

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

WESLEYAN
MISSIONARY NOTICES.

CANADA CONFERENCE.

NEW SERIES.

No. XIII.]

NOVEMBER, 1871.

[QUARTERLY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Forty-Sixth Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society— Canada Conference	194	BRITISH COLUMBIA : Letter from the Rev. William Pollard	206
SASKATCHEWAN :		General Committee	207
Letter from Rev. G. M. McDougall	203	Juvenile Offerings for 1870-71.....	208
Letter from Rev. Jno. McDougall	204	Synopsis of Income and Expendi- ture for the year 1870-71.....	208
DOMESTIC MISSIONS :			
Letter from Rev. J. Webster ...	205		

TORONTO :

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, KING STREET EAST.

MISSION-ROOMS, TORONTO:—ALL LETTERS ON THE GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE
SOCIETY ARE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE REV. DR. WOOD; AND ALL
LETTERS RELATING TO FINANCES ARE TO BE ADDRESSED
TO THE REV. DR. TAYLOR.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY NOTICES,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1871.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CANADA.

SERMONS were preached in St. Catherines, on Sabbath, the 8th of October, 1871, on behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The PRESIDENT of the CONFERENCE preached in the morning in St. Paul Street Church. The Rev. G. R. SANDERSON, Co-Delegate, of Kingston, preached in the same place in the evening. In the new Welland Avenue Church, Rev. Dr. GREEN preached in the morning, and Rev. GEORGE COCHRAN, of Toronto, in the evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Anniversary Meeting was held in the St. Paul Street Church, on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding that rain was falling fast, a large congregation was present. The hymn commencing,

“The heavens declare Thy glory, Lord,”

was sung by the congregation, after which the Rev. Dr. RICE led in prayer.

The HON. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, presided over the meeting. In taking the chair he expressed his gratification at being called to preside over such a meeting, assembled for so noble and important a purpose. Missions in this country are a necessity. The energy and enterprise of our people in forming new colonies, and finding out new homes, render it necessary that the Church should follow them up, and give them the word of life. Among these new and distant settlements, the Gospel has won its most signal triumphs. The small beginnings of this Society have grown into large dimensions. The past is full of inspiration for the future. Looking at that future, and remembering that we are laying the foundation of nationhood, we must realize our obligation. But, if we would be powerful and effective in the future,

as in the past, we must not forget the old landmarks. "We must walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing." The blessings we enjoy are the result of the missionary zeal of other days. Even our temporal and political advantages are the result of the knowledge of Scriptural truth. Our Foreign Missions have, through the extension of the dominion, become Domestic Missions, and we are now contemplating a Foreign Mission. He thought we could not hope to retain the position we had gained, unless we find some outlet for the missionary zeal of the Church. He rejoiced at the large increase in the income of the Society, and hoped that still greater progress would distinguish the coming time.

The Rev. Dr. WOOD read the Report of the condition and progress of the Missions. The Report was full of cheering intelligence from the various parts of the great field occupied by the agents of the Society, who are 196 in number, and supplying 184 Missions. There are 19 Day-Schools and 19 Teachers, which, with Interpreters, &c., make a total paid agency of 242; to these must be added candidates for the ministry, and others acting under the direction of Chairmen of Districts. The members in connection with the Church at the different Mission stations are as follow:—Settlers in British Columbia and Red River, 307; Indians in the Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Territory, British Columbia, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, 2,112; on the Domestic Missions in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, 14,609; on the French and German Missions, 270; total, 17,298.

The Financial Statement was then read by the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR:—Income: legacies, \$134; subscriptions and collections, \$67,398 67; juvenile offerings, \$12,392 18; miscellaneous, \$3,694 18. Total, \$83,619 03. The expenditure for the year is \$3,330 less than the income. For details, &c., see page 208.

. The adoption of the Report was moved by Rev. A. SUTHERLAND:—He said he supposed it to be his duty to break the ice, rather than to speak to the resolution. Since the time he began to think he had thought unfavourably of Church and State connection, but the presidency this evening of the Secretary of State for the Dominion, is a connection of Church and State every way good. If it were not for one or two awkward circumstances he would like to make a speech. He thought of the Irishman, who said, "I have an illegant property but the proper owner will not let me have it." He had several fine things which he could say, but he had heard them from some of the gentlemen on that platform. If he were far enough away he might use them, and get a reputation for greatness, but here there might be a protest against such use. The evening is unfavorable, but the

attendance is good; as might be expected in St. Catharines. The facts read by Dr. Wood, and the figures read by Dr. Taylor, are both encouraging. There has been success in every department of our work; progress financially and spiritually. Increasing multitudes blessed by it, thank God for this Society. He thought, when we consider the unusually abundant harvest of this year, we may anticipate a large income. We do not ignore what has been done by other churches in the mission field, yet it is proper on occasions like this to speak more particularly of the successes of our own. The world needs this Society to stem the tide of infidelity over-running the land. During the siege of Sebastopol the fiercest battles were fought around the Malakof. The word of God is the Malakof in this conflict. The fiercest attacks are made upon it. Missionary labors and successes are the only agencies that can turn that tide of infidelity. In one of the Provinces of this Dominion, there is a system of religion opposed to the truth. We cannot overestimate the virulence with which that system hates and attacks the Bible. The question was lately discussed there, whether the Bible should be excluded from the public schools. The same question has been raised in the United States. But the exclusion of the Bible was only a feint. The object was to get possession and control of the education of the youth. But the world needs this Society because it is the only agency that can dispel the world's darkness. Dr. Butler tells us that in India he often saw the ignorant people light their little lamps, in order that their departed friends might have light in the other world, which they suppose is all darkness. In strong contrast stand the words of our Lord Jesus, "He that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." And lastly the world needs this Society to extend the work of the Gospel into the regions beyond. It is no breach of confidence to say that we have been discussing in the committee, the feasibility of sending a missionary to Japan. He heartily favored the suggestion of a foreign mission, but would rather say to sunny Italy, to Naples, or Rome. If we send a missionary to Japan, he must learn

the language; but we have already those who are qualified "to preach the Gospel at Rome also." How cheering to the Church in Canada would be an epistle from Rome, saying, "They of Italy salute you, especially they of Pionono's household!"

