

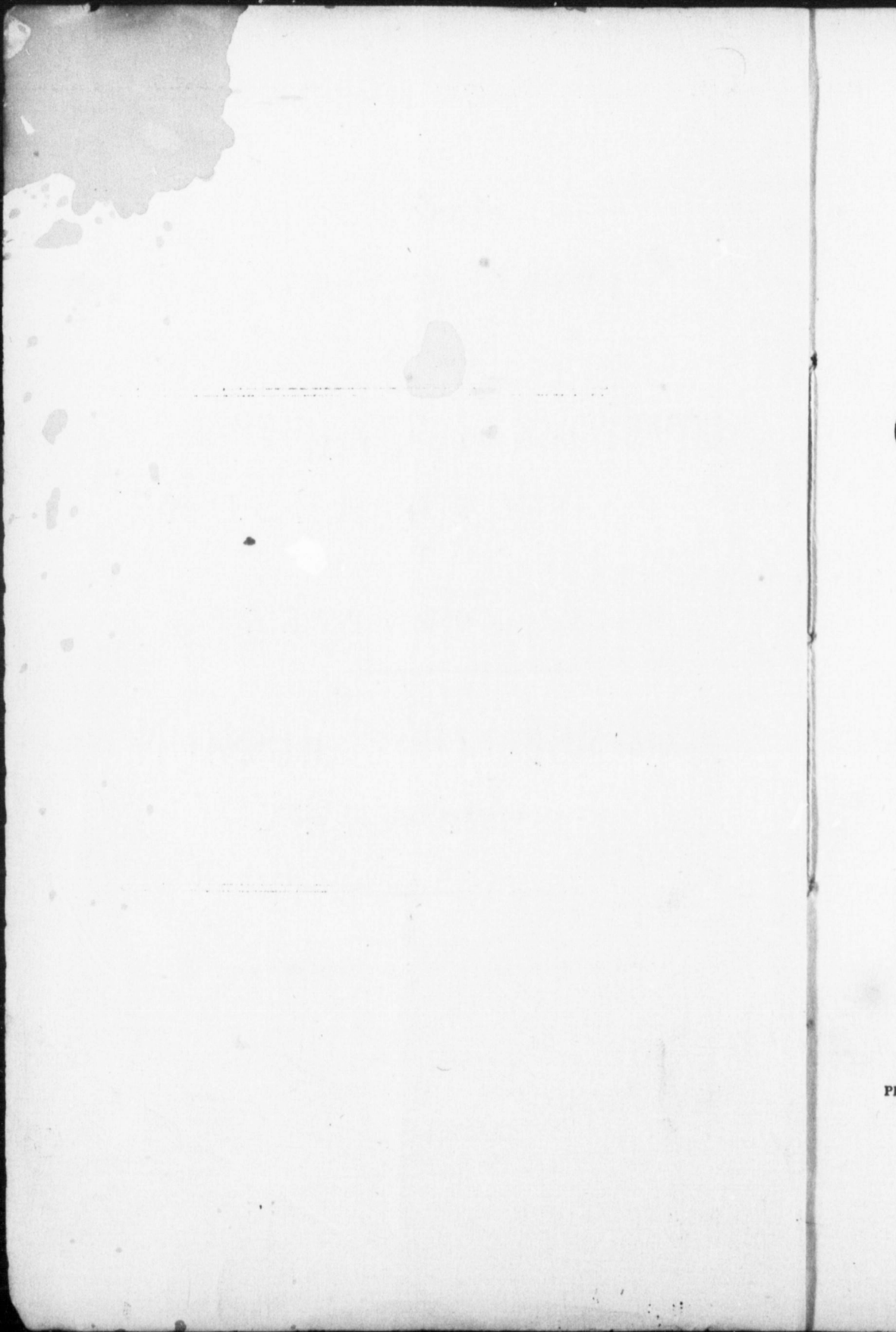
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SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE
OF THE
QUEBEC CITY MISSION.

With an Appendix.



Class - Religion & charite



SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF THE QUEBEC
CITY MISSION.

FOR 1863.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN THE LECTURE HALL, MAY, 1864.

Subscribers of \$1, and upwards, are entitled to a copy of the Report.

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1864.

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Contributions, whether by subscriptions or donations, are earnestly solicited, and will be received by Messrs. HATCHARD, Piccadilly.

REPORT.

ANOTHER year is added to the labours of the Quebec City Missionary.

The Committee, and the friends of the Mission, have every reason for gratitude and thankfulness to God, who has made its work to prosper. Many, through the diffusion of the Word of God, by and through this agency, have been blessed in finding the narrow path that leads to everlasting life; the manifestation of the Word of Life being the chief object of the Mission.

The busy season of navigation, in this commercial emporium, often opens a Missionary field sufficiently large for the amplest exertions for the powers of a Paul or an Apollos, or for one endowed with the gift of tongues; and although the Quebec City Missionary cannot lay claim to any such powers or gift, he has, nevertheless, been enabled, during the last six years, to sow the seed of the Word broadcast. The Missionary has various ways of gaining access to the minds of foreigners whose language he does not understand; sometimes by a tract, sometimes by and through the Scriptures, and not unfrequently by asking a competent person to speak to them, in their own tongue, the words of Christ; thus, either directly or indirectly, is the message of salvation proclaimed to many seafaring travellers.

With these preliminary remarks, the Committee submit the following extracts from the Missionary's journal, which shows ample evidence that the work of the Quebec City Mission is both interesting and important:—

QUEBEC GAOL.

The Missionary still continues his visits and efforts among the prisoners, but he finds that the want of a Reformatory, or House of Refuge, mars much of his labours in the prison, for in it are to be found the aged pauper, the infirm, and the fatherless, lodged with criminals of every grade. The tender orphans cannot but receive injurious impressions from such associations as are to be found within its walls.

