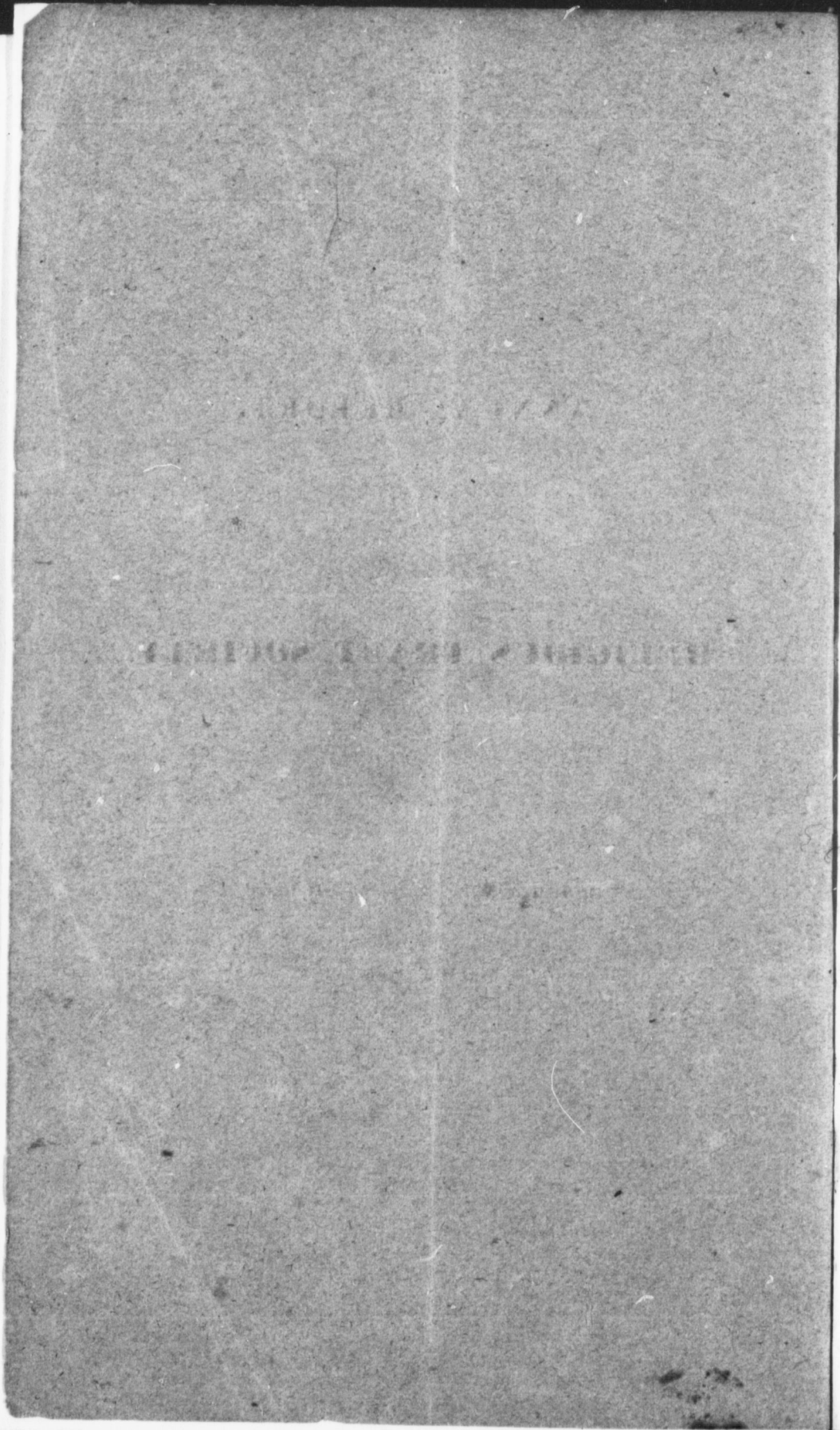


E-170

✓

Prog. 6.5

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
KINGSTON
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
AUXILIARY
TO THE
Religious Tract Society of London.
Read at the General Meeting, held on the 1st November,
1832.