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Senator BENSON, and carried unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by W. BEATTY, Esq., of Parry Sound:—"That the continued prosperity of the Society, as manifested by the reports from the missions, is cause of warmest gratitude to Almighty God, and should inspire us with confident belief that the Church's advancement in spiritual triumphs will mark the history of her future enterprises, and lead to the universal diffusion of the liberty, love, and power of the great salvation purchased for all men by the Saviour's death." Mr. Beatty felt no great responsibility was laid upon him. The resolution speaks of success. He could testify, as an eye-witness, to the great success that had attended the operations of this Society among the Indians. The money was well expended. The \$80 000 expended paid the claims of 250 agents, who are scattering the seeds of truth over a vast area, to probably not less than 100,000 hearers. We have abundant reasons for thankfulness and encouragement; we owed the Indians something more than justice. As Christians we were under obligations to give them the word of life. It is a gross slander on a good work to say that the Indian Missions have been a failure. They had been crowned with great success. We owed much also to the hardy and enterprising settlers in the new settlements, who were laying the foundations. He had witnessed many noble instances of Christian steadfastness and fidelity among the Indian converts. To all conditions and classes of men, this Gospel had been the power of God unto salvation. As those whose wants are supplied are contributing liberally to the relief of the sufferers in Chicago; so should we, who have abundance of spiritual privileges, give of our abundance to relieve the spiritual destitution of those who are perishing in ignorance of God.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Senator FERRIER, of Montreal:—He was glad that he had been preceded by such eloquent speakers, and was to be followed by the learned Principal of Victoria College. But he was altogether too much exhausted to speak. He felt it to be a pleasure to bear his testimony, and to unite with the ministers in labors to spread the Gospel. He was happier to-day than at any time since the meeting of this committee last year, at Port Hope. Speaking of this country, he was sure that the church, with which he was identified, has done much in laying the foundations of the Dominion, increasing the prosperity, and moulding the society of the whole country. And he had much gladness in thinking of what our children will enjoy in the future, through the benign influence of the church. He noticed a very remarkable thing in the Report. There is a surplus on hand—a thing that, to his knowledge, never happened before. Another remarkable thing is a decrease in the expenditure, that is a great error. There should be no diminution of the expenditure. There should have been two or three more missionaries employed. In fact we should always spend a little more than our income. We get on always more successfully when we are a little in debt. He feared the influence of this surplus of the income of the society this year. We are looking forward to a largely increased immigration. In order to be true to our antecedents and faithful to God, we must provide for this increase of our population.

The Rev. Dr. NELLES, President of Victoria University, in supporting the resolution, spoke as follows:—I am no heresy-hunter. Being eminently sound myself, I am not inclined to suspect the soundness of others. But I have seen in some influential papers, of this country and the United States, indications of what I may call an anti-missionary heresy, against which we should be on our guard. I refer to the notion of those who tell us that we are not to hope for the conversion of the world. There is a large number of Scriptures which we have been wont to quote, as giving a prophecy and promise of this great event; but it seems that the belief is a delusion. If so, I con-

fess I have been, along with others, the victim of that delusion, and I am not even yet disenchanted of the beautiful dream. I trust, sir, they will at least grant us one thing—the universality of the provisions of the Gospel. I trust they will not deny, what most of us here to-night hold so fondly, that Christ died for all men. We cannot do without this. When I stand up to preach the Gospel, I want to feel with the poet Faber, that

“There is a wideness in God’s mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea.”

I want it not to be in the power of any one to rise up and say, “Are all not included in your message? Then perhaps I am not included;” and thus both the faith of the hearer and the tongue of the preacher be paralysed. Such, sir, is our belief of the infinite compassion of the Saviour, that if it could possibly turn out in the final winding up of human history, that one, only one, of the whole race, had been forgotten or overlooked in the great atonement, we doubt not the Redeemer of the world would die again for that one, rear His cross again the second time, though it were upon the burning marl of hell, give a second time His hands to the nails, His side to the soldier’s spear, and His brow to the crown of thorns, that His redeeming work be truly finished and stand out in its unrestricted amplitude before the gaze of angels and of men. Equally free and unrestricted is the grace of the Spirit. And the experience of the Church corroborates the statements of the Scripture. If all have not been converted, there has been at least the conversion of some of every kind. There is no form of sin that has not been over me. If you speak to me of limitations, I ask, what are they? Are they geographical limitations? Where is the country? Is it Asia? It was in Asia the Gospel began, and there she won her first marvellous victories. Is it Europe? In Europe the Gospel has achieved her noblest work, not only in the conversion of millions now in heaven, but in giving birth to new literatures, new schools, new works of justice and charity, new securities for freedom and order; in a word, to new types of civilization, as

much beyond the best civilization of Greece and Rome, as the light of the sun is beyond the glimmer of a taper. Is Africa the exception? We all know what churches there once were in Africa—nay, what noble specimens of Christianity there are in Africa to-day. Is it America? In regard to America, I feel inclined to answer after the manner of a young preacher in one of the American Conferences, who, when asked for a proof of the divinity of Christ, being rather better up in his practical than his theoretical theology, replied, "Proof of His divinity! Why, Oless you! He has converted my soul!" Sir, there are millions on this continent, who, if asked as to the adaptation of the Gospel to America and her varied populations, would exclaim, "Why, bless you! it has converted our souls." We shall be told, perhaps, that the adaptation of the Gospel to all is not doubted; but its power to overcome the impenitence and unbelief of all. For my part, I believe, not only in the adaptation of the Gospel, but in its invincibility and final acceptance among men. Doubtless, there will be hindrances and delays. The work is spiritual work, and not one of mere physical transformation. If the problem were to level the mountains, the power of God could lay the Alps low in an hour. If the problem were to transform the desert into a garden, the power of God could do it in an hour, so that the travellers of the vast caravan, lying down at night amid hills of burning sand, might awake in the morning amid laughing waters, blooming flowers, warbling birds, and all the rich luxuriance of a southern landscape. The mountains of unbelief shall be levelled, the moral deserts shall bud and blossom; but it may not take place in an hour, or by a mere act of Omnipotence. In the fulness of time came the song of the angels on the plains of Bethlehem, and in the fulness of time shall come also that other song, "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ." We must not forget the cumulative power of the Gospel, or, if you like it better, the cumulative power of the Church. God is in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, but He has committed unto the Church the ministry of reconcilia-

