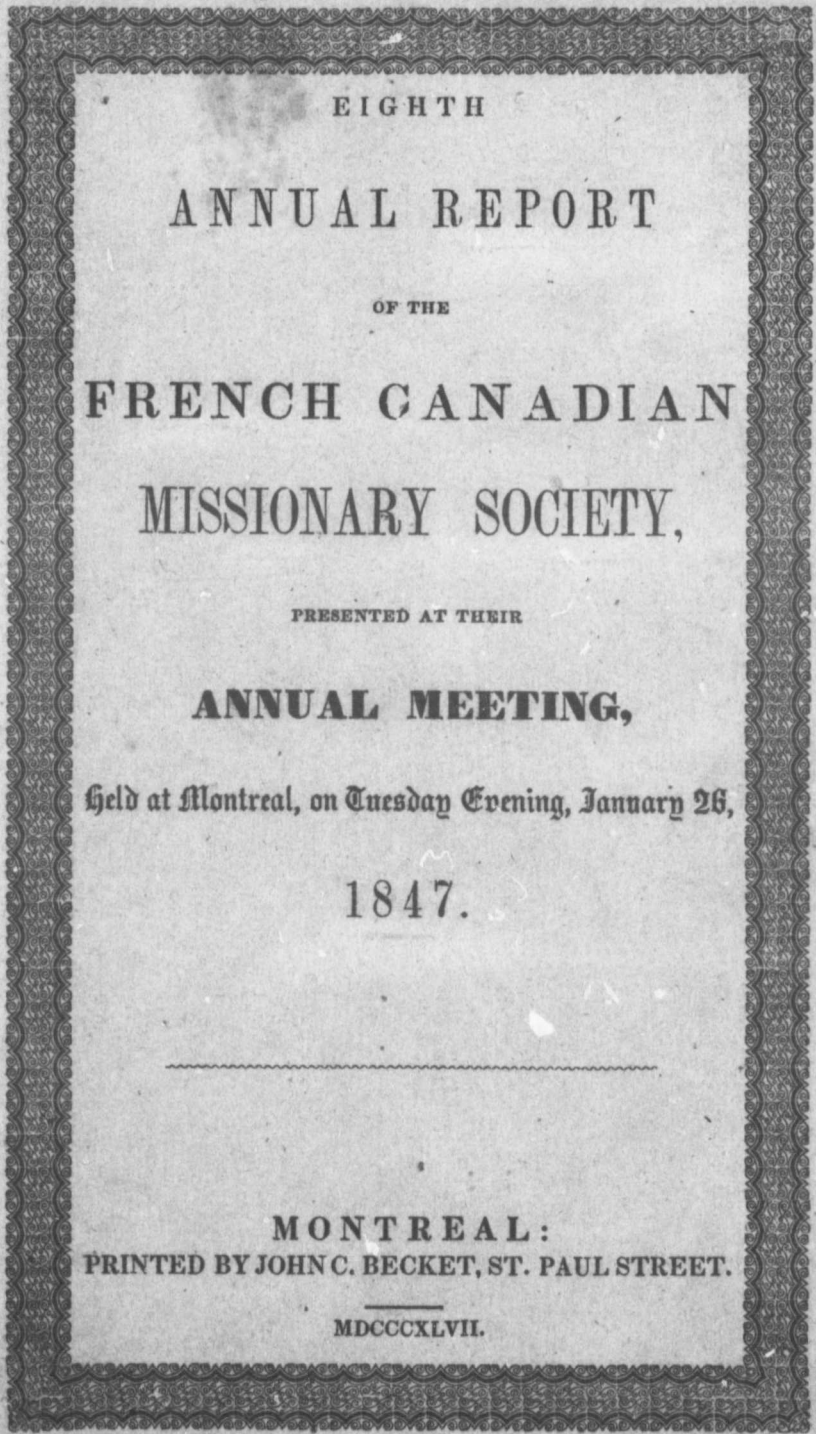


*Stone and Hill Library*



EIGHTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
FRENCH CANADIAN  
MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THEIR

**ANNUAL MEETING,**

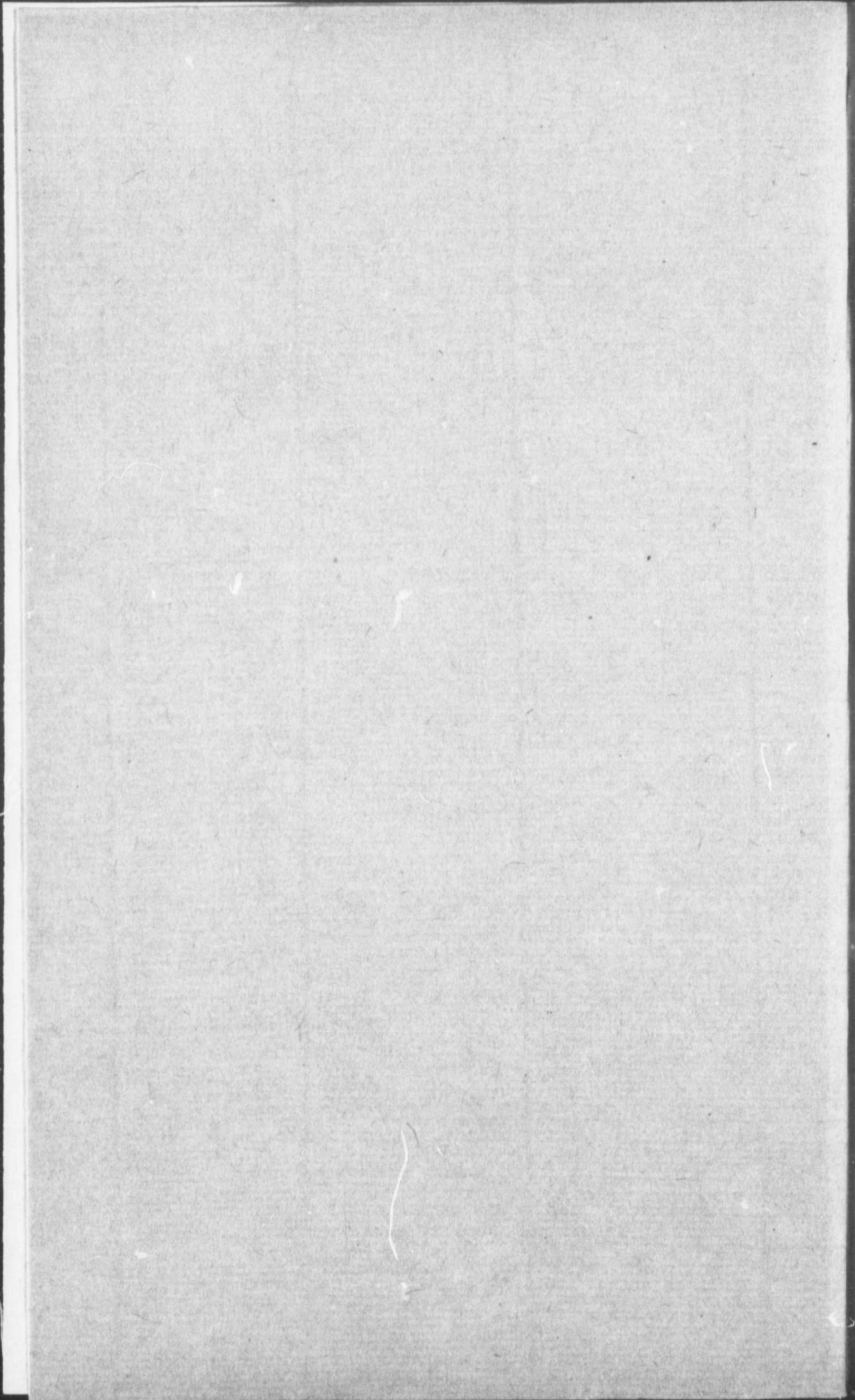
Held at Montreal, on Tuesday Evening, January 26,

1847.

---

MONTREAL:  
PRINTED BY JOHN C. BECKET, ST. PAUL STREET.

MDCCCLXVII.



6

P

EIGHTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
FRENCH CANADIAN  
MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
PRESENTED AT THEIR  
ANNUAL MEETING,

Held at Montreal, on Tuesday Evening, 26th January,

1847.

---

MONTREAL:  
PRINTED BY JOHN C. BECKET, ST. PAUL STREET,

MDCCCXLVII.

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE  
ANNALS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON



PROCEEDINGS  
AT THE  
EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Eighth Anniversary of this Society was held in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, on the 26th January, 1847. In the absence of Lieutenant Colonel WILGESS, President of the Society, J. REDPATH, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the Chair. The Rev. C. Churchill, engaged in prayer; after which the Report was read. The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:

Moved by the Rev. J. ALEXANDER, seconded by the Rev. W.M. M'KILLICAN:

I. "That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee to be appointed: and that the past success which has been vouchsafed to the Society calls for fervent gratitude to God, and should induce renewed efforts—in dependence upon the aids of the Holy Spirit, and in humble reliance upon the blessing of the Head of the Church—to carry forward its plans and operations."

Moved by the Rev. M. RICHEY, A. M., seconded by the Rev. J. GIRDWOOD, and supported by the Rev. F. DOUDIET:

II. "That the greatly increased efforts of the Church of Rome to extend her yoke over the world, which have characterised the last few years, call imperatively for at least a corresponding increase of activity on the part of Evangelical Protestants to counteract her machinations, and more especially for united efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ among her own deluded followers."

Moved by the Rev. H. WILKES, A. M., and seconded by the Rev. J. GRIDLEY:

III. That the thanks of this society be rendered to the Auxiliary Associations in Great Britain, and in this Province; to the Foreign Evangelical Society of New York; and to those friends here and elsewhere, who have contributed to its funds: also, to the British and Foreign Bible Society; to the American Bible Society, and to the American Tract Society, for their liberal grants of the Holy Scriptures, and Religious Tracts: and that all these benefactors be respectfully and earnestly solicited to continue their aid, so as to enable this Society, through the Divine aid, to extend its work of evangelization among the French Canadians, and to confer more extensively the blessings of a Christian education upon the youth of both sexes, particularly through the Institute for Boys at Pointe aux Trembles, and the Girls school in this city.

Moved by Rev. C. Churchill, and seconded by J. R. ORR, Esq.

IV. That the following gentlemen be the Office-Bearers and the Committee of the Society for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number, and to appoint a Secretary in the room of the late Rev. C. Strong.

*(For List of Office-Bearers see next page.)*

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not so large as usual. A collection, amounting to £17 15s. was taken up, and the exercises closed with the benediction, by the Rev. Mr. RICHEY.

# LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS.

## President.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILGRESS, R.A.

## Vice-Presidents.

JAMES FERRIER, Esq.	WILLIAM LUNN, Esq.
JOSEPH WENHAM, Esq.	JOHN REDPATH, Esq.

## Treasurer.

JOHN DOUGALL, Esq.

## Corresponding Secretaries.

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR,

## General Secretary and Financial Agent.

JAMES COURT, Esq.

## Committee.

Rev. Henry Wilkes, John Girdwood, M. Richey, C. Churchill, W. Leishman, John Alexander, J. Gridley, A. F. Holmes, M.D. Capt. J. H. Maitland,	Messrs. John Mathewson, James R. Orr, Wm. Lyman, Henry Vennor, James Milne, T. J. Greene, Rollo Campbell, Joseph M'Kay, R. Anderson,	Messrs. D. Ferguson, D. P. Janes, J. Holland, David Smith, Job Cushing, A. Savage, S. Forster, Dr. S. Robinson.
--	--	--

## Honorary and Corresponding Members.

Rev. Dr. James Thomson, London, John Bonar, Larbert, William Arnot, Glasgow, A. N. Somerville, do. Robert Paterson, Kirkwall, J. Begg, Newington, Edinburgh, James Robertson, do. Archibald Bonar, Esq., do.	J. D. Bryce, Esq., Glasgow, Alexander Leslie, Esq., Aberdeen, Major Anderson, R.A., Manchester, Alex. Gillespie, jun., Esq., London. Capt. Henry Young, 24th Regiment, S. S. Ward, Esq., Hartford, U. S. Rev. J. J. Carruthers, D. D., Port- land, Me.
---	---

## STATIONS AND MISSIONARY LABOURERS.

1. MONTREAL.—Rev. J. E. Tanner, Rev. P. Wolff, *Ministers*; Louis Marie, *Colporteur*. Mrs. Tanner in charge of Institute for French Canadian Girls. Miss Dupuis, *Assistant*.
2. ST. THERESE.—Supplied for the present by Rev. F. Doudiet.
3. BELLE RIVIERE.—Rev. F. Doudiet, *Minister*. Mrs. Doudiet.
4. INDUSTRY VILLAGE.—Joseph Vessot, *Colporteur*. Mrs. Vessot.
5. RAMSAY.—D. Amaron, *Colporteur*. Mrs. Amaron.
6. POINTE AUX TREMBLES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. E. Tanner, *Director*; Mr. Jean Vernier, *Second Director and Teacher*. Mrs. Vernier  
Andre Solandt, *Colporteur*, Quebec and parishes below and above.  
Antoine Moret, *Colporteur*, Hawkesbury, &c.

CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

FORMED 8TH APRIL, 1839.

---

I. This Society shall be called "*The French Canadian Missionary Society*;" and its exclusive object shall be, to provide means for preaching and otherwise disseminating the Gospel of Christ among the inhabitants of Canada using the French language.

II. The operations of this Society shall embrace—the employment of ministers, teachers, book-venders, and Scripture-readers, (whose native language is French if possible),—the establishment and support of schools, and places of worship,—and the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, and such publications as may be requisite in accomplishing the objects of the Society.

III. No person shall be admitted or continued a Minister, Teacher, Agent, Trustee, or office-bearer under any name, in connexion with this Society, whose religious sentiments are not decidedly in accordance with the great evangelical doctrines of the Protestant Faith; namely,—the fallen and totally depraved condition of human nature; the supreme divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; the sacrificial character and design of the Saviour's death; the deity, personality and saving influence of the Holy Spirit; justification by faith alone, through the atoning merits and all prevalent intercession of the Son of God; the necessity of holiness of heart and life as produced and maintained by the indwelling Spirit of God; and the endless duration of future rewards and punishments.