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
KINGSTON
A1017
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,

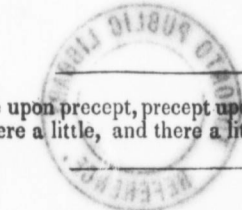
AUXILIARY

TO THE

Religious Tract Society of London.

1832.

“Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line ;
here a little, and there a little.—ISAIAH, xxviii, 10.”



2221 08472

KINGSTON, U. C.

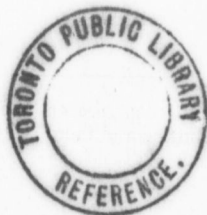
PRINTED BY JAMES MACFARLANE AND COMPANY.

1833.

7191A

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Office Bearers,	3
Minutes of Annual Meeting,	5
Constitution and Regulations,	7
Report,	9
Publications in the Depository for Sale,	16
Treasurer's Report,	23



SEP 20 1935

OFFICE BEARERS.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN McLEAN, Esq.
M. S. BIDWELL, Esq.
Mr. DOUGLASS PRENTISS.
Dr. E. W. ARMSTRONG.
Mr. JOHN COUNTER.
Mr. THOMAS ASKEW.
Mr. GEORGE HARDY.
Mr. E. W. LESSLIE.

Mr. ARCHIBALD McDONELL.
Mr. OLIVER MOWAT.
Mr. JAMES FRASER.
Mr. JOHN G. PARKER.
Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Mr. BARNABAS BRENNAN.
Mr. J. M. RORISON.
Mr. E. H. HARDY.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. JOHN MACHAR, A. M.
ALEXANDER PRINGLE, Esq.

TREASURER.

Mr. JOHN MOWAT.

DEPOSITARY.

Mr. GEORGE HARDY.

TH
ous
o'clock

TH
mitte
TH
unan

I.
Park
TH
the d

II.
son,

TH
ensui

III
TH
activ
and
read
ance

on to
work

IV
Har
TH
cond

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

KINGSTON, November 1st, 1832.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the KINGSTON AUXILIARY to the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY of LONDON, took place at the Court House at six o'clock—

JOHN McLEAN, Esq. *in the Chair.*

The Meeting having been opened with prayer, the Report of the Committee for the last year was read by the Secretary.

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

I. Moved by the *Rev. Mr. Shenstone*, and seconded by *Mr. John G. Parker*,

That the Report now read be received, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

II. Moved by *Dr. E. W. Armstrong*, and seconded by *Mr. J. M. Rorison*,

That the following gentlemen be Office-Bearers of the Society for the ensuing year. (*See page 3.*)

III. Moved by the *Rev. Wm. Smith*, and seconded by *Mr. John Counter*,

That the circumstances of this country imperatively demand increased activity on the part of the friends of religion in the diffusion of divine truth ; and that therefore the Society, deriving encouragement from what has already, under the Divine blessing, been done, and looking for a continuance of that support which it hath hitherto received, feels itself called upon to enter upon a yet more vigorous and prayerful prosecution of the work in which it is engaged.

IV. Moved by the *Rev. Mathew Miller*, and seconded by *Mr. George Hardy*,

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to John McLean, Esq. for his conduct in the chair.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

in L
it sh

the

Tra

tion

of o

sisti
Secr
that

pay

of A
Cen
of t

X

CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS.

I. The Object, Constitution, and Proceedings of the Religious Tract Society in London, continuing to have the cordial approbation of the Society in Kingston, it shall bear its former name, "The Auxiliary Religious Tract Society of Kingston."

II. Its object shall be the promoting of the circulation of Religious Tracts, and the aiding of the funds of the Religious Tract Society in London.

III. The Tracts to be circulated by it to be those published by the Religious Tract Society in London.

IV. One fourth of the funds shall be annually transmitted to the Parent Institution.

V. Each Subscriber shall be entitled to receive, *gratis*, Tracts to the amount of one half of his annual or other subscriptions or donations.

VI. Each annual Subscriber of *five shillings* and upwards shall be a Member.

VII. Each Subscriber of *five pounds* at one time shall be a Member for life.

VIII. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of *fifteen Members* or upwards, together with a Treasurer and Secretary, or Secretaries, who shall be chosen at the Annual General Meeting of the Society; and that *three Members* of the Committee constitute a quorum.