tion. It is not too much to believe, that as time rolls on, her ministry may become more earnest, more skilful, more efficient, and more irresistible. There are some things the Church can do to-day, which she could not do a few hundred years ago, and there are things she will be able to accomplish hereafter that she cannot accomplish now. She has dormant energies and a reserved power, which will yet be brought to bear upon the world. I look at England: she is not yet wholly Christianized, but she might have been if the Church had done her duty. If all her ministers had done what they could; if all her sovereigns had been like Victoria; and all her statesmen like Wilberforce or our own Governor Wilmot, how different would have been her condition to-day! England is not yet fully Christianized, but with a little more prayer she might have been, with a little more self-sacrifice she might have been, with a little more evangelical skill she might have been. And so of the world. God will yet give us that little more, that dormant power of prayer, of zeal, of knowledge, of skill. The light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun sevenfold, even as the light of seven days. The knowledge of God shall cover the whole earth, and then,

"From dawn to the sunset,
Unchecked on their way,
Hosannas shall follow
The march of the day."

A hymn was then sung by the congregation.

The following resolution was then moved by John Macdonald, Esq., of Toronto: "That this meeting devoutly recognizes the goodness of God in the liberal and voluntary income placed at the disposal of the Committee, for the maintenance and enlargement of the boundaries of the church. In connection with earnest prayer for the more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the missionaries and the people, this meeting earnestly calls for augmented resources, that prompt appointments may be made to numerous places now needing ministerial supply within the Canadian Dominion, and, as early as possible, join the societies of other churches in sending the tidings of salvation to other nationalities, as yet,

but partially acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus."

Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, in moving the resolution, said,—That I am to be followed by the President of the Conference is the best reason why my remarks should be brief. Health, wealth, friends, every blessing comes from God. No man can or dare say that his own hand hath gotten him his substance. All have been received from God, and God will hold every man responsible, not for health and wealth, and friends merely, but for position and influence. Look where we will ever see order, harmony, and beauty, combination and adaptation to a given end, all intended to promote man's happiness. God gives as a God, munificently, abundantly. No calculations how little can be bestowed, how much withheld, but from the abundance of his own love he dispenses good, even to his enemies. Even trials are but the precursors of triumphs; and if we are called for a while to pass through the valley, it is only that we might be all the better able to shout upon the mountain top; and then for God's people

"There is a blessedness that changeth not,
A rest with God, a life that cannot die.
▲ better portion, and a brighter lot,
A home with Christ, an heritage on high."

If God does so much for man, what does man do for his fellows? Clearly the grand lesson which God's dealings with his people is intended to teach is this: "Freely ye have received, freely give." "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." When I state that the Wesleyan Church of Canada raises a larger amount of money annually for Missionary purposes than any church in Canada, I say nothing that can give any member of any other church any offence. I say it to depreciate the efforts of no other section of the church; I simply state what is true; and yet I have some doubt about the application of our Missionary money, for some places we do too much, for others too little. I mean in what is called the domestic work; and yet upon the domestic work, as a whole, we do too much, and upon our foreign mission work too little. That some domestic missions receive more than is needed, we require no other proof than

the noble conduct of the brethren on the Ottawa District, who actually returned a portion of the amount appropriated by this committee for them last year, and that in view of the loss they had sustained by destructive fires. A worthy example which many of our domestic missions might follow with great advantage to the funds. We have been doing many of our domestic missions harm. We have been keeping them dwarfs when they ought to have been enjoying a vigorous manhood. We have been keeping them dependent, when they themselves ought to have been stimulating others by their benevolence, self-sacrifice, and energy. I am persuaded that if to-day we were more engaged in the foreign work, and a considerable amount withdrawn from our domestic work, our income, in a very short time, would be vastly increased. Do not let me be misunderstood. I would have our agents first in all our new domestic mission fields, such as Muskoka now is. I would send them the gospel, and help them to pay their minister. But I would teach them that the gospel of Christ taught them that they should do this themselves as soon as possible. "Habit is said to be a chain never felt until it is too strong to break." Many of our domestic missions have got into the habit of looking for Missionary money with as great certainty as one looks for the Spring time or Autumn, and nothing but a determined effort to see ones duty, and to do it, will enable them to be self-reliant, and thus grow to the full stature of perfect men. Take the crutches away from that boy whose face is pale, and whose sinews are wasting: let the light of heaven shine upon him, let him feel the warm beams of the sun, help him to use his limbs, and they will gather strength, color will come to his cheek, and he will feel to bless you. Many domestic missions to-day who receive help from this Committee, should say, "Take this money which you have been giving from year to year to sustain us, take it to send the gospel to the regions beyond, and we will support ourselves." We have been speaking in the Committee,—I may say without violating any rule,—of sending a missionary to Japan, and Rev. Mr. Sutherland has been speaking of our sending one to Italy. I think,

Mr. President, that this Society is able to do both. When the Parent Society undertook its great missionary work in the East, with which the name of Rev. Dr. Coke stands associated, their ability, as a Society, was not as great as ours is to-day. Their income was not equal to ours. Their credit was not equal to ours, else why should Rev. Dr. Coke require to consecrate his own means, £5000 stg. (equal now to perhaps \$70,000) if the Society had facilities for getting the money it required? What money we require we can get. The bill of exchange made by this Society, is as good as that made by the Bank of Montreal. The promissory note made by the agents of this Society, Mr. President, will be honored as speedily as the note made by the Premier of your Government. When I think of our ability to undertake the foreign work, my mind is deeply impressed with the fact that while it was once trustfully said, "Let us go up and possess the land, for we are well able" that the opportunity was lost through hesitancy and unbelief; and that forty years rolled along, and all that generation passed away before the prize was again within the grasp of that nation. I have often been struck with the strange and unlooked for way in which great things are brought about. Let me give you two illustrations. For thirty years there has been an agitation about deepening the canals—all were agreed as to the propriety—and although all believed that some day it would be accomplished, yet the very magnitude of the undertaking seemed to frighten them. A few days since a vessel reaches Quebec (I allude to the *Sarmatian*) her passage no quicker than that of other steamers of the same line, but having this significance, *she was too large to go up the river to Montreal*. When it is remembered that she is but one of a class of steamers, each of which to follow being larger than she is, that fact alone implies the immediate deepening of the channel to Montreal. That means the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals. That means the enlargement of the Welland canal and locks. That means your merchants in St. Catharines getting on board the steamer here, and being landed at Glasgow or Liverpool. So with Mormonism. For thirty years it has been