The above summary of doctrine shall equally apply to all Books and Tracts distributed by the agents of this Society.

IV. This Society shall maintain an entire absence of a sectarian spirit in the choice of its agents, the application of its funds, and the management of its concerns. In the selection of its Agents, there shall be alone consulted their religious and intellectual fitness for promoting the grand object in view, namely the bringing of souls into the kingdom of God, and building them on the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

V. The instructions to be given to missionaries and other agents of this Society shall be:—First, that in all their intercourse with the French Canadians they abstain as much as possible from controversy on the errors of the Romish Church, and that they seek to promote their religious instruction and salvation, by plainly and affectionately preaching and enforcing the great doctrines of evangelical religion as stated above: as it is believed, that, in this case, the declaration of "the truth as it is in Jesus," will prove the best means of refuting error.—Secondly, that, as it appears important to the success of this Christian enterprise, to secure, as much as possible, unanimity and uniformity in its proceedings and operations, it also be required of all the agents of the Society, to abstain from *urging* their own peculiar denominational views as to doctrine or church government; and to require *only* as conditions of Church membership, a profession of the Protestant Faith as held by this society, (and set forth in Art. 3rd. of this Constitution,) accompanied by suitable and satisfactory evidences of true piety in the candidate.

VI. That the real property which the Society may purchase or otherwise acquire in furtherance of its objects shall be held by Trustees, appointed in the

first instance by the Committee of this Society, and subsequently elected every year at the Annual Meeting of the Society, called agreeably to article IX. of the Constitution, and in the event of any delay in the annual election, the former Trustees shall hold office until others be appointed. The number of Trustees shall not be more than nine nor fewer than five, the quorum consisting of five and three respectively, and should any vacancy occur it shall be supplied by the Committee.

VII. This society shall have a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary or Secretaries.

VIII. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of not less than twelve persons, to be chosen annually from among the members of the Society: five to constitute a quorum. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, shall be members ex-officio of this Committee.

IX. This Society shall hold a general meeting annually on the first Wednesday of February, or on such day near to this, as the Committee shall appoint. This meeting shall be held in the City of Montreal, and due notice of the same shall be given in at least two of the Montreal Newspapers one week previously. The vote of the majority of the members present at such meeting shall give validity to all the acts passed at the same.—At this meeting the Committee shall present a Report of proceedings during the year elapsed, and the Treasurer shall give in his accounts for the same period. All the office-bearers of the Society shall be elected at this annual meeting, the former officers acting until the others are appointed.—A special general meeting of the Society may be called by the Committee whenever it is considered necessary, due notification of which shall be given by public advertisement as above.

X. A Subscription of One Pound annually shall constitute membership in this Society, with the power of voting at its general meetings; and a donation of Twenty-five Pounds shall entitle the individual to be a member during life. Contributions, however, of the smallest amount will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

XI. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except at a general meeting of the Society, called by public advertisement, as prescribed above, in Art. 9th; the proposed change or changes having previously been laid before a meeting of the Committee, and approved of by at least three fourths of the members present.

---

#### FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the "French Canadian Missionary Society," instituted at Montreal on the 8th April, 1839, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds currency, of the Province of Canada, for the purpose of the said Institution, for which legacy the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to the Executors.

---

The form of a Bequest, agreeably to the laws of Great Britain and Ireland will be found in the Annual Reports of most of the Religious Institutions of those countries.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

---

BEFORE entering upon their Report, the Committee are called upon to pay an unfeigned tribute of sorrow to the memory of the Rev. CALEB STRONG, A.M., one of the Secretaries of the Society, who died on the 4th inst., after having filled that office for six years. Except to those at a distance, it is unnecessary here to express the high esteem in which the deceased was held as a man, a Christian, and a public servant of the Lord, or to bear testimony to the interest with which he regarded, and the growing zeal with which he seconded the efforts of this Society, to enlighten the French Canadians. Especially at the opening of the Educational Institute at Pointe aux Trembles, in November last, was this deep-felt attachment to their cause evinced, in an address, distinguished no less by literary excellence and Christian feeling, than for the ability with which the claims of the Society were put forward.

In relation to this painful stroke, the Committee desire to humble themselves under the chastening hand of the Lord, and while recognizing the severe loss they have experienced, would praise His goodness in sparing the deceased to so much usefulness, and would celebrate His faithfulness in the dying grace vouchsafed to him. To the members of Committee, and the other Secretaries especially, the call is peculiarly addressed; may the Holy Spirit render it efficacious, in exciting all to more faithfulness in our work.

Painfully aware of the fact, that neither the state of the French Canadian population, nor the efforts put forth to rescue them from the bondage and superstition of Romanism and introduce them to the light and liberty of the Gospel, are in any degree adequately known by the inhabitants of this Province, much less in Great Britain or in the United States, the Committee would premise a few observations relative to the object which this Society has in view. The Lower Canadians speaking the French language, number more than half a million, are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of a few hundred converts within the last twelve years, are extremely ignorant in elementary learning, and deficient in agricultural knowledge. They

are like the Belgians in Europe, almost wholly under the influence of their priests, and generally devoted to their Church. The Jesuits and other devoted partisans of Rome have a deep hold of the people, and are endeavouring, in the newly revived spirit which marks the operations of their Church in the present day, to keep and extend their influence. Education is given over to their control; the instruction of the boys, to the Brethren of Christian schools—that of young girls, has already been attended to, imperfectly indeed, by nuns long established in the Colony,—while the nuns of the Sacred Heart, directed by the Jesuits, have now an extensive boarding school for young ladies, where Protestant parents have the sinful temerity to send their daughters; and lastly, in this city a splendid college is about to stand along side the new St. Patrick's Church, where the Jesuits, at one time the outcasts of their own church, and even now under the ban of British if not Canadian law, are, although unchanged in principle, unblushingly to take their place as instructors, and as of old, to exercise their powers to enslave and crush the minds of our Canadian youth.

The marked features in the revival of Romanism—the almost exclusive worship paid to Mary, the traffic in beads, medals, scapularies, bones and bodies of saints, are seen also in Lower Canada. The erection of huge crosses, imposing processions, gorgeous ceremonies, protracted meetings, neuvaines, archconfreries, associations for prayer and contributions, even the temperance cause, here mixed up with superstitious observances—are all employed with a zeal, worthy of a better cause, not to bring the people to Christ, but to the feet of Mary, and more firmly to rivet the iron yoke of that system, which for more than two hundred years, has crushed down this interesting, but benighted people; who—possessed of many estimable qualities, amiable, polite, social, and (under the rough coating of ignorance), naturally apt and intelligent—require but the stamp of the Christian teacher to rise to the level of the most favoured peasantry. When we review their sufferings from disloyalty, which the peaceful precepts of the Bible unknown—even by sight—to multitudes, would have prevented; when we pass through their fertile but miserably cultivated fields, a feeling of commiseration must arise in our minds, prompting to rescue them from the blighting and impoverishing influence of Romanism. But especially in view of eternity, of the undying worm and unquenchable fire, from which a saving reception of the truth can alone rescue them, should our Christian sympathies, our sense of imperative duty, impel us forward



to make our beloved French Canadian fellow-countrymen partakers of Gospel hopes and joys.

Although a painful task, the comparative indifference of our Protestant population to the state of their fellow subjects living under the thick darkness of Popery, leads us yet a little more to lift up the veil, under which, to a casual observer, is concealed the huge deformity and misery of the system.

And first, how is it with the *Sabbath*,—that jewel given by God, for man's holy keeping, and to be employed in preparation for an endless eternity? Is it thus that Romanism teaches her votaries to regard it, or does she not practically, with sacrilegious hands, degrade the Lord's day, below those of her own appointment. To the French Canadian the Sabbath, at least after those hours which the Church of Rome claims for her service, is a day of sport and pleasure, and with the dance, the chase, or at the tavern, does he often cheat away its sacred hours. Nor is the conduct of his priest less suicidal, for at the whist-table, or in equally unsuitable occupations, this "blind leader of the blind," not unfrequently gives to his people the example of trampling on the Lord's day.

Secondly,—*The Word of God* has been condemned from the pulpit as a book fitted to deceive and destroy men's souls, and repeatedly has it been committed to the flames by those men, who demand to be recognised as in the place of God and Christ's representatives on earth. True, many of them quibble that the Protestant version is falsified, but neither can they point out these alleged errors to the humble colporteurs when called upon face to face in presence of their deceived people, nor dare they meet Protestant ministers when publicly challenged to the proof. Truly may the Romish church be called "a thief and robber" (John x. 1), for she deprives her followers of the Word of the Living God—the bread of life, and instead of it gives them a stone, nay, a scorpion.

But, thirdly, it is perhaps in respect to *prayer* that she manifests most the cruelty of her system, and the utter perversion of God's ordinances by which it is characterized. The child of God esteems prayer his highest privilege—the Church of Rome makes it a penance, or employs it as a means of purchasing that salvation which is through the merits of Christ alone. The poor Romanist is an utter stranger to the soul-invigorating influences, the sweetness of communion, or the powerful consolations derived from believing, intelligent prayer. A few details will suffice to prove this. The prayers used constantly by the mass of the people are those of the beads, and are composed

of prayers to the Virgin and the Lord's prayer, in the proportion of ten Ave Marias to one Paternoster. Take a death-bed scene in the house of a French Canadian. The father in prospect of entering the fires of purgatory for ages, perhaps for ever—for Rome allows to the common people no assurance of a good hope; what consolation has he or his weeping family from prayer? Alas! the *chapelet* is all that the dying man or the agonized family have to repeat, and what relief can its mechanical utterance yield to a soul on the brink of a dark eternity, and struggling with conjugal or parental anxieties in the prospect of leaving those dear to him to the cold mercies of the world. Oh! from that dying bed does not the blood of a ruined soul cry to God for vengeance; and will not Christian hearts be softened, and holy energies awakened, as such a scene—alas! often witnessed among us—is realised.

Take another scene—a card table. The season of Lent forbids their gambling for money, but the excitement must be had. The stake is changed for prayers, and, incredible as it may appear, the loser of the game repeats the stipulated prayers, the merits and indulgences being placed to the credit of the winner. Nor need he do the drudgery himself, old women are to be found who, for a shilling per dozen, will relieve him of the task.

Nor is this worse than heathen superstition confined to the beads; wagers are laid for masses, the loser paying his shilling for the mass, transferring the benefits accruing from it to the successful party, or to such other person, living or dead, as he may choose.

But it is impossible in the brief limits of this report to notice a thousandth part of the soul-destroying superstitions and God-dethroning practices of that system, which has been aptly called Satan's Master-piece, and which "opposeth and exalteth itself above all that is called God."

Such is the field in which the French Canadian Missionary Society has been called upon in God's providence to labour. A few observations may be necessary for the information of those unacquainted with its object and constitution.

This Society was formed in 1839, by Christians of various denominations, for the purpose of evangelising the French Canadian Romanists; and the Catholic character of this Society will be best proved by the fact, that it is directed by a Committee composed of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists. By the constitution, its officers and missionaries must hold the great evangelical doctrines of the Protestant faith; but the Society is pledged

to an entire absence of sectarian spirit in its management, and the choice of its agents. Its missionaries, it is true, are required to abstain from *urging* their own denominational views, or demanding anything more as a condition of church-membership than a credible profession of the Protestant faith, as set forth in the constitution of this Society, accompanied by satisfactory evidences of piety; but these stipulations are not intended to abridge their Christian liberty, but only to prevent undue prominence being given to the peculiar views of any denomination at the expense of the promulgation of the glorious Gospel, which is common to all. On this question we occupy the same ground as the Evangelical Societies of Geneva and Paris, the spirit of our constitution being precisely similar to theirs, while the work of the Society is the same. To increase the resemblance, the missionaries it employs are of the same stamp—most of them, indeed, having been honoured servants of God in connection with these Societies, and have all been approved of by a Committee in Geneva, composed of Dr. Malan, Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, and others, whose names are given in another part of this Report.

The operations of the Society may be classed under three departments:—

1st, The Educational Institutes and Schools.

2d, The public Preaching of the Gospel by the ordained Missionaries.

3d, The circulation of the Scriptures and Religious Tracts by the Colporteurs.

And in this order the Committee would proceed to give a report of their proceedings and of the state of the Society's work.

#### I—THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES.

We commence with the

##### *Institute for Boys at Pointe aux Trembles.*

The last Annual Report stated the various encouragements which had induced the Committee to proceed with the erection of a building sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of 100 pupils, and the reasons for changing the location of the Institute from Belle Riviere to Pointe aux Trembles, together with some description of the farm bought at the last named place as a site for it. The pleasing task now remains of recording the accomplishment of the plan then projected, so far as the building is concerned.

As soon as operations could be commenced last spring the exca-

ventions were made, and the stone foundations laid, after which the Bricklayers and Carpenters performed their respective tasks in a satisfactory manner, and in good time—and the Plasterers were enabled to finish about the end of October. As it was important that the establishment at Belle Riviere should move into the new house before winter, they took possession as soon as it was habitable, and the building was solemnly dedicated by prayer and appropriate religious services, in both languages, to the object for which it was intended—the service of Almighty God. At the dedicatory service, the attendance of the friends of the Society, both clerical and lay, was numerous and encouraging. Of these proceedings a detailed account was given in the *Missionary Record* for November. It remains for us to give a brief description of the house and farm, together with the order or plan observed in performing the duties of the establishment.

The building is 88 feet by 44, three stories high besides the basement, and laid off internally as follows:—

1st. A passage or hall dividing the building from top to bottom.

2d. Basement story: one wing is a very spacious dining-room, and the other an almost equally spacious kitchen, with a store room and two bed rooms on one side.

3d. First Floor: one wing is devoted to school-rooms, being divided lengthwise by doors which, when opened, leave the whole in one apartment suitable for Divine service or examinations. The other wing is divided into six apartments, one of which is the public parlour, and the others intended for the families of the Director and Teacher.