IX. The Committee shall appoint a Depositary and Collectors, who shall pay the amount of the receipts to the Treasurer when required.

X. The Committee shall meet once every threemonths, or oftener, if required.

XI. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of August in each year, when the proceedings of the past year shall be stated, a new Committee appointed, and a Report agreed upon, to be printed under the direction of the Committee.

XII. All Meetings of this Society shall be opened and concluded with prayer.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen who had come to America in search of a better life. They were at first dependent on England for their supplies and protection. But as they grew in number and power, they began to assert their independence. They fought the Revolutionary War and won their independence from England. The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the Union. The Union was formed by the joining of the thirteen original states. It was a union of states, each with its own government, but all united under a common federal government. The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the present. The present is a time of great progress and achievement. The United States has become a world power, and its influence is felt in every part of the world. The future of the United States is bright and full of promise.

Th
no
wh
cas
cei
of
for
hav
the
lik
wor
rec
new
our
give
cons
anna
on t
dark
habi
free
tribu
ness
semi
mind
ry or
"Be
Most
shall

ANNUAL REPORT.

KINGSTON, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1832.

THE COMMITTEE of the KINGSTON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY now appear before their friends to resign the important charge which they have held during the past year; and on such an occasion they feel that they owe it to those from whom they received their trust, as well as to themselves, to give an account of their stewardship. This is easily done in the present instance, for, during the period of their management, few circumstances have occurred very much to diversify the operations or to extend the limits of the Institution, and the consequence has been, that, like a substantial and well-proved piece of mechanism, it has worked evenly and steadily—affording to the historian little to record, and to the lover of variety as little to gratify his taste for new things. Several events, it is true, have taken place since our last Annual Meeting that might have been expected to give a fresh impetus to the exertions of your managers, and consequently to have produced results worthy of a place in the annals of the Society. The hand of the Lord has been heavy on this and the Sister Province—the pestilence that walks in darkness and that wastes at noonday, has been in the city of our habitation and in the surrounding country; and your Committee freely acknowledge that a judgment so awful ought to have contributed, in no slight degree, to dissipate any gathering supineness on their part, and to awaken them to new activity in disseminating the knowledge of that God who only can keep the mind in peace in times of trouble, and who has conveyed to every one that takes hold of his covenant the cheering assurance, “Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.” At seasons so so-

lemn, frivolity has, almost of necessity, its pause; and the voice of God, unheeded at other times, finds its way to the heart. There is, therefore, an obvious call upon those who watch for times of promoting the spiritual welfare of their fellow men, to improve such seasons as that presented by the prevalence of the Cholera among us. Apart from any such visitation, however, the circumstances of this country are, from various causes, of such a nature as to call for the utmost activity at all times on the part of all who, having the advancement of true religion at heart, have at the same time, within their reach the means of accomplishing an object so desirable. Numerous and urgent are the spiritual necessities of the land where our lot is cast. While we may indulge the hope that something has been done to lessen these—while we may trust that the means, already used, have not been employed without some answerable effects, few except the most spiritually blind will deny that multitudes of our population are perishing for lack of knowledge, or, what amounts to the same thing, under very defective and inadequate views of Divine Truth. There is both folly and wickedness in those who know the Lord attempting to persuade themselves of the contrary; they are guilty of a very flagrant departure from the law of love in laying the flatteringunction to their souls, that all is well around them; for all is not well. It is vain to conceal the melancholy truth. The darkness that prevails is great. The God of the Bible—the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ—in knowledge of whom standeth our eternal life—this God is with many an UNKNOWN GOD; and their condition, if not their tongue, is crying unto us, in the words of the man of Macedonia, who appeared to the Apostle in a dream, saying, “Come over and help us.” If, therefore, any follower of his Redeemer, who has it in his power to spread abroad the savour of his Master’s name, is standing idle, it is not because there is nothing for him to do in the sacred cause, or because there is no call given him to spend and be spent in its advancement; and if your Committee have accomplished but little, they cannot plead as

an apology for their inefficiency that they have had a province of operation either contracted in its limits, or offering little on which to exercise their energies. Nor, while they deliver it as their deliberate conviction that great spiritual ignorance prevails in the land, would they be understood to say that the difficulties in the way of those who would go to possess it are insuperable. This is by no means the case. We are invited to overcome what opposeth itself, and if we go forward with the enterprize, looking for direction from Him whose counsel only can guide us, and whose strength alone availeth, we cannot wholly fail of success. "The Lord is good to them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him;" and, if such is our attitude, the work of our hands will be established upon us, and God, even our own God, will give us his blessing. He honours them that honour him, and, trusting in him, he will so bless us that "his way shall be known, his saving health" diffused in the place where we live, and throughout all our borders.

