



# FIRST REPORT

OF THE

## COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY,

FOR THE

### DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, CANADA,

ADOPTED AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SCHOOL  
ROOM, ON THE 13<sup>TH</sup> OF JANUARY, 1854.

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA  
GENERAL SYNOD, ARCHIVES

**Montreal:**

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.  
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PRINTED BY THE COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY,  
100, QUEBEC STREET, MONTREAL, 1851.

PRINTED BY JOHN TAVEL, 10, NICHOLS STREET,  
1851.

# Colonial Church and School Society.

## PATRON,

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

## VICE-PATRONS,

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE FOR THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

## PRESIDENT,

RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

## COMMITTEE,

Rev. Chas. Bancroft.  
Rev. J. P. White.  
Rev. R. Lonsdell.  
Rev. G. M. Armstrong.  
Rev. J. Irwin.  
J. J. Gibb, Esq.

Col. Wilgress.  
A. F. Holmes, Esq., M. D.  
W. H. Robinson, D. C. G., Esq.,  
Wm. C. Evans, Esq.  
J. H. Maitland, Esq.  
J. H. Winn, Esq.

## TREASURER,

A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Commercial Bank.

*Secretary*,.....REV. WM. BOND.

*Assistant Secretary*,...THOMAS EVANS, Esq.

Place of Meeting, St. George's Church School Room, first Wednesday in every month.

## LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

REV. WM. BOND,.....Superintendent and Secretary.  
THOMAS EVANS,.....Assistant Secretary.  
REV. DANIEL GAVIN,.....Missionary at Sabrevois.  
J. B. C. BEAUBIEN,.....Schoolmaster & Colporteur at Sabrevois.  
CHARLES BALDWIN,.....Lay Missionary, Montreal.  
T. J. FREEMAN,.....Missionary and Schoolmaster, Soraba.  
J. BURNS,.....Schoolmaster, St. Johns.  
MISS RANKIN,..... } Schoolmistresses, St. Johns.  
MISS CUTTING,..... }  
M. SCARLETT,.....Schoolmaster, Gore.  
C. BRADFORD,..... Do      Huntingdon.  
ROBT. WRIGHT,..... Do      Hemmingford.  
WM. COLGAN,..... Do      Abbottsford.  
JOHN LAWLOR,..... Do      Kildare.  
J. L. BRISCOE,..... Do      La Tortue.  
FRANCIS DOWSE,..... Do      Lacadie.

## MODEL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

MR. WM. HICKS, Head Master.

MRS. HICKS, Mistress.

General Report on the

Year

Mr. M. A. [Name] [Address]

THE [Organization]

The [Organization] was organized on [Date] for the purpose of [Purpose]

and has since that time been engaged in [Activities]

MEMBERS

There are [Number] members of the [Organization]

OFFICERS

- President: [Name]
- Vice-President: [Name]
- Secretary: [Name]
- Treasurer: [Name]
- Members: [List of names]

REPORT

The [Organization] has during the year [Achievements]

been successful in [Activities]

and has [Results]

The [Organization] has [Activities]

## COLONIAL CHURCH

AND

## SCHOOL SOCIETY.

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THE first Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Friday evening, the 13th of January, 1854, in the large School Room under St. George's Church, and was numerously attended. The LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL was in the Chair.

After prayers, HIS LORDSHIP expressed the satisfaction he felt at being present to give his aid to the objects which the Society desired to accomplish. His principal anxiety with respect to this, as to other Associations for the improvement of the Diocese, had been that they should all work harmoniously together without clashing in their course. The Society having adopted the plan of working in harmony with the local Clergy, in using the means at its disposal, the Clergy could not but give to it all the aid in their power, in carrying it out. The district was a great one, and the Clergy would be glad of any assistance afforded them, in cultivating so little occupied a field. One thing in particular, the Society had already done of a most important character, he alluded to their opening a Normal and Model School in this City. Nothing had given him so much anxiety as the providing of good schools for the young. The state of the country with respect to this most important subject was low in the extreme, and he felt satisfied that unless the position of the teacher was raised, few men well qualified could be expected to enter upon it as a profession. Without a proper expense being gone to, good teachers could not be had. He had, therefore, thought it a particularly fortunate thing, that the Society

had been able to secure the services of a teacher so well recommended as Mr. Hicks, and so well qualified in all respects. He himself had made inquiries, when in England, as to the capacity of this gentleman, among persons well qualified to judge, and they corroborated most fully the testimonials the Society had received of him. There was only one expression used respecting him and that was one of regret at his leaving them. He hoped that his labors would prove a benefit to the Diocese at large, and especially to the Members of the Church. He expressed again his hearty concurrence in the objects of the Society, and then called to the Secretary to read the Report.

The Rev. Mr. BOND then read the following Report :—

#### FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY AT MONTREAL.

The Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society approach their friends, on this the first Annual Meeting of the Society in the Diocese of Montreal with unmixed pleasure and gratification. They recognise with devout thankfulness, in the rough places made plain, and the crooked places made straight, in the bringing forward of earnest friends—the moving of liberal hearts, and the providing of faithful agents—the power and influence of that gracious Father in whose cause they are engaged and whose honor and glory they desire to keep simply in view.

The Committee have to report the opening of the Model and Training School ; the sending forth of a Lay Missionary within the City of Montreal ; the support of a Clergyman in the Mission of Sabrevois, and the appointment of a Missionary Schoolmaster at Saroba, with other Schoolmasters throughout the Diocese, involving an expenditure on the part of the Parent Committee of £600, sterling, and on the part of your Committee, received from friends in this country, of £650, making together, about £1,370 currency. They feel that this is cause for warm congratulation, and humble and earnest thanksgiving, and whilst they contemplate what has been done during the past year, they cannot but call upon the Society to go forward in faith, to thank God and take courage.

The detail of the operations of the Society cannot fail to convince every one that the kingdom of our Lord and the influence of our beloved Church have been, and must be greatly extended by the various steps that have been taken, and the judicious manner in which the Agents have entered upon their work.

#### MODEL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Committee have from the first regarded the establishing at Montreal, of a Normal and Model School, under a well trained Master, as a thing of primary importance; and while they have not lost sight of other demands upon their attention, they felt that it was highly desirable that present efforts should (to a great extent) be concentrated upon this branch of operations. They desired to render the school effective as a place of Instruction for the teachers of the branch schools of this Diocese, and to make it a model of arrangement, skill in teaching, &c. It has now been in operation a little more than two months and has fully answered, so far, the most sanguine anticipations of the Committee.

Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Hicks, in September, a suitable building was sought, in which would be found a commodious school room, a residence for the head master, and room for the several students,—but although members of the Committee had been for months examining localities and buildings, none suitable could be discovered at any price, and they were compelled to rent the house, No. 9 St. Joseph Street, as a temporary substitute. They felt the inconvenience of a cramped space and the injury that would be done to the school, but they had no alternative, and on the 10th of October, a few friends having assembled in the school room, it was formally opened by reading a portion of the word of God, and prayer for the presence and teaching of His Holy Spirit. There were present eleven scholars.

It was an interesting sight—the master, Mr. Hicks, just arrived from one of the most efficient English Schools, at Clapham, near London, with a few ardent friends of scriptural education, kneeling down with eleven little children, and some of the parents, to implore God's blessing upon the work; and more than one felt that it was the realization of a fond hope which they had long, almost against hope, cherished. God's blessing hath been vouchsafed,

the numbers have gone on steadily increasing, and the order and discipline of the school has been remarkably improved.

Mr. Hicks, (who has given entire satisfaction to this Committee,) brought with him from England a complete set of books, maps and apparatus; and the desks and forms were made under the direction of that gentleman, and, having been as well arranged as the ill-adapted school-room would admit of, the appearance was highly pleasing and creditable, and would favorably compare with any similar Institution in the Province. The school room was calculated to hold (allowing six square feet for every individual) sixty scholars, but at the close of the Christmas vacation, there were ninety on the books, and your Committee will reluctantly be compelled to reject applicants, from want of room. There were also four students training as teachers, and several other persons who were being prepared to assume duty as students.

Up to this time, Mr. Hicks has been obliged to attend to all the classes, personally, during the day, and give instruction to the students during the evening. This has been hard work, but it is in contemplation to engage an assistant teacher, who will relieve the principal of some part of this labor. The course of instruction pursued, included all the subjects usually comprised in a sound English education, together with Algebra, the elements of Euclid, Mechanics, Mensuration, popular Astronomy, Drawing and vocal Music. Particular subjects connected with the Teacher's profession, such as organization of school, preparation of lessons, school reports, &c., also receive strict attention. Instruction in the Holy Scriptures, Evidence of Christianity and Church History is given twice a week to the pupils and students by the Rev. W. Bond. Students training in the Institution with the intention of working in the Diocese of Montreal or Quebec, are received entirely free, except board and stationery, and the pupils at a small weekly sum, which is cheerfully paid.

It soon became very evident to your Committee, that if the Institution was to become what it was intended that it should, and what was imperatively needed, other and suitable buildings must be sought, and after long and prayerful consultation, it was decided that a lot of land in Bonaventure street should be obtained, the cost of which would be £800. This lot has been procured,

with the buildings thereon. These buildings will be made available for the Masters' and Students' residence, and a Depôt for books, and a house will be immediately erected, having on its ground floor a School Room capable of containing 200 children, and on the upper floor, a Class Room and School Room for girls. The cost will be £450, and we trust will, in part, be met by liberal subscriptions in this Diocese.

#### CITY MISSION.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has constantly expressed his desire that a Lay Missionary should be employed in this city, whose duty it should be to visit from house to house within the city (with the permission of the Clergyman in charge of each district), to endeavor to place a Bible and Prayer Book in every Church of England family, (where they can read, and have not such books,) to distribute Tracts, to induce all to attend Church and Sunday School, and to bring the sick particularly under the notice of their Clergyman; during the summer, to visit the shipping, and at all times, generally, the Gaol and Hospital.

In February last, Mr. Charles Baldwyn was employed for this office, and has ever since been zealously engaged in attending to its various duties. A few extracts from his copious journal will best shew the nature of his work, and the manner in which it has been performed.

*February.*—Visited a family consisting of a husband and his wife and two children, a son and daughter, belonging to the Church of England; had not attended Divine Service for a year; the girl went to Sunday School, but the boy was a Sabbath breaker. I spent an hour with this family, urged the necessity for a better example on the part of the parents if they wished to be happy; was pleased to see that they thought I was right; the boy promised to attend Sunday School next Sunday. I hope to see all the members of this family attending Church; I am to call next Sunday and read with them. I obtained much information from the boy concerning his young associates. I am engaged to go with him and visit them.

Visited today a widow with her four children; her tale was one of unmitigated misery; she had been ill, and with two of her children, was sent to the Hospital, her husband remaining to take care of the other two. After some months, barely recovered and feeble, she returned to seek her home; poor woman, who shall tell her grief, her husband had followed her to the Hospital and died there of fever without her knowledge; and homeless, hungry, sick and a widow—she found herself in the midst of a Canadian winter with four little children, the youngest two months old; they were taken care of.

I fear I have visited today the poor girl at the Hospital (referred to in a former part of the Journal) for the last time, read and prayed with her. I observed that we were joined by a young woman brought yesterday into the Hospital; entered into conversation with the latter; found that she had been a Protestant, had become a Roman Catholic after her mother's death; she was very attentive during my conversation with her dying neighbour, and was much pleased with my reading to herself—must see her again shortly. On my way home this evening, noticed two little boys, heard one say to the other—"did'nt she know you were drunk?" (they were about 11 years of age)—followed them and asked them, "do you go to Sunday School, boys?" One of the boys, said "yes" the other "that's none of your business." I spoke kindly to them and soon found that the latter went to neither Church nor Sunday School. Being left with his companion, I gathered from him that the other boy was an orphan; that he, with many of his own age, put their pence together and with them purchased intoxicating drinks; told the boy of his danger; gave him tracts and obtained from him a promise that he would meet me at Sunday School.

*May.*—Morning, visited some sick people, (there is an account of the visits;) also two German families (there is a most interesting account of the conversation, but too long for insertion.) Afternoon, visited the Goal; met two ladies who had come to instruct the female Protestants. The prisoners were assembled in the Chapel and instructed by the ladies. I visited from cell to cell and distributed tracts among the prisoners; they were eagerly received. Having made arrangements at Christ Church for the accommodation of the sailors, I went down to the port, to invite and urge the seamen to attend Divine Service. I visited about 12 ships, and spoke to many of the sailors.

These statements might be very greatly extended. In March, the account is one hundred and forty-nine families visited, eighteen boys spoken to, seven persuaded to attend Sunday School, three families persuaded to attend Church, twelve children catechised, three hundred and ninety tracts distributed. One month, the Hospital was visited four times, the Gaol five times, and the Magdalene Asylum five times, besides the ordinary visiting; this was the month of May. In September, the summary is, a hundred and seven visits. Hospital, Gaol, Magdalene, three, two and five times; shipping also, &c., &c.