4th. Second story: one wing is occupied as a dormitory, with four rows of beds, and as many rows of clothes' presses dividing them. Each pupil having his own bed, clothes' press, basin, brush, comb, &c., to promote habits of order and cleanliness; and, as the ceiling is high, and there are three windows on each side, the means of ventilation is complete. The other wing is also intended for a dormitory, but has three apartments on one side for Teachers or Boarders.

5th. The third story is arranged precisely as the second.

The whole building is finished in the plainest manner, the smooth brick walls being whitewashed inside, and only the partitions and six rooms mentioned on the first floor plastered. The building, from first to last, was superintended by one of the Vice-Presidents, whose kind services, doubtless, saved a considerable expenditure. Indeed, the

Committee believe that the same sum could not be so laid out as to produce greater results.

The order of the establishment is as follows :—

At a quarter to six in the morning, one of the Teachers rings the bell, and the pupils have a half hour to dress and engage in private devotion. They are not forced to pray, unless they feel the need of prayer themselves ; but strict silence is exacted, in order that such as engage in devotional exercises may not be disturbed.

At a quarter past six, some go to take care of the cattle. The hour from seven to eight is devoted to teaching, and that from eight to nine to breakfast and family worship. From nine to twelve there are three hours of lessons, and from twelve to one is occupied by dinner and recreation. The time from one to three is devoted to lessons again. Three hours are then devoted to various manual labour tasks, which are, generally speaking, accomplished within the time, leaving a larger or shorter space to be occupied in study.

The hour from six to seven o'clock is occupied with supper and recreation, and from seven to eight is devoted to the last lesson of the day. At eight o'clock the establishment assembles for family worship, and immediately after the pupils retire to rest.

The foregoing, viz., seven hours of lessons and three hours of labour, is the winter arrangement. When the season for out-door labour arrives, two hours will be deducted from the lessons and added to those of manual labour, thus equalising these occupations to five hours each.

The subjects of the lessons are as follows, viz. :—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, English, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, and the Holy Scriptures. Some of the more advanced study Composition, and it is in contemplation to add Agricultural Chemistry.

The number of pupils is as yet only 41, of whom five are English paid scholars, but, at least, ten more Canadian lads have made application for admittance.

The farm is, as has been said, peculiarly adapted for agricultural purposes, the soil being deep and easily worked ; and, while the primary business will be the raising of roots and vegetables for the use of the establishment, together with grass, hay, and oats for the animals, a considerable share of attention will be paid to such crops as require a good deal of care, and yield a large return by selling the produce, such, for instance, as onions, asparagus, garden seeds, young fruit trees, &c. &c.

An orchard of about an acre has already been planted, and there

are about 400 young fruit trees on hand, to be planted out in spring. These trees are chiefly the gift of friends in Rochester, N. Y., through Dr. Armstrong, of that place, and of a friend of Belœil Mountain. The trees have, with scarcely a single exception, thriven admirably.

During the past season the farm was partly let upon shares, and a considerable return of oats, wheat, &c. obtained.

The barn, stable, and offices are on approved plans, and as some attention will be turned to agriculture, it is hoped that the farm may in some respects be a model to the surrounding French Canadian population.

The cost of the Institution, including the land, buildings, &c. &c., will be about £3,000, of which nearly £1,500 remains unpaid. For this large sum the Committee must look to the Christian Public.

It only remains to state that the Rev. J. E. Tanner is principal director of the Institute, and Mr. Jean Vernier, second director and teacher. The assistant teachers (who also superintend and assist the out-door labours of the pupils) are Mr. S. Kedey and Charles Gobeille, a young man brought to the knowledge of the truth at an early stage of the society's labours. (Another teacher has been written for from the Institute of Glay in France.) The laborious household concerns are attended to by Mrs. Vernier, aided by Miss Sarah Shay.

#### *Girls' Institute at Montreal.*

In last report it was mentioned that Mrs. Tanner had received permission to commence this important undertaking. The Committee, with gratitude to God, have now the satisfaction of stating that under Mrs. Tanner's valuable management, assisted in the domestic arrangements by her sister, Mrs. Higgs, it has so prospered that already nineteen young Canadian girls have been received, while for want of accommodation several more have been for the present refused admittance. These pupils are taught the usual elementary branches, with sewing and other necessary female acquirements; but special attention is directed to their instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and the formation of Christian character.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the very large donation of £50 sterling from a lady in Edinburgh in aid of the Institute, besides donations from other benefactors. Upon the aid and co-operation of the ladies of Montreal, and upon Christian female benevolence generally, the Committee throw themselves, in their attempts to educate the female mind—an object, the importance of which can scarcely be



overrated. Donations of clothing, furniture, &c., are earnestly solicited.

### *Elementary Schools.*

This department of effort the Committee feel they have never yet been able to prosecute with adequate ability, partly from the fact that until the parents leave the Romish Church their children will not attend the Mission Schools, and partly from the inability of procuring schoolmasters, who for the present must be obtained from Europe. The first difficulty is now, however, lessening, as the number of converts increases; but the other objection, viz., the want of teachers, remains as much as ever in force, and can only be removed by the pecuniary means now awaiting being obtained, to send for and sustain them. Will not those who are alive to the value of Christian education come forward to our relief?

In the meantime the wives of the Missionaries at the country stations, and the colporteurs take every opportunity of giving lessons in reading to the people.

### -II.—THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.

The ordained ministers of the Society are the Rev. Messrs. J. E. Tanner, F. Doudiet, and P. Wolff. Besides these brethren, Mr. L'Hôte, ex-priest, as evangelist, has held public meetings for exposition of the word and doctrine. In reference to the latter, the Committee, with regret, have to state that recent circumstances—in no way, however, involving any reflection on Mr. L'Hôte's moral character, but only tending, in their opinion, to mar his usefulness and harmonious working with the ministers of the Society—induced them to discontinue his probationary connection, so that his relations with the Society after the present month will terminate. The Committee hope that he will be useful in some other sphere of labour.

The stations occupied by the brethren in the ministry as above are,

#### 1. *Montreal Station.*

The Ministers are Messrs. Tanner and Wolff. A suitable place of worship, central and situated so as to be readily found out, is much needed. Will not some Christian friend come forward and take the matter in hand, in conjunction with the members of the Church? Until the beginning of winter, the services have been conducted in a large room in the Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by the Wesleyans, and kindly granted rent free. The congregation now

assembles in Mr. Tanner's house, owing to the difficulty of heating the former place.

The following statement is made by Mr. Tanner :—

The French Evangelical Church of this place is still small. During the year five French Canadians have been received members of it; two who have come to the light of the Gospel in another station of the Society, and two others who had already been members of churches in the United States, but had fallen asleep on their return among their relations, have been awakened to live righteously, in confessing the name of the Lord. The fifth has been converted from the fables of popery to the everlasting gospel of God.

My health not being very good, and being much occupied at Pointe aux Trembles, Mr. Wolff has presided at most of the meetings of Montreal.

A very important fact in this station is the establishment of a school for girls. There are now nineteen Canadian girls from the age of ten to twenty two, who receive a Christian education, and it may be hoped that this establishment will furnish many a Persis, (beloved of the Lord), who shall labour much for his name.

## 2. *Belle Riviere and St. Therese Stations.*

The Rev. Mr. Doudiet now resides at the former station since the removal of the Educational Institute. It is hoped that St. Therese, for the present deprived of a resident missionary, but enjoying the stated visits of Mr. D., will ere long be supplied. Mr. Doudiet writes as follows :—

The work of Christian missions is, in general, one which calls forth much patience from those engaged in it. It is rarely given them to see much of the fruits of their labours. Jesus said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation," Luke xvii. 20. Notwithstanding, through faith in the promises of God, we have the assurance that it is advancing, and that ultimately "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea," Isaiah xi. 9. When we consider this, should it not encourage our hearts to perseverance; particularly as the arm of the Lord has already been revealed in many parts of this benighted country. My ministerial labours have not been attended with any striking success. I have, however, proclaimed the gospel to a very considerable number, and have had much encouragement to persevere. I have generally been welcomed, and they have expressed a desire to hear more of the same "good words," such as, they say, they never heard before. It is true, I have, as much as possible, avoided cutting remarks, which only serve to rouse their prejudices and embitter their feelings, instead of softening their hearts and winning them to Jesus.

St. Therese has been the centre of my missionary labours. The visit of the Jesuits there, has had the effect (painful to witness) of estranging the hearts of the people from us and from the gospel. Many exertions were made by them to draw back those who had received the gospel, and my labours were, for a time, principally confined to them, strengthening weak hands, encouraging feeble hearts, and building them up in their most holy faith. So that, though the little flock has not increased in numbers, it has in strength. I have exerted myself to

make our Canadian brethren see that they may, by a faithful manifestation of their faith in Christ, do much to glorify God and extend the Redeemer's kingdom.

The place of meeting has been changed from St. Thérèse to Rivière Cachée, in the midst of the converts, which may conduce to the advancement of the truth among them. Several persons have already come to our meetings, who would not have dared to cross the threshold of our place of worship at the former place, and they purpose attending regularly.

If we had had no other fruit of our mission, than one old man who, when dying, said, he had nothing now to do but go to Jesus, who was all his salvation and all his hope, God has been glorified, and there has been joy in heaven. But we have rejoiced over several returning sinners, so that we may say that the good pleasure of the Lord is on our work, and therefore it must prosper.

But what shall I say as to the prospects of B—— R——. As to the Canadian population, we feel as if we were amidst the stillness of death. A——, stands firm: but her mother has positively forbidden her any communication with us. A very interesting little girl has been brought to our house by her mother, from E—— S——. Two others come as day scholars, and another is about being confided to our care. Mrs. Tanner's house being full to overflowing, we are to receive all the girls who present themselves for instruction. It is to be hoped that the gospel may in this way, find entrance into families where it is otherwise denied.

As much as my labours nearer home would permit, I have also visited Industry, St. Elizabeth, Ramsay, and Kildare. I——, appeared to promise much, but since the establishment of the R. C. Seminary for boys, the doors seemed anew shut to the gospel. Let us hope, however, that the good seed which has been heard by many there, will bear fruit. At St. E——, the family R——, continues firm, and the place is encouraging. R——, gives still some hopes: Mrs. T. continues faithful. At K——, is a Canadian loving the gospel, but what I have found most rejoicing is the thirst of the Irish Protestants for the work.

### III.—THE COLPORTAGE, OR CIRCULATION OF THE SCRIPTURES, &c.

With much thankfulness to God, the Committee have to report an increased circulation of the Word of God and Religious Tracts over that of last year. The number of French Bibles and Testaments being nearly double, namely, about 500 copies; while the number of tracts and books is upwards of 6,000. Considerable more than a hundred copies of the Scriptures in English, have also been sold.

We shall now give reports from the different Colporteurs with extracts of their journals.

1. *Joseph Vessot*, labouring at Industry and neighbouring villages, who writes briefly:—

Having been requested to give some account of what has passed at Industry and its environs during the past year, I feel just as a farmer would do who had had no harvest, when asked what his farm had produced. He could not make his report very joyfully. He might perhaps say, you will think that I have not

laboured as I should have done; and that might be the case. But the most industrious farmer cannot make a single seed grow; God must send his rain, and cause the seed to spring up, or all his toil will be in vain. And if man cannot cause the smallest blade of grass to spring up in his field; much less can he cause true piety to grow in the hearts of sinners. In both cases, God must give the increase, and we must wait his time.

It has been a year of trial to the labourers in our part of the Lord's vineyard. Satan has tried to sift us every way; but, through grace, we have been able to stand. And though none have openly renounced the church of Rome, it is from the fear of man, which truly "bringeth a snare." I hope, from what I see and hear, that the fields are whitening to harvest, and that later we shall return laden with sheaves. Let us pray that God's kingdom may come, and his will be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

2. *D. Amaron.*—This colporteur, who suffers much from a rheumatic head-ache, was for some time assisting at Pointe aux Trembles, but has now returned to his station, at Ramsay. The following letter from his wife shows an interesting state of things.

Our house is much frequented by the Canadians of the settlement, who generally make me their secretary. Some come to spend the evening; others, to speak about sending their children to school; and this affords us many opportunities of reading the Word of God and speaking about it. Our conversation is sometimes most interesting.

Formerly the priest declaimed vehemently against us, and those who sent their children to the "Swiss" schools. He said they had better destroy them at once; that the money we used came from the devil, etc. etc. Now, they say, he says nothing about it, but preaches the gospel as well as he can: says that neither confession nor money can save them; and advises them to have their children educated; for, says he, "when the children return from the Protestant schools well instructed, they will be arguing with the others, and they too, must be instructed, that they may be able to answer them."

A man lately asked the priest for a Testament; "What do you want with a Testament?" said the priest: "Can you read?" "No, sir, but my wife can read very well." "She will be bewildered by reading that book," said the priest. "O no, sir, I think not, but if she should lose her senses, I will tie her." "Well," said the priest, "I have no Testament." "You have no Testament! then I will go to the Protestants and get one from them; they always have them, and I am sure they will lend me one." "Have you spoken to those people?" "No, but I have heard them read a little, and I can understand that the Scriptures say, do so and so, while you teach quite the contrary, and I wished to compare your Testament with theirs." "Well, I have none for you, but here is a good book," (*Pensées Chrétiennes.*) This man is now in possession of a Testament, which is read in the family, and is opening their eyes to many things. After conversing with another Canadian who professes to follow the gospel, he said one day to his wife, "Well, wife, you must know that I will soon become a Protestant, but I shall have to leave off swearing, and that will be very difficult, as I am so much in the habit of it; and you, my wife, who so frequently say, 'my God,' will have to give that up." "Well," said the

wife, "if you will give up swearing, I will willingly give up taking the Lord's name in vain." "We must no longer be proud, and that will suit us very well, as we are poor; we will require but little, and be contented with what we have. We must also be charitable, we must not drink any more, tell no untruths, nor use abusive language: the whole family will feel the effects of it, and we shall be much happier. Well, wife, what do you think of it? I think seriously that the Protestants are more religious and much better than we Romanists." We spent the evening of Christmas with this family, in reading the Word of God, singing his praises, etc., and returned home with hearts full of joy and gratitude.