the plague spot of this continent. Ministers preached against it. Public opinion denounced it, but the very remoteness of the evil seemed to give it security. Little did the railway navy think that when he upturned the first sod of the Pacific Railroad that he begun the work of undermining the hateful system, and that when he drove the last bolt in the last rail he gave it its death blow, but so it was. And to-day we have Brigham Young a prisoner, and his iniquitous system virtually at an end. Now the railway navy is at work, in Japan, and the submarine and overland telegraph are there, and mighty civiliziers they are. We should have our missionaries there to watch every providential opening for the pread of the Gospel. We have a surplus this year. Is it not a call to us to take up new work, and to take it up now? One word more. Some, we doubt not, are ready to say, "This is all nonsense; we have enough to do at home, attend to that first!" Would it not be well to remember that your home mission scheme is the child of foreign missionary effort? That the flame of the one was kindled at the fire of the other. That just in proportion as the one is sustained, does the other prosper; and that in proportion as the one is neglected, will the other die. I had hoped that this Japan mission would have been taken up at this meeting, and subscriptions obtained for its support; but that is past: I am yet hopeful of its accomplishment. If the work, however, is to be carried on, it is by the districts following the example of the Hamilton District, which no longer draws from this fund; or like the Whitby District, where but two missions remain, and these, Mr. Gibbs, the lay-representative of the district, assures me, will be self-sustaining next year. Should the other Districts not follow their example?

The Rev. W. M. PUNSHON, M.A., President of the Conference, seconded the resolution. He felt thankful for the labors of preceding speakers. They had lightened his responsibility by their able and exhaustive discussion of the missionary question. No missionary argument could be more copious and conclusive than that of his friend Dr. Nelles; and no statement of duty and obligation could be more lucid than

that given by Mr. Macdonald, the Treasurer. To argue the case at length, would now be a work of supererogation, and, as good Protestants, they did not believe in works of supererogation. He reminded the brethren who had expressed surprise at their having a surplus, that the accounts for the year closed in June, and that they needed something in hand to carry on the work till the income of the year became available. With regard to the future operations of the Society, he felt the desirableness—the necessity—the *duty* of extension. He might say, that he stood before them to-night in a new character—viz., as a “returned missionary.” He had seen, in his visit to the Pacific coast, displays of the power and adaptation of the Gospel such as he had never witnessed before. He had seen that it was as effectual to convert the Chinaman or the Indian as the more favored children of other lands; and he had returned feeling his loving confidence in the old cause, and the old agencies, that had won his early love, nerved with stronger energy and more joyous hope. Believing that there is in Methodism the undiminished strength for still mightier achievements, he was anxious that she should not tarnish the lustre of her past renown, by any recreancy to her high trust; but that she should ever set the world an example of confidence in the Divine promises, and loyalty to the Captain of her salvation. With regard to the question of a foreign mission, which had been introduced by the Treasurer, he felt that it was essential to our own life and progress as a Church, to bear our testimony for our Divine Redeemer among those who sat in the darkness and death of heathenism. As there was no blessing to us if we neglected the work to which God had called us, he was anxious that, as a church, we should not by our cowardice or unfaithfulness disinherit ourselves of the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. It was generally conceded, that in some parts of our work there could be no permanent success without native agents to preach the gospel. Dr. Nelles might have added to his other proofs of the divinity of the work, not only that men were converted by the teaching of the gospel, but that continually

preachers were raised up to extend and continue the testimony of the truth. In British Columbia he heard a young Indian, who was converted out there, preaching with a power of Christian oratory such as he had never heard surpassed. He did not understand his language; but there was a power in his words that stirred his heart. He had no doubt that such a man, if he continued faithful, would be an apostle to testify to his benighted countrymen, “in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God.” An extensive field is being opened in British Columbia. Hundreds of Chinamen were coming to their shores. God was moving in advance of the Church, and sending the heathen to the gospel, because the Church was so tardy in sending the gospel to them. If converted they would renounce their love of gambling and save their money to go back to their native land, to testify to their countrymen the power and blessedness of the religion of Christ. Thus they will become missionaries and witnesses for the truth, which in Christian lands they had received from the hands of Christian people. If we do not do something for them they will do much that is evil for us. They will be either a blast or a blessing. He believed that they may be made a blessing, both to ourselves and to the United States; and that they will probably solve the labor problem, which is at present so perplexing. He saw in San Francisco a sight that encouraged and gladdened him. A number of Chinese youth were being taught in a Methodist Sunday School, each having a young lady teacher for himself. It was interesting to hear them repeating over the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments; and though doing this mainly to learn English, they would learn that none the less efficiently by learning it in the words of the Book of God, by which they were made acquainted with the high principle of morality and religion, which they had never learned from the teachings of Confucius, or the more foolish superstitions of China. He wished, as he had done on all suitable occasions during the past year, to express his strong conviction of the importance of this Church, at as early a day as possible, inaugurating a truly foreign mission, either to Japan, or

