent Society, and that the following Resolutions be adopted :

The following Resolutions were then moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted :

REV. MR. WILKINSON,  
REV. MR. BURTON,

Mr. STEPHEN JAMES,  
" JAMES DAVISON,  
" JAMES BURTON,

A collection of Bibles, interesting

A meeting of the Parent Society, by the presence of the Depository,

The Treasurer

Subscriptions  
Collected

Total

Total

Increase

*Moved by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted :*

Whereas the Resolutions of the Parent Society are sufficient to support the same for the year; therefore, by the Treasurer, the following Resolutions were adopted by the Parent Society

BURTON, 28



## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

<i>Collected by Mr. Archibald Barker.</i>		Stephen Burpee,	£1 0 0
Enoch Barker, Esq.	£0 10 0	Mrs. George Burpee,	5 0
Mrs. E. Barker,	5 0	Mast. David and George Burpee,	5 0
Miss Henrietta Barker,	5 0	Miss Mary Barker,	5 0
Whitehead Barker,	5 0	Alexander Jewett,	5 0
Mrs. W. Barker,	5 0	Miss Hannah Jewett,	1 3
W. Burpee, Esq.	7 6	Miss Eliza Jewett,	1 3
Mrs. W. Burpee,	5 0	Miss Jane Jewett,	1 3
Miss Mary A. Burpee,	5 0	Master Frederick Jewett,	1 3
Adolphus Burpee,	2 6	Mrs. Sarah Burpee,	5 0
Master Henry Burpee,	1 3	Jeremiah Burpee,	1 0 0
Henry Day,	5 0	Henry P. Bridges,	7 6
Charles B. Barker.	5 0	Mrs. H. P. Bridges,	7 6
Mrs. C. B. Barker,	5 0	Master Seabury Bridges,	2 6
Miss Mary H. Barker,	1 0 0	Miss Harriet Alice Bridges,	1 3
Miss Sarah L. Barker,	5 0	Miss Mary Augusta Bridges,	1 3
Archibald Barker,	10 0	Isaac Burpee,	5 0
Mrs. Archibald Barker,	5 0	Mrs. Isaac Burpee,	5 0
Miss Julia M. Barker,	5 0	Miss E. A. Burpee,	5 0
W. S. Barker and family,	1 0 0	Mrs. Jeremiah Burpee,	5 0
Joseph Barker,	5 0	David Burpee, M. D.	5 0
Thomas Taylor,	5 0	Mrs. David Burpee,	5 0
Mrs. Hannah Taylor,	5 0	Charles Patterson,	2 6
Thomas Harrison, Esq.	5 0	William A. Garrison,	5 0
Moses Harrison,	5 0	George E. Day,	5 0
Miss Elizabeth Harrison,	10 0	James Bailey,	2 6
Miss Charity Bridges,	5 0		
William Tapley,	5 0		£7 10 0
Miss Tapley,	5 0		
William Harrison,	5 0	<i>Collected by Mr. James Harrison.</i>	
Jacob Tilley,	5 0	Charles Harrison, Esq.	£0 10 0
Thomas Verner,	5 0	Mrs. C. Harrison,	5 0
John Wasson,	5 0	Miss M. Harrison,	5 0
Charles Burpee,	10 0	Miss E. Harrison,	5 0
James Harrison, Esq.	5 0	Archibald Harrison,	5 0
Mrs. James Harrison,	5 0	Charles B. Harrison,	5 0
William Harrison,	5 0	Mrs. C. B. Harrison,	5 0
Miss Margaret Perley,	5 0	George Myles,	5 0
T. B. Coburn Burpee,	7 6	Mrs. Edward Miles,	3 1½
Nathan Smith,	2 6	James Cromwell,	2 6
John M'Gowan,	5 0	Rev. R. H. Emerson,	5 0
Thomas M'Gowan,	2 6	Mrs. M'Gowan,	1 3
John M'Gowan, Jr.	1 3	James Harrison,	5 0
Samuel Tilley,	5 0	Mrs. James Harrison,	5 0
Thomas Bridges,	5 0	Holland Bridges,	5 0
Mrs. Thomas Bridges,	5 0		
John Ferguson,	5 0		£3 11 10½
Henry Coburn,	5 0		
Small sums,	5 6	<i>Collected by Mr. M. E. Asa Burpee.</i>	
	£14 0 6	Asa U. Barker,	£1 0 0
		Mrs. Jacob Smith,	2 6
		Mrs. Jacob B. Smith,	2 6
		Nathaniel Hubbard, Esq.	3 1½
		Mrs. M. C. Burpee,	5 0
		M. E. Asa Burpee,	2 6

*Collected by Mr. H. P. Bridges.*

Rev. Thomas Lightbody, £0 10 0  
James Johnston, 5 0

A. Cyrus Burpee,  
Mrs. Stephen Burpee,  
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Burpee

*Collected by*  
William Kirk,  
John Connolly,  
George T. Taylor,  
James W. Harrison,  
William A. W. Burpee,  
Robert M. Burpee,  
Stephen Burpee,  
Mrs. Stephen Burpee

*Collected by*  
Moses Coburn,

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Frederick Thompson,  
Master Henry F. Clarke,  
W. Clayton,

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Henry Tibbets,  
John T. Townsend,  
James Burpee,  
Mrs. James Burpee,  
Ebenezer Burpee,

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*Collected by Mr. Stephen Burpee, Jun.*

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William Kirkpatrick,

John Connolly,

George T. Taylor,

James W. Hamilton,

William A. Wright,

Robert M. Bailey,

Stephen Burpee, Jr.,

Mrs. Stephen Burpee,

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£0 5 0

*Collected by Mr. James Burpee.*

Moses Coburn, Esq.

£0 5 0

*Collected by Mr. David Cowperthwaite.*

James Lunn,

James H. Hunter,

John Simmons,

George Ferguson,

David Cowperthwaite,

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## GRAND LAKE BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twentieth anniversary of the Grand Lake Branch Bible Society was celebrated at the Temperance Hall, near Douglas Harbour, on Saturday evening, the 27th October, 1855.

The President, David M. Robertson, Esquire, in the chair. The meeting was opened by reading and prayer.

The President as usual, in an animated address, urged the claims of the Society upon all present, and breathed his own ardent attachment to its interests. He was followed by the Vice President in a lengthy and appropriate speech. He was followed again by a member of the Committee, who briefly advocated the cause. Finally, the Secretary dropt a word of encouragement, from a review of what had transpired in the kingdom of Providence for the last hundred years. The following report was then read and adopted.

### REPORT.

The friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society have now witnessed an era in the history of that institution which precludes the necessity of advocating its cause; for it has braved the ordeal of all its enemies for half a century, and rising superior to all their power, now stands forth to the admiring view of the friends of truth, bearing the tokens of Divine approbation, and manifesting itself to be the grand panacea for the healing of the nations. Your Committee then would gladly lay down the weapons of defence, and

gird on the harness for active labor in a cause which is sure to succeed. The index of Divine Providence points steadily to the watchword of the day, "Forward." The rage of war, the improvements in the arts, and the extension of commerce, are casting up the highway for the speedy transit of the Scriptures to the ends of the earth. But while your Committee rejoice to know that almost thirty millions of copies of the whole or parts of the sacred writings have been put in circulation by the Parent Institution and its affiliated branches, in half a century, they would so far guard against the dazzling influence of such unprecedented success, as not to overlook the appalling destitution which yet remains; and would therefore urge upon you the consideration of the fact that nineteen-twentieths of the human family are still ignorant of or opposed to the circulation of the Word of God.

The report of your own local affairs are still contained in a small circle. The sums collected are as follows: By Isaac A. Palmer, £4 4s. 5d.; Alexander R. Stuart, £1; Stephen J. Clark, £2 10s. 5d.; collection at annual meeting, 10s. 2½d. The amount realised by the sale of Bibles and Testaments is £1 18s. 1½d., and six Testaments have been given to a Sunday school. These several items make the sum of £10 3s. 2d. for remittance.

Thus your Committee have briefly drawn your attention to the greatest wonder of the age—"the Bible for the world"—a wonder which eclipses all the improvements ever made; and manifests the glory of God more than all the works of His hands.

The two principles of good and evil are in unremitted contest; the lusts which war in the hearts of wicked men, are prompting them to wield the murderous sword, and hurl the deadly bullet, by which thousands of our race are laid low in the dust; while grace in the hearts of the righteous, is moving them to wield the two-edged sword of the spirit, by which those lusts shall be slain, and the kingdom of peace and love succeed. Then, surely, it is of infinite moment for each individual to know under which banner he is fighting, and what cause he supports.

### LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Collected by Mr. S. J. Clark.	Edward Coy,	£0 2 6
Alexander Clark,	Robert M'Intire,	2 5
Mrs. A. Clark,	Jesse Clark,	5 0
Stephen J. Clark,	Mrs. J. Clark,	5 0
Moses Denton,	Miss S. M. K'Atsee,	1 2

Mrs. T. Wrig  
Paul G. Clari  
James Hunt  
George Hun  
Charles Hu

Collected  
Alexander R.  
John P. Stuar  
Mrs. J. Stuar  
G. D. Bailey,  
Silas M'Maha

Collected  
David Palmer  
Mrs. D. Palme  
Daniel Palmer

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MR. JAM  
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which, under the direction of Almighty Power, will ultimately subdue all the opposition of the enemies of truth, and triumph over every foe. Your Committee desire to be grateful for the pleasing information contained in the Report of our own Auxiliary, for the abiding zeal manifested in our Province towards the Bible cause; and may we all remember the important command of our Redeemer—"Work while it is called to-day, for the night cometh when no man can work." Our subscriptions for this year amount to the sum of £5 10s. 6d., which has been paid to the Treasurer of the New Brunswick Auxiliary, and is intended as a donation to the Parent Society's funds, for printing and circulating the Scriptures. Our distribution of the Scriptures this year has been gratuitous.

In conclusion, your Committee continue to pray for the spread of the Gospel.

The following are the Office Bearers for the year 1856 :

JOHN WIGHTMAN, Esq., President.  
 ELDER RICHARD WILLS, Vice-President.  
 MR. GEORGE WIGHTMAN, Treasurer.  
 " JOSEPH BARLOW, Secretary.  
 MR. THOMAS FENWICK, }  
 " THOMAS JOHNSTON, } Committee.  
 " JOHN KIRK, }  
 " SAMUEL SLEEP, }  
 " JOHN LINTON, JUN., }

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

John Wightman, Esq.,	£0	5	0	Peter Lennan,	£0	1	2½
George Wightman,		2	0	Alexander Lennan,		1	2½
Ernest Wightman.			8	Robert Logan,			7
John Wightman, Jun.,		2	6	Thomas Buckley,			7½
Douglas Wells,		1	0	Mrs. Buckley,			7½
James Davie,		1	3	Richard Wagner,		1	2½
Mrs. Mary Davie,		1	3	Miss Jane McFadzean,			7
Miss Charlotte E. Davie,			7½	George McBey,			8
Miss Mary A. Davie,			7	Miss Catherine Buckley,			6
Fenwick Davie,			7½	Miss Eliza Buckley,			3½
Joseph Barlow,		2	0	Robert Buckley,			3
				Mrs. Sarah Lane,			7½
<i>Collected by Mr. J. W. Caulfield.</i>				James M'Cluskey,		1	3
William Wagner,			6	Joseph Arthus,			7
John Wagner,			10	John Williams,			10
John Long, Sen.			6	Miss Emma L. Smith,			7
John Long, Jun.		1	6	Miss Jane Smith,			7

Daniel Sm  
 Benjamin  
 Joseph Sm  
 Thomas E.  
 Charles S  
 A Friend,  
 Emily Ser  
 Walter Pa  
 Joseph Ser

## BLISSVILLE BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

TO THE NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Blissville, Sunbury County, Dec. 30, 1855.*

This Society being satisfied that a large portion of the human family yet remain destitute of that blessed guide to heaven, feel conscious that duty towards their fellow creatures calls for the assistance of all those who have the good of souls at heart. The perusal of the last Annual Report cannot fail to be gratifying to such as believe the distribution of God's Word necessary to the conversion and guidance of mankind; and more particularly, when the vast amount of labour and means expended by the Parent Institution is taken into consideration. This Society has to regret the loss of ten pounds worth of books, which were destroyed by fire in March last, as well as being deprived of the services of the late President, the Rev. Joseph Noble, he being an energetic and useful member.

The subscriptions for the present year amount to £5 17s. 1d., which has been forwarded to your Society.

In conclusion, we pray the Giver of all good to bless the labour of all who aid in this good cause.

The following are the office-bearers for the ensuing year:

DANIEL SMITH, Esq., President.

THATCHER SMITH,

WALTER PATTERSON,

GUY ALEXANDER,

JOHN C. SEELY, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN S. BAILEY, Secretary.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

THOMAS E. SMITH,

JOSEPH SCRIBNER,

GUY ALEXANDER,

} Vice Presidents.  
} Committee.

### NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Daniel Smith,	£0	5	0	Guy Alexander,	£0	5	0
Benjamin S. Bailey,		5	0	Thatcher Smith,		2	6
Joseph Smith,		5	0	Charles J. Bailey,		2	6
Thomas E. Smith,		5	0	Benjamin Smith,		3	0½
Charles Smith,		5	0	Albert Smith,		1	3
A Friend,		5	0	John C. Seely,		5	0
Emily Scribner,		2	6	John E. Smith,			7
Walter Patterson,		5	0	Hatfield D. Currie,		5	0
Joseph Scribner,		5	0	Richardson Webb,		5	0

Thomas Nason,	£0	5	0	George F. Smith,	£0	3	9
Jeremiah Tracy,		5	0	Mahala Welch,		2	6
Robert Knight,		10	0	Comfort Currie,		2	6
A Friend,		1	3	Mrs. Ruth Seely,		2	6
David L. Kelly,		5	0				
David Hartt,		5	0				
A Friend,		1	6				
						£5	17 1½

...  
**Lower Sussex and Studholm, and Upper Norton,  
 BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.**

*Norton, K. C., 18th Dec., 1855.*

DR. PATERSON,—

Sir,—A few of the inhabitants belonging to the lower parts of the Parishes of Sussex and Studholm, and upper part of Norton, met on the 22d of October last, and formed themselves into an Association, to be called, "The Lower Sussex and Studholm, and Upper Norton, Branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society."

—  
**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.**

<i>Collected by Miss Hannah Sproul.</i>		<i>Collected by Miss Mary Ann Johnson.</i>	
James Secord,	£0 5 0	Henry Haney,	£0 5 0
Seth M'Leod,	5 0	James Simpson,	5 0
Hannah Sproul,	5 0	Cosmo F. M'Leod,	5 0
John Murray,	5 0	Small sums,	12 3
Nelson Secord,	5 0	<i>Collected by Miss Jane Stark.</i>	
Small sums,	10 0	James Stark,	5 0
<i>Collected by Miss Julia Sproul.</i>		Edward J. Baxter,	5 0
Small sums,	2 5	Small sums,	8 2
	£1 17 5		£2 5 5

Total amount, £4 2s. 10d., which we now remit as a free contribution to the Parent Society.

—  
 OFFICE-BEARERS.

**JAMES SECORD,** President.  
**SETH M'LEOD,** Treasurer and Depositary.  
**JAMES STARK,** Secretary.

**HENRY HANEY,**  
**COSMO F. M'LEOD,** } Committee.  
**JAMES SIMPSON,**

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES STARK.

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 Hannah S  
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## SPRINGFIELD BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Springfield, K. C., Dec. 13, 1855.*

Some friends of Bible circulation met, November 19th, 1855, at the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House in Middleland, and formed a branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, called the "Springfield Branch Bible Society," and appointed the following Officers, viz.:

WILLIAM BURNETT, Sen., President.

HENRY SHARP, Treasurer.

ISAIAH S. FROST, Secretary.

SAMUEL SECORD,

JOHN HOWE,

WILLIAM SHERWOOD,

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

} Committee.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

<i>Collected by Miss Nancy Burnett.</i>			<i>Diadama O. Sharp,</i>	£0 1 3
William Burnett,	£0 5 0		George Second,	2 6
Benjamin Gray,	5 0			£2 13 9
David Drue,	5 0			
John Case,	5 0			
Moses Price,	2 6			
V. Flaglor,	1 3	<i>Collected by Miss Harriet Sertle.</i>		
James Wear,	1 2½	Carmel Second,	£0 5 0	
Mary Brittain,	2 6	George Sherwood,	5 0	
Hannah Drue,	2 6	Susanna Second,	5 0	
Rhoda Price,	1 3	Harriet Sertle,	5 0	
Ann Case,	1 3	Emar A. Parlee,	2 6	
Hannah Nobles,	1 3	Eliza Second,	2 6	
Sarah Guiou,	2 6	Mary Second,	1 3	
William Gray,	1 0	Jane M. Sharp,	1 3	
Peter L. Cosman,	5 0	Patrick Floyd,	2 6	
	£2 2 2½	Eleanor Lawson,	2 6	
		Francis Smiley,	1 3	
		Elizabeth Sherwood,	1 3	
		Adeline Sherwood,	6	
		Edward Sherwood,	6	
			£1 16 0	
<i>Collected by Miss Diadama O. Sharp.</i>				
William Sherwood,	£0 5 0			
Henry Sharp,	5 0			
George W. Sharp,	5 0			
James E. Johnson,	5 0			
Isaiah S. Frost,	2 6	<i>Collected by Miss Susanna Guiou.</i>		
Gilbert Titus,	5 0	Isaac Guiou,	£0 2 6	
James O. Second,	2 6	Mary Guiou,	2 6	
John Howe,	5 0	Elizabeth Webster,	1 3	
Benjamin Marvin,	5 0	Susanna Guiou,	5 0	
Eliza Sherwood,	2 6	Thomas Graham,	1 3	
Hannah Sherwood,	2 6			
Jane Crawford,	5 0		£0 12 6	

ISAIAH S. FROST, *Secretary.*

# CHIPMAN BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

## OFFICE-BEARERS.

REV. MICHAEL DOYLE, Chairman.  
JOHN CRISTY, Secretary.