There is one circumstance to which your Committee cannot help referring as a thing which should stimulate the exertions of such a Society as that whose interests they have had the pleasure of watching over during the by-gone year. That circumstance is, the vast numbers of Emigrants that are from day to day arriving in the country. The tide of Emigration seems now to have fully set in towards Upper Canada. Greater numbers have arrived this season than during any former one; and still greater numbers may be looked for hereafter to people the lonely solitudes of our boundless woods, and to draw from our fertile soil that bread which is denied them, at least in comfortable measure, by the land of their birth. Under these circumstances it must strike every one as a thing most desirable that we should be ready with portions of spiritual food for the strangers. They will soon provide for themselves the bread of earth; the bread of Heaven may be a thing less eagerly sought after, and obtained in less abundance. Emigration, in the first instance, is very unpropitious to the growth of religion. It is not easy, indeed,

to estimate the full extent of the many deadening influences to which those who emigrate are subject, both on leaving their own land and for some time after their arrival in the country of their adoption. The confusion and hurry attending a removal from their ancient settlements; their departure from the means of grace there enjoyed by them; the associations they are very frequently thrown into during their voyage; their anxious condition on their first arrival; the various and often contradictory counsels they receive regarding the most eligible places to settle in; all these things operate so unfavourably on the spiritual life that it not unfrequently happens that persons who appeared to be pious at home, cast off the fear of God when they arrive here, and become even more wicked than those who never made any religious profession. The evil of these things, however, would be less, if the circumstances of the newly-arrived Emigrant were of a nature propitious to religion; but unhappily the very reverse is the case. Already drawing back, perhaps, when he goes to settle in the woods, he meets with nothing there calculated to "strengthen the things that remain, that are ready to die." Among the depths of those vast forests where Settlers plant themselves there are no Bibles, no Ministers, no Sanctuaries, no Sabbath Observances; nothing at all to invigorate or even to preserve alive the spiritual principle in their bosoms. Nor are our remote districts likely to be soon in more favourable circumstances; years must yet pass away before their inhabitants can hope for the enjoyment of those privileges to which they were once accustomed. To persons so circumstanced, the publications of the Tract Society present a vehicle of spiritual instruction at once suited to their necessarily busy habits, & capable of being extensively introduced among them. Those light and flying leaves which we circulate, might find their way where Bibles could not come; their silent preaching might be some substitute for the effusions of the living voice—might keep alive the dying spark of devotion in the heart; might originate a desire to build an edifice to the worship of Jehovah, and so lead to the

keep
prie
betw
us, i
instr
have
Erie
circu
pula
and
dista
mean
duce

Yo
vast
milar
vinc
statin
of th
ing c
ing t
ity o
spee
whic
nishi
to th
it is t
of an
numb

Th
of Sep
S
I

keeping of a Sabbath with all its elevating ordinances and proprieties. The now rapidly increasing facilities of intercourse between the less accessible parts of the province, appear to direct us, in an especial manner, to the employment of this vehicle of instruction. Several of the vessels on board of which Tracts have been placed during the past summer, sailed into Lake Erie; and it is therefore probable that many of the publications circulated by your Society, are at this moment read by the population of those fertile territories which lie along its shores, and even by the dwellers on the higher Huron, or the more distant Michigan—regions into which, though approachable by means of Tracts, it does not appear that we could as yet introduce any other mode of disseminating religious knowledge.