some other foreign country—something that will gather around itself the special zeal and enthusiasm of the Church for the conversion of the heathen. He firmly believed this proposed mission to Japan—yes, and a mission to Italy too—could be efficiently maintained, without at all enfeebling our efforts for the conversion of the French Canadian Romanists, the native Indians, the settlers in the back country, or the extending population of the great North-West Territory. There were ample resources in the Church to enter these new fields without limiting our efforts on the older ground. Mr. Macdonald had truthfully said that the English Wesleyan Missionary Society had neither as good financial resources, nor as good credit when they undertook those missions to the heathen, that had given a prestige and a power to the Church which it could never otherwise have attained. When John Wesley undertook to build his chapel and orphan house, at Newcastle on Tyne—a noble project worthy of the heart and brain of JOHN WESLEY—though the building was to cost fifteen hundred pounds, he had only one pound nine shillings and sixpence to begin with. He had neither the ground nor the money to purchase it—Methodism was a despised and persecuted thing in those days—but he laid the matter in prayer before the Lord; and immediately after a good Quaker, to whom he had said nothing about it, called to see him and said, “You want to build a house; I have a lot of ground that would suit you, which you may have,” and the work was at once begun. The Vicar of Newcastle, passing by where the men were digging, asked what they were doing. He was told that they were going to build a chapel. “Well,” he said, “that is strange. For three nights, successively, I have dreamed that I saw a ladder planted on this spot, on which men were climbing up into heaven.” Wesley had strong faith in God, who gloriously honoured the faith of his servant. When the mission to India was undertaken by Dr. Coke and his band of striplings, it was largely a work of faith. When Dr. Coke pleaded before the Conference with tears, to be allowed to go out to India, to raise the standard of Christ among the high places of Paganism, the Con-

ference regarded it as untimely and premature. They had not the men or the money to spare from the work at home, and they refused his request. The veteran missionary went home, and spent the night in prayer; and the next day, when the case was reconsidered, the very men who had opposed his going out, voted in favour of it. Taking with him Mr. Harvard, Mr. Squance and Mr. Clough, (a relative of my own) he went forth on what proved to be his last missionary voyage; and there, far out on the bosom of the great deep, alone with God, amid the pomp of watching stars, there came an angel down and kissed his soul away, “and he was not, because God took him.” The oldest of the missionaries left had only travelled three years; and they had nothing but God to trust in, in going out to achieve the conquest of India for Christ. Yet these youthful, penniless, helpless, friendless witnesses for the truth went forth at God’s command, and God gloriously vindicated his faithfulness, by fulfilling the promise that they who sow in tears shall reap in joy. If there is a motto, that we need as a church to adopt, it is that of Bunyan: “The sword of the Prince Immanuel, and the shield of Captain Credence.” A thorough, unflinching trust in the promises of the living God, is the mightiest source of inspiration to heroic deeds and godly enterprise. Let a thousand canons and rubrics declare what the divine Word does not sanction, and we will refuse them our trust and regard. We will say like David of Saul’s armor, “We cannot take these for we have not proved them;” while of the word of God, the sword of the Spirit, we say, like the same David, of the sword of Goliath, “Give it us, there is none like that.” This word, quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, can alone scatter the guilty shadows of distrust, and nerve the soul to be brave and successful in the work of the Lord. The inspiration of all our hope and courage is there. If the work we undertake has the clear warrant of the living word, then we shall think and plan what others have not thought possible, and do and dare where others only dreamed. Without the inspiration of this faith and love, duty becomes like a canal, whose waters sluggishly

move on in their channel; without any appearance of life or beauty; but the obedience that springs from love is like a bright and sparkling river, now flashing in the sunlight, now peaceful and beautiful, at other times overflowing its banks, or foaming in the cataract; but always bearing life and gladness in its course. He felt sure, that if the power of the faith that works by love be in the Wesleyan Church, the new mission to the heathen will be undertaken. And he felt that He who looks down upon the humblest endeavour with approval, and who counts the hairs of our heads, would crown us with His presence and benediction. He felt assured, that if we could only go into eternity for one hour, and, with eyes undimmed with earthly delusions, behold its solemn realities—if we could hear the doleful wail of the lost, and the agony of their homeless regret, and return to the scene of our earthly labors, nothing could divert us from the great work of seeking to save those who are perishing in ignorance of salvation. Let us give ourselves to God, in personal consecration and prayer, and let each, trusting in God's grace, to-night register before heaven the solemn vow, "For Zion's sake, will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake, I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

A collection was then taken up

JUDGE DEACON, of Pembroke, moved the following resolution: "That the

the thanks of this meeting are hereby presented to the Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, for the interest he has shown in the operations of the Society, and for his kindness and ability in presiding over this meeting." Judge DEACON said, in asking the meeting to join in a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary of State, for the interest he had taken in the welfare and progress of the Society, and for his kind and valuable services as Chairman, he felt confident that the hon. gentleman, in consenting to take the Chair on this occasion, had not felt that he was doing anything in the way of condescension, but that why he felt it his duty to build up and consolidate the confederation of the noble Provinces, now known as the Dominion of Canada, it was still the highest ambition of his heart to lend his aid, as Providence enabled him, in building up that greater kingdom and dominion, which should embrace under its benign sway, not only the Dominion of Canada, but all the nations, tribes, and communities of men, and that it was both encouraging and gratifying to the Churches of our land, that so many of the noble and representative men of the old country and of America were coming prominently forward in the same way.

The motion was seconded by W. H. GIBBS, Esq., of Oshawa, and carried unanimously.

After singing the doxology, the meeting was closed by the President pronouncing the benediction.

SASKATCHEWAN.

From the Rev. G. M. McDougall, dated Edmonton, August 1st, 1871.

Since April we have had no communication with Manitoba, and the party to whom we trust this note goes only to Carlton.

The changes made in our little District last spring were evidently providential. In March peace was made between the Cree and Blackfeet, and most of the Half-bloods. Now large numbers of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Pegans visit this place for trade. I trust I have been enabled to favorably impress many of them. Some of these

wild men, when suffering from small-pox, vowed that if the Great Spirit would spare them, they would seek for a minister, and learn to pray. Poor fellows! Physically, they are the finest Indians I have seen; morally, the darkest. If peace continues, we must be amongst them.

I hope to be in our new house in September. Should the Government act upon Col. Butler's report, and purchase from the Crees six miles on each side of the Saskatchewan, extending

from Dog Rump Creek to Edmonton, three of our missions will be in the new territory. Mrs. McDougall has an interesting school in the Fort. Our daughter taught in the first part of the season, but had to remove to Victoria to keep house for her brother.