Went several times to see a sick man, who is a bigoted Romanist, but would gladly make many such visits. The last two were very encouraging. I read several passages of Scripture, and prayed with the invalid and a part of his family. The tears rolled down his cheeks, he pressed my hand, and expressed much thankfulness. Have had frequent opportunities of conversing with the members of this family. One of his daughters told me she believed in a purgatory, but that it was upon earth. "I do not think it necessary," said she, "to pay after we are dead, nor before we die, for money cannot save us. I think that when God pronounces judgment, man will have nothing more to do; it is therefore needless to pay for masses; for after death comes the judgment." "That belief," said I, "is in accordance with the Word of God, for 'the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin,' 1st John i. 7. If you really believe this, you will be truly happy."

There is such a movement in our neighbourhood and the adjoining settlement, that the priest has not yet ventured on his usual annual circuit in behalf of the "Infant Jesus." He dreads the interrogations of the people, as he has been very much embarrassed by them of late. Several of them are speaking of putting their children at the institute. They say, "The priest and people talked a great deal for a while, though they say nothing about it now: meanwhile, the most courageous are having their children instructed, while ours remain ignorant; we will take our children to school, and the priest may talk and preach till he is tired, and then he will give it up."

Mr. — encourages us by his sincere desire of being instructed in the Scriptures of truth, which he searches assiduously, and as he speaks to many on the subjects contained in them, he comes to us from time to time, to have passages explained, in order to be able to answer questions which are put to him.

The minds of the people in general are very much taken up with the subject of religion. They say, "We see very well that our religion is only a traffic to make money; it will fall very soon. The time is drawing near when we must all come to the Bible for the truth, and if but forty were agreed on the subject, you would see that all the parish would take the right side."

You would rejoice with me, were you to see my house filled with women and young girls, who come to me in the evening to be taught, some to read, some to write, and all to sing hymns, which I have the pleasure of hearing in many of the houses. Let us believe and pray, and we shall see the glory of God.

3. *A. Moret.*—This esteemed labourer, whose present station is East Hawkesbury, on the Ottawa, was for the last winter employed in Western Canada, in the vicinity of Amherstburg, where there are

several thousand French Canadians, among whom, and the neighbouring Indians, an active Jesuit mission has been established. Mr. Moret circulated a large number of Testaments in that part of the country, which he describes as offering a most favourable field. Letters from a Canadian gentleman, and from the Rev. R. Peden, the Secretary of the French Canadian Missionary Committee at Amherstburg, corroborate this account. At present, however, there is no suitable labourer, (who should be of a superior class,) that this Committee can send. Mr. Moret writes, relative to his present field of labour :—

During the last month I have continued my rounds from house to house, with the good Word of our God, which is truly a savour of life unto life and of death unto death : a savour of life to those who, forsaking their own evil ways, return unto the Lord, who will have mercy upon them, and to our God, who will abundantly pardon (see Isaiah lv. 9) ; and a savour of death unto those who, rejecting God's mercy, are filling up the measure of wrath against the day of wrath.

God has accompanied my feeble labours with a measure of blessing. Two families assemble for worship on the Sabbath ; and a few others receive me into their houses, and permit me freely to read and expound the Word of God. To God be the glory. He alone opens the hearts to receive his Word. May he lead many, captive, to the foot of the cross.

4. *Andre Solandt*.—During the past year this active Colporteur has thrice visited L'Islet, about 50 miles below Quebec, once Lotbiniere the same distance above it, and three times Inverness, which is 45 miles to the south of the last mentioned place. He is now at Inverness, where he has proposed to the Canadians to teach them to read three days of the week, intending the rest of the time to visit from house to house. Can the friends of the Redeemer, refuse the urgency with which, in the annexed extract, he entreats their prayers ? He writes :—

I expect you will not find much to interest you in my journal, and I do not know why it is so, or whether I should attribute it to myself. When I consider all there is to do, and contrast it with the little I have done, I feel discouraged, and scarcely dare look forward. The difficulties of the work, and the debt which hangs upon the society, make my hands to hang down. And if my God did not uphold me, I do not know what would become of me.

And now that we are coming to the close of another year, in which we have experienced so much of the loving-kindness of our God and Saviour, we desire to render thanks to the giver of all good, and we entreat all those who shall read these lines to do the same, for the protection he has afforded us : and to pray for treasures of heavenly wisdom, for the year we are about entering upon.

During the past year, I have gone through many places, from house to house. The seed of the kingdom has been sown in much weakness, it is true, and by a



feeble member of the body of Christ. One who is often discouraged, when he considers his own weakness, and the work entrusted to him. And now I entreat you all to call upon the Lord of the harvest, to send forth the first rain, and the latter rain, to water the seed sown, that it may grow and bear fruit.

5. *L. Marie*.—This old and faithful labourer has, during the past year, met with great success in disposing of the Scriptures and Religious Tracts, for which he seems to have a peculiar qualification.

6. *E. Franzi*.—This young man, after assisting in the Institute at Belle Riviere, for a period withdrew from his engagements with the Society, upon grounds which the Committee deem unsatisfactory, and inconsistent with the obligations laid upon him to continue, after the heavy expenses of his outfit and passage to this country. In such cases, the Committee consider that the Missionary leaving their service is under the moral obligation to repay a portion more or less of the sum expended. The Committee are, however, glad to be able to bear continued testimony to the piety and Christian character of this young man.

---

### JOURNALS OF THE COLPORTEURS.

Under this head we present a few translated extracts from the letters or journals, written monthly to the Committee, by these humble but devoted missionary labourers. Truly their hands need to be held up, and their hearts strengthened for this arduous work.

#### THE WRATH OF MAN MADE TO PRAISE GOD.

A Colporteur says:—

I left Montreal for Quebec, in the "Lord Sydenham," where a very good opportunity was given me of proclaiming the Gospel to a very interesting congregation. The Canadians were examining some deers' horns which were on deck.

*Colp.*—These are fine horns.

*Can.*—Very fine, but of what use are they?

*Colp.*—They can be made useful in many ways, handles for knives and forks are made of them, shoemakers use them, and medicine is made from them. But I believe God created these animals as well as man for his own glory. What lesson do you think we may learn from this?

Some of the Canadians said, they did not know, others said we could learn nothing from it, while others said there must be something in this that we do not understand; what do you think?

*Colp.*—I think we may learn a lesson to our confusion of face; for though man has fallen from the estate in which he was created, the brutes have not. They have never sinned against God, or outraged nature by eating or drinking to excess, and yet God has placed them under the dominion of man, who does both: and

since God still permits man to maintain the superiority, what an exalted situation he must have held before he rebelled against God, and fell from a state of holiness and happiness, into sin and misery: deserving only to be cast into hell. At these words every eye was cast down. But after a little, they began to say that hell was only for those who commit mortal sin.

*Colp.*—What is mortal sin?

*Can.*—All disobedience to God.

*Colp.*—What sin is there which is not disobedience to God?

*Can.*—I do not know any.

*Colp.*—We must then call all sin, mortal sin.

*Can.*—Alas! What then must we do to be saved.

I then began to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, and while so doing, a man came and insulted me, saying that if we were on land he would let me see what he would do to me. One of the Canadians told him to go about his business, that if he did not wish to listen, he was perfectly at liberty. He said he was a Catholic, and I was a false prophet. I told him I did not think him a good Catholic, for the catholic religion teaches to love your neighbour as yourself. Those I was addressing wished to insult him, but I requested them not to do so, and said that if I had offered him a glass of liquor, or had assisted him with swearing, he would not find fault, but as I was speaking about what is good, he is obliged to oppose me, or he would not be faithful to his master, and you see very well that he does not love God. At length he withdrew, and I resumed the subject, and while speaking to them of the love of God, that wicked one returned, and took me by the throat. In stepping back to get away from him, I fell over some boxes, and he still held me by the throat, and gave me more blows than I relished, which caused me to have black eyes for a fortnight. At last a well dressed Canadian came forward, and told him that he was placing himself in my power, that if so disposed I might have him transported for five years. He immediately let go his hold of me, and went and hid himself. Those who had not heard the conversation drew near to inquire wherein I had offended the man that had beaten me. The Canadians to whom I had been speaking repeated the conversation, and perceiving them to be well disposed, I seized the opportunity to confirm what they had said, and continued speaking of Gospel truths for some time. One of them said, what you say is very good, but you do not speak of the Virgin Mary. I said, what mother does not rejoice when any one speaks well of her son. But if you think that she is grieved because we are not speaking of her, we will speak about her. I then explained her song to them, after which, I asked them, if it was not right to obey her? they all with one accord answered, "Yes." I turned to the marriage in Cana of Gallilee, and dwelt on these words, "Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it," in connection with "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life," and "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do," and showed them, that they did not obey her unless they did whatever the Son commands. In which case they would be of the same religion as the Virgin Mary, go to the same heaven, and share the same joys and privileges. When I had done speaking, some said it was very good, and some mocked, but the majority made no remark.

And now my dear friends and brethren, I feel disposed to render thanks to God, who causes all things to work together for good to them that love him, for having

brought so much good out of a little evil. The blows I received were amply repaid by this opportunity of doing good, which will perhaps never be forgotten.

THE REVILER SILENCED.

Met with an Irishman who insulted me when I spoke to him of the necessity of turning to the Lord; he said I was a minister of the devil. I told him I was not at all surprised at his calling me that, since the Son of God had been called the same, for "If they have called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household." I told him that if he were born again, he would believe the testimony of God: he got angry, and I told him that was another proof that he was not born of God, for a child of God does not get angry when asked to witness for God—what do you think the Son of God came into the world for? He said, "to save sinners." I said, if you believe that, you are not a Roman Catholic, for they think sins are effaced by baptism, penance, and purgatory. He came into a house another time, where he knew I was, and coming up to me said, "you do not believe in the Pope." "Yes I do, I believe he is in Rome, where he has a military guard, and that the poor are seldom, if ever, admitted into his presence. As to his instructions, I believe none of them, for he does not teach the truth." "He does not teach the truth?" said he. "No he does not, he is a false teacher." "Why do you speak thus of his Holiness?" "Why then does he not teach that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sins? and why does he attempt to overthrow what God has established?" He said that he had never reflected on the subject, but that he would.

He again followed me into a house, and asked me if every one should read the Bible, seeing that it caused so many different religions, enumerating all the Protestant denominations. I told him that we were not divided in fundamental truths, as all Protestant Christians agree in believing that there is no other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved, but Christ Jesus and Him crucified. Now let us suppose a Protestant stranger were passing through a city, professedly Roman Catholic, in which were several churches, and stopping before one of them should ask, "what church is this?" "St. Paul's church." Passing by another, "What church is this?" "St. Peter's," and so on, and were to say "how divided these Romanists are, they cannot agree among themselves, since they have so many different churches." Would not you think him not only a very ignorant but a mischievous person?" Now, though Protestants are called by different names, what a variety of orders exists among Roman Catholics. Protestant Christians are, in reality, less divided, for they all pray to one God, in three persons: whereas the Romanists invoke an innumerable company of saints: each one having his own particular favourite. He said it was quite true, though he had never thought of it before, said he would reflect upon it; regretted that I could not preach in English, and asked me to leave him a tract.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

While waiting with fifty or sixty others in a tavern at ———, for the steam-boat, a Canadian, who was intoxicated, was very abusive to the others at the table, and concluded by saying, that if any one felt insulted he was ready to fight with him. I came forward, and placing my hand on his shoulder, quietly said, you have insulted some one, he begged my pardon. I said he had not insulted me, but one I love, and I was much grieved to hear my friend thus in-

sulted. He asked me to whom I referred, and I spoke to him of the God who created him, for a full half hour, in the presence of all these people, and many of them approved of what I said. I never had so large an audience.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

Met with a young man to whom I gave a tract, (Catholicism, by Drelincourt,) which he began to read, and threw it aside, saying, he would not read it, for it troubled him too much. But the first thing he did next day was to read the tract, and examine the passages referred to in the Testament.

A GOOD TESTIMONY BORNE.

Called on a clockmaker's family, and found that the priest had told them that if they continued to receive me, they would lose all their customers, and that they were to be blamed for the pest being in the parish. He said much evil of me, which they refuted, and said I had never said anything bad to them.

THE POPE, NO TRUE SUCCESSOR OF THE APOSTLES.

At the request of several Canadians, I went with them to the priest's house to speak with him. He asked me where the Church was in the time of our Saviour. I said, around Him in the persons of the Apostles. "And what did He say to them?" "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you," John xx. 21. The priest said "we are those whom He sent." And do you say, said I, that the Pope is one of those sent by Jesus Christ? "Yes, sir." But the Pope is very unlike the Apostles, he has a guard of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, to defend him, the Apostles had no such thing—"It is because the Pope is a sovereign." The Apostles were not, you are proving that he is not their successor. "Prove your mission," said the priest. I said I will prove it at the same time that I prove to you, that you are not leading the people in the way of truth. He ran away, saying he was obliged to go to the church, as there were people there waiting for him. Several persons were very insulting, and one, a decent looking man, came to me and said, "Do prove your mission." I said, when a man pleads his cause in the small courts, he is not asked whether he is a lawyer, if he pleads according to law, he is approved, if not he is disapproved: it is the same in religious matters, the Word of God is the law; as soon as I touched upon that, the priest ran away, because he does not conform to the law. They renewed their insults.

In striking contrast with the letters of the colporteurs, whom the priests publicly represent as vagabonds, false prophets, and even demons, is the following circular of the assistant Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal, translated from the *Melanges Religieux*. Surely any intelligent Romanist, even with his own version of the Scriptures, must, if sincere, perceive on which side lies the truth. In their letters, the colporteurs exalt the blood and merits of Jesus Christ, teaching that there is no way of access to God but through Him: the bishop speaks alone of beads and medals; in other words, holds up the power of Mary and the church. The child Jesus, indeed, is spoken of, but it is in connection with the puerile ceremony of exhib-

biting at Christmas his statue, or doll, in the arms of the virgin, in connection with which a collection is generally made from door to door in the country parishes, by the priest and church wardens. There is one point brought out in the letter, however, in which Protestants will do well to imitate the Church of Rome, namely, its zeal in sending missionaries to the Indians, and to new and important settlements. Well do they calculate the importance of laying their foundations wide and deep, in the vast tract of country drained by the Columbia and its tributaries, a country which may, in little more than a century, be as populous and important as the United States were at the declaration of independence.