Your Society have hitherto been the only Occupant of this vast and interesting field of labour, no other institution of a similar kind having been established in any other part of the province. Your Committee, however, have now the pleasure of stating that since the last meeting of the Society, an association of the same kind has been formed in York under very promising circumstances. The Committee have felt happy in receiving the accounts that have reached them of the growing prosperity of this new Institution, and they heartily bid its friends 'God speed.' The Society at York, having no publications with which to begin their operations, we have felt pleasure in furnishing them, agreeably to their order, with Books and Tracts to the amount of £16 0 6d. "Two are better than one;" and it is to be hoped that this sister Institution will have the effect of animating the Society here, and rallying around it a greater number of active adherents.

The Depository reports that he has issued between the 13th of September, 1831, and the 22d October, 1832, of TRACTS, viz :

Sold, - - - - -	124,487	Pages.
Distributed gratis, as directed, -	23,496	"

Total,	147,983	"
--------	---------	---

Of Books, during the same period, there have been sold 3,028. Of these not a few were republications of the best writings of our early British Reformers; and your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their satisfaction that the Parent Society should have adopted the idea of giving these precious remains to the world in a cheap and accessible form. Next to the Inspired Oracles, they are among the most valuable writings that we possess; they are the writings of men in whom Christianity was not a notion but a living thing—who felt what they wrote—who dwelt in close and continual fellowship with Truth, and who could *therefore* exhibit her to others in her due proportions and in her genuine features. To give their treatises to the world, was, therefore, to confer upon it no ordinary benefit. They are treatises that cannot fail to produce the happiest effects; and should our generation be marked, as it is to be hoped, by a return to a purer practical Christianity, they will, if we do not greatly mistake, be found to contribute, in no small degree, to bring about the favourable change. The darkness of Rome, gross as it was, could not stand before the light which the Reformers poured upon the world; and their writings being now brought forth from those inaccessible repositories where they have been laid up too long, and being freely and widely circulated, it may be expected that “they, though dead,” shall still “speak” with effect to the hearts of men, and prove guiding stars to many a benighted soul to the Saviour of the world.

According to the Report of the Treasurer, he had a balance remaining on his hands, the 19th Sept. 1831, of £12 13s. 11*d.* The monies since paid to him, and which have arisen from sales of Books and Tracts, including a donation by an individual, amount to £114 8s. 5½*d.** The total on the Creditor side is thus £117 2s. 4½*d.* The Debtor side exhibits disbursements for printing, for insurance policy, and other petty charges, £10 0s. 9½*d.*, and for Sterling Bill of £70, £84; leaving a balance in his hands of £23 1s. 7*d.*

* See Note at the bottom of Treasurer's Report.

The Debt due by the Society to the Parent Institution when we met last, was £138 2s. 0d. Sterling. Tracts and Books to the amount of £71 12s. 4d. St'g have since been received into the Depository—having been sent out by the Society in London last summer. £70 Sterling having been remitted last spring, our debt is a trifle more than it was at last Annual Meeting, amounting to £139 14s. 4d. ; a sum which, though considerable, it may be hoped the Society will at no distant period be able to liquidate.

And now, in closing their Report, the Committee would express their hope that, in the hands of their successors, the Society will continue to flourish, to multiply its resources and to extend its operations. Most honourable is the work in which we are engaged, and loud and urgent are the calls to engage in it, and that, not with diminished, but with increased ardour. Let us hope that the Society will go on acquiring friends that will not look upon it as too costly a sacrifice to give a portion of their time and labour, as well as substance, to advance its interests. Let us hope that those who have hitherto supported it, will not rest satisfied with what they have done, but abound more and more in the sacred cause. Should we be cold towards such an undertaking? This is not the spirit of Him who went about continually doing good, or of him who followed in his footsteps, who said, "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's."

PUBLICATIONS IN THE DEPOSITORY FOR SALE.

** The prices here mentioned are in Currency; and in addition to the subjoined list of Books, there is always kept in the Depository, a large supply of all the principal TRACTS published by the Society in London.