The Colonial Church and School Society gives to this Mission £60 per annum, moved thereto by the consideration that St George's Sunday School contributes £30 per annum. This is a most interesting work, and should draw forth the deep sympathies and ardent prayers of all who love the Lord Jesus.

## SABREVOIS MISSION.

The Episcopal French Mission was set on foot somewhat more than six years ago, by a lady, (to whose liberality, and that of her late husband, the Church in this Diocese is much indebted), who built a Church and Parsonage for its use. Wishing to place the Mission on a more efficient footing, and to be able to employ, particularly in her own Seigniory, Scripture readers in connexion with the work of the Church, she placed the Mission in the hands of the Colonial Church and School Society, subscribing, for the year 1853, £100 to its funds. Efforts were immediately made to obtain Schoolmasters and Colporteurs to assist the Rev. D. Gavin, and enable him to carry on the work with energy. The great difficulty was in procuring suitable Agents, speaking the French language, nor has this obstacle been quite overcome, Mr. Beau-bien only having been obtained to act as Colporteur and Lay Reader under Mr. Gavin's direction.

An extract from the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to visit the Mission, and one from Mr. Gavin's Report, will give the clearest view of the state and prospects of the Mission. The Sub-Committee reported on the 14th Nov. last, and it was forwarded to the Parent Society. The following is an extract :—

“ After having visited the Mission, and gathered reliable information, they are satisfied with the progress which has been made, and are convinced that, if cordially supported by the Society, a great work cannot fail to be accomplished there among the French Canadians.

“ Your Committee believe that it can be demonstrated that as great progress has been made in this Mission since its establishment, as in any other, during the same period of their early history.”

Again :—

“ Meantime, the Missionary has been visiting from house to house for miles in every direction,—sometimes invited by the French Canadians in his character of Clergyman, sometimes as Physician, having some skill in medicine,—always sowing the seed of the Gospel. He has now, we believe, ready access to the French Canadian families of the entire neighbourhood.”

Again :—

“ The Missionary persevered, and with the manifest blessing of God, families renounced Romanism, and were gathered into the Church,—while the School began to be filled with their children, and those whose parents still continued Roman Catholics.”

One more :—

“ Your Committee strongly recommend that the Mission be no longer regarded as an experiment ; let the Society enter with full confidence upon the work, which there is every reason to believe will, with the blessing of God upon earnest and persevering endeavours, be crowned with complete success.”

Mr. Gavin himself reported on the 28th December, 1853, and the following is drawn and translated from his report :

God, our Heavenly Father bears witness to His gifts, blesses his word, touches the hearts and diminishes error more and more. I gave a little tract which I had written on the subject of Purgatory to a man who took it to another to have it examined, the latter carried it at once to the Priest ; on the Sunday following the Priest preached upon the subject of Purgatory and without naming me caused each to perceive that he was speaking of me ; he said, that I went into the houses giving powders and medicines with the only wish of having occasion to speak to the people, to pervert their faith and make them change their Religion, &c., &c., and he finished, exhorting the people to have nothing to do with me—well what was the result of these remonstrances ? what effect did all these words produce ? here it is, five or six of the most respectable families of the neighbourhood came to me for services and invited me to their houses. Again he writes, “ I have had lately most interesting conversations upon the subject of death, conversion, peace with God, with persons who, not long ago, set their dogs at me when I passed their houses. Last winter I saw a man treated with insult because he sought counsel and advice from me ; they said to him that he had better suffer and die than come to me, and lately the persons who used this language have come to me themselves ! Prejudices and all obstacles disappear, doors are opening. Again he writes, “ we have held meetings in the neighbourhood. Mr. Beaubien visits different places on alternate Sundays he found the Canadians well disposed to receive him ; he was much encouraged ; the second time, he visited one place, he had sixteen who came to hear him.”

Mr. Gavin has also preached at St. Johns, La Tortue and St. Constant, with encouragement and success. His work is one of much toil and selfdenial, but as Mr. Gavin says in his report, “ God is good, and the work is His own, I hope that if we pray earnestly, He will not fail to send sufficient laborers, that the souls for which Jesus shed His blood may hear the good news and come to the faith.”

## SCHOOLS.

*Saroba.*—Mr. Freeman has conducted this school efficiently for 12 months, he is besides licenced to read service and a sermon, in a Church built by Major McDougall; the school was visited this fall by Mr. Hicks and the Secretary of the Society. The Master had evidently been most faithful in the midst of difficulties arising from the want of books, &c., and a suitable school house; 15 out of 27 present could read the Scriptures (though a year ago, they could scarcely say the alphabet) and manifested much general knowledge; there were 58 on the books; average attendance, 35.

*St. Johns.*—The schools here are under Mr. Burns, and the Misses Cutting & Rankin. They have the benefit of the superintendence of the Rev. Chas. Bancroft, and were inspected by the Society's Superintendent with great satisfaction; the order and general appearance of the ladies' school was particularly observable. The Society contributes £50 per annum to these schools.

*Gore, Huntingdon.*—Mr. Scarlet teaches in this school: it is one greatly needed in the locality,—176 admitted; 72 on books. The Society also aids in the support of a Sunday School in the Village of Huntingdon.

*Hemmingford.*—The Rev. G. de C. O'Grady writes most favorably of the Master of this school, and of its usefulness to the Mission, he says:—"Mr. Wright is all that could be wished for, and of great service to me;"—190 admitted; 64 on books.

*Abottsford, Farnham West.*—This school will not need further assistance after July next. The people, through the Clergyman, return the warmest thanks for the Society's great and long continued kindness; they say "almost every child has turned out well,—some are filling respectable situations, and the remainder equally well promising. Number educated, 162; Protestants, 84; Irish Roman Catholics, 40; French Canadian Roman Catholics, 38."

*Kildare.*—Mr. Lawler continues to conduct the school to the satisfaction of the Missionary. Number on the books, 48; average attendance, 20.

*La Tortue.*—Mr. Briscoe is the Master of this school. This testimony is borne to him by the Clergyman of the Parish:—Having known him for six years, I consider him to be a most ex-

emplary person, and of decided religious principles. I don't know what we should do without his services as Schoolmaster and Sunday School Teacher in the district of La Tortue ; 30 in attendance.

*L'Acadie.*—This School is in the midst of a large French Canadian population, and is the only means of instruction which the Missionary can bring to bear upon the English speaking people, —it is much valued ; 90 admitted ; 43 on books.

Many other schools have been organized,—and when able, been left to support themselves. And as Masters and Mistresses are trained, and funds are procured, the many and urgent applications which are now daily made, will, it is hoped, be met. [It is impossible to give an idea of the great demand].