(CIRCULAR.)

*To the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal.*

Bishop's House (Evêchè), Montreal,  
Fete of St. John the Evangelist, 1846.

SIR,—In addressing you the present letter, at the epoch of the New Year, I pray you, in the first place, to accept it as the expression of the respect which I have for the Clergy of this Diocese in general, and to receive it, at the same time, as a token of the love I bear to each of its members in particular—Permit me afterwards, to lay before you various necessities and arrangements, which may contribute to the advantage of religion.

The first necessity that I would make known to you, is that of the Diocese of Walla Walla. Monseigneur A. M. Blanchet, the worthy Bishop of this new church, has not yet received any promises of support from Europe, for the mission that is to be founded by him next spring among the Heathens of Oregon. It is necessary then, that besides the assistance which he has been able to obtain from the clergy, he may be assisted by the zeal and piety of the faithful in this country, and particularly of this Diocese, where he exercised the holy ministry for so many years. Consequently you will, if you please, engage your parishioners to come to his aid, either remitting for this object the product, or part of the product of the collection, (Quête) of the Infant Jesus, or in making special collections in the churches on certain appointed days. You will not be at a loss for powerful motives to convince your parishioners, that they ought to contribute to the propagation of the faith, and particularly at the present time, that they should, by generous gifts, and by the retrenchment of superfluous expenses, labour to cause the Divine Child to be loved, by people who have not had the happiness to hear the angels of the Lord (the priests) announce to them the great tidings that we rejoice in, during these great solemnities. Have the goodness to gather the willing offerings which they may make for this important mission, and send them to the Bishop's house, in the course of next month.

I renew by these presents, in virtue of the Papal Bull of 31st May, 1840, which was communicated to me by Mgr. the Bishop to Messrs. the *Curés* and other priests of the Diocese, to bless and to confer indulgences upon beads, (chaplets), crosses, and pious medals, on conditions already fixed by his Highness and inserted in his circular letters of the 19th September and 21st December, 1840.

May we be able by the recitation of the holy rosary, to which you will encourage the faithful in blessing these articles, by gifts in favor of Mis-

sionaries, in soliciting support for Monseigneur Blanchet, to obtain the preservation and even the augmentation of the faith in this country, and the grace to expose the insidious projects of modern heretics, who labour so ardently to pervert the people confided to our care. Although we have not received at the Evêché any letters from Mgr. de Montreal via the last two mails from Europe, we know from other sources that his Highness must be still at Rome, and that it must consequently be in the holy city that he will pray for us and bless his Diocese in the first day of the year.

I join very closely my vows and desires to those of our pious Bishop, that heaven may more and more protect the clergy and the faithful of the Diocese of Montreal.

In return I ask of you a remembrance in your prayers and holy sacrifices.

I am, very cordially Sir,  
Your very humble and very obedient servant.  
† J. C. Bishop of Martyropolis, Administrator.

Another document has lately appeared in the *Melanges Religieux*, the organ of the Romish clergy in this district, purporting to be the relation of a miraculous cure effected on a nun by wearing a scapulary, which is a piece of cloth suspended by a string or ribbon round the neck, and worn upon the breast next the skin, having first of course been blessed by a priest. In connexion with wearing the scapulary certain prayers are to be said with some other observances, and it is gravely stated in Roman Catholic books, "by authority," that whoso wears the scapulary worthily shall never see hell-fire. In this is exhibited the same spirit of departure from the living God, and trust in lying mediators, that appears in the Bishop's letter.

The translation is from a city paper:—

"Much is said in and about town of the miraculous cure, at L'Hotel Dieu (an hospital), recently, of a Nun, known as Sister Dufresne. She had been sick for more than a month, and had received the last sacraments; the prayers for the dying had been said, and she was so low that the Nun in attendance was uncertain if she breathed. She was in this state, and every one was in expectation of her death, when a Nun who possessed a scapulary made from the stuff of the priestly gown of Messire Olier, the founder and first Superior of the Community of St. Sulpice, bethought herself:—'What, if I placed near our dying sister the scapulary of M. Olier?' Doubtless, that which had inspired the Nun with confidence, was the observation of M. de Charbonelle, who, in giving her the scapulary to repair, said—'My Sister, take great care of it: this scapulary is part of M. Olier's gown; it has effected the cure of my grand-uncle, the Prebendary of \_\_\_\_\_.' She presented the scapulary to her sick sister, observing—'This is a scapulary of Mons. Olier.' The mental reflection of the suffering Nun as she has declared since her cure, was—'Mons. Olier was a holy man: he may effect my cure, if it be the will of God!' This was on Wednesday, 9th ult. About two hours after she had received the scapulary, she experienced much more severe suffering, and of a different character, from what she had previously endured; but on the Friday following, about midnight, she felt as though a cold hand passed from her head to her feet—and immediately she rose and sought the Nun who was her nurse, who was asleep. Without reflecting upon the possible effects of so great a surprise, she took her in her arms, exclaiming—'My Sister, I am cured!'



The latter, greatly alarmed, cried out—'Sister, you are raving: let me conduct you to your bed.' She was so affected and frightened, that she had more occasion to be assisted herself, she trembled so. The following morning the cured Nun attended the choir; made her confession on her knees; heard Mass and received Communion. During the day, she mounted and descended several times the stair-ways to the third story of L'Hotel Dieu, and ate with as good an appetite as a healthy person. The medical gentlemen admit that the cure is miraculous, and will give their certificate to that effect, if they have not already done so. The cured Nun has, since that time, adopted, with the sanction of her Superiors, the designation of 'Sister Olier.' Many miracles, it is said, have been effected through the intercession of M. Olier: amongst others, one, of which we read in the History of Canada, operated in favour of Demoiselle Mance, who was perfectly restored, at his tomb, of a broken arm."

#### FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

This Society, to whose liberality we have this year been indebted to the amount of one thousand dollars, continues its interesting and important labours in Europe, where the Rev. Dr. Baird, one of the secretaries has been recently making a tour of observation, with a view to extend its operations in that vast field. In the *Missionary Record* for May, a report of the Eighth Anniversary of this Society was given, to which the Committee would refer.

#### GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

From the last Swiss Mission Register it appears that there are nine stations, with twenty-three Missionaries, including colporteurs and teachers. Four of them are ministers of the gospel. At the two churches at Grande Ligne and St. Pie, there are 170 members. There are eight schools containing about 150 children. One young man left in July last for Geneva to pursue his theological studies in the institution with which Dr. Merle D'Aubigné is connected. It is stated that a Missionary is to be employed among the French Roman Catholics in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to be supported by the friends there, as soon as one can be prepared in Canada.

This Committee hope that the Directors and Missionaries of both Societies may see eye to eye in rescuing the French Canadians from Romanism, and bringing them to Christ. In carrying on their respective works, through human infirmity and denominational predilections, circumstances may arise to endanger their harmonious co-operation. Such occurrences, however, through prayerful and friendly conference, may be made rather to strengthen the bonds of Christian union. Whereas, if the Saviour's command to go first to the offending party, and tell him of his fault, be neglected; and, on the contrary, if the differences should be first made the subject of public and acrimonious remark and discussion, it is impossible to overrate the injury to the cause of

the Redcemer which may arise, in separating brethren in a common cause, in disturbing the weak faith of the converts, and in making the enemies of the truth to rejoice.

#### FUNDS.

The income of the Society, on the General Funds' account, has been £1,483 15s. 9d., and the expenditure, £1,564 7s. 8d. This last item includes, however, the balance due the Treasurer from last Report, viz., £247 2s. 5d., which has been reduced this year to £80 11s. 11d., the balance now due the Treasurer.

It includes also an allowance of £125 to the General Secretary and Financial Agent, whose duties now require so large a portion of time and attention, as to render his gratuitous discharge of them as hitherto impossible. The Committee are gratified to be able to state, that the General Income this year exceeds that of last, by precisely £500. The expenditure shows also an excess of £333 13s 6d.

The contributions to the Building Fund, amount to £368 17s. 1d. The total income of the Society is £1852 12s. 10d.

Lists of the Auxiliary Associations, with their contributions, will be found in the Appendix to the Report. The Committee venture to express the hope that their respected fellow-labourers, during the coming year, will continue, and even increase their efforts to sustain the work.

For the prosperity vouchsafed to the Society, the Committee acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude the good hand of their God upon them.

In conclusion, the friends of the Society should be encouraged to go forward, in the active use of means, and in the exercise of strong faith. The system of Rome in this Province, like the walls of Jericho, is of wide extent; but let us encompass it, in the name of the Lord, and at the appointed time—it will fall to the ground, “and be no more found at all.” Our Missionaries may, in the eyes of that proud hierarchy, appear only as “rams’ horns,” but, although despised, they are God’s instruments, chosen to sound the calls of the Gospel, and they will prevail. But we must never forget that it is only through the Divine influences of the Holy Spirit that a single soul can be converted to God, and that proud Babylon will fall. Let us then be more persevering in seeking His outpouring upon ourselves, upon the Missionaries, and upon the benighted people among whom we live.

STATE OF NEW YORK  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER  
ALBANY, N. Y., JANUARY 1, 1900.

**TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.**

---

**I. GENERAL FUNDS.**

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

### GENERAL FUNDS.

The French Canadian Missionary Society in Account with

JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.

Dr.

To Balance due Treasurer from last Report, ... ..		£247 2 5
To Paid Expenses of Mission Stations and Missionaries, viz. :—		
1. <i>Montreal</i> —(Rev. E. Tanner and wife, including expenses of Girls' School under charge of the latter,) viz. :—		
Support of Missionaries, Board and Clothing of Pupils, Stationery, &c., Firewood.....	£140 17 3	
Rent of House & Expenses of Chapel.....	48 8 6	
Furniture, £7 5s 6d, Tra- velling Expenses, £19 12s 6d.....	26 18 0	
		£216 3 9
2. <i>Belle Riviere and Pointe aux         Trembles</i> —(J. Vernier and wife, including expenses of Boys' Institute) :—		
Support of Missionaries, Assistant Teachers, Board & Clothing (on an average) of 30 pupils, Stationery, Repairs, Travelling Ex- penses.....	294 6 7	
Expenses of Farm & Farm- ing Utensils, House- keeping, Tolls &c., at Pointe aux Trembles, till 1st November.....	111 5 8	
On account of Furniture, new Institute.....	50 0 0	
		455 12 3
3. <i>St. Therese</i> —(Rev. F. Doudiet and wife) :—		
Support, Clothing, Fire- wood, &c.....	69 10 8	
Horse and Sleigh, £13 10s, Repairs, £4 15s 8d.....	18 5 8	
Travelling expenses.....	10 6 2	
		98 2 6
4. <i>Industry</i> —(J. Vessot and wife) Support and Travelling Ex- penses, Furniture.....	... 61 12 8	
5. <i>Ramsay</i> —(D. Amaron and wife) :—		
Support, &c., Rent, Re- pairs, &c., Furniture,....	... 48 1 8	
6. <i>J. B. L'Hôte</i> , Support, Clothing, Travelling Expenses.....	... 51 6 0	
		£930 18 10
Carried Forward,		

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

	Brought forward	£930 18 10	
7.	A. Moret, do. do. (8 months)	... 13 10 0	
8.	A. Solandt, do. do.....	... 24 4 8	
9.	L. Marie, do. do.....	... 15 6 9	
10.	E. Franzi, do. do.....	... 20 12 1	
11.	L. Blondin and another Pedlar, to aid them in disposing of the Scriptures with their Goods..	... 15 10 0	
		<hr/>	1020 2 4
To Paid	Printing Annual Report, and Missionary Record.....	... ..	73 0 6
	For Books from Geneva, Ex- penses on do., and for Bibles, Tracts, &c.....	... ..	28 17 5
	On account of Passage from Europe, Travelling Expenses of Missionaries.....	... ..	28 6 0
	Postages, Expenses of Meet- ings, Despatch of <i>Record</i> , &c. &c.....	... ..	35 16 0
	Interest on Loan.....	... ..	6 3 0
	Allowance to General Secre- tary and Financial Agent.	... ..	125 0 0
		<hr/>	£1564 7 8
<hr/> Cr. <hr/>			
By received for Bibles and Tracts Sold.....		£ 11 17 11	
Contributions from Canada East.....		301 0 6	
Do. " " West.....		104 0 3	
Do. " United States (of which from the Foreign Evangelical Society, £254 13s. 9d.).....		272 4 1	
Do. New Brunswick, Miss Rodger,		2 0 0	
Do. " Great Britain, viz. :- Greenock Ladies' Asso- ciation.....	£ 98 10 5		
Glasgow Committee....	258 15 0		
Glasgow Ladies' Asso- ciation.....	137 10 3		
Edinburgh Do. Do.	138 4 4		
London, &c., .....	159 13 0	792 13 0	
		<hr/>	£1483 15 9
Balance due Treasurer.....		£80 11 11	

E.E. JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer

MONTREAL, 26th January, 1847.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA EAST.