	A.	£	s.	d.
Adam's Private Thoughts,	-	0	1	6
Advice to a Young Christian, bound in silk,	-	0	2	0
Alexander's Evidences,	-	0	1	6
Alleine's Alarm,	-	0	1	6
—— Heaven opened,	-	0	2	0
B.				
Baxter's Dying Thoughts,	-	0	1	0
—— Call,	-	0	1	0
—— Saint's Rest,	-	0	2	0
Bible Teacher,	-	0	1	0
Boston's Crook in the Lot,	-	0	1	0
—— Fourfold State,	-	0	2	4
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,	-	0	2	8
Bolton's Four Last Things,	-	0	1	0
British Reformers, 12 vols. bound in cloth, at 4s. 8d.	-	2	16	0
—— in Nos. at 1s.	-			
Brook's Remedies,	-	0	1	6

Burrough's Christian Contentment,	-	-	0	1	6
Brief Directory, with a tuck,	-	-	0	1	4

C.

Case on Affliction,	-	-	0	1	6
Commentary from Genesis to Deuteronomy,	-	-	0	5	0
Do. from Joshua to Esther,	-	-	0	5	0
Cottage Sermons, 3 vols. at 1s.	-	-	0	3	0
Charnock on Christ Crucified,	-	-	0	1	6
———— on Christ's Death and Exaltation,	-	-	0	2	0
Cottage Hymn Book, containing 224 Hymns,	-	-	0	0	8
———— containing 145 Hymns,	-	-	0	0	6
Child's Companion for 1824 to 1831,	-	-	0	1	6
Companion to the Bible,	-	-	0	3	0
Christian Biography, 65 Nos. at 6d.	-	-	1	12	6
———— 10 vols. bound in red,	-	-	2	0	0
Christian Armed,	-	-	0	1	4
Christian Characteristics,	-	-	0	2	0

D.

Days of Queen Mary,	-	-	0	3	0
Daily Food, with a tuck, bound in morocco,	-	-	0	1	6
Do.	-	-	0	1	0
Do.	-	-	0	0	8
Daily Expositor, bound in silk,	-	-	0	2	6
Do.	-	-	0	1	6
Daily Instructor, bound in silk,	-	-	0	2	6
Do.	-	-	0	1	6
Daily Light, bound in silk,	-	-	0	2	6
Do. bound in cloth,	-	-	0	1	6
Dairyman's Daughter, bound in red sheep,	-	-	0	1	0
Divine Origin of Christianity,	-	-	0	1	0
Dorney's Contemplations,	-	-	0	2	0
Domestic Visitor for 1828 to 1831, at 2s.	-	-	0	8	0
Dew Drops, with a tuck, bound in red sheep,	-	-	0	1	0

Doolittle on Love to Christ,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,	-	-	-	0	1	6

E.

Early Piety, bound in red sheep,	-	-	-	0	1	0
Evidence of Prophecy,	-	-	-	0	1	0
Edward's History of Redemption,	-	-	-	0	2	0

F.

Flavel on Providence,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Family Hymn Book, bound in red sheep,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Flowers of the Forest,	-	-	-	0	2	8
Franck's Nicodemus,	-	-	-	0	1	0
Fletcher's Address,	-	-	-	0	1	0

G.

Grandfather Gregory, bound in red sheep,	-	-	-	0	1	0
Gems of Sacred Poetry, with a tuck,	-	-	-	0	2	0
Do.	-	-	-	0	1	0
Gouge's Christian Directions,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Goodwin's Christ set forth,	-	-	-	0	2	6
Guide to Heaven,	-	-	-	0	1	0

H.

History of the Church of Christ, 6 vols. at 4s.	-	-	-	1	4	0
History of the British Reformation,	-	-	-	0	5	0
Holy War, by John Bunyan,	-	-	-	0	2	0
Heart's Ease,	-	-	-	0	1	0
Howe's Living Temple,	-	-	-	0	2	0
— On the Holy Spirit,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Henry's Communion with God,	-	-	-	0	1	0
— on Meekness,	-	-	-	0	1	0

J.

Janeway's Token, bound in red sheep,	-	-	-	0	1	0
--------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Jesus shewing Mercy,	- - - -	0 1 0
Journies of the Children of Israel,	- - - -	0 1 6

L.

Lockyer's Balm,	- - - -	0 1 6
-----------------	---------	-------

M.