In closing this report, the Committee would draw attention to the fact, that there are 17 Agents employed by the Society in this Diocese, at a cost of about £900 ; that a Model and Normal School has been established in this city ; a City Missionary sent forth among the careless and destitute ; a Mission, French and Episcopal, with 2 Agents maintained ; and finally, that Schools are supported in different parts of the Diocese, and as men and means are obtained, will be planted throughout the length and breadth thereof, and that all this is done upon Scriptural and Church of England principles. O may our Gracious Father vouchsafe His blessing upon this great and good work.

Rev. Dr. LEACH, who rose to move the first Resolution, said that he had heard, with much satisfaction, the Report which had been just read. It was a good offering of first fruits, and promised that the operations of the Society would be signally useful for the improvement of secular and religious education. The institution of a Model School such as the Society had commenced in this city, was one of the best things any Society could do. He need hardly say that the intention of a Model School was not simply to teach the different branches of education, but also to teach others in what manner they may best teach them,—to teach those who were to become teachers, the best way of conducting a school, the best way of communicating knowledge, and forming the pupils to the love, and practice of moral order and religious duties. The first question then, that arose was, was there any necessity for the institution of a Model School by the Society ? Was there an abundance of Model Schools already, where all that was requisite might be done ? No. There were no Model Schools in the country. The first vigorous movement towards the formation of one was in 1837, he thought, the year of the first insurrection ; all the

necessary arrangements had been made for the formation of one, and teachers brought from the old country ready to enter upon their work, when the public troubles broke up the scheme. The supplies had for some time been stopped, the Government abandoned the measure, the public took no interest in it, and the principal person who had been engaged as a teacher left the city, and finally returned to Scotland. Some two years ago, the project for a Model School was revived by some members of the Government, and the present High School was purchased for its accommodation—But some fatality, as they say, at any rate some unknown obstacle, seemed to stand in the way to prevent and frustrate it. As yet the Government has established no Model School.

But another question might arise:—Was it necessary for the business of education that there should be Model Schools at all? Were the class of teachers, at present occupied in the common schools, not sufficiently qualified for their duty, without the training, which a Model School supposed to be necessary? He answered, no. Their qualifications generally were not such as to dispense with the necessity of this training. There was hardly a teacher in any of those schools, whose mode of teaching and acquirements would not be bettered by a little training in a Model School,—very few, who did not actually stand in need of such training, to render their instructions at all valuable. As one of the Board of Examiners, he had had ample opportunity of knowing the qualifications of those who were sent forth as teachers. He had assisted in the examination of scores of them. There were few who could pronounce their language well. Few were found acquainted with the rules of spelling, and as to their English Grammar, he hardly knew what to say of it,—it was invidious to find fault, but he had never come away from one of those examinations, without being sorry for the poor pupils, sorry for the teachers themselves, who were miserably supported, and sorry for the children's parents, who were foolish enough to believe, that their children could receive any material benefit, under such a system of Instruction. If it were asked, why the Board suffers teachers of inferior qualification to pass? the answers were, no others are to be found who would undertake the duty upon such miserable terms.

Another question might be asked; supposing the Government to carry into effectual operation an efficient Model School, would that not supersede the necessity of a Church of England Model School? No. The Government Model School would not do what the Society desired to accomplish by theirs. The state of things would not permit the Government to have Model Schools which would give the religious instruction which they desired to

give, Government Schools would probably be confined to secular education. Government schools looked to the pupils, as the creatures of time,—theirs looked to them as the heirs of immortality. The government education perished with the using, theirs was intended to endure through the ages of eternity.

The School under the direction of the Colonial Church and School Society had this great advantage, that the pupils who were educated in them, went forth to the world, not with a *religion to seek*, but a *religion found*. They were taught to consider themselves as the members of a Church, whose faith had been founded on the Rock of Ages. They were instructed in the obligations which this connection laid upon them, and instructed in the articles of Faith, which her members possess. This was an advantage every way. Moral principles could only be deeply fixed in the soul, by means of the awful injunctions of religion, and must always refer to God and his will proclaimed and understood. When they considered the present state of education in the country, when they saw the necessity for an improved method of education, the necessity for a Model School, and the advantages to the pupils of religious instruction given in the schools, under the direction of this Society, a more worthy object of Christian regard could not, he thought, be pointed out, if they were not willing that education would be entirely secularised, that the youth of the country should be cast upon the "wide, wide world, without a form of faith, treasured in their inmost souls;—if they were not willing that they should be left a prey to every species of error, superstition or infidelity, it was surely the duty of all Christian people not only to advocate the work of the Society, but to contribute vigorously and generously in its support.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., said it was with much pleasure that he rose to second the adoption of the Report. It must be a cause of deep thankfulness to all, to know that, in this dark and spiritually destitute land, there was a society, silently and steadily spreading forth its branches, laden with the precious fruit of the tree of knowledge, and who have here given us good hope, that not only would this fruit be eagerly plucked, but that the seed thus sown will, in its turn, fructify and increase. Instead of an ignorant and benighted peasantry, we should have an intelligent and prosperous people. The advantages of education were so manifold, that it would exhaust a lifetime, instead of the few minutes to which he must confine himself to detail them. He was aware, that a large class of politicians of no mean ability, were opposed to the education of the masses. They argued, that by it the working man would be raised above the sphere in which God had placed him, and that the necessary labor of the civilized world could not be

performed. That some were made to rule, and some to obey; and that such having been ordained, it ought not to be altered; but this appeared to him to be very much on a par with the slaveholder's argument against educating the unfortunate negro. And he envied not the feelings of the man, who, for any narrow-minded ends of his own, would consign to heathen ignorance, a great mass of his fellow-creatures,—being with immortal souls, made after God's own image, and for whose fate he would assuredly be called to account, if either by his direct influence, or withholding his aid and support, they have been allowed to sink into the grave, without the knowledge of the truth. But he denied the truth of the conclusions of the opponents of education, particularly when applied to an agricultural country, and he would appeal to any one who had had experience of an intelligent servant, who had enjoyed the advantage of education, and who would act with judgment in the different positions in which he might be placed, whether he were not far more valuable than an illiterate, ignorant man, who had not an idea in his head. True it was, that the one from a servant would soon become a master, while the other might remain in bondage all his life; but there could be no comparison between the efficiency of the two, while employed in the same service. Again, it was alleged, that educating the mass was dangerous in a political point of view; and this he would admit, if the argument were confined to despotic countries. But here, where we may be said to enjoy, perhaps the freest government upon earth, instead of being dangerous, it was only by educating the masses, that the wealthier part of the community had security for their lives and property. Amongst whom were treason and sedition disseminated in a state? Who were to be found filling the ranks of riot and rebellion? By whom were the frightful scenes of the French revolution enacted? Was it by the intelligent and the educated, or by the ignorant and the untaught? Assuredly, by the latter. True, in such cases, there were always men of talent and education who guided the movements, but it was over only the ignorant, that such could have control. It was amongst the uneducated rabble alone, that a demagogue could ever be elevated into a demigod. The thousands of emigrants who annually flock to our shores, would soon, in the course of events be possessed of sufficient property to entitle them to political privileges; and was it not all important, that those should, by education, be fitted to wield the power that would be placed in their hands? To a certain extent, as was remarked by the mover of the resolution, this could be effected by a mere secular education, but when this alone was given, a most important point was frequently wanting. He meant, principle. And it was in this, that the Colonial Church and School Society had the advantage over its merely secular neighbors; for