I have just learned from the White Fish Lake schoolmaster that our missionaries are well, and that a good work is going on at Victoria.

I am anxiously waiting to hear from you as to another man. If there is no

break out amongst the tribes, we must send John to the Blackfeet forthwith, and then we shall want a supply for Victoria. We have a worthy young man, well up in the Cree language, and a good preacher, but it is an ordained missionary we need. Do remember us. Butler reports that Saskatchewan is the garden of the N.W. And now is the time for the Church to take the ground. Thank God, our prospects are brightening.

Letter from the REV. JOHN McDOUGALL, dated Victoria, June 5th, 1871.

The past year has been one of trial and bereavement to us in this place. Many of our people, some of our loved ones, have been laid in the silent grave. My own lot has been a trying one. In my absence last fall to the Plains, two of my dear sisters fell victims to that fearful scourge the small-pox; and while I was away among the Mountain Stoney's this spring, my beloved wife died suddenly; in both cases little did I think that as I was parting from them it was for the last time; but such was the Lord's will, and faith tells me He does all for the best. Yet these things, connected with many other trials and difficulties consequent upon the events of the last year, are hard upon flesh and blood. Notwithstanding, numerous have been our mercies; many have been marvelously preserved, and our hearts have been comforted and cheered by the dying testimonies of believers; and a firm conviction that our work has not been in vain in the Lord, also causes us great encouragement, and constrains us to praise God for all His goodness to us in this far-off land.

Our people from Victoria and White Fish Lake are nearly all off to the Plains to get provisions. Mr. Steinhart and J. Snider, the schoolmaster, are with them. There has been more than usual scarcity of food this season, owing to the limited supply of seed last year, and the small-pox hindering the pursuit of buffalo provisions last fall. Through the kindness of the H. B. Company all have been able to procure seed this spring, and many

who have not cultivated the soil heretofore have planted this time. In consequence, our heavenly Father adding His blessing, we look forward with hope to the future, believing that the amelioration of the nations temporally, as well as spiritually, to be the object of missionary enterprise, we are rejoiced at what we see going on around us.

As regards my position in the mission work, all that I have to say is, that the place I now occupy has not been of my own seeking; a sense of duty, and a conviction that an unerring Providence was leading me on, connected with a strong desire to do good to those, whose language and peculiar dispositions I had become familiar with, all urged me to continue in the work, though sometimes tempted with the belief that I was not wanted; however, my desire is to serve the Lord in whatsoever capacity He sees fit to place me in.

I hope to be able to send you a detailed report from this Mission soon, and of the work connected with it. I beg a continued interest in your prayers for us and our work in this land.

Since writing the above there has been no chance to forward it until to-day, June 17th; in the meantime I have been at Woodville and Edmonton. Bro. Campbell and family were well, and seemed very comfortable; the brother is now off to the Rocky Mountains House. At Edmonton, father has got the new house up, and the work well on; the situation is one of the most beautiful in this country.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

MUSKOKA.

Letter from the REV. JOHN WEBSTER, dated Bracebridge, October 6th, 1871.

For some time past I have been desirous of writing you an account of this Mission, but my labor is so extensive and varied, that I have found it hard to get time sufficient to do so; I will, however, strive to condense a few thoughts, and give them to you.

The question has often been asked me, "Will it pay for the Missionary Society to expend as large sums of money, in the Muskoka District, as it will be necessary to do for many years, in order to sustain the work in so new and rough a field?" My answer is, if we look at the immediate financial returns, a shrewd financier, who counts all by figures, and adds dollars and cents together, might say, *No!* and then point to the past. But when we think that God's work is not counted by merely adding dollars and cents together; but the Saviour asks the question, "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Here our Saviour places the world with all its riches and honor in the balance; and the soul, according to His intimation, far outweighs it.

People are settling in this new country very rapidly, and it is much better to prevent them from becoming heathens than to send Missionaries to convert them after they have become heathens. Therefore, we answer, it will pay. It has been the glory of our Church, that in the past our "Missionaries have kept pace with the sound of the woodman's axe." And shall we be less zealous and persevering than our fathers? I answer, *No!* And I think the whole Church answers, *No!* The Missionaries who labored here in former years, although badly provided for in temporal comforts, and suffered many privations, did not labor in vain, for God gave them seals to their ministry.

It is with pleasure to my own mind, and gratitude to God, I review the past year. When myself and two colleagues, Brothers Joseph R. Gibson and Austin Potter, entered on this field of labor, we found it very extensive, reaching from Washago to Fairy Lake,

a distance of fifty-five miles; the width from the further side of Draper to Port Carling and Port Sandfield is about forty miles. In addition to the work which had been left, or us, we were to take up new appointments, as there was an additional laborer sent on the field. The work was arranged as speedily as possible, and we found ourselves with seventeen regular appointments, and yet the work was not reached; it required another man. God, however, blessed us in our labor, and we received on trial thirty-nine members, and from other circuits, twenty-two; total received sixty-one. But we lost by removals, withdrawals, dropped, and dead, forty-six; consequently we had only an increase of fifteen. The societies were, however, mostly in a very good spiritual condition at the close of the year. In the financial department of the work our success was still more marked. The year before there was only raised on the Mission, for the support of the Ministers' and Children's Fund, \$108; this year we raised \$330; last year they raised for all Connexional collections \$4 60, this year \$16 05; last year for the support of the Superannuated Ministers \$9 19, this year \$10 03; last year for Missionary purposes \$100 67, this year \$167 40; last year for building purposes (the Parsonage) \$285 25. Rev. Mr. Phillips collected outside of the Mission for the Parsonage \$131 88. This year we raised for Parsonage, Church, &c., \$1,205 60.

In June, 1870, we had not a Church on the Mission. During the year we have built two. One in Bracebridge, which was opened on Dec. 11th, 1870, by Rev. F. Berry, Chairman of the District. The other, in the Township of Morrison, which was opened on May 21st, 1871. The opening and dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. E. Wood, D.D., one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missions, Rev. F. Berry, Chairman of the District, and Rev. J. L. Sanders. The services on the Sabbaths referred to, in both instances, were marked with the

Divine presence. They were days of great joy to the people in this new country. The tea meetings at both places were enthusiastic and successful. The whole debt was covered by cash

and subscriptions. In viewing the whole matter we are led to say, "What hath God wrought!" Surely His hand is upon us for good.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Letter from the REV. WILLIAM POLLARD, dated Victoria, V. I., August 29, 1871.