Mary Anne,	- - - -	0 0 8
Malan's Narratives for the Young,	- - - -	0 2 0
Mason's Crumbs, with a tuck, bound in morocco,	- - - -	0 1 6
Do.	- - - -	0 0 8
—— Select Remains,	- - - -	0 1 0
Manners and Customs of the Jews,	- - - -	0 1 6
Ditto	- - - -	0 2 0

N.

Neal's Emblems,	- - - -	0 2 0
Newton's Omicron,	- - - -	0 1 6

O.

Owen on the 130th Psalm,	- - - -	0 3 0
—— on the Glory of Christ,	- - - -	0 1 6

P.

Pearse's Best Match,	- - - -	0 1 6
Persuasives to Early Piety, bound in calf,	- - - -	0 2 4
Do.	- - - -	0 1 0
Pilgrim's Progress,	- - - -	0 2 0
Do. bound in calf, with plates,	- - - -	0 6 6
Do. bound in silk,	- - - -	0 6 0
Do. bound in cloth,	- - - -	0 4 0
Present to the Young,	- - - -	0 2 0

R.

Reynold's Israel's Prayer,	- - - -	0 2 0
----------------------------	---------	-------

Rewards, 29 vols.	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3
Red Book,	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	8
Repentance explained and enforced,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Richmond's Annals, of the Poor,	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
Royal Prayers,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	4

S.

Spencer's Sermons, bound in cloth,	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
Sermons to the Aged,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	4
Sea Sermons,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Scripture Questions, Judson's, 2 vols.	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	4
Sermons on the Seasons, bound in red sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Short Stories, 2 vols. do.	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
Scott's Force of Truth,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Stories from Switzerland,	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
Sibb's Meditations, with a tuck, in morocco,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	8
Short Prayers,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Scripture Parables,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Select Works of Bishop Hall,	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
Select Sermons, 4 vols. at 2s. 8d.	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	8
Shaw's Emmanuel,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Serle's Remembrancer,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Shaw's Welcome to the Plague,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Sibb's Souls' Conflict,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Sprague's Letters to a Daughter,	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
Sprague's Letters,	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
Scripture Illustrations,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	6

T.

The Lollards,	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
Tract Magazine for 1824 to 1831,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	4
The Two Apprentices,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
The Two Sisters,	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
The Diary,	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	8

6 3
0 8
1 0
3 6
1 4

4 0
1 4
1 0
1 4
1 0
3 0
1 0
2 0
1 6
0 8
1 0
1 0
2 6
0 8
1 6
1 6
1 6
1 6
2 0
3 0
1 6

3 0
1 4
1 0
2 0
1 8

21

U,

Usher's Sermons, - - - - - 0 3 0

W.