while giving to its pupils a sound education on other points, it engrafted on their minds the principles of true religion, and that not formally or superficially, but by instructing them in the evidences of the truth of Christianity, enabled them "to give to every man that asketh a reason for the faith" which they profess, thus strengthening their own belief, and spreading forth illimitably the good seed. The opening of a Model and Normal School in this city, was also a subject of much congratulation, and although so short a time had elapsed since its formation, the success had been most encouraging. He need add nothing to what had been so eloquently advanced by the mover of the resolution, on that part of the duties of a Normal School, appertaining to teaching the teacher, and would confine himself to a few remarks on the subject of the education given in the Common School. It would be observed, that it was not confined to the merely elementary branches usually taught in schools, intended for the lower classes—he meant reading, writing, and arithmetic, and which he might be allowed to call the tripod upon which education rested, and not education itself. Those were merely the tools of knowledge. It was by putting those means in use, that their possession became useful and valuable. And it was in teaching the use of those means, that he expected to see the Normal and Model School introduce a new era in the education of the masses. It was not enough to teach a boy to read; he must also be taught to think. To do this, he must be taught to read for a purpose—that of gaining information—to analyse the subject treated of—to follow the argument of the writer, and separating the false from the true, hold fast that which is right. To enable him to do this, mathematics were brought into play, for, although some might smile at the idea of teaching a mechanic mathematics, and it was possible, that at the end of a few years, not one of all those who had attended the school, and were now fighting the battle of life, could solve a problem of Euclid, yet the instruction would not have been thrown away, for in the structure and bent of these men's minds, there would be found a more logical tendency, clearer view of an argument, and more true reasoning and good sound common sense, in the ordinary matter of life, than could be discovered in the acts and conversations of men who had been more carefully educated on other points, but where mathematics had been omitted. Again, was it not more reasonable to teach natural philosophy to the future mechanic,—to explain to him the first principles and different powers of that science, than to expect a good workman or an intelligent mechanic in him who was ignorant of the very ground upon which every mechanical work rests. How many useful additions to machinery have been invented by mechanics, and indeed it was from them princi-

pally that improvements might be expected, as they were best acquainted with the defects, and the easiest method of remedying them. And so it was with the different branches of knowledge. All were useful, not only to those who engaged in a course of life in which any particular science or subject was brought into play, but in the general opening and development of the mind. It was a conflict between mind and matter, and every victory gained by the former elevated man in his sphere, and rendered him more capable of benefitting himself and his fellow creatures.

The Report had stated, that for the school no suitable building could be found, and the Committee had found it necessary to purchase land upon which it was contemplated to erect the buildings required. For this, funds were wanted, and the Committee appealed, and appealed confidently to the meeting for aid and support of a substantial nature. Let then the amount of their contributions prove their interest in this great and important object, which must be remembered as being emphatically their own—their children's—and their country's cause.

The resolution was then put as follows:—

“That the Report now read be adopted; and that this Meeting would express its gratitude to God for the success with which he has been pleased to bless the efforts of this Society in the cause of Scriptural Education.”

The Rev. D. GAVIN, of St. Athanase, in moving the second resolution said, that speaking the English language imperfectly, he would not have attempted to appear before so large and respectable an audience, but at the strong solicitations of his friends. He would, however, be forming a low estimate of their good feeling, if he offered any apology for his defects; as a stranger he was well assured, such would be passed over, especially as it was the first time of his being called upon to speak publicly in English. As to the work in which he was engaged, he would mention a few things. Its nature was known to be good; but probably he might be asked a few questions, as to how he proceeded, how he succeeded, how the French Canadians felt, what the influence of the Priests, and how the work was to be pushed? To these he would answer, that he liked the Canadians, and went among them in love; he avoided as much as possible hurting their feelings; he tried to be useful to them in every way, and to shew them he desired their good. He visited them when sick, tried to relieve them, and prayed with and for them. He occasionally met members on his visits, and they knelt with him. Their confidence in him was increasing, and there was greater readiness to listen to him, than there was some years ago. (He then related some anecdotes to shew, that where persons had hooted at him, and

threatened that they would set their dogs upon him formerly, they were now anxious to visit them. He also mentioned that some copies of the New Testament which he had distributed were eagerly read.) He then said, that all this took place in spite of all the preaching of Fathers and Priests against Protestants and their doctrines. But it seemed the more they preached the less people listened. Some time ago, there was, in his neighborhood, a great gathering of Fathers, as they were called, who preached very loud, not sparing Protestants. Having met a young man, who had attended "*la retraite*," several days in succession, he was informed that some of the Fathers were very severe upon Protestants, but that they had said too much, for no one believed them. He (Mr. G.) had given a small tract on Purgatory to a man, who lent it to another, who took it to the Priest. The Priest was exasperated, and next day being Sunday, he warned his people against him (Mr. G.) and urging respectable people not to allow him to enter their houses. Next week, five or six of the most respectable inhabitants had called upon him, and invited him to visit them, who had never done so before. He then urged the Society to earnestness in its work, and called upon all to pray for success to their undertaking.