<i>Montreal.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
			"Friend" found in	Stevenson Adam
			Miss Smith's Mis-	Savage A
			sionary Box	Savage Joseph
Anderson Lieut-Col			Ferguson A and D	Savage D
Manchester (Eng.)		1 0 0	Fraser D	Savage Thomas
per J Court	5 0 0		Forster S	Smyth Wm
A Person approving		2 10 0	Friend A, J B	Shaw John
of the Society per		0 10 0	Do do	St Gabriel Street
Mr Griffith	1 10 0		Graham R	Church, Children
Addy Mrs	1 5 0		Galbraith John	Attending S. School
Anderson Robert	2 10 0		Gettes Wm	Sharrocks C
Arthur A & J	1 4 6		Greene N O	Smellie Mr
Adams Robert	0 10 0		Gemmill A	Spiers Mrs
A Lady per Mrs		0 2 6	Girdwood Rev J	Iaylor Thomas M
Tanner	1 0 0		Goodall J	Thompson Wm
A Lady for the Pointe		0 2 6	Hilliard L	Taylor Alex., first
aux Trembles Insti-		1 5 0	Holmes A F, M.D.	earnings
tute	7 10 0		Hall George	Tait Fowler & Co
Birks John	1 5 0		Hall Mrs	Thomson Alexander
Bell Thomas	0 5 0		Holland John	Tilton S F
Budden H	0 5 0		Hagar George	Vennor H
Brodie John	1 5 0		Hutchinson J	Wenham Joseph
Bellhouse Wm	0 10 0		Halliday J	Waddell Thomas
Brown J B	0 10 0		Hearle J	Willoughby Rev Mr
Brown A	0 2 6		Jenking T	Willoughby Mrs
Bradbury Wm	0 10 0		Irwin Robert	Weir Robert
Bryson Alex	0 5 0		Ilisley James	Wilson James
Boyd H	0 13 0		Kirkwood Mrs	Wright E
Bryson C	0 7 6		Kingan John	Watt Robert
Brown David	0 5 0		Keller John	Whiteford Wm
Becket J C	5 18 6		Ladd C P	Woodbury Mrs
Brush G	1 5 0		Lunn Wm	W
Brown T	0 2 6		Learmont Wm	Waters Serjt 93d Reg
Collection Annual		0 5 0	Lyman S Jones	W C B
Meeting	26 11 6		Lyman Wm	Wood C
C A	0 5 10		Mathewson John	Williamson J
Campbell A H	1 0 0		Mathewson S	Wynn H
Cash B L	5 0 0		M'Lellan Wm & Co	£200 2s.
Cooke Robert	0 10 0		Mead J H	—
Cash C	0 2 6		Mills James	<i>Buckingham.</i>
Creighton Mr	0 5 0		M'Farlane Archd	Sundries, per Rev G
Cash D F J	2 10 0		Murray Wm	Bell, see May Re-
Cash M H G	0 5 0		May S H	cord
Cash T D H	0 10 0		Maitland Capt	2 10 0
Cash E M	0 10 0		Muir Wm jr	—
Campbell Rollo	0 10 0		M'Conkey S	<i>Bristol Mills.</i>
Cash G F	0 5 0		Murphy A	King W
Campbell Robert	0 10 0		M'Iver E	0 10 0
Colt W H	0 5 1		M'Ewan J	—
Currie C	0 5 0		Morris R	<i>Christieville and St</i>
Cochrane James	0 10 0		Milne J 1845 and 1846	<i>Johns.</i>
Charles Mrs for "Re-		1 0 0	Munro Rev James	Christie Mrs
cord"	0 1 3		M'Donald A	M'Ginnis W
Clarke Miss	1 5 0		One blessed in Busi-	Collected by Miss
Cox J	0 5 0		ness	Fleming, £8 13s 9d.
Court J	5 0 0		Orr James R	Borbridge Mrs
Côté Street Free		5 0 0	Orr Mrs J R	Christie Mrs
Church, Scholars, at-		2 10 0	Osgood Rev T	Fleming Miss
tending S. S., one-		0 5 0	Poet James	Hall H
fourth of Mission-		0 10 0	Pawson W	M'Ginnis Mrs
ary Collections	2 3 6		Payn CH	M'Donald Edward
Cash in various sums	2 19 5		Ralston S	Tyler O
Dickenson Mrs	1 5 0		Redpath John	Yule John
Dann W	0 2 6		Ramsay H	0 5 0
Dougall John	1 5 0		Rodden Wm	0 5 0
Do Sundries per	1 5 0		Ronald A	—
Dougall George	0 2 6		Roy J & W	<i>Chateauguay.</i>
Duclos Mrs	0 2 6		Redpath P	Collected by Rev Mr
Duncan James	0 10 0		Ratray J	Bowles, Congrega-
Elder G jr	1 5 0		Rispin J	tional Church
Elliott Andrew	0 5 0		Shaw Noah	2 0 10
Eadie John	0 10 2		Smith & Morgan	—
Evans S	0 2 6		S E	<i>Durham.</i>
Ferrier James	5 0 0		Sabine A F	Cutter H S
Fenwick Mrs for		0 2 6	Sims C N	0 2 6
"Record"	0 2 6			Scott James
				0 2 6



Industry.	£ s. d.	Petite Nation.	£ s. d.	Terrebonne.	£ s. d.
Twiss J	2 0 0	Dickson W	0 5 0	Sinclair Mr	0 10 0
<b>Lotbiniere.</b>		<b>Stanbridge.</b>		Marshall R	1 5 0
Rival Mr, per A Solandt	0 10 0	Collected by Rev F N Jersey, £1 9s 4d.		Marshall Mrs, proceeds of cloth given by her	2 1 6
<b>Lachine.</b>		Abbott's Corner St Armands	0 13 7	Do. Donation	1 0 0
Murray W	0 1 3	Orcutt's Sch. House Stanbridge	0 3 3	<b>Quebec, £35 4s 8d</b>	
Sundries, per Recrd	0 8 0	Ridge do do do	0 7 0	Collected by Miss Burton	2 10 9
Wilgress Lieut-Col	5 0 9	Walbridge's do do	0 5 6	Ditto by Miss Gore	3 15 6
<b>Lachute.</b>		<b>Sorel.</b>		Ditto by Miss Auld	5 1 4
A Friend	0 8 0	Anderson Rev W	2 10 0	Ditto by Mrs Fraser	8 10 10
Barber Milo	1 5 0	<b>Shipton.</b>		Ditto by A Solandt, £15 6s 3d :-	
<b>Inverness, Leeds, &amp;c.</b>		Friends, per Rev A J Parker	1 0 0	A friend	1 0 0
Collected by Rev W C Burns, Inverness	2 0 7	<b>Stanstead.</b>		Cash	0 5 0
Ditto, ditto, Leeds	1 10 8	Hubbard P, for Record	0 2 6	D'un Ami	5 0 0
Ditto, by A Solandt, 16s 3d, viz: -		<b>St Therese de Blainville.</b>		Drummond Rev J	0 10 0
A Sister in Christ, Inverness	0 1 3	Collection, Presbyterian Congregation, per Rev D Black	1 12 9	Musson J	2 0 0
Henry W do	0 5 0	Morris J	0 5 0	Oliver T H	1 10 0
M'Kinnon Donald do	0 5 0	<b>St. Eustache, &amp;c.</b>		Pozer Mr	2 10 0
M'Killop Archd do	0 5 0	Collection, Free Presbyterian Congregation, St Eustache and Grande Fie-niere	0 19 5	Par une amie	0 2 6
Sundries, see May Record	1 10 0	<b>St. Andrews.</b>		Ditto	1 5 0
Missionary Box Sabbath School of Congregational Church, Inverness	3 5 0	Collected at Monthly Meetings, Congregational Church	3 13 0	Schroeder J	0 3 9
<b>Machiche.</b>		M' Martin Miss M	0 5 0	Sweetman Mr	0 10 0
Craik A	0 5 0	<b>Beckwith, &amp;c.</b>		Woodroff C C	0 10 0
<b>Metis.</b>		Collected by Mr N Stewart, £3 16s 3d		<b>Wesleyville, &amp;c.</b>	
Free Church, per Rev Dr Cairns	1 5 0	Kennedy K	0 1 3	Collected by Mrs John Lloyd, £2 16s viz: -	
		M' Ewan D	0 5 0	A friend	1 0 0
		M' Dougall Dd	0 5 0	A friend to missions	0 5 0
		M' Donald A	0 5 0	Guin R, a lamb sold for	0 9 0
		M' Arthur A	0 5 0	Jamieson T	0 5 0
		Stewart A	0 5 0	Wesleyville Union S School Missionary Society—share of monthly collections	0 15 0
		Sundries	2 10 0		£301 0 6

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA WEST.

Beckwith, &c.	£ s. d.	Milmine A do	£ s. d.	Missionary Prayer Meeting	£ s. d.
Collected by Mr N Stewart, £3 16s 3d		Milmine Mrs do	0 1 3	Holden R	0 5 0
Kennedy K	0 1 3	Cody Mrs P, W Zorra	0 7 ½	<b>Cobourg.</b>	
M' Ewan D	0 5 0	Cody J do	0 5 0	Free Church, per Rev T Alexander	7 0 0
M' Dougall Dd	0 5 0	Cody M do	0 10 0	Missionary Box of S School connected with ditto	1 0 0
M' Donald A	0 5 0	Cody Mrs J do	0 2 6	M' Kinlay Mr	0 2 6
M' Arthur A	0 5 0	Rose Mrs L do	0 0 7 ½	<b>Dundas.</b>	
Stewart A	0 5 0	Tate Walter do	0 5 0	Elliott R	0 5 0
Sundries	2 10 0	A few Embro Friends	1 15 3	Leslie John	2 0 0
<b>Bathurst.</b>		<b>Bytown.</b>		Leslie Miss	1 0 0
Smith James	0 5 0	Durie John	0 5 0	Starke Rev M Y	0 10 0
<b>Beachville &amp; West Zorra.</b>		<b>Brantford.</b>		Sundries, see May Record	0 12 6
Sundries per Mr M Cody, £1 16s 6d		Cain W	0 8 9	<b>Dalhousie.</b>	
Sabb. School, Embro Road	0 4 0	J C and A C	2 10 0	Chesley R A	0 5 0
Bent Levi, Beachville	0 2 6	<b>Belleville.</b>			
Hooke Wm do	0 2 6	Collection in Congregational Church, at			

<i>Esquesing.</i>		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	<i>Torbolton.</i>		£ s. d.			
Free Church, Acton	1	0	0	Martintown Auxiliary, per a friend	12	5	6	M'Laren D	0	10	0
<i>Fergus.</i>						<i>Toronto.</i>					
Free Church, per Rev Mr Smellie	2	0	0	1846 Sundries per Mr Kellie, see May Record	0	7	6	Congregat. Church Sabbath School	0	9	6
<i>Grafton.</i>						<i>West Flamboro.</i>					
Free Church, per Rev Mr Reid	1	5	0	<i>Niagara.</i> Christie J and M	0	14	0	Sundries per Mr W M'Kinlay, £3.			
<i>Galt.</i>						<i>Arthur G</i>					
Sours J	0	10	0	<i>North East Hope.</i> Collected per Rev D Allan	7	0	0	Craig J	0	2	6
<i>Guelph.</i>						<i>Egliston R G</i>					
Sundries per Rev E Martin, £2 10s				<i>Nassagawega.</i> Free Church	0	15	0	Garrick James	0	1	3
Mickle Mrs	1	0	0					Harrbottle John	0	5	0
Mickle C J	0	10	0	<i>Otonabee.</i> Free Church, per Rev W C Burns	2	0	0	Haines G	0	5	0
Mickle Mrs Chas	0	5	0	Wallace R	0	5	0	Jeffries George	0	5	0
Mickle Miss J	0	5	0					Lammon John	0	5	0
Preston Mrs	0	5	0	<i>Port Stanley.</i> Smith R	0	7	6	M'Kinlay Wm	0	5	0
Preston W	0	5	0					Miller G	0	5	0
<i>Hamilton.</i>						<i>Peterboro'.</i>					
Jackson James	2	10	0	Sundries, per James Harvey, Treasurer of Auxiliary Association, see August Record	10	4	4	Miller J	0	5	0
Batray Rev T	2	10	0					M'Kinlay D	0	5	0
<i>Indian Lands, &amp;c.</i>						<i>Perth.</i>					
M'Diarmid Mrs	0	2	6	One half of the Collection at the General Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting	1	2	6	Shenston T E	0	1	3
M'Intyre Mrs	0	2	6								
<i>Innisfil.</i>						<i>Williamstown.</i>					
Sundries, see August Record	1	0	0	<i>Port Hope.</i> Sundries, per Rev J Cassie, £7 3s, viz: Collection in United Secession Church	6	13	0	Collected by Miss C Cumming, £1, viz:			
<i>Kingston.</i>						<i>May Mr</i>					
A Friend, per Mr G Hardy	0	10	0	Wallace Mr	0	5	0	Cumming James	0	5	0
Pollard S	0	5	0					Craig J	0	1	3
Talbart Mrs	0	2	6	<i>Stouffville.</i> Wiseman H	0	5	0	M'Gillivray Hon Jno	0	7	6
<i>Lancaster.</i>						<i>Wellington.</i>					
Curry J and G	0	2	6	<i>Sandwich and Windsor.</i> Sundries per A Moret, see August Record	1	8	9	M'Intyre Mrs D	0	2	6
<i>L'Orignal.</i>						<i>Corry Dr B S</i>					
Treadwell C P	0	4	0					M'Nicol D	0	1	10½
<i>M'Killop.</i>						<i>Zorra.</i>					
Per Rev A M'Kenzie	2	10	0					Sundries	0	1	10½
<i>Martintown.</i>						<i>Nicholson N</i>					
A Lover of David	0	5	0					M'Rae John	0	5	0
A Friend	3	6	6					M'Naughton J	0	2	6

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM UNITED STATES.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.							
Foreign Evangelical Soc. of New York, \$1.00-£250 0 0		gregation, to pay expenses on box of clothing	0	7	7						
Prem. on drafts	4	13	9	251	13	9					
<i>Boston.</i>		<i>Detroit.</i>		<i>Northampton.</i>							
Stone William	5	0	0	Sundries collected by A Moret, see August Record	5	12	10	Ladies, to pay expenses on box of clothing—balance	1	4	3
<i>Champlain.</i>		<i>Lowell.</i>		<i>New York.</i>							
Ladies of Rev Mr Bunkerhoff's Con-		Missionary Box of Miss N E Atkinson	0	5	8	A J, per Mrs Dr Buck	5	0	0		
									£272	4	1