ISAAC C. BURPEE, }  
NEWTON BURPEE, } Committee.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. Michael Doyle,	£0 11 0	William Garvy,	£0 1 3
E. L. Burpe, Esq.	10 0 0	Ande Clark,	2 6
John Cristy,	5 0 0	Peter Garvy,	7
Isaac C. Burpee,	5 0 0	Mrs. Susan Wier,	5 0
Newton Burpee,	5 0 0	Joanna Langin,	2 6
Edward Doyle,	5 0 0	Margaret Richardson,	2 6
Thomas Loyd,	2 6	Susan Quint,	2 7
William Tufts,	5 0 0	Abigail Quint,	1 3½
Robert Dunn,	6 1	Edwin Langin,	1 3½
Hugh M'Donald,	2 6	Miss Miriam Taylor,	10½
John P. Cristy,	2 6	Mary A. Brown,	3
James Lide,	1 3	Nelson Wier,	8½
Isaac Taylor,	1 3		
Thomas Frazer,	1 3		£4 5 0
John Miles,	1 3		

Chipman, Q. C., Feb. 13, 1856.

JOHN CRISTY, Secretary.

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## ST. JOHN LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

FORMED NOVEMBER 30, 1826.

President.

Miss KINNEAR.

Treasurer.

THE TREASURER OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY.

Secretary.

Miss LETITIA KINNEAR.

Collectors.

Miss DEBLOIS.  
Miss L. KINNEAR.  
Miss PATERSON.Miss DOLE.  
Miss JAMES.  
Miss LAWRENCE.

The following are the Resolutions which were passed at the formation of the Society:

- I. That an Association be formed for the purpose of contributing to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, particularly in the City of Saint John and its vicinity, to be denominated "THE SAINT JOHN LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION."
- II. That all Females subscribing One Penny per week or Five Shillings per annum, or Thirty Shillings at any one time, shall be members of the Association.
- III. That the business of this Association be conducted by a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Committee of Twelve of the members, to be chosen annually; to be eligible for re-election.
- IV. That the Committee meet once every Twelve Months, or oftener, if necessary, on a day to be fixed by themselves, and that Five Members be empowered to act.
- V. That for the purpose of soliciting and collecting Contributions, and for carrying into effect the general objects of the Association, the City and its vicinity be divided into convenient Districts, by the Committee, who shall appoint one or more of their Members to each District.
- VI. That the Committee shall make it their business to inquire whether any families or individuals residing within the limits of this Association are in want of Bibles and Testaments, in which case it shall be the duty of the Committee to supply them therewith, at prime cost, or reduced prices, according to their circumstances.
- VII. That the Funds of this Association, or as much thereof as the Committee shall direct, whether arising from Subscriptions, Donations, or the sales of Bibles and Testaments, shall from time to time be expended in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments at prime cost, to be sold to the poor of the neighborhood; and that the surplus, if any, which may arise, be remitted, at the discretion of the Committee, to the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, in aid of the general purposes of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
- VIII. That a General Meeting of the Members and Friends of the Association be held, at a time and place to be fixed by the Committee in each year: when the Accounts, as audited by the Committee, shall be presented, and Officers chosen for the ensuing year.

IX. That a copy of these rules, signed by the Secretary, be transmitted to the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, with a request that permission may be granted to lay out the funds of this Association in purchasing at the Depository of the said Society, Bibles and Testaments at the cost prices.

### Subscriptions to the Ladies' Bible Association.

Collected by Miss DeBlois.				£0	5	0
Rev. G. Armstrong,	£1	0	0	Mrs. T. Sancton,		
Miss Hazen,	1	0	0	G. Fairweather,	5	0
Mrs. J. Robertson,	1	0	0	Thompson,	5	0
T. E. Millidge,		10	0	Leonard,	5	0
Jouet,		10	0	S. Neil,	5	0
Owen,		10	0	Quail,	5	0
J. Haws, ( <i>Miramichi</i> ),		10	0	D. Perkins,	5	0
Miss Kinnear,		10	0	Marshall,	5	0
Bently,		10	0	Short,	5	0
Nicholson,		10	0	Dolby,	5	0
Mr. J. Haws, ( <i>Miramichi</i> ),		10	0	Storms,	5	0
N. H. Deveber ( <i>Gagetown</i> ),		10	0	Frost,	5	0
Mrs. Lawton,		7	6	W. Patton,	5	0
Nevins,		5	0	T. Crozier,	5	0
F. Smith,		5	0	Rev. A. Stewart,	5	0
Everett,		5	0	Mrs. Stewart,	5	0
G. Waterbury,		5	0	A Friend,	5	0
Winters,		5	0	Mr. Goodwin,	5	0
J. Smith,		5	0	Mrs. Caldwell,	5	0
Fisher,		5	0	Miss Ferguson,	5	0
Girvan,		5	0	Austen,	5	0
Dr. Botsford,		5	0	Canby,	5	0
Dr. Walker,		5	0	Disbrow,	5	0
Howard,		5	0	Wilnot,	5	0
Mills,		5	0	Wheeler,	5	0
Yeats,		5	0	Mr. Vassie,	5	0
L. Deveber,		5	0	Goodwin,	5	0
Barlow,		5	0	Mrs. Small,	3	0½
Disbrow,		5	0	C. Robinson,	3	0
Dr. Paterson,		5	0	W. Adams,	3	0½
M'Carty,		5	0	Coleman,	3	0½
J. Kinnear,		5	0	W. Logan,	3	0½
Thurgar,		5	0	T. Leavitt,	3	0½
W. Morrison,		5	0	Miss Kollock,	3	0½
W. Whitney,		5	0	H. Hubbard,	3	0
J. Kaye,		5	0	Mrs. D. M'Andrews,	3	0
Wetmore,		5	0	S. Peters,	2	6
Flewelling,		5	0	Sinclair,	2	6
Gillis,		5	0	E. Kaye,	2	6
T. Hanford,		5	0	Reading,	2	6
Dickson,		5	0	Magee,	2	6
Hunt,		5	0	J. Robinson,	2	6
Noyes,		5	0	H. Perkins,	2	6
M'Lean,		5	0	R. Allen,	2	6
A. Perkins,		5	0	Estey,	2	6
				Fairbanks,	2	6

Mrs. Rubinc  
A Friend,  
Mrs. Whitin  
Austen  
Watts,  
Miss E. H.  
L. How  
G. How  
Master A. H.  
J. How  
Mrs. Sc  
Forsyth  
Leech,  
Bartoe,  
P. Camp  
Crosby,  
Gass,  
Hawkin  
Fought,  
Jenkins  
Melick,  
Ray,  
Sargent,  
Corbett,  
Parks,  
Swift,  
Campbel  
A Friend,  
Mrs. A. Smith,  
T. Crawl  
J. Smith,  
Bradshav  
Farnham,  
Fletcher,  
Miss Fox,  
Redman,  
Master W. J. H.  
Miss S. S. B. G.  
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Collected by  
Rev. W. Armstr  
Mrs. W. Armstr  
Miss Armstrong,  
Mrs. C. Adams,  
Bayard,  
Barteaux,  
Miss Belmore,  
Mrs. Balloch,  
Bedell,  
Briscoe,  
Boyne,  
R. Bayard,  
Brittain,  
Bates,







## BLISSVILLE BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

TO THE NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Blissville, Sunbury County, Dec. 30, 1855.*

This Society being satisfied that a large portion of the human family yet remain destitute of that blessed guide to heaven, feel conscious that duty towards their fellow creatures calls for the assistance of all those who have the good of souls at heart. The perusal of the last Annual Report cannot fail to be gratifying to such as believe the distribution of God's Word necessary to the conversion and guidance of mankind; and more particularly, when the vast amount of labour and means expended by the Parent Institution is taken into consideration. This Society has to regret the loss of ten pounds worth of books, which were destroyed by fire in March last, as well as being deprived of the services of the late President, the Rev. Joseph Noble, he being an energetic and useful member.

The subscriptions for the present year amount to £5 17s. 1d., which has been forwarded to your Society.

In conclusion, we pray the Giver of all good to bless the labour of all who aid in this good cause.

The following are the office-bearers for the ensuing year:

DANIEL SMITH, Esq., President.

THATCHER SMITH,

WALTER PATTERSON,

GUY ALEXANDER,

JOHN C. SEELY, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN S. BAILEY, Secretary.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

THOMAS E. SMITH,

JOSEPH SCRIBNER,

GUY ALEXANDER,

} Vice Presidents.

} Committee.

## NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Daniel Smith,	£0 5 0	Guy Alexander,	£0 5 0
Benjamin S. Bailey,	5 0	Thatcher Smith,	2 6
Joseph Smith,	5 0	Charles J. Bailey,	2 6
Thomas E. Smith,	5 0	Benjamin Smith,	3 0½
Charles Smith,	5 0	Albert Smith,	1 3
A Friend,	5 0	John C. Seely,	5 0
Emily Scribner,	2 6	John E. Smith,	7
Walter Patterson,	5 0	Hatfield D. Currie,	5 0
Joseph Scribner,	5 0	Richardson Webb,	5 0

Thomas Nason,	£0 5 0	George F. Smith,	£0 3 9
Jeremiah Tracy,	5 0	Mahala Welch,	2 6
Robert Knight,	10 0	Comfort Currie,	2 6
A Friend,	1 3	Mrs. Ruth Seely,	2 6
David L. Kelly,	5 0		
David Hartt,	5 0		£5 17 1½
A Friend,	1 6		

\*\*\*

**Lower Sussex and Studholm, and Upper Norton,  
BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.**

Norton, K. C., 18th Dec., 1855.