Dr. HOLMES, in seconding the resolution, said there were some things done from motives of duty, others from feelings of pleasure, and others partly from both. He felt both sentiments in proposing a resolution of thanks to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for the countenance and support the Society had received at his hands. They were all aware of the importance of having the cordial assent and co-operation of the Bishop in carrying out measures connected with the Church; and they were under the highest obligations to His Lordship, for taking this Society under his care. The present meeting reminded him of some things in his past life, which had given him great satisfaction. He could recollect the time, when such efforts as the present commenced, the pioneers of which, as he looked back, he found some had gone to their rest. About sixteen years ago, he had assisted in forming a Society for Propagating the Gospel among the destitute Settlers. They sent Missionaries North and South. At that time there was only one Clergyman at St. Johns, and one at Chambly. There were none in the Beauharnois district. Mr. Dawes, their first missionary, reported in his journal, that persons had lived there for twenty-five years without having been visited by a Church of England Minister. At this moment, he could enumerate ten, settled in that part of the Diocese. He might also mention, that to the Pastoral Aid Society, in which he took part, was due the erection of the Church in Griffintown. The Rev. Mr. Thompson went from house to house, distributing tracts, and gathered together a congregation in that Suburbs. The same

spirit was now at work, and the same thing was now going on. Mr. Gavin had narrated what he was doing among the French Canadians; but important as his work was, the City Missions were equally so. It was a great thing to circulate bibles, and build churches for the benefit of the poor, but it was, duty still more incumbent on Christian men to supply education to the people. If the mass of the population were allowed to grow up in ignorance, what could the state of society be expected to be? The associations he had mentioned, had done much with the means at their disposal, recognising the great principle, that missionaries were not only requisite to be sent to the heathen in foreign lands, but also to the heathen in their own country. The City Missionary went out into the bye lanes, and in spite of disgust, of apparent hopelessness of his labor, and the indifference and neglect of people who ought to feel differently, and who thought of him only as a good sort of man, he worked away in secret, looking for his main reward in the approval of his own conscience. He thought if those who possessed the means regarded this thing in a proper light, they would bestow largely while they could see the benefits flowing from their liberality. There were not many like Mr. ———, of Boston, nor Mr. Ewing, of Glasgow, to give £50,000 or £60,000 after their decease away in charity, what they could no longer make use of themselves. But he thought it better for men to give when alive, and when they could direct their generosity themselves to the desired ends. The City Missionary offered his prayers, and the prayers of the righteous availed much, and although he had his vexations, he had also his consolations. Like Isaiah, he drew his fire from God's Altar, and does all for Christ, sensible of the superior power over him. That this is his feeling he could prove from books. Nor were other incidental benefits wanting; he feels himself of use in people's temporal affairs, he spurs them up; if squalid, they are sensible of kindness, and will strive to make themselves clean for his next visit. If acquainted with medicine, like Mr. Gavin, he may find it a ready means for an opportunity of offering relief to the minds as to the body. He was rejoiced to find that a statement he had read years ago about the Church of England could not now be made. She was no longer distinguished for quietness. It was praiseworthy to do one's duty quietly, if sedulously performed, but in some cases it was well not to be too quiet. It was not now a quiet Church, Bishops were appointed for the Colonies, Churches were being built in England, and she now gloried in her name of Missionary. She now sent out Bishops along with her settlers, as to New Zealand, and would have acted wisely, had she done so in the beginning, as the United States Church had done in sending them to California and Oregon.

The motion was then put and carried as follows :—

“ That this Meeting is grateful to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, for the countenance that he has afforded to the Society’s operations within this Diocese.”

His Lordship said, he felt he could hardly put the Resolution with propriety, but he was very grateful for the kind expressions contained in it.

The Resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. BANCROFT, in rising to move the next Resolution, said that he was not surprised that some of the speeches had been somewhat long that evening, and that the speakers should feel on such an occasion, (the first Annual Meeting of the Society in the Diocese,) that they did not know when they had said enough, there being so much to say. To show the value of early training, he would relate an incident which had recently happened to him. A few days ago, he was sent for to visit a young man whom he found sick with pleurisy, and, as it seemed to him, so far gone, that he feared he had been sent for too late, (as is too often done), and that all that remained for him to do was to kneel down and commend the passing spirit to the mercy of his God. He prayed with him then, and afterwards visited him again, and found him better, and held some conversation with him. He found that he had spent several years upon a canal boat, and was satisfied that he had been exposed to all manner of vice, and he feared that he was quite unfit to die. But the young man told him, that when ten years old, it was his privilege to attend a Sunday School in Montreal, when he frequently learned to recite four chapters of the Bible in a week,—and in the midst of the temptations which beset him, the teachings he had there received, had kept him from giving way to sin. What an illustration of the text, “ Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee.” For years, the instruction then given had been retained in his heart to guard him from evil and bless him; and if he had then died penitent and believing, his salvation might have been traced back to the blessed efforts of those who then taught him. Now the Resolution which he held in his hand, and which he had been requested to move, was to this effect :—

“ That the Training and Model School established by the Colonial Church and School Society in this city, is an institution much needed, and calculated to be of great benefit to the cause of sound Scriptural education throughout the Diocese.”

They could in imagination look along the long vista of years to come, when they should be slumbering in the dust, and see the poor country all supplied with well-trained teachers,—teaching not only what is profitable for this world, but also for the

next,—fitted for their task by the establishment which they were now setting in operation. He thought the Rev. Dr. Leach had hit the mark, when he proved the necessity for the Institution from his experience as an examiner. He did not know before that he was one of the examiners who were in the habit of passing men for teachers who could not even pronounce their language correctly. (Laughter)

Rev. Dr. LEACH desired to explain. The reason was a very simple one. No other teachers than such as he described were to be had, and if they did little, but little was their reward.—(Laughter.)

The LORD BISHOP had frequently made enquiries upon the subject, and had received the same explanation.

Rev. Mr. BANCROFT continued. The progress already made, showed that the necessity for such a school was felt. Beginning but a short time ago, with but 11 scholars, they now had about 90, and fresh arrivals were constantly coming in.—He visited the school that day, and saw six of the children upon the floor, seats not having yet been procured for them. The situation of people in the country parts alluded to by Dr. Leach, was little thought of here. There, a petty amount was raised by a tax upon the property of the people, and Government contributed a like amount, but both these made a pittance so trifling in the French country as to amount to almost nothing. For people living there, the success of this Society was a question of sinking or swimming, of life or death, of getting education or remaining in ignorance. The situation of our people who were scattered about 100 here and 100 there, among the mass of the French Canadian population, had not been properly considered. They were deprived of any education, but such as they could get from schools entirely controlled by the Priests, and calculated to educate them as Romanists. One case which had come under his notice, had almost drawn tears from his eyes. The brother of one of his parishioners had sent for him upon his death bed. He had settled among French Canadians, and had married a French Canadian wife; his children had been trained in such schools as he had described. He had paid his taxes, spent his substance, to give them such an education as was within his reach, and on his death bed he told him, that when he asked them to read a chapter to him in the Bible, to comfort him, they refused, and laughed at him for the request!—nay, when he had previously brought a Bible there for his own perusal, they had made him—their old father—carry it away again. Sufficient pains were not taken, he feared, to impress upon immigrants the necessity of settling where they might enjoy gospel privileges. However much they might desire to reach all the scattered mem-