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

<i>Greenock Ladies' Association.</i>		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
	Collected by Miss Hale, £3 2s.			Scott Mrs James	0 2 6
	Black Mrs	0	5 0	Scott James	0 5 0
	Cameron Mrs Hugh sn	0	6 0	Scott George	0 2 6
	Gray John	1	1 0	Schooler James	0 2 6
	Marquis Miss M	0	5 0	Scott Ivy	0 2 6
	Rodger Mrs A	0	2 6	Thomson Mrs Thos	0 5 0
	Rodger Wm	0	5 0	Watson Mrs James	0 5 0
	Riddle Mr	0	5 0	Collected by Miss	
	Smith Mrs	0	5 0	M'Farlane, £4 13s 6d	
	Williamson Mrs	0	2 6	Alexander Miss	0 5 0
	Walker Wm	0	5 0	Anderson Mrs A	0 5 0
	—			Bruce Mrs	0 10 0
	Collected by Mrs Kerr, £3 15s.			Darroch Mrs	0 10 0
	Borland John	0	5 0	Friend A	0 2 6
	Kerr Mrs	0	10 0	Johnstone Mrs James	1 0 0
	Leitch Mrs Wm	0	2 6	M'Lauchlin Miss	0 1 0
	Murdoch Miss	0	5 0	Munro Miss	1 0 0
	Ramsay Mrs R	0	5 0	Scott Mrs Charles	1 0 0
	Sinclair Rev S	0	5 0	—	
	Stewart John	0	2 6	Collection from Ser-	
	Society, Juvenile Mis-			mon by Rev Wm	
	sionary, in connec-			Arnot	7 0 0
	tion with Rev S			St Andrew's Paro-	
	Sinclair's Sabbath			chial Association	5 0 0
	School	2	0 0	Drummond Mr	1 0 0
	—			Friends Two	5 0 0
	Collected by Miss			Friend A	1 0 0
	Jessie Buchanan,			Friend A	2 0 0
	£2 7s. 6d.			Friend A	1 0 0
	Auld Mrs	0	2 6	Friend A	0 4 0
	Bunton Mrs	0	5 0	Friend A	0 5 0
	Buchanan Mrs	0	2 6	Friend A	1 8 0
	Cowan Robert	0	5 0	Johnston Mrs	0 10 0
	Finlay Mrs R	0	5 0	Johnston Miss	0 10 0
	Hunter Thomas O	0	5 0	Kelso James	1 0 0
	Hunter Charles P	0	5 0	Noble Miss	1 0 0
	Laird Mrs	0	2 6	Steele Mrs	1 0 0
	M'Gregor James	0	5 0	Steele Miss	0 10 0
	Murray Mrs	0	2 6	Steele Miss C	0 10 0
	M'Culloch Miss	0	2 6	Sabbath Scholars	0 6 3
	Orr Mrs Matthew	0	5 0	Watson Miss (Edin.)	1 0 0
	—			Work Proceeds of	0 6 0
	Collected by Miss			Collected by Mrs	
	Hamlin, £2 8s. 6d.			Forbes, Paisley,	
	Campbell Mrs	0	2 0	£5 15s 6d	
	Cassels Mrs	0	2 6	Aitken J	0 5 0
	Dalgleish Mrs	0	2 6	Buchanan Miss	0 5 0
	Fletcher Mrs	0	2 6	Forbes Mrs	0 10 0
	Hamlin Mrs James	0	3 0	Forbes James	1 0 0
	Hercus John	0	10 0	Gilmour Thos	0 5 0
	Lusk Miss	0	4 0	Greenlees T	1 0 0
	Laing Mrs	0	5 0	Harvey James	1 0 0
	Marshall Mrs T	0	2 6	Phillips Wm	1 0 0
	Orr Wm A	0	10 0	Walker Son & Co	0 10 6
	Tait Mrs	0	2 0	—	
	—			Collected by Mrs	
	Collected by Miss			Dalgleish, Stirling,	
	Carmichael, £2.			£2 15s	
	Carmichael Andrew	0	5 0	A Friend	0 3 0
	Clarke Miss	0	5 0	Abercrombie Mrs	0 5 0
	Duncan Mrs	0	2 6	Buchan Mrs	0 5 0
	Lamb Mrs	0	2 6	Christie Mrs	0 5 0
	Logan Mrs	0	2 6	Dalgleish Mrs	0 10 0
	Pennal Mrs	0	5 0	Gillfillan Mr	0 5 0
	Thomson Hugh	0	5 0	Graham Mr	0 2 6
	Thomson Mrs Thos	0	10 0	Hewit Mrs	0 3 6
	—			Hervey Miss	0 2 6
	Collected by Mrs			Kidston Misses	0 2 6
	Thomson, £2 7s 6d.			M'Farlane Mrs	0 5 0
	C A	0	1 6	Yellowlees Mrs	0 6 0
	Davidson Archibald	0	5 0	—	
	Dunlop Robert	0	5 0	Sterling	£80 0 3
	M'Leod Mrs	0	5 0	—	
	M'Iver Miss	0	10 0	Currency	£98 10 5

Glasgow Com- mittee.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alston John & Son	1 1 0	Kerr William	0 10 0	Wilson J & D	1 0 0
Anderson James	2 0 0	King John, & Son	1 1 0	Young J H	1 1 0
Anderson Alexander	1 0 0	Knox Robert	0 10 6		
Anderson David	1 1 0	Kelso James	2 0 0		£169 14 7
Anderson John	1 0 0	Kaye & Findlay	1 0 0	Interest allowed	
A Friend, per Mr		Lethem Matthew	1 1 0	by Treasurer	3 13 4
Thomas Frame	0 10 0	Laurie John	1 1 0		£173 7 11
Allan James	1 1 0	Leadbetter John & Co	2 2 0	Less adver-	
Allan Bryce	1 1 0	Mitchell W S	1 1 0	tising, pos-	
Allan Alexander sen	1 1 0	Mitchell James	1 1 0	tage, &c.	£2 13 9
Aikman Robert	0 10 0	Macintosh John	1 0 0	Do. credit-	
Adam Archd M	1 0 0	M'Laren Wm	1 0 0	ed in last	
Bryce J D	5 0 0	M'Haffie Wm	1 0 0	account	31 15 5
Burns George	2 0 0	M'Keard A & J	0 10 6		34 9 2
Burns James	2 0 0	M'Michael David	0 10 6	Add drawn for on	
Buchanan James	2 0 0	M'Kinlay David	1 1 0	account of 1847,	
Buchanan Peter & Co	5 0 0	M'Kirby Robert	0 5 0	as instructed	75 11 3
Black David	0 10 6	Macdonald D	0 5 0	Total receipts in	
Blyth John S	2 2 0	Macdonald J	0 5 0	1846, sterling	£214 10 0
Brodie Wm, Carlton		M'Arthur James	0 10 6	Currency	£258 15 0
Place	1 0 0	Moody Robert	0 10 0		
Blackie & Son	1 0 0	M'Clure J H	0 10 0	<i>Glasgow Ladies'</i>	
Brown Hugh, Virgi-		Monteath Mrs, Green-	0 10 0	<i>Association.</i>	
nia Place	1 1 0	vale Place	1 0 0	Collections acknow-	
Black & Wingate	1 1 0	M'Ewan Wm	1 0 0	ledged in May Re-	
Buchanan Wm, So-		Mair John James,	1 0 0	cord, sterling	£110 18 4
merset Place	1 0 0	& Co		Currency	£137 10 3
Black J & D	1 0 0	M'Naughtan Rev J,	1 0 0	<i>Edinburgh-</i>	
Cuthbertson John	2 2 0	Paisley	1 0 0	<i>Ladies' Association,</i>	
Crichton Wm	2 0 0	Do. for Paisley High	2 0 0	collections, see	
Clark James	0 10 0	Church	2 0 0	May Record,	£106 13 0
Clapperton Wm	0 10 0	Naismith Alex	0 10 6	Haldane R, W.S.	5 0 0
Campbell J & W, & Co	2 2 0	Orr Thomas C	1 1 0	Sterling	£111 13 0
Colquhoun Peter	0 5 0	Playfair James	5 0 0	Currency	£138 4 4
Connal Michael	0 10 0	Paton Wm P	2 0 0		
Church Wm jr	1 0 0	Pettigrew Matthew	0 5 0	<i>London.</i>	
Cunningham Charles	0 10 0	Pinkerton James sen	1 1 0	Collected by Joseph	
Dennistoun Mrs,		P M, per Archibald	1 0 0	M'Kay, Esq. :-	
Greenlaw	3 0 0	M Adam	1 0 0	Sundries, per May	
Dennistoun Wm	5 0 0	Proceeds of a Ser-		Record	9 17 0
Dempster Rev Mr,		mon by Mr Arnot		Collected by S. For-	
Bridge of Allan	1 0 0	in Rev Mr Bor-		ster, Esq, see Au-	
Dunlop Francis	0 10 6	land's Church	2 14 7	gust Record	52 1 0
Davidson Wm Jas	0 10 0	Partick Relief Church		DA C, per Continen-	
Davidson Wm	1 0 0	per Rev Mr M'Coll	2 0 0	tal Echo	10 0 0
Duncan W J	1 0 0	Rainey, Jarvie & Co	2 0 0	Dalrymple Alex	2 2 0
Duncan A J	0 10 0	Robertson John	1 0 0	L F B	0 10 0
Drydales & Wilson	1 0 0	Robertson Thomas	0 2 6	Collected by the Rev	
Finlay R G, &		Risk John & Charles	1 0 0	Dr James Thom-	
Brothers	2 2 0	Richardson Robert	1 1 0	son, £7 10s, viz. :	
Frame Thomas	1 1 0	Robertson Hugh,		Dickson G F, Han-	
Frame Robert jr	0 10 6	Gartloch	2 0 0	over Terrace	5 0 0
Frame Mrs Robert	0 5 0	Robertson H jr	0 10 0	Dickson Mrs	1 0 0
Freebairn Mrs Wm	0 5 0	Robertson Archd	0 10 0	Grigson Mrs, Barn-	
Finlay & Neilson	1 0 0	Reid, Robertson & Co	2 2 0	staple	0 10 0
Gilmour Wm, & Co	1 1 0	Ross, Mitchell & Co	1 0 0	Thomson Rev Dr J	1 0 0
Gillespie George	1 1 0	Stevenson Nathaniel	5 0 0	Sundries, per do.	5 0 0
Gourlie Wm, & Son	1 0 0	Sab. Evening Class		Sundries acknow-	
Galbraith Andrew	1 0 0	in Duncan's Close,		ledged in Continen-	
Galbreath & Carse-		per J D Bryce	6 3 0	tal Echo, received	
well	1 1 0	Smith Geo., & Sons	3 3 0	by Messrs Patridge	
Greyfriars' Society		Sommerville J	1 1 0	& Oaky	£20 9 0
for Religious Pur-		Stewart Mrs George	0 5 0	Less remain-	
poses, donation for		Smith David	0 10 0	ing in their	
1845, received from		Smith Robert	0 10 0	hands	5 9 0
Mr Penney, 18th		Symington John	1 0 0		15 0 0
May, 1846	5 0 0	Ure George	0 10 6		
Henderson John	5 0 0	Urie John	1 0 0		
Hunter Duncan	0 10 0	Wilson Wm, St Vin-			
Henderson Andrew	0 10 0	cent Street	1 0 0		
Harley David	0 10 0	Wright John, Miller			
Irwin Samuel	1 1 0	Street	1 0 0		
Johnstone David	2 0 0	Wilson Samuel	1 0 0		
Keyden James	2 0 0	Wingate Son & Co	2 0 0		
Kettle Robert	1 0 0	Walker S L, & Co	2 0 0		
Kidston Richard	2 0 0	Whyte Robert	1 1 0		
		Wallace John	0 10 6		

		£	s.	d.	Macfie —	1846	1	1	0	Young Captain H,				
	Collected by Captain				Martin Miss	"	0	5	0	1845 & 1846	2	2	0	
	Young, £29 11s:				Rose Wm & Co	"	1	0	0	Young Miss "	"	2	2	0
d.	Blachford Capt,	1845	0	10	Rankin Robert	"	2	2	0	Young LtW, RN	"	1	0	0
0	Baldock W	1846	2	0	Sullivan Captain B J					Young Mrs Admiral				
7	Chapman W	"	1	0	R.N.	1845	1	1	0		1846	1	1	0
4	Dalton Rev E	"	1	0	Smith Sir Culling E,									
11	Dowie Kenneth	"	2	0	1846	2	0	0		Sterling	£131	11	0	
	Greig Mrs	"	0	5	Soames W A	"	3	0	0	Currency	£159	13	0	
	Graham T	"	1	0	Wood John	"	1	0	0					
	Guinness Mrs	1845	1	0	Young Captain J,									
	Lloyd W	1846	1	0	1845 & 1846	2	2	0						

2  
9

3

0  
04  
3

0

0

0

4

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0





# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

---

## II. BUILDING FUND.

## BUILDING FUND.

DR. *The French Canadian Missionary Society in Account current with JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.* CR.

<p>To Paid for the Building at Pointe aux Trembles, viz. :-</p> <p>E. Maxwell, on Account of Carpenters' and Joiners' Work, and for Plastering.....£1250 0 0</p> <p>Peel &amp; Boon, in full of Brick Work..... 521 1 0</p> <p>A. Marion, do. Masonry..... 181 1 3</p> <p>J. M'Donald, do. Excavations..... 25 2 9</p> <p>Sundries..... 21 9 10</p> <hr/> <p>the Messrs. Reeves Balance due them, &amp;c. .... 13 17 8</p> <p>Balance on hand carried down ..... 60 5 0</p>	<p>By Balance on hand from last Report ..... £204 0 5</p> <p>Received Contributions from Canada..... 288 6 3</p> <p>Do. do. from Great Britain .... 80 10 10</p> <p>Amount borrowed at 6 per cent interest, on guarantee of the Committee..... 1500 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>£1998 14 10</p> <p>13 17 8</p> <hr/> <p>£2072 17 6</p> <p>By Balance, brought down..... £60 5 0</p>
<p>£2072 17 6</p>	<p>£2072 17 6</p>

40

MONTREAL, 26th January, 1847.