DR. PATERSON,—

Sir,—A few of the inhabitants belonging to the lower parts of the Parishes of Sussex and Studholm, and upper part of Norton, met on the 22d of October last, and formed themselves into an Association, to be called, "The Lower Sussex and Studholm, and Upper Norton, Branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society."

—

**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.**

<i>Collected by Miss Hannah Sproul.</i>		<i>Collected by Miss Mary Ann Johnson.</i>	
James Secord,	£0 5 0	Henry Haney,	£0 5 0
Seth M'Leod,	5 0	James Simpson,	5 0
Hannah Sproul,	5 0	Cosmo F. M'Leod,	5 0
John Murray,	5 0	Small sums,	12 3
Nelson Secord,	5 0	<i>Collected by Miss Jane Stark.</i>	
Small sums,	10 0	James Stark,	5 0
<i>Collected by Miss Julia Sproul.</i>		Edward J. Baxter,	5 0
Small sums,	2 5	Small sums,	8 2
	£1 17 5		£2 5 5

Total amount, £4 2s. 10d., which we now remit as a free contribution to the Parent Society.

—

OFFICE-BEARERS.

JAMES SECORD, President.  
SETH M'LEOD, Treasurer and Depositary.  
JAMES STARK, Secretary.

HENRY HANEY,  
COSMO F. M'LEOD, } Committee.  
JAMES SIMPSON,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES STARK.

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Society

Collect

William  
Benjamin  
David D  
John Cas  
Moses Pr  
V. Flagl  
James W  
Mary Br  
Hannah  
Rhoda P  
Ann Case  
Hannah  
Sarah G  
William  
Peter L.

Collecte

William S  
Henry Sh  
George W  
James E.  
Isaiah S.  
Gilbert T  
James O.  
John How  
Benjamin  
Eliza Sher  
Hannah S  
Jane Crav

## SPRINGFIELD BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Springfield, K. C., Dec. 13, 1855.*

Some friends of Bible circulation met, November 19th, 1855, at the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House in Middleland, and formed a branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, called the "Springfield Branch Bible Society," and appointed the following Officers, viz.:

WILLIAM BURNETT, Sen., President.

HENRY SHARP, Treasurer.

ISAIAH S. FROST, Secretary.

SAMUEL SECORD,

JOHN HOWE,

WILLIAM SHERWOOD,

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

} Committee.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

<i>Collected by Miss Nancy Burnett.</i>		Diadama O. Sharp,	£0 1 3
William Burnett,	£0 5 0	George Secord,	2 6
Benjamin Gray,	5 0		
David Drue,	5 0		£2 13 9
John Case,	5 0	<i>Collected by Miss Harriet Sertle.</i>	
Moses Price,	2 6	Carmel Secord,	£0 5 0
V. Flaglor,	1 3	George Sherwood,	5 0
James Wear,	1 2½	Susanna Secord,	5 0
Mary Brittain,	2 6	Harriet Sertle,	5 0
Hannah Drue,	2 6	Emar A. Parlee,	2 6
Rhoda Price,	1 3	Eliza Secord,	2 6
Ann Case,	1 3	Mary Secord,	1 3
Hannah Nobles,	1 3	Jane M. Sharp,	1 3
Sarah Guiou,	2 6	Patrick Floyd,	2 6
William Gray,	1 0	Eleanor Lawson,	2 6
Peter L. Cosman,	5 0	Francis Smiley,	1 3
	£2 2 2½	Elizabeth Sherwood,	1 3
		Adeline Sherwood,	6
		Edward Sherwood,	6
			£1 16 0
<i>Collected by Miss Diadama O. Sharp.</i>		<i>Collected by Miss Susanna Guiou.</i>	
William Sherwood,	£0 5 0	Isaac Guiou,	£0 2 6
Henry Sharp,	5 0	Mary Guiou,	2 6
George W. Sharp,	5 0	Elizabeth Webster,	1 3
James E. Johnson,	5 0	Susanna Guiou,	5 0
Isaiah S. Frost,	2 6	Thomas Graham,	1 3
Gilbert Titus,	5 0		
James O. Secord,	2 6		
John Howe,	5 0		
Benjamin Marvin,	5 0		
Eliza Sherwood,	2 6		
Hannah Sherwood,	2 6		
Jane Crawford,	5 0		
			£0 12 6

ISAIAH S. FROST, Secretary.

# CHIPMAN BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

## OFFICE-BEARERS.

REV. MICHAEL DOYLE, Chairman.

JOHN CRISTY, Secretary.

ISAAC C. BURPEE, }  
 NEWTON BURPEE, } Committee.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. Michael Doyle,	£0 11 0	William Garvy,	£0 1 3
E. L. Burpe, Esq.	10 0	Ande Clark,	2 6
John Cristy,	5 0	Peter Garvy,	7
Isaac C. Burpee,	5 0	Mrs. Susan Wier,	5 0
Newton Burpee,	5 0	Joanna Langin,	2 6
Edward Doyle,	5 0	Margaret Richardson,	2 6
Thomas Loyd,	2 6	Susan Quint,	2 7
William Tufts,	5 0	Abigail Quint,	1 3½
Robert Dunn,	6 1	Edwin Langin,	1 3½
Hugh M'Donald,	2 6	Miss Miriam Taylor,	10½
John P. Cristy,	2 6	Mary A. Brown,	3
James Lide,	1 3	Nelson Wier,	8½
Isaac Taylor,	1 3		
Thomas Frazer,	1 3		
John Miles,	1 3		
			£4 5 0

Chipman, Q. C., Feb. 13, 1856.

JOHN CRISTY, Secretary.

William Sherwood,	£0 2 0	Henry Shaw,	£0 2 0
George W. Shaw,	£0 2 0	James E. Johnson,	£0 2 0
Isaiah S. Frost,	£0 2 0	Gilbert Frost,	£0 2 0
James O. Brown,	£0 2 0	James O. Brown,	£0 2 0
John Howe,	£0 2 0	John Howe,	£0 2 0
Benjamin Martin,	£0 2 0	Benjamin Martin,	£0 2 0
Eliza Sherwood,	£0 2 0	Eliza Sherwood,	£0 2 0
Hannah Sherwood,	£0 2 0	Hannah Sherwood,	£0 2 0
Jane Crawford,	£0 2 0	Jane Crawford,	£0 2 0

Isaiah S. Frost, Secretary.

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The following are the members of the Association:

- I. That a circulation of and its vic Association.
- II. That per annum, Association.
- III. That Secretary an be chosen an
- IV. That necessary, on empowered t
- V. That for carrying its vicinity b shall appoint
- VI. That any families c in want of B Committee to according to
- VII. That mittee shall d sales of Bibles purchase of B the neighborh ted, at the di Bible Society, Bible Society.
- VIII. That ciation be hel year; when th and Officers c

# ST. JOHN LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

FORMED NOVEMBER 30, 1826.

President.

Miss KINNEAR.

Treasurer.

THE TREASURER OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY.

Secretary.

Miss LETITIA KINNEAR.

Collectors.

Miss DEBLOIS.

Miss L. KINNEAR.

Miss PATERSON.

Miss DOLE.

Miss JAMES.

Miss LAWRENCE.

The following are the Resolutions which were passed at the formation of the Society:

- I. That an Association be formed for the purpose of contributing to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, particularly in the City of Saint John and its vicinity, to be denominated "THE SAINT JOHN LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATION."
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### Subscriptions to the Ladies' Bible Association.

Collected by Miss DeBlois.			
Rev. G. Armstrong,	£1 0 0	Mrs. T. Sancton,	£0 5 0
Miss Hazen,	1 0 0	G. Fairweather,	5 0
Mrs. J. Robertson,	1 0 0	Thompson,	5 0
T. E. Millidge,	10 0	Leonard,	5 0
Jouet,	10 0	S. Neil,	5 0
Owen,	10 0	Quail,	5 0
J. Haws, ( <i>Miramichi</i> ),	10 0	D. Perkins,	5 0
Miss Kinnear,	10 0	Marshall,	5 0
Bently,	10 0	Short,	5 0
Nicholson,	10 0	Dolby,	5 0
Mr. J. Haws, ( <i>Miramichi</i> ),	10 0	Storms,	5 0
N. H. Deveber ( <i>Gagetown</i> ),	10 0	Frost,	5 0
Mrs. Lawton,	7 6	W. Patton,	5 0
Nevins,	5 0	T. Crozier,	5 0
F. Smith,	5 0	Rev. A. Stewart,	5 0
Everett,	5 0	Mrs. Stewart,	5 0
G. Waterbury,	5 0	A Friend,	5 0
Winters,	5 0	Mr. Goodwin,	5 0
J. Smith,	5 0	Mrs. Caldwell,	5 0
Fisher,	5 0	Miss Ferguson,	5 0
Girvan,	5 0	Austen,	5 0
Dr. Botsford,	5 0	Canby,	5 0
Dr. Walker,	5 0	Disbrow,	5 0
Howard,	5 0	Wilnot,	5 0
Mills,	5 0	Wheeler,	5 0
Yeats,	5 0	Mr. Vassie,	5 0
L. Deveber,	5 0	Goodwin,	5 0
Barlow,	5 0	Mrs. Small,	3 0½
Disbrow,	5 0	C. Robinson,	3 0½
Dr. Paterson,	5 0	W. Adams,	3 0
M'Carty,	5 0	Coleman,	3 0½
J. Kinnear,	5 0	W. Logan,	3 0½
Thurgar,	5 0	T. Leavitt,	3 0½
W. Morrison,	5 0	Miss Kollock,	3 0½
W. Whitney,	5 0	H. Hubbard,	3 0½
J. Kaye,	5 0	Mrs. D. M'Andrews,	3 0
Wetmore,	5 0	S. Peters,	2 6
Flewelling,	5 0	Sinclair,	2 6
Gillis,	5 0	E. Kaye,	2 6
T. Hanford,	5 0	Reading,	2 6
Dickson,	5 0	Magee,	2 6
Hunt,	5 0	J. Robinson,	2 6
Noyes,	5 0	H. Perkins,	2 6
M'Lean,	5 0	R. Allen,	2 6
A. Perkins,	5 0	Estey,	2 6
		Fairbanks,	2 6