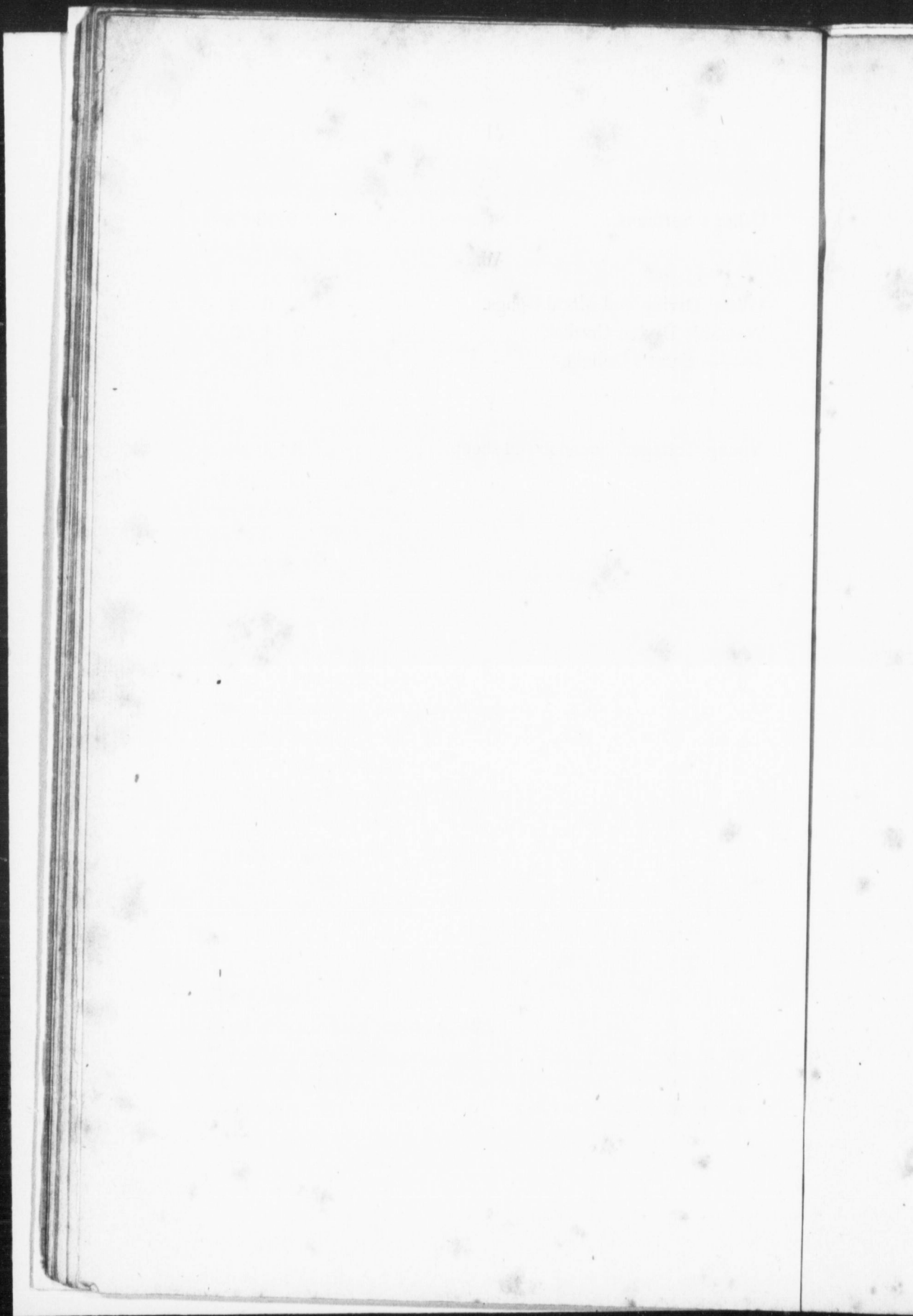
Watts' Divine and Moral Songs, - - - - - 0 0 8

Watson's Divine Cordial, - - - - - 0 1 0

—— Saint's Delight, - - - - - 0 1 0

Y.

Young Cottager, bound in red sheep, - - - - - 0 1 0



Dr.

Kingston Auxiliary to the London Religious Tract Society, in account with the Treasurer.

Cr.

1831.		1832.		1831.		1832.	
L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.
6	18	9				12	13
1	2	6				60	12
84	0	0				5	0
0	2	13½				3	0
0	0	0				8	0
0	2	6				0	5
0	2	5				25	0
1	1	10				2	11
23	1	7					
L. 117	2	4½				L. 117	2
							4½

KINGSTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

NOTE.—Received since from the Collectors, £5 2s. 11d. which will appear in next year's account.
 JOHN MOWAT, TREASURER.
 J. M.

To paid J. Mansel for printing 400 copies of the London Religious Tract Society's order, and Tracts to value £100 on Books and Tracts - - - - -
 To paid for Stocking Bill of £70, at 8 per cent. Premium - - - - -
 To paid for postage of letter enclosing the above, June 3 - - - - -
 To paid for postage of a letter, Aug. 8 - - - - -
 To paid for postage of several letters to Sec'y. Oct. 15 - - - - -
 To paid for postage by Depository, " " - - - - -
 To paid Freight and Cartage for a Case of Books and Tracts by do. " 22 - - - - -
 To Balance on hand, - - - - -

By Balance on hand, - - - - -
 By Sales of Books and Tracts per George Hardy, - - - - -
 do. do. - - - - -
 do. do. - - - - -
 do. do. - - - - -
 By Donation from Mr. E. S. Ely, per do. Oct. 15 - - - - -
 By Sales of Books and Tracts per Mr. George Hardy, do. - - - - -
 do. do. - - - - -
 " 22 By do. - - - - -