bers of their communion, it was utterly impossible, with the means at their disposal, and the immense extent of country to be gone over, to do so. If they passed from the French Parishes to that glory of Canada, the Eastern Townships, they would find them but little better; they had there, of course, the same tax and same Parliamentary grant. Their schools were kept open about eight months in the year; for three winter months they would employ a male teacher, but in summer they could not afford it, and the schools just gave the education of a female infant school. In the villages, there were here and there Academies, where Latin, Mathematics, &c., were taught; but even there the common branches were taught as in infant schools, by female teachers. The teachers were not trained to their business, they took it up as a present means of livelihood, and left it again the next season perhaps. The teachers were changed at very short intervals, and with the change came a change of system, and the advancement of the pupils was necessarily very slow,—the education received, very imperfect. Now, with this school for a Model to which they could resort, where all the improvements in the mode of education would be introduced, as a centre for the whole Diocese, an institution under the immediate supervision of their Bishop, they might hope it would exercise a happy influence, and prove a blessed thing for the cause of sound education. By and by we should have teachers going forth from this school well trained and instructed in their profession, and with a love for their work. That was a great point. Take a Clergyman who is carried away with a love and enthusiasm for his work, and what a difference you find between him and one who is slothful and indifferent—so with the merchant or the professional man,—in fact, it had passed into a proverb, that no one could succeed in his profession who had not a love for it. And he knew of no case in which enthusiasm was more necessary at the outset, than in that of the teacher, for he met with so many obstacles and vexations as he went along to cool his ardour and discourage his anticipations. Then, when we have such teachers, we may reasonably hope that their present miserable stipend will be increased. Only think, my Lord,—as a Canadian by birth, I am ashamed to tell the story,—but I am told, that an advertisement recently appeared here, offering £30 for a teacher, and in the same paper another offering £40 for a groom. It takes some of the blot off old England, which her enemies have sought to fasten on her, when we see such things here—though there we are told of a case in which a man advertised for a female teacher, stating that, if married, her husband might be employed to take care of the horses [laughter]. But these things are changed for the better in England now, he believed. As he had been made aware that it

was getting late, he would sit down, only observing that he had left much unsaid, which he could have said and desired to say, but he hoped those present would make up for his lack of words by the generosity of their contributions to the collection which was about to be taken up.

Mr. Hicks seconded the resolution. He was very diffident about speaking there, as the audience was composed almost entirely of strangers to him, but as he was told that his services were required that evening for the purpose, he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Unlike the Rev. gentleman who preceded him he had very little to say. It must be evident that a training school was necessary wherever it was proposed to carry out any proper system of education, for the teacher required to be taught his craft or profession as well as any other professional man or handicraftsman. Formerly, in England, any body taught who thought fit to do so, but now a better system has been introduced, and there have been a great number of applicants for a government license to teach. They were submitted to a strict examination, after spending a certain period in a training school. There are many aspirants to the office of teacher who are very ill qualified for the charge. The Roman matron when asked to show her jewels, produced her children; in our day, motherly love is not less strong than theirs. How much confidence then was reposed in the man who had the training of a hundred children, more precious to their parents than the apple of their eyes, entrusted to his care. The masters of these training schools could not make good teachers of anybody or everybody, but they could find out those who possessed an aptitude for the task, and the moral attributes which would lead to a conscientious discharge of their duty, and instruct such in the best modes of teaching. He believed certain persons were peculiarly fitted by Providence for the occupation. He could not say much of the schools here, but he had heard enough to satisfy him of the necessity for the training schools. He had indeed visited one or two schools. In one of these he had found 30 pupils furnished with different kinds of books, so that they could not be arranged in classes, taught by an untrained teacher. Now, in such a school, it would take two minutes to hear each child read, and that would occupy an hour, two minutes more each for some other task, which would take up another hour, and a third task will fill the last of the three morning hours. And here he would remark, that after you get teachers, they can do nothing without proper books; they must next be supplied with these. He had every reason to be satisfied with the success of their school. He was much disappointed at first at being compelled to open it in a shop; and then they had only eleven scholars to begin with, which was discouraging, but Mr. Bond was hopeful, and said more would soon come

in, and he tried to partake of his hopes, which had indeed been realized, for they had now 81 in attendance, and he believed in a week or fortnight they would have 100. But he could not make it a Model School in the present house; he must have more convenient and commodious premises. Of those who had applied to him to be trained as teachers, he had found upon examination, that with one exception, the nature of their attainments was such as would leave him much to do to fit them for duty. An Institution like this, to succeed, must be supported by generous contributions, as they had nowhere been found self-supporting. When the subject was taken up in England, the Privy Council had chosen four thousand of the best boys in all the Government Schools in the kingdom, and had apprenticed them to the masters of the training schools, allowing them, for the first year £10, the second £12 10s. the third £15, the fourth £17 10s. and the fifth £20; they then sent them to college for two years, at an expense of £25 per annum, spending altogether £190 each upon these 4000 boys. This showed with what earnestness the matter had been taken up there, and when all these are turned out as teachers, they would be a most useful body of men, of whom the country might be proud. Of course they could do nothing like that at present here, but they should take the best children from the several schools of the Society, and send them up to be apprenticed to them here, and finally sent out fully saturated with a good system, to spread sound education throughout the country. The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. McLEOD moved the fourth resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting would urge upon all friends of an effective system of education on the principles of the Church of England, the necessity for earnest prayer on behalf of the Colonial Church and School Society, that its resources may be increased, its schools multiplied, and its agents faithful." He prefaced it with a few appropriate remarks, upon the necessity for and efficacy of prayer to promote the good work in hand. Money was required and agents to expend it with benefit, but they could hope for no good fruit from their work unless they implored God's blessing upon it. Prayer should be offered up not only by the Committee of the Society, and the subscribers to its fund, but those who were too poor to contribute money to forward its objects could still render it effective aid, if they offered earnest and faithful prayer in its behalf. We are compelled to condense the Rev. Gentleman's remarks to this bare outline.