Mrs. Rubin  
A Friend,  
Mrs. Whitt  
Austen  
Watts,  
Miss E. Ho  
L. Ho  
G. Ho  
Master A. H  
J. Ho  
Mrs. So  
Forsyth  
Leech,  
Bartoe,  
P. Cam  
Crosby,  
Gass,  
Hawkin  
Fought,  
Jenkins  
Melick,  
Ray,  
Sargent,  
Corbett,  
Parks,  
Swift,  
Campbel  
A Friend,  
Mrs. A. Smith  
T. Crawl  
J. Smith,  
Bradshav  
Farnham  
Fletcher,  
Miss Fox,  
Redman,  
Master W. J. F  
Miss S. S. B. G  
Collected in sm  
  
Collected by  
Rev. W. Armst  
Mrs. W. Armst  
Miss Armstrong  
Mrs. C. Adams,  
Bayard,  
Barteaux,  
Miss Belmore,  
Mrs. Balloch,  
Bedell,  
Briscoe,  
Boyne,  
R. Bayard,  
Brittain,  
Bates,





PORTLAND.

Mrs. Strang,	£0	3	0
Williams,		5	0
David Bartlett,		5	0
Purdy,		2	6
Stephens,		5	0
Mr. Edwards,		5	0
Mrs. Brown,		5	0
Mr. Petrie,		5	0
Frink,		5	0
Mrs. Goddard,		5	0
Gregg,		2	6
Maxwell,		2	6
			£2 10 6

CARLETON.

Mrs. W. H. Olive,	£0	5	0
James Olive,		5	0
M'Laughlin,		5	0
Strang,		5	0
Olive,		5	0
M'Cullmen,		5	0
Salter,		5	0
Longley,		2	6
Clarke,		2	6

[Total, £23 15s. 6d.] £2 0 0

Collected by Miss Paterson.

Mrs. S. Wiggins,	£1	0	0
John Walker,		10	0
Richard Wright,		10	0
Miss Bently,		10	0
Mr. R. Sheraton,		10	0
Mrs. James Lawton,		7	6
Miss Hunt,		5	6
Mrs. E. T. Ford,		5	0
Miss Morris,		5	0
Mrs. Dr. W. Bayard,		5	0
W. Donald,		5	0
W. Jarvis,		5	0
F. Ferguson,		5	0
Alex. Campbell,		5	0
Alex. Seely,		5	0
Alex. Jardine,		5	0
A. Jack,		5	0
Miss Blood,		5	0
Mrs. W. Davidson,		5	0
W. Mackay,		5	0
J. Cudlip,		5	0
R. Jardine,		5	0
Miss Bedell,		5	0
Mrs. Dr. Fitch,		5	0
T. Reed,		5	0
Grant,		5	0
G. Garrison,		5	0

Mrs. Arnold,	£0	5	0
B. L. Peters,		5	0
R. Sheraton,		5	0
Miss S. M. Seely,		5	0
E. Seely,		5	0
E. C. Seely,		5	0
Mrs. Dr. Hunter,		5	0
J. L. Inches,		5	0
J. H. Waugh,		5	0
J. Green,		5	0
J. Sears,		5	0
S. Holstead,		5	0
John Hegan,		5	0
J. Elliott,		5	0
R. Keltie,		5	0
Agnew,		5	0
Miss Millar,		5	0
Mrs. Dr. Hatheway,		5	0
H. Hennigar,		5	0
J. Scammell,		5	0
E. M.,		5	0
A Friend,		5	0
Mrs. Majoribanks,		5	0
Malcolmson,		5	0
J. Anderson,		5	0
J. M. Anderson,		5	0
S. K. Foster,		5	0
John Mason,		5	0
James Mason,		5	0
James Sage,		5	0
Brown,		5	0
J. Burpee,		5	0
John Burns,		5	0
W. Hatfield,		5	0
D. Hatfield,		5	0
W. Walton,		5	0
J. B. Gaynor,		5	0
Miss Foster,		5	0
Mrs. A. Sinclair,		5	0
W. Oldrieve,		5	0
Miss Leavitt,		5	0
Mrs. W. Parker,		5	0
Miss Hairs,		5	0
Mrs. Herrington,		5	0
Hancock,		5	0
Miss Main,		5	0
Mrs. A. J. Lordly,		5	0
John Dunn,		5	0
Fred. James,		5	0
Mr. A. Martin,		5	0
Mrs. Cutler,		3	6
Coigley,		3	0½
J. G. Whitley,		3	0½
Randal,		3	0½
Miss Tisdale,		3	0½
Mrs. Sheraton,		3	0½
J. Mahoney,		3	0½

Miss Sheraton,	
Mrs. Hal...	
Miss M'K...	
Mrs. De...	
W. J...	
Plun...	
C. L...	
Lest...	
M'La...	
Russ...	
Miss Hay...	
Mrs. M. P...	
T. Mi...	
Burr...	
M'Ca...	
Cotta...	
Miss Purd...	
Mrs. J. Be...	
Miss Porte...	
Mrs. D. Co...	
Brass...	
Rich...	
W. In...	
Miss Maca...	
Mrs. Peaco...	
Claril...	
J. Ho...	
Kelly...	
M.,	
Miss L...	
Mrs. Jones...	
L. M.,	
Mrs. R. Re...	
John I...	
H. Sin...	
G. Yo...	
J. Har...	
Mr. C. Wa...	
Mrs. James...	
John C...	
T. B. I...	
J. L. V...	
R.,	
R. Ewi...	
W. Ke...	
Russel...	
F. Smi...	
G. Jor...	
F. Jor...	
E. Jor...	
T. Jor...	
H. Max...	
H. Whi...	
W. Smi...	
J. G. Jo...	

Miss Sheraton,	£0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. J. Douglas,	£0 5 0
Mrs. Halcrow,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miss Payne,	5 0
Miss M'Kellog,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. J. Morrison,	5 0
Mrs. Deforest,	2 6	J. F. Sayre,	5 0
W. Hayward,	2 6	J. E. Sayre,	5 0
Plummer,	2 6	A. M'Donald,	5 0
C. Larkins,	2 6	T. C. Humbert,	5 0
Lester,	2 6	J. Allan,	5 0
M'Lardy,	2 6	E. Charters,	5 0
Russel,	2 6	J. Flewelling,	5 0
Miss Hay,	2 6	C. Nevins,	5 0
Mrs. M. Perry,	2 6	Miss Thomson,	5 0
T. Millar,	2 6	Mrs. J. W. Loan,	5 0
Burrel,	2 6	T. M. Reed,	5 0
M'Caskey,	2 6	Joseph M'Carter,	5 0
Cottar,	2 6	R. Sweet, Sen.,	5 0
Miss Purdy,	2 6	R. Sweet, Jun.,	3 6
Mrs. J. Bell,	2 6	J. Bryden,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Porteous,	2 6	J. Spence,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. D. Collins,	2 6	W. M.,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brass,	2 6	J. M'Kean,	2 6
Rich,	2 6	Miss M'Kean,	2 6
W. Irvin,	2 6	Mrs. A. Scott,	2 6
Miss Macauley,	2 6	J. Wilson,	2 6
Mrs. Peacock,	2 6	— Wilson,	2 6
Clarihue,	2 6	S. Scoales,	2 6
J. Holder,	2 6	D. Tudhope,	2 6
Kelly,	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	A Friend,	2 6
M.,	1 3	Mrs. M'Affee,	2 6
Miss Dibble,	1 3	J. H. Akerly,	2 6
Mrs. Jones,	1 3	Graham,	2 6
L. M.,	1 3	W. Turner,	2 6
		T. Riley,	2 6
		Allingham,	2 6
		A Friend,	2 6
		Mrs. Longford,	2 4
		Condon,	2 4
		J. Smith,	2 4
		T. Logan,	2 4
		D. Bodie,	2 0
		Rowling,	1 6
		M'Neil,	1 6
		Mullen,	1 3
		J. Mullen,	1 3
		J. Hamilton,	1 3
		Miss Veith,	1 3
		Mrs. A.,	1 3
		Roxborough,	1 3
		J. Allingham,	1 3
		Miss Jane Hilliard,	1 3
		Master Jos. Andrews,	1 3
		Miss Jane Andrews,	1 3
		Mrs. Anderson,	1 3
		Ross,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		CARLETON.	
		Mrs. G. Beatty,	5 0
		Beatty,	5 0