E.E. JOHN DOUGALL, Treasurer.

Ken Bell Bac Bell C Petri I Keny La peti Wllg Aust Ameti rian Ameti rian E A T RIN Glasg soc Th Cloth Lad Lad fregu sif-- Miss One P Bedec Als Froti 3 barr Roche Mr. S sized Kenyo --E. Crocke M. W. M. W. 1 Sctra Sin celivet Mr. T V essot Sundri Gunn, Secessan

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA.

<i>Beckwith.</i>	£ s. d.	Birks John	10 0 0	Tuttle E C	2 10 0
Kennedy R	0 3 9	Coté Street Free Church	20 0 0	Turnbull J	1 0 0
<i>Buckingham, &amp;c.</i>		Court J	3 0 0	United Secession Church S. S.	5 0 0
Bell Rev G	7 10 0	Congregational Church S. S. St Maurice Street	5 0 0	Vennor H	12 10 0
<i>Cumberland.</i>		Dougall J	10 0 0	Wilkes Rev H	5 0 0
Petrie A	5 0 0	Dewit J	5 0 0	Wenham J	10 0 0
<i>Kenyon, &amp;c.</i>		Freeland C	2 10 0	Ward S S	25 0 0
Kenyon and Indian Lands Auxiliary per D Cattanaach	7 10 0	Forster S	5 0 0	<i>M'Killop.</i>	
<i>Lachine.</i>		Ferrier James	12 10 0	Free Church per Rev A M'Kenzie	2 10 0
Wilgress Lt Col	20 0 0	Ferrier J jr	12 10 0	<i>Port Sarnia.</i>	
<i>Montreal.</i>		Froste N S	1 5 0	A Friend	0 10 0
Austin W	0 10 0	Greene T G	5 0 0	<i>Stanstead.</i>	
American Presbyterian Church Society	20 0 0	Gibson T A	1 0 0	Hubbard P	1 5 0
American Presbyterian Church S. S.	5 0 0	Gettes W	2 10 0	<i>St. Andrews.</i>	
		Gemmill W	6 7 6	Blanchard W G	2 10 0
		Ilisley J	5 0 0	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>	
		Irwin J	0 10 0	Brooks S	5 0 0
		Lewis J	12 10 0		
		Latham R	2 10 0		
		M'Kay Joseph	5 0 0		
		Orr J R	12 10 0		
		Rodden S M	0 5 0		
		Roy W	2 10 0		
		Russell R	1 5 0		
		Smith W	5 0 0		
		Tate L	1 5 0		
					£288 6 8

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

<i>Edinburgh.</i>	£ s. d.	Collected by Capt H Young, £15, viz.:	Young Capt H	2 0 0	
A Teacher, for the Riviere Institute	50 0 0	Baldock W	3 0 0	Young Lt W, R.N.	2 0 0
Glasgow Ladies' Association	0 10 0	Dowie Kenneth	3 0 0	Sterling	£65 10 0
		Graham T	2 0 0	Currency	£80 10 10
		Lloyd W	1 0 0		
		Soames W A	2 0 0		

## MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge Donations of boxes and parcels of Clothing, Bed-linen, &c., from the following sources, viz. :—

Ladies' Sewing Society, St. Andrew's, (L. C.), three Packages, valued at £7 10s. --Ladies, St. Alban's Bay, (Vt.) one Box.--Ladies of the Rev. Mr. Brinkerhoff's Congregation, Champlain, one Box, value \$30.--Mrs. Rudd, Glasgow, one Box, value £5 stg.--Ladies' Benevolent Association, Bakersfield, (Vt.) one Parcel.--Northampton, (Mass.) one Box.--From Paisley, ex "Rockshire," one Box.--Ladies' in Lowell, (Mass.) One Parcel.--Mrs Dr Thomson, London, one Box.--Ladies of Vankleekhill, two Boxes Bedcovers, Sheets, &c., value £16 8s 3d.

Also for the Institute at Pointe aux Trembles, the following Donations :—

From F. H. Heward, Esq., one barrel of Flour and 12 bags Cribblings.--Mr. A. Orr, 3 barrels Guano for the Farm.--Mr. E. C. Tuttle, a Stove and two Lamps.--Sundries at Rochester, (N. Y.) per Dr. Armstrong, about 300 Fruit Trees, see May Record.--Mr. Southwick, 64 Fruit Trees.--The Edinburgh Ladies' Committee, a set of large sized School Maps.--Mr. Lay, a large Missionary Map, value \$10.--A few Women in Kenyon and Indian Lands, per Mr. Kennedy, 1 tinnet Butter.--Mary A. Lloyd, a Quilt.--E. & G. Wright, 24 Ewers and Basons.--R. Anderson, 26 ditto, ditto.--W. Lunn, Crockery, value 10s.--J. Glennon, ditto, ditto, 10s.--J. Holland & Co., 4 doz. Combs.--M. White & Co., 2 Chamber Pails.--A. McGoun & Co., 2 doz. Combs.--W. Rodden, 1 Scraper, &c. &c.

Since the closing of the accounts, the following contributions have been received, complete lists of which will be given in next Record.

Mr Tilt, Geneva, Switzerland, per Mrs Wolff, £4 sterling, £4 16s.--Collected per J. Vessot, 16s 3d; A friend, 5s; John Beatty, 5s; John M'Kenzie, 5s; Donation, \$1 3d; Sundries, per Rev Mr Lang, Dunham, £1 10s; Ditto Rev W M'Killican, £5 1s 9d; W. Gunn, £1 5s; Rev W Thompson, 10s.; Benevolent and Missionary Society of the United Secession Church, Toronto, per Rev Mr Jennings, £5.

### CENTRAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

PAID TO		PAID BY	
1890	100.00	1890	100.00
1891	200.00	1891	200.00
1892	300.00	1892	300.00
1893	400.00	1893	400.00
1894	500.00	1894	500.00
1895	600.00	1895	600.00
1896	700.00	1896	700.00
1897	800.00	1897	800.00
1898	900.00	1898	900.00
1899	1000.00	1899	1000.00
Total		Total	
1890-99	10000.00	1890-99	10000.00

### CENTRAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

PAID TO		PAID BY	
1900	1100.00	1900	1100.00
1901	1200.00	1901	1200.00
1902	1300.00	1902	1300.00
1903	1400.00	1903	1400.00
1904	1500.00	1904	1500.00
1905	1600.00	1905	1600.00
1906	1700.00	1906	1700.00
1907	1800.00	1907	1800.00
1908	1900.00	1908	1900.00
1909	2000.00	1909	2000.00
Total		Total	
1900-09	18000.00	1900-09	18000.00

### CENTRAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Central Bank of the United States is organized under the laws of the United States for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the country and the interests of the commerce thereof. It was established on the 23rd day of December, 1913, under the Federal Reserve Act, and is now known as the Federal Reserve System.

The Central Bank of the United States is organized under the laws of the United States for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the country and the interests of the commerce thereof. It was established on the 23rd day of December, 1913, under the Federal Reserve Act, and is now known as the Federal Reserve System.

The Central Bank of the United States is organized under the laws of the United States for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the country and the interests of the commerce thereof. It was established on the 23rd day of December, 1913, under the Federal Reserve Act, and is now known as the Federal Reserve System.

APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX.

## AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS.

### THE SWISS CANADIAN COMMITTEE, GENEVA.

Mons. le Comte de St. George, President.  
Chas. de Loriol, Esq., Vice-President.  
Vieusseux Colladon, Esq., Treasurer.  
Professor H. Laharpe, Secretary.

#### COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. Malan, D.D., " Merle d'Aubigne, D.D., " M. Duby, " H. L. Empeytaz, " E. Guers,		Rev. Mr. Jayet, Mons. le Col. Tronchin, H. de Mestral, Esq., Charles Cremieux, Esq.
--	--	--

### GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW COMMITTEE, FORMED DECEMBER 17, 1839.

John S. Blyth, Treasurer,  
J. D. Bryce, Secretary.

Messrs. James Playfair, Duncan Hunter, Hugh Brown, William Brodie, George Smith,		Messrs. Thomas Frame, James Allan, A. J. Duncan, William Church, jr.
--	--	---

Contributions in 1846, General Fund, £214 10s. Sterling.

GLASGOW LADIES' ASSOCIATION, FORMED JANUARY 4, 1845.

President, Mrs. Dr. King.  
Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Fleming.  
Secretaries, } Miss Meikleham.  
                  } Miss Pinkerton, 127, St. Vincent Street.

Mrs. Dr. Symington, " Keir, " Murray, Sen., " Davie, Miss J. McCallum, " Isabella Heugh, " Dymoch, " Isabella Lang, " Campbell, " Isabella Muir, " Ann Church,		Mrs. Arnot, " Rudd, " Hugh Brown, " James L. Lang, Miss Shirra, " Hervey, " Agnes Aitken, " Matheson, " Lumsden, " Mylne, " Maclellan.
--	--	--

Contributions to General Funds, £110 18s 4d; Building Fund, 10s.

EDINBURGH COMMITTEE.—Formed 1845. James Cornwall, Esq.,  
President; Archibald Bonar, Esq., Edinburgh & Glasgow Bank,  
Treasurer; ———, Secretary.

EDINBURGH LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—Formed December 28, 1844.  
The Hon. Augusta Mackenzie, President; Miss Muir, 17 Salisbury



Road, Secretary; Miss S. Scott, 5 Buccleuch Place, Treasurer. Contributions to General Funds, £106 13s.

GREENOCK LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—Formed 1845. Rev. J. J. Bonar, Secretary Contributions to General Funds, £80 0s. 3d.

STIRLING LADIES' COMMITTEE. Contributions, £2 15s. Stg.

#### CANADA.

1. MONTREAL LADIES' FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Formed in 1841. Contributions in 1846 to the payment of the Belle Riviere Farm, £50. The Annual Meeting of this Society has not yet been held; the Ladies propose to increase the amount to £100.

2. TORONTO COMMITTEE.—Formed Nov. 1842. Revived Aug. 1845. John M'Murich, Esq., Treasurer.

3. KENYON & INDIAN LANDS ASSOCIATION.—Organized March, 1844. Mr. Murdoch M'Millan, President; D. Cattnach, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. Contributions to Building Fund, £7 10s.

4. LOCHIEL ASSOCIATION.

5. WILLIAMSTOWN ASSOCIATION.—Formed May, 1845.

6. PETERBORO' ASSOCIATION.—Formed August, 1845. James Hall, President; James Harvey, Treasurer; James Edwards, Secretary. Contributions, £10 4s 4d.

7. PORT HOPE ASSOCIATION.—Formed August, 1845. A. Fisher, Secretary.

8. INNISFIL ASSOCIATION.—Formed 1846. Mr. Davidson Todd, President; Mr. W. Cross, Vice-President; Mr. R. Boyes, Treasurer; Mr. C. Wilson, Secretary. Contributions, £1.

9. MARTINTOWN ASSOCIATION.—Formed 1846. Mr. J. J. Kellicie, Treasurer. Contributions, £17 2s 4d.

10. INDIAN LANDS FEMALE ASSOCIATION.—Formed Dec. 1846.

1870

Received of the Hon. Secy of the Navy  
the sum of \$1000.00 for the purchase of  
the schooner "Albatross" for the  
U.S. Fish Commission.

Witness my hand and seal this 10th day of  
June 1870.

John A. Bristow  
Secretary of the Navy

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the Treasury

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the Interior

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the War

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the State

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the Navy



78

Contributions in aid either of the General Funds, or for the erection of the Educational Institute, will be thankfully received, and may be remitted to Mr. James Court, Recording Secretary and Financial Agent, or to John Dougall, Esq., Treasurer, Montreal. In Great Britain, through the Honorary and Corresponding Members; or the Auxiliary Committees in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, &c. Also as follows:

*London.*

Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., Bankers, 20 Birchin Lane; Messrs. Partridge & Co., 34 Paternoster Row; The Editors of the Record; do Patriot; do Watchman; James Nisbet Esq., Berner's Street; Alex. Gillespie, Jun., Esq., America Square.

*Manchester.*—Lt. Col. Anderson, R. A.

*Carlisle.*—Joseph Fergusson, Esq.,

UNITED STATES.

Dr. G. Buck, 27, Clinton Place, N. Y.; Dr. E. W. Armstrong, Rochester, N. Y.

CANADA.

The Treasurer of the Auxiliary Committees in Toronto, Kenyon, Lochiel, Williamstown, Peterboro', Port Hope, Innisfil and Martintown. Also:—

Kingston, Mr. George Hardy; Cobourg, Mr. Milne; London, John Fraser, Esq.; Hamilton, Mr. James Walker; Amherstburgh, Rev. R. Peden.

Donations of Materials for Summer and Winter Clothing for young persons of both sexes; Paper, Pens, Books, &c.; House Linen, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., are respectfully solicited. Philosophical Apparatus, Books, Objects of Natural History, &c., for the Museum; and Seeds, Trees, Agricultural Implements for the Mission Farm, will be thankfully received; and may be transmitted direct to Mr. J. Court, Montreal; or through the Auxiliary Committees, or Corresponding members (as above) in Canada.

Donors in the United States may, if more convenient, transmit their contributions to Doctors Buck or Armstrong, as above; or may forward them direct to Mr. J. Court, Montreal, care of Messrs. J. C. Peirce & Son, St. John's, in which case they are requested to send on to the above agents a note of the contents and value, also notifying Mr. Court of the shipment.

Contributions from Great Britain of such articles as are suitable, may be forwarded as follows:—

LONDON.—Mr. A. Hill, Agent, 6, New Court, Bow Lane.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. H. Hudson & Co., Agents, 9, Strand Street.

GLASGOW.—Mr. T. C. Orr, General Agent, Buchanan Street.

---

Copies of the *Missionary Record*, issued quarterly, may be obtained *gratis*, in London, at Messrs. Partridge & Co's, 34, Paternoster Row; or of the Secretaries of Auxiliary Committees and Honorary Members in Great Britain.