Deputy Commissary General ROBINSON being called upon to second the resolution, said he readily responded to His Lordship's call, pleased with the opportunity thus afforded him of publicly expressing his gratification at seeing His Lordship in that chair;

for His Lordship well knew that from the first formation of a Committee of the Colonial Church and School Society in this Diocese, it had been his earnest desire that its chair of direction should be occupied by His Lordship. He would not detain the meeting with any lengthened remarks of his, in support of the Resolution just read and moved by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, for it strongly commended itself to every member of the Church. What greater benefit could they confer upon the community in which they lived, than an effective system of education? What more important than that such education, however efficient in secular teaching, should be founded on right religious principles? And there the Society stood upon strong ground. Who could object to the principles of their Church, based as they were on the Holy Scriptures, and requiring nothing as an article of faith, "that is not read therein, or may be proved thereby." These were the principles maintained by the Colonial Church and School Society; well then might they urge upon the members of the Church, and of all Protestant denominations, (for their Schools are open to and attended by all,) the necessity for earnest prayer, that all the Agents of this Society might be faithful in the inculcation of its principles, and even more earnestly still, that those training in the Normal Institution, with a view to the teaching of others, might receive these principles into obedient hearts, and thus be the means of conveying them to the succeeding generations. He found himself at the end of the Resolution,—having taken up the last point. Well, it was surely the most important, and unless that were obtained, they dared not require the others, unless the Agents were faithful, better not to multiply the Schools. But having himself had several years experience of the working of this Society in a neighboring Province, and witnessed great good effected by its Schoolmasters and Catechists, holding such principles; and knowing it to be the firm resolve of the Committee to employ none other, he could confidently solicit the earnest prayers of all friends to Scriptural education on behalf of the Society, "that its resources may be increased and its Schools multiplied." And he would even go a little beyond the resolution, and say to their assembled friends:—Set also an example to others in the way of accomplishing these desirable results. An old religious writer says: "prayer without watchfulness is mockery." So here he should hardly be out of course if he should say, "your prayers without practical example will scarcely be deemed earnest." Let them establish then by regular subscription, a right to keep them, who were members of the Committee, to their task. All needed encouraging also,—and there was nothing so inspiring, as seeing others take an interest in that with which they themselves were occupied. They should look well at what they (the Committee) were doing, and what they were not doing, and at the same

time place sufficient means in the hands of the Committee, and with God's blessing, he did not doubt, the Schools, under faithful Teachers, would be multiplied. They did not so much seek large contributions, (though they had no objection to the most liberal, and could find employment for all their bounty,) as they desired to see all join cheerfully with the Committee, and take a lively interest in the promotion of sound Scriptural education. Thus the principles inculcated by the Society and the efficiency of its teachers would become better known, and its operations be more widely extended through the Diocese. It was needless for him to say more in support of the Resolution; it spoke for itself and would, he trusted, find a ready response in every heart. He most cordially seconded the motion for its adoption.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Rev. Mr. BANCROFT desired to explain that neither he nor his friend, Dr. Leach, wished to be understood as condemning by one sweeping assertion all the teachers in the Diocese as incompetent. There were some well-educated, faithful and pious men successfully engaged in teaching here.

A collection was then taken up—the Lord Bishop taking occasion to say that he had noticed that a remark which had fallen from Dr. Holmes, condemnatory of those who waited till they died before giving to charitable Institutions, had elicited a great deal of applause, he hoped those present would take this, the earliest opportunity, of making donations to such a good object during their lifetime.

Col. WILGREGG then moved that His Lordship should leave the Chair and Dr. Leach take it. Dr. Leach having taken the Chair, the Rev. Mr. Bond moved a vote of thanks to His Lordship for the able manner in which he had presided over the Meeting, and the able assistance and hearty support he had afforded the Committee in their labors, taking advantage of the occasion to pay a high tribute to the zeal and good-will with which His Lordship had entered into and promoted their schemes. Col. Wilgress seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

HIS LORDSHIP after returning thanks desired to say one parting word—to urge upon those present, taking part in the work of the Society, (based, as it was, upon Scriptural and Church principles,) that, as Members of the Church of England, and boasting of their connection with her, it was their bounden duty, over and above contributing to the funds and giving their assistance to the Committee, to hold forth to the world in the example of their lives, the purity of Her doctrines. This would be the best practical commentary upon their creed, the best of all sermons to the world at large, if they so lived as to show that they feared God, and were at unity among themselves. The Doxology was then sung, and the Meeting was closed by the BISHOP with the Benediction.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1853.

	Donations.	Annual Subscriptions;
Lord Bishop of Montreal, . . . . .		2 10 0
A. F. Holmes, Esq., M. D., . . . . .		2 10 0
A. H. Campbell, Esq., . . . . .		2 10 0
Wm. C. Evans, Esq., . . . . .		2 10 0
Thos. Evans, Esq., . . . . .	2 10 0	
W. H. Robinson, Esq., D. C. G., . . . . .	5 0 0	1 5 0
Hon. Samuel Gerrard, . . . . .		2 10 0
Lieut. General Rowan, . . . . .		2 10 0
J. H. Maitland, Esq., . . . . .		2 10 0
H. L. Routh, Esq., . . . . .		2 10 0
Col. Wilgress, . . . . .		2 10 0
Capt. Borrows, R. A., . . . . .		2 0 0
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Miss Rorke,.....		0 10 0
Miss Evans,.....		0 10 0
Miss J. Evans,.....		0 10 0
Wm. Evans, Sen., Esq.,.....		0 5 0
Miss C. Robinson,.....		0 5 0
Wm. Francis, Esq.,.....		0 5 0
Mr. Glassford,.....		0 5 0
Mr. Tuggy,.....		0 5 0
Mr. Bloomfield,.....		0 10 0

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LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 1852.

H. B. Morse, Esq., A. C. G.,.....	2 10 0
John Lovell, Esq.,.....	2 10 0

A STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLONIAL  
CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, C. E.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1853, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from last year,.....	£83	3	2	Paid Salary to Missionaries, Agents and School			
Parent Society, £150 and £243 Stg., .....	478	11	4	Masters,.....	1093	18	0
Collections and Subscriptions in Montreal,.....	102	10	0	Paid Printing, Incidental and Travelling Expenses,			
Mrs. Christie, for Missionary.....	50	0	0	and Postages,.....	45	5	9
Do. for Colporteur,.....	50	0	0	Paid Rent of Model School and Residence of Mr.			
St. George's Sunday School, contributions for City				Hicks,.....	20	5	0
Missionary,.....	30	0	0	Paid for Wood, Stoves and other Expenses attending			
St. George's Sunday School, Life Subscription for				Model School,.....	21	3	10
Rev. W. Bond, .....	12	10	0	Paid Frazer for Furniture, School Desks, &c.,.....	27	3	0
St. George's Sunday School, contributed towards				Balance of Salaries of last year, not called for until			
Dr. Omeara's Mission, Manitoulin Islands,.....	18	0	0	after 1st January, 1853,.....	52	15	0
Contributions towards Country Schools and Missions,							
by Local aid,.....	426	0	0				
Cash from Scholars in Training School, per Mr. Hicks,	6	7	11				
	£1257	2	5				
Balance in advance,.....	3	8	2				
	£1260	10	7		£1260	10	7

This amount will be increased £100 Sterling, when the Master of the Model School is included for a whole year.