## PORTLAND.

Mrs. R. Reed,	£1 0 0
John Duncan,	11 3
H. Simonds,	10 0
G. Young,	10 0
J. Harris,	10 0
Mr. C. Waterbury,	10 0
Mrs. James Hamilton,	7 6
John Owens,	5 0
T. B. Barker,	5 0
J. L. Woodworth,	5 0
R.,	5 0
R. Ewing,	5 0
W. Keltie,	5 0
Russel,	5 0
F. Smith,	5 0
G. Jordan,	5 0
F. Jordan,	5 0
E. Jordan,	5 0
T. Jordan,	5 0
H. Maxwell,	5 0
H. Whiteside,	5 0
W. Smithson,	5 0
J. G. Johnston,	5 0

Mrs. C. Ketchum,	£0 5 0	Mrs. Knowles,	£0 5 0
Capt. J. Olive,	5 0	Breeze,	5 0
		Murdock,	3 0
Total,	£42 12 5	Miss Lewis,	3 0
Collected by Miss James and Miss Lawrence.		Mrs. Haws,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		A Friend,	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Monroe,	£0 5 0	Mrs. G. E. Lockhart,	2 6
Rawleigh,	5 0	Atchison,	2 6
Horsfall,	5 0	Richardson,	2 6
G. E. Fenety,	5 0	Beach,	2 6
Capt. Pritchard,	5 0	Matthew,	2 6
Lloyd,	5 0	Worrall,	2 6
J. E. Whittaker,	5 0	Till,	2 6
Humbert,	5 0	M'Gregor,	2 6
T. Gilmour,	5 0	Hardenbrook,	2 6
J. D. Robertson,	5 0	Dawson,	2 6
Gardiner,	5 0	Miss M. Carr,	2 6
Eaton,	5 0	Mrs. Hutchings,	2 6
Miss Davidson,	5 0	Capt. Johnson,	2 6
Mrs. Cardy,	5 0	Francis,	2 6
Jenkins,	5 0	Ann Kinnear,	2 6
James Reed,	5 0	C. Burnham,	2 6
James Hardy,	5 0	Lunt,	2 6
Lauckner,	5 0	R. Nisbet,	2 6
A Friend,	5 0	J. Clark,	1 6
Mrs. E. Stephen,	5 0	Hayward,	1 6
M'Morran,	5 0	Titus,	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. Bustin,	5 0	A Friend,	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Saneton,	5 0	Mrs. Ann Read,	1 3
W. Thompson,	5 0	Kay,	1 3
J. D. Purdy,	5 0	A Friend,	1 3
J. Fraser,	5 0	Mrs. Corbit,	1 3
G. Ray,	5 0	Gove,	1 3
J. W. Lawrence,	5 0	Miss Fowler,	1 3
M. Hennigar,	5 0	Mrs. Read,	1 3
T. Sullivan,	5 0	Mr. Wigmore,	1 2
D. Storms,	5 0	A Friend,	1 3
C. Patton,	5 0	A Friend,	1 0
James Fairweather,	5 0	Miss Fetherby,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. Deforest,	5 0	Miss Budge,	10
Capt. Cronk,	5 0	Mary L.,	7
King,	5 0	George L.,	7
B. Ansley,	5 0	Bloom L.,	6
R. G. Halls,	5 0	Mrs. W. Donald,	2 6
Pierce,	5 0	Mrs. Potts,	5 0
Hall,	5 0	A Friend,	7 6
Dr. Miller,	5 0		
J. Foster,	5 0	Total,	£17 14 10
Mr. Hardy,	5 0	Collected by Miss Dole.	
Mrs. Troop,	5 0	Mrs. J. Armstrong,	£0 5 0
S. S. Hall,	5 0	R. Armstrong,	5 0
James Bustin,	5 0	Boyd,	5 0
C. Estabrooks,	5 0	Miss Boyer,	2 6
R. Thorn,	5 0	Mrs. Crooksbank,	5 0
J. Tufts,	5 0	Chaloner,	5 0
W. Wetmore,	5 0	Cooper,	2 6

Mrs. Coffe  
 H. D  
 C. C.  
 J. El  
 E. S.  
 Mr. E. S.  
 Flag  
 A Friend,  
 Mrs. Ferr  
 Foth  
 Fros  
 H. F  
 Fors  
 Fello  
 A. G  
 Gab  
 M'G  
 S. H  
 Han  
 J. H  
 Hart

Mrs. Coffey,	£0	1	3	Mrs. Inches,	£0	2	6
H. Dickson,		1	3	Kenah,		6	1
C. C. M'Donald,		5	0	Lawton,		5	0
J. Elliot,		2	5	M. Lawrence,		1	3
E. S. Flaglor,		6	3	J. Melick,		6	1
Mr. E. S. Flaglor,		6	3	J. Morrison,		5	0
Flaglor,		2	6	Ring,		5	0
A Friend,		1	3	Rhodes,		3	0
Mrs. Ferrie,	10	0	0	Miss Ruddock,		5	0
Fotherby,		5	0	D. B. Stevens,		5	0
Frost,		5	0	T. M. Smith,		2	6
H. Fairweather,		5	0	Starr,		5	0
Forsyth,		1	3	Salmon,		2	6
Fellows,		5	0	Mr. Spiller,		5	0
A. Gilchrist,		5	0	Mrs. Vernon,		5	0
Gabel,		2	6	F. Wiggins,	10	0	0
M'Ginley,		2	6	W. Wright,		5	0
S. Howard,		5	0	Mrs. Wallace,		2	6
Hannah,		5	0	J. Wilson,		2	6
J. Hastings,		5	0				
Hartt,		1	3				
				Total,	£9	17	7

**LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS**  
TO THE  
**NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY**  
**BIBLE SOCIETY.**

**LIFE MEMBERS.**

His Excellency Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, £20.

(By the Payment of Five Pounds at one time.)

<p>Allison, C. F., Esquire, <i>Sackville</i>. Ansley, Daniel, Esquire, Armstrong, Rev. John Berryman, Mr. John Botsford, Dr. Demill, Mr. Nathan S. Fitch, Dr. Jardine, Mr. Robert Kerr, John, Esquire.</p>	<p>Lawton, Mr. William G. M'Leod, Rev. Ezekiel O'Halloran, Capt. (69th Regt.) Parker, Hon. Judge Sears, Mr. Edward Tilley, Hon. Samuel L. Wark, Hon. David, <i>Richibucto</i>. Wiggins, Stephen, Esquire. Wiggins, F. A., Esquire.</p>
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**SAINT JOHN.**

COLLECTED BY MR. ROBERT SMITH.

**King's Ward.**

<p>L. H. Deveber, R. S. Deveber, Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, R. Sears, <i>New York</i>, Edward Sears, John Sears, S. D. Berton, T. Walker &amp; Son, J. B. Kemp, W. H. Adams, T. W. Daniel, John Boyd, John Anning, David Gable, T. A. Sancton, John Christy, Thomas Rankine, R. S. Dickson, J. W. M. Irish, Mrs. Irish, John V. Thurgar, A. S. Perkins, G. S. Deforest, R. W. Thorne, W. W. Turnbull, Mrs. B. Ferguson,</p>	<p>£1 0 0 10 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 10 0 10 0 5 0 10 0 5 0 1 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 5 0 5 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 10 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0</p>	<p>Robert Wallace, Wm. Small, Mark Dole, Thomas M. Smith, Z. Ring, John Gillis, John Melick, Fraser, Ennis &amp; Co., John C. M'Intosh, Robert Armstrong, J. Horsfall, E. T. Knowles, Judge Ritchie, H. Chisholm, A Friend, D. Jordan, William Lawton, William Parks, H. B. Crosby, R. J. Leonard, W. L. Avery, Dr. Botsford, W. F. Smith, R. Whiteside, G. P. Sancton, W. Scammell, R. E. Ferguson,</p>	<p>£0 5 0 2 6 5 0 5 0 5 0 1 0 0 5 0 10 0 1 0 0 5 0 5 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 9 2 6 5 0 1 0 0 10 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 2 0 0 5 0 10 0 5 0 5 0 10 0</p>
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W. D. W.  
G. Blatch  
Charles J.  
R. D. M'  
T. C. Eve  
George D  
Abraham  
James R  
Thomas R  
Charles R  
W. H. A.  
Dr. James