We like Victoria very much. I never felt more at home among any people. I never made a better commencement. The Lord has given us favor with the people. Eight or ten have been converted, and have joined the Church; the congregation is very encouraging. Mrs. P. and the girls like the place and the people. I think we all see the good hand of the Lord in the appointment. We all enjoy good health—my old complaint has scarcely troubled me this summer, and I have not had the sick head-ache once.

I accompanied Brother Derrick to Nanaimo, and spent more than two days with the people. On Tuesday evening I met the Indians. Brother Crossby interpreted. The church was well filled. The great Head of the Church was with us, and we had a very fine time. Bro. Crossby has certainly done much good among the Indians. On Wednesday evening I met the official members, and on Thursday preached to the white congregation. The congregation was large and attentive. The spiritual state of the white congregation I think is very low. Bros. Derrick and Bryant are much liked, and I hope that Nanaimo is on the eve of better days. They ought, next year, to support Bro. Derrick.

I became acquainted with Bro. D. Solosalton. He is a very fine young man. I heard him give a short address. He is a beautiful speaker, and a universal favorite among both Indians and whites. In my communication to Dr. Taylor I suggested that David be appointed Missionary to Victoria. I think that this arrangement should be carried out. Here is a good opportu-

nity for David to attend a good English school, which he ought to do, at least, for one or two years. And we very much need him to assist in the Indian work. I hope, dear Doctor, that you and Dr. Taylor will think favorably of this suggestion. I think \$200 appropriation would pay his board, and his services among the Indians here would be invaluable.

We intend to hold a camp-meeting at Chilliwack, about the 13th of September. This will accommodate both the Indians and Whites. Much is expected by all our people from this meeting. I hope that it may be the means of a general revival.

As soon as I can gather the necessary information, I shall submit to you a full statement of the state and condition of the Indian tribes of this wide country. They are so scattered that it is difficult and expensive to reach them. We have no law regulating Indian affairs. I have requested Bro. Crossby to collect definite information with regard to their numbers and locality.

We presented an address to his Honor the Lieut.-Governor, and were very graciously received. I forwarded a copy to your address. The Honorable the Commissioners of Public Works were present. We were introduced to him by the Governor. He expressed himself as being very much delighted with the country.

I heard from Mr. Hall this week. He is very much pleased with his mission, which is so much better than it had been represented. He is well received, and is likely to be useful. Our collections, he says, last Sabbath were over twenty dollars.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—1871-72.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

REV. G. R. SANDERSON,

CO-DELEGATE.

REV. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND,

SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE.

REV. ENOCH WOOD, D.D., REV. LACHLIN TAYLOR, D.D.,

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

JOHN MACDONALD, ESQ., REV. LACHLIN TAYLOR, D.D.,

TREASURERS.

REV. S. ROSE, Toronto.
 EDWARD JACKSON, Esq., Hamilton.
 REV. EDWARD H. DEWART, Toronto.
 HON. JAMES FERRIER, Montreal.
 REV. E. RYERSON, D.D., LL.D., Toronto.
 HON. J. C. AIRINS, Sec. of State, Ottawa.
 REV. ANSON GREEN, D.D., Toronto.
 A. W. LAUDER, M.P.P., Toronto.
 REV. S. S. NELLES, D.D., Cobourg.
 WM. CLENDINNING, Esq., Montreal.
 REV. RICHARD JONES, Cobourg.
 RICHARD BROWN, Esq., Toronto.
 REV. JAMES GREY, Munccey.
 ALFRED DREDGE, Esq., Toronto.
 REV. JOHN BORLAND, St. Johns, Que.
 WILLIAM T. MASON, Esq., Toronto.
 REV. JOHN GEMLEY, Toronto.
 SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., Toronto.
 REV. JOHN DOUBE, Paris.
 WM. SAWYER, Esq., Sawyerville, Que.
 REV. JOHN CARROLL, Yorkville.
 JAS. MACPHERSON, Esq., St. Johns, Que.
 REV. THOMAS COSFORD, Strathroy.
 SAMUEL ALCORN, Esq., Yorkville.
 REV. W. S. GRIFFIN, Toronto.
 JOHN TORRANCE, Esq., Montreal.
 REV. GEORGE COCHRAN, Toronto.
 J. P. BULL, Esq., Downsview.
 REV. S. D. RICE, D.D., Hamilton.
 JOSEPH LISTER, Esq., Hamilton.
 REV. JAMES BROCK, St. Catharines.
 Z. B. LEWIS, Esq., Clifton.
 REV. GEORGE McRITCHIE, Simcoe.
 JAMES SCARF, Esq., Woodstock.
 REV. W. JEFFERS, D.D., London.
 ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq., London.
 REV. E. B. RYCKMAN, M.A., Chatham.

THOMAS C. RENWICK, Esq., Rooney.
 REV. J. W. MCCALLUM, Sarnia.
 JOSHUA ADAMS, Esq., Sarnia.
 REV. E. B. HARPER, M.A., Guclph.
 ROBERT HAY, Esq., Hollen.
 REV. CHAS. LAVELL, M.A., Stratford.
 A. S. FISHER, Esq., Clinton.
 REV. KENNEDY CREIGHTON, Owen Sound.
 J. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Flesherton.
 REV. FRANCIS BERRY, Collingwood.
 DAVID MORROW Esq., Barrie.
 REV. GEORGE GOODSON, Bradford.
 J. J. PEARSON, Esq., Newmarket.
 REV. WILLIAM SCOTT, Oshawa.
 W. H. GIBBS, Esq., Oshawa.
 REV. I. B. HOWARD, Port Hope.
 DR. BEATTY, Cobourg.
 REV. G. H. DAVIS, Peterboro'.
 DR. NORRIS, Omemece.
 REV. H. F. BLAND, Belleville.
 M. P. ROBLIN, Esq., Belleville.
 DR. LAVELL, Kingston.
 REV. J. A. WILLIAMS, Brockville.
 W. A. SCHOFIELD, Esq., Brockville.
 REV. D. C. McDOWELL, Smith's Falls.
 THOMAS ELLIOTT, Esq., Arnprior.
 REV. J. C. SLATER, Pembroke.
 JUDGE DEACON, Pembroke.
 REV. WILLIAM STREPHENSON, Ottawa.
 W. H. WALKER, Esq., Ottawa.
 REV. GEO. DOUGLAS, LL.D., Montreal.
 JAMES PATTON, JUN., Esq., Montreal.
 REV. JAMES ELLIOTT, Quebec.
 W. H. LAMBLY, Esq., Inverness Corners, Que.
 REV. WM. HANSFORD, Stanstead, Que.
 E. LAWRENCE, Esq., Lawtenceville, Que.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