S. Wigg  
F. A. Wig  
Charles P  
Charles R  
H. Gilber  
G. T. Ray  
Aaron Ea  
James Bu  
John Lang  
Thomas M  
F. C. Frit  
N. S. Dem  
W. Tisdale  
T. E. G. T  
G. W. Wh  
Geo. A. L  
W. J. Star  
J. E. Barn  
John Mun  
Geo. L. L  
J. D. Lewi  
S. S. Hall,  
C. H. Fair  
James Ree  
J. Harden  
A Friend,  
W. Girvan  
E. Ander  
J. Armstr  
Rev. A. M'  
Robert G.  
A. Gilmour  
J. A. Whit  
John Wish  
W. B. Kin  
J. V. Troop  
E. E. Lock  
D. H. Hall,  
H. R. Smith  
Hon. A. M'  
J. N. Thom

W. D. W. Hubbard,	£0 5 0	J. G. Hennigar,	£0 10 0
G. Blatch,	5 0 0	S. K. Foster,	5 0 0
Charles J. Melick,	5 0 0	George Thomas,	5 0 0
R. D. M'Arthur,	5 0 0	John W. Nicholson,	5 0 0
T. C. Everitt,	5 0 0	E. Sancton,	5 0 0
George D. Robinson,	10 0 0	P. Stubbs,	2 6 0
Abraham Magee,	5 0 0	W. H. Thain,	5 0 0
James Robinson,	5 0 0	D. A. Cameron,	5 0 0
Thomas Robinson,	5 0 0	R. Bayard,	10 0 0
Charles Robinson,	5 0 0	Thomas G. Barr,	5 0 0
W. H. A. Keans,	10 0 0	W. Davidson,	5 0 0
Dr. James Paterson,	1 0 0	J. B. Gaynor,	15 0 0
		John Dunn,	5 0 0
	£28 12 9	David Collins,	5 0 0
		John Anderson,	5 0 0
		M. N. Powers,	7 6 0
		Dr. W. Bayard,	10 0 0

**Queen's Ward.**

S. Wiggins,	£5 0 0		
F. A. Wiggins,	5 0 0		
Charles Patton,	10 0 0		
Charles Kirkpatrick,	5 0 0		£34 2 6
H. Gilbert,	1 0 0		
G. T. Ray,	1 0 0	<b>Duke's Ward.</b>	
Aaron Eaton,	10 0 0	John M'Grath,	£0 10 0
James Bustin,	5 0 0	John Kerr,	1 0 0
John Langrill,	5 0 0	John Case, (Q. C.)	5 0 0
Thomas Marjoribanks,	5 0 0	Jos. Stephenson,	10 0 0
F. C. Frith,	5 0 0	John Kinnear,	1 0 0 0
N. S. Demill,	1 0 0 0	S. L. Lugin,	5 0 0
W. Tisdale,	1 0 0 0	I. L. Bedell,	5 0 0
T. E. G. Tisdale,	10 0 0	W. O. Smith,	1 0 0 0
G. W. Whitney,	5 0 0	B. Robinson,	1 0 0 0
Geo. A. Lockhart,	5 0 0	Samuel Bayard, M. D.,	10 0 0
W. J. Starr,	10 0 0	Rev. John Armstrong,	1 0 0 0
J. E. Barnes,	5 0 0	Rev. W. Seovil,	1 0 0 0
John Munro,	1 0 0 0	Judge Parker,	5 0 0 0
Geo. L. Lovett,	10 0 0	Samuel D. Miller,	10 0 0
J. D. Lewin,	5 0 0	Samuel Seeds,	5 0 0
S. S. Hall,	5 0 0	H. W. Frith,	5 0 0
C. H. Fairweather,	5 0 0	Alfred Taylor,	5 0 0
James Reed,	1 0 0 0	D. J. M'Laughlan,	10 0 0
J. Hardenbrook,	7 6 0	Rev. W. Donald,	10 0 0
A. Friend,	2 6 0	R. M. Longmaid,	5 0 0
W. Girvan,	5 0 0	Samuel Gardner,	5 0 0
E. Anderson,	5 0 0	Robert Richey,	5 0 0
J. Armstrong, <i>Prince Wm.-street,</i>	7 6 0	Mrs. Wm. Barlow,	5 0 0
Rev. A. M'Leod Stavely,	10 0 0	F. Ferguson,	1 0 0 0
Robert G. Crozier,	5 0 0	R. W. Crookshank, Jun.,	1 0 0 0
A. Gilmour,	5 0 0	W. Duffell,	5 0 0
J. A. Whitney,	5 0 0	D. Robertson,	10 0 0
John Wishart,	2 0 0 0	Thos. M'Avity,	5 0 0
W. B. Kinnear,	1 0 0 0	G. & J. Salter,	10 0 0
J. V. Troop,	7 6 0	E. Bayard,	5 0 0
E. E. Lockhart,	5 0 0	Thos. Reid,	5 0 0
D. H. Hall,	5 0 0	George Hume,	5 0 0
H. R. Smith,	2 6 0	R. Bayard, M. D.,	10 0 0
Hon. A. M'L. Seely,	10 0 0		
J. N. Thomas,	5 0 0		£21 5 0

**Sidney Ward.**

A. Jack,	£1 0 0
J. M. Robinson,	1 0 0
R. Kedy,	5 0 0
John Fisher,	1 0 0
George Priestley,	10 0 0
H. Marshall,	5 0 0
Rev. E. N. Harris,	10 0 0
John M'Aulay,	2 6 0
E. Lloyd,	5 0 0
Milton Barnes,	5 0 0
A. C. O. Trentowsky,	5 0 0

£5 7 6

**Portland.**

C. W. Stockton,	£0 5 0
Thos. B. Barker,	10 0 0
Richard Seely,	10 0 0
Richard Scoales,	10 0 0
Henry Maxwell,	5 0 0
Thomas Dale,	2 6 0
James Williams,	5 0 0
W. Jack,	10 0 0

George Young,	£1 0 0
W. Campbell,	10 0 0
R. Whiteside,	10 0 0
Robert Ewing,	10 0 0
Moses Tuck,	5 0 0
David Johnson,	2 6 0
Robert Robertson,	15 0 0
John Cameron,	10 0 0
Jeremiah Harrison,	10 0 0
Rev. William Harrison,	1 0 0 0
B. Knight,	2 6 0
William Seely,	1 0 0 0
Bartlet Lingley,	7 6 0
Robert Middlemore,	5 0 0
James H. Akerley,	2 6 0
James Flewwelling,	7 6 0
Israel Merritt,	5 0 0
Stephen H. Shaw,	2 6 0
John Tapley,	3 0 ½
E. Fisher,	5 0 0

£11 10 6½

SIMONDS.

James Dunn,	£0 10 0
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The following Contributions, by the Scholars belonging to St. Mark's Parish Sunday Schools, of which Rev. G. M. Armstrong is Rector, were made for the purpose of obtaining a gift of Scriptures for Children in the East, to be distributed by Bishop Gobat of Jerusalem:

Portion of Sunday collections from Scholars generally,	-	£4 13 8
Miss Daniel's class,	-	3 11½
Miss Huyghue's do.	-	7 7
Miss M. A. Peters' do.	-	2 6½
A senior Scholar,	-	1 0 0
		<u>£6 7 9</u>

The M

1855.	
March 12	
May 16	
" 20	
June 3	
" 27	
Aug. 27	
Sept. 8	
" 25	
Oct. 4	
Dec. 31	
" 31	

1855.

Jan. 31.	
Feb. 1.	
" 14.	
" 23.	
" 23.	
March 2.	
" 2.	
April 20.	
May 9.	
" 29.	
June 20.	
July 6.	
Aug. 6.	
Sept. 13.	
Oct. 11.	
" 24.	
" 31.	
Nov. 7.	
" 22.	
" 22.	
" 28.	
" 30.	
Dec. 10.	
" 12.	
" 15.	
" 18.	
" 31.	
" 31.	
" 31.	





## [ACCOUNT "A."]

From the 31st January to 31st December, 1855.

Value of Books delivered to order.			Books sold for cash.		
BIBLES.			BIBLES.		
202 at 11d.	£ 9 5 2		271 at 11d.	£12 8 5	
424 at 1s. 1d.	22 19 4		594 at 1s. 1d.	32 3 6	
14 at 2s.	1 8 0		33 at 2s.	3 6 0	
27 at 3s.	4 1 0		153 at 3s.	22 19 0	
18 at 3s. 9d.	3 7 6		27 at 3s. 9d.	5 1 3	
4 at 4s.	16 0		60 at 4s.	12 0 0	
7 at 4s. 9d.	1 13 3		13 at 4s. 9d.	3 1 9	
8 at 6s.	2 8 0		35 at 6s.	10 10 0	
8 at 7s.	2 16 0		17 at 7s.	5 19 0	
10 at 8s.	4 0 0		7 at 8s.	2 16 0	
9 at 9s.	4 1 0		2 at 9s.	18 0	
8 at 4s. 6d.	1 16 0		1 at 4s. 6d.	4 6	
7 at 10s.	3 10 0		9 at 10s.	4 10 0	
2 at 13s.	1 6 0		5 at 13s. 9d.	3 8 9	
4 at 13s. 9d.	2 15 0		6 at 10s.	3 0 0	
1 at 16s. 3d.	0 16 3		18 at 16s. 3d.	14 12 6	
1 at 27s. 6d.	1 7 6		8 at 27s. 6d.	11 0 0	
TESTAMENTS.			TESTAMENTS.		
745 at 6d.	18 12 6		1369 at 6d.	34 4 6	
12 at 7½d.	7 6		102 at 7½d.	3 3 9	
39 at 1s. 8d.	3 5 0		15 at 1s. 8d.	1 5 0	
3 at 3s.	9 0		8 at 3s.	1 0 0	
25 at 1s. 4d.	1 13 4		49 at 11s.	2 4 11	
2 at 1s. 10d.	3 8		3 at 1s. 4d.	4 0	
	£92 17 0		3 at 1s. 9d.	5 3	
			11 at 1s. 10d.	1 0 2	
			20 at 3s. 1d.	3 1 8	
				£194 11 11	

## [ACCOUNT "B."]

Books delivered to Order.

1855.		Test's.	Bibles.
Feb. 3.	Grant to African School,	24	6
5.	Rev. Mr. Chesley, Digby,	42	76
9.	Poor man at Studholm,	0	1
13.	Rev. Mr. Stavely, distribution at Mill Stream,	24	30
14.	Kingston Branch,	12	6
22.	Studholm Branch,	26	25
23.	Colonial Church and School Society School,	9	15
Mar. 2.	Studholm Branch,	29	18
16.	Grant to the poor at Queensbridge Settlement,	24	6
20.	R. H. Emmerson,	0	12
24.	A poor Woman,	1	0
April 7.	Grant to Elder Wills for School, Dipper Harbour,	3	3
	do. Distribution &c.	6	6
10.	John Kinnear,	48	25
	Forward,	248	229

Ap'l. 14. R  
20. L  
23. E  
25. R  
May 7. R  
8. L  
8. E  
16. R  
16. I  
19. M  
19. A  
June 6. S  
8. G  
16. S  
19. R  
19. R  
27. R  
Aug. 31. R  
Sept. 12. M  
24. S  
Oct. 3. R  
16. A  
27. G  
Nov. 1. G  
8. L  
13. A  
Dec. 1. T  
5. R  
11. C. F  
15. R  
20. R  
31. A

Supplied to O  
Sales for Cash,  
In the Deposits

Books remainin  
Imported durin

		<i>Test's.</i>	<i>Bibles.</i>
Brought forward,		248	229
Ap'l.	14. Rev. W. Armstrong, for distribution,	2	3
	20. Long Reach Branch,	8	0
	23. Elder Wills,	3	4
	25. Rev. Mr. Stavely,	36	34
May	7. Rev. Mr. Ferrie,	1	5
	8. Long Reach Branch,	6	0
	8. Eliza Stratton, poor woman,	0	1
	16. Rev. Mr. Mackay,	2	1
	16. Indian Town Depository,	72	72
	19. Marsh Road School,	24	0
	19. African School,	25	0
June	6. Samuel Huyghue, distribution, &c.,	0	7
	8. Grant to a Sabbath School at Miramichi,	72	0
	16. St. Mark's Sabbath School,	20	0
	19. Rev. G. M. Armstrong, by Mr. Pickard, at different times, distribution,	12	29
	19. Rev. Mr. Robinson—distribution,	0	38
	27. Rev. Mr. Millen—Secretary's order,	25	24
Aug.	31. Robert Salter, Esq., Carleton,	36	36
Sept.	12. McKenzie—Secretary's order,	24	24
	24. St. Andrews Branch,	62	70
Oct.	3. Rev. Mr. Mutch—President's order,	0	27
	16. A poor woman,	0	1
	27. Grant to a Sabbath School, Portland,	36	12
Nov.	1. Grand Lake Branch,	54	36
	8. Long Reach Branch,	0	2
	13. African School at the Lake (a grant),	7	12
Dec.	1. Two poor children,	0	2
	5. Rev. J. Armstrong's School, (grant),	25	0
	11. C. F. Allison, Esq., Sackville,	0	30
	15. Rev. G. M. Armstrong—distribution,	0	13
	20. Rev. Mr. Mutch—President's order,	24	36
	31. Alms House, by Rev. W. Armstrong,	6	6
		826	754
		826	754

### RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Test's.</i>	<i>Bibles.</i>
Supplied to Order,	826	754
Sales for Cash,	1580	1259
In the Depository, Dec. 31, 1855,	3043	2186

### CONTRA.

	<i>Test's.</i>	<i>Bibles.</i>
Books remaining in Depository, Jan. 31, 1855,	3179	2031
Imported during the year,	2270	2168
	5449	4199
	5449	4199

Examined and found correct. { N. S. DEWILL. } Auditors.  
 { W. J. STARR, }

Statement shewing the Stock of Books in the Depository,  
December 31, 1855.

BIBLES.

11d.	1s.1d.	8s.	3s.9d.	4s.	1s.6d.	6s.	7s.	8s.	9s.	10s.	12s.	13s.	16s.3d.	23s.	27s.6d.
24	1775	99	26	106	36	7	4	2	9	18	10	11	23	12	23
TOTAL, . . . . .															2186.

TESTAMENTS

TESTAMENTS AND PSALMS.

6d.	7½d.	9d.	1s	1s.8d.	3s.	6d.	11d.	1s.4d.	1s.9d.	1s.10d.	2s.5d.	3s.1d.
2021	36	50	50	46	40	193	151	122	107	187	10	30
TOTAL												3043.

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RECAPITULATION

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Books remaining in Depository Jan. 31, 1855. \$110  
Imported during the year. \$200  
Total. \$310

Books remaining in Depository Jan. 31, 1855. \$110  
Imported during the year. \$200  
Total. \$310

*The New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, in account  
with JOHN M. ROBINSON, Treasurer.*

1855.		Dr.	
Feb. 23.	To cash paid J. & A. M'Millan's Bill, . . . . .	£ 2	0 0
26.	" " " G. E. Fenety's Bill, . . . . .		3 10
Mar. 12.	" " " for Bill of Exchange, £282 5s. 2d. stg. at 11 per cent., . . . . .	348	2 5
19.	" " " Barnes & Co., for printing Report, . . . . .	25	8 1
Dec. 14.	" " " do. " sundries, . . . . .	2	3 9
1856.			
Jan. 7.	" " " Nixon, attending General Meeting, . . . . .	10	0
"	" " " M. Paul for Platform, &c., . . . . .	2	3 3
9.	" " " Isaac Smith, Travelling Agent, . . . . .	35	0 0
Feb. 4.	" " " Robert Smith, commission for collect- ing from Subscribers, . . . . .	7	10 0
Mar. 10.	" " " Bill of Exchange, £204 11s. stg., at 10 per cent., . . . . .	250	0 0
24.	" " " Bill of Exchange, £200 stg., at 10 per cent., . . . . .	244	8 11
	" Balance, . . . . .	113	4 3
		<u>£1030 14 6</u>	

1855.		Cr.	
Feb. —	By balance from last account, . . . . .	£379	8 9½
15.	" Henry Jackson's donation, . . . . .		10 0
27.	" Remittance from Sussex Vale Branch, £20 0 0		
Nov. 19.	" " " Milkish Branch, 5 10 6		
Dec. 19.	" " " Springfield Branch, 7 4 5½		
20.	" " " Studholm Branch, 25 14 0		
1856.			
Jan. 2.	" " " Kingston Branch, 7 6 3		
"	" " " Long Reach Branch, 8 0 0		
"	" " " New Branch of Lower Sussex and Studholm, and Upper Norton, 4 2 10		
"	" " " Chipman (Q.C.) Branch, 4 5 3		
Feb. 14.	" " " Blissville Branch, 5 17 1½		
9.	" " " St. Andrews Branch, 15 0 0		
"	" " " Sheffield Branch, 34 12 6—137 12 11		
	" Donation from Rev. Noah Disbrow, Bathurst, . . . . .	£1	0 0
	" Donation from an unknown friend in Sussex Vale, per Rev. E. M'Leod, . . . . .	1	0 0
	" Donation from Mrs. ———, for the Chinese Fund, . . . . .		5 0
	" Donation from C. F. Allison, Esq., . . . . .	5	0 0
	" " Mr. J. Morrison, Gardner's Creek, . . . . .	1	0 0
	" " Mrs. Morrison, do. . . . .	1	0 0— 9 5 0
	" amount collected from classes and scholars in St. Mark's Parish Sunday School, per Rev. G. M. Armstrong, for Scriptures to be sent to chil- dren in the East, . . . . .		6 7 9
	Forward, . . . . .	<u>£333 4 5½</u>	

	Brought forward,	£533	4	5½
1855.				
Feb. 3.	By amount collected at Annual Meeting,	23	9	0
18.	" James M'Kenzie, for sales of Bibles and Testaments,	1	12	6
	" amount collected by Robert Smith, in St. John and Portland,	101	8	3½
	" amount collected by Miss Paterson,	£12	12	5
	" " " Miss Deblois,	30	5	3
	" " " Miss James,	17	14	10
	" " " Miss Dole,	9	17	7
	" " " Miss L. Kinnear,	24	18	1
		125	8	2
Mar. 24.	" Cash from L. H. Deveber & Sons—balance account,	245	12	1
		£1030	14	6
	Balance brought down,	£113	4	3

J. M. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct { N. S. DEMILL. } Auditors.  
 { W. J. STARR. }

ERRATUM.—In the Rev. R. Stewart's speech, page xiii, the reader is requested to read "Apostate," in place of "non-Apostolic."