JUVENILE OFFERINGS—1870-71.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Toronto District</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$1262 30</td></tr> <tr><td>Hamilton "</td><td style="text-align: right;">982 14</td></tr> <tr><td>Niagara "</td><td style="text-align: right;">226 82</td></tr> <tr><td>Brantford "</td><td style="text-align: right;">544 46</td></tr> <tr><td>London "</td><td style="text-align: right;">758 35</td></tr> <tr><td>Chatham "</td><td style="text-align: right;">268 51</td></tr> <tr><td>Sarnia "</td><td style="text-align: right;">155 01</td></tr> <tr><td>Guelph "</td><td style="text-align: right;">455 20</td></tr> <tr><td>Goderich "</td><td style="text-align: right;">279 22</td></tr> <tr><td>Owen Sound "</td><td style="text-align: right;">209 11</td></tr> <tr><td>Barrie "</td><td style="text-align: right;">200 15</td></tr> <tr><td>Bradford "</td><td style="text-align: right;">327 89</td></tr> <tr><td>Whitby "</td><td style="text-align: right;">414 55</td></tr> <tr><td>Cobourg "</td><td style="text-align: right;">453 24</td></tr> <tr><td>Peterboro' "</td><td style="text-align: right;">387 40</td></tr> <tr><td>Belleville "</td><td style="text-align: right;">662 08</td></tr> </table>	Toronto District	\$1262 30	Hamilton "	982 14	Niagara "	226 82	Brantford "	544 46	London "	758 35	Chatham "	268 51	Sarnia "	155 01	Guelph "	455 20	Goderich "	279 22	Owen Sound "	209 11	Barrie "	200 15	Bradford "	327 89	Whitby "	414 55	Cobourg "	453 24	Peterboro' "	387 40	Belleville "	662 08	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Kingston District</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$632 65</td></tr> <tr><td>Brockville "</td><td style="text-align: right;">437 92</td></tr> <tr><td>Perth "</td><td style="text-align: right;">326 86</td></tr> <tr><td>Pembroke "</td><td style="text-align: right;">211 13</td></tr> <tr><td>Ottawa "</td><td style="text-align: right;">217 78</td></tr> <tr><td>Montreal "</td><td style="text-align: right;">2186 07</td></tr> <tr><td>Quebec "</td><td style="text-align: right;">402 39</td></tr> <tr><td>Stanstead "</td><td style="text-align: right;">417 85</td></tr> <tr><td>Red River "</td><td style="text-align: right;">—</td></tr> <tr><td>Sashatchewan District</td><td style="text-align: right;">—</td></tr> <tr><td>British Columbia "</td><td style="text-align: right;">—</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$12,392 18</td></tr> <tr><td>Last year.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">11,419 55</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td>Increase</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$972 63</td></tr> </table>	Kingston District	\$632 65	Brockville "	437 92	Perth "	326 86	Pembroke "	211 13	Ottawa "	217 78	Montreal "	2186 07	Quebec "	402 39	Stanstead "	417 85	Red River "	—	Sashatchewan District	—	British Columbia "	—				\$12,392 18	Last year.....	11,419 55			Increase	\$972 63
Toronto District	\$1262 30																																																																
Hamilton "	982 14																																																																
Niagara "	226 82																																																																
Brantford "	544 46																																																																
London "	758 35																																																																
Chatham "	268 51																																																																
Sarnia "	155 01																																																																
Guelph "	455 20																																																																
Goderich "	279 22																																																																
Owen Sound "	209 11																																																																
Barrie "	200 15																																																																
Bradford "	327 89																																																																
Whitby "	414 55																																																																
Cobourg "	453 24																																																																
Peterboro' "	387 40																																																																
Belleville "	662 08																																																																
Kingston District	\$632 65																																																																
Brockville "	437 92																																																																
Perth "	326 86																																																																
Pembroke "	211 13																																																																
Ottawa "	217 78																																																																
Montreal "	2186 07																																																																
Quebec "	402 39																																																																
Stanstead "	417 85																																																																
Red River "	—																																																																
Sashatchewan District	—																																																																
British Columbia "	—																																																																
	\$12,392 18																																																																
Last year.....	11,419 55																																																																
Increase	\$972 63																																																																

SYNOPSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1871.


INCOME.

Ordinary Income—	<i>Increase. Decrease.</i>	
Subscriptions and Collections from Circuits and Missions.....	\$67,398 67	4,090 91
Juvenile Offerings.....	12,392 18	972 63
Legacies	134 00	6 00
Miscellaneous	824 75	748 20
	\$80,748 60	5,817 75
From the Indian Department, for the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution	1,800 00	540 52
From the Indian Department, for Indian Day Schools	667 99	540 52
Special Con'tributions received for the Red River Church and Parsonage.....	402 44	250 65
Total	\$83,619 03	5,817 74
Net Increase over 1869-7.*		\$4,325 91

* Not including the Grants from the Parent Society for that year.

EXPENDITURE.

The Total Expenditure is	\$80,288 85	\$4,646 76
Leaving a net surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year, of	3,330 18	

 The Forty-Sixth Annual Report was published on the 17th ult.
Amount paid to the Treasurers on account of Income, 1871-2.—Nil.