The following is from his journal:—

I found among the prisoners an aged pauper, Mr. D. After reading and prayer, he remarked that it was now over five years since he had first heard me reading to the patients in the Marine Hospital. "When you came to visit us in the Small-pox Ward, I can tell you that three of us that sat with you that day have not forgotten what you said; we are changed men ever since, although you do not, perhaps, know that we are Roman Catholics. You ran a fearful risk in visiting Brown upon that occasion, but I see that you are still the same as you look upon the body of poor Foster, who lies dead beside you, and you have said we cannot tell which of us it is that will die next, only we all pray that it may not be you."

On a visit to the prison, I found some of my books lying on the window-sill in the room in which I used to hold my Bible class, nothing the better of the care taken of them since my last visit. I placed them in the care of Mr. T—, from whom I afterwards learned that he found between the leaves of one of the Bibles, a note, in the French language, to a well known character in St. Roch's, requesting that he would come on the next visiting day, and bring with him a steel saw to cut the bars to be removed before he and his companions could escape, for the small saw he had was not equal to the work.

An interesting incident:

I found an aged German, who, on my first visit, was confined to his bed in his cell, he was by no means a favorer of either the Bible or its religion, but for lack of any other, he said he would read my book—the Bible. Of all rulers he spoke with bitterness. The Bible being furnished, he agreed to read, and on my return he was to tell me his opinion of a portion to which I had directed his attention, and upon which I had been speaking. On my first visit, only six weeks after, he thanked God for the Bible which, he said, he had been reading carefully and prayerfully. I found he was under deep conviction, so much so that he wept as he told me of his past life. He said he had been in the German army, and had taken part in many a hard fought field, and that he knew of no crime that he had not perpetrated. He said, "Oh! I am a bad man, I wonder how the good God bore with me so long." What seemed to affect him most

was how Christ could love one so bad as he was. Three months afterwards he was released, and expressed much gratitude to the City Missionary for his services.

The Gaol is supplied with both English and French books, together with a liberal supply of tracts.

HOTEL DIEU.

The Missionary continues to visit this institution, and states in his Journal, that it is the most difficult field of labor he has to deal with. "No other requiring so much and constant attention because of the efforts daily being made for the perversion of the weak-minded patients so often sent there by lukewarm Protestants."

The following is from the Missionary's Journal :—

On the 3rd July, 1863, when passing one of the beds, I was called by a patient, and conducted by her to the bedside of another patient, Mary G—, who enquired if I knew her, and said that she heard me in the Gaol nearly three years ago, when I gave a treat to the prisoners with the Magic Lantern,—that night she was impressed with the remarks made, and conviction followed. She then prayed for a new heart, and from that hour had given up both her old companions and ways ; she said nothing to the other women but waited. At first it went hard with her, seeing one after another getting a chance, as many as nine having been provided for. Eventually she, with reluctance, went to the French Nunneries until she obtained a place in a Protestant family, and there remained until she had to go to the hospital with sore eyes. She afterwards served in another Protestant family in St. John street, until her present affliction. During my visit, the nuns sent four times for her, and distinctly told her that if she did not come at once that she would be turned out, and that they would prevent her from being admitted into the General Hospital, to which she was about to be removed for a short time. Before parting, she assured me that she would continue to live near to God, and long have a grateful remembrance of me.

MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

The Missionary continues to visit this Hospital, and is always well and kindly welcomed by both officers and servants. To the former, he states, "he is deeply indebted for many acts of kindness, as well as for medical advice."

In his visits he met with many painful incidents. Among others he narrates the following :—

I was requested by an old Scotchman, Mr. R—, from one of our country settlements, to come and read to him and some others. I spoke to him about his conduct during a former visit, when I had to remonstrate with him—he had been playing some game and was then swearing—he now regretted what he had done and said on that occasion, and added, that what I then said caused him some anxiety, and that although he had much religious instruction in early life, and had been a schoolmaster, and read the Bible through, withal, up to that day, he had no conviction of sin ; but now he felt as he never did before. I read and prayed with him and his friends. This was his last day of grace—that very night he was summoned before the Judge of all the earth.

Another case :

Upon a subsequent visit to this room on 10th February, after reading and prayer, I was conversing with some Romanists, who were making an apology for the conduct of some of their members, when three or four men came from the inner room where there were ten others, all Romanists except two, waiting to hear me read the Word of God. The 5th Chapter of the 2nd Book of Kings was what I chose. In concluding I remarked, "Be ye sure that if ye do not find out your sins, that they will surely find you out, as in the case of Gehazi—the Prophet's servant." Without exception they thanked me, adding that they always felt benefitted by hearing the Bible thus simply explained.

Aversion to the Bible :

How different was the conduct of this patient—a young Protestant. He had letters to write, he did not care for reading the Bible, it was a dejecting book. I reasoned with him—he showed a marked aversion to religion. He at last agreed to hear my reasons for urging him, but I was to say nothing about what concerned him most,—not to say one word about his soul, or death, or eternity.

Eventually, I pressed him again to look to Christ at once while it was yet to-day, to seek an interest in the Saviour's blood, which alone can wash away sin and fit us for judgment—adding, "Think of what happened in the next ward only three days since." I prayed, it was the last in which he ever joined—that evening he was called into the presence of God. All was overruled for good. In that room in which these remarks were made, I had afterwards several good meetings, and at each, one or another testified of the good they derived from what was said on that occasion.

THE LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME.

This asylum is visited by the Missionary once a week during eight months of the year, and he is always well received by the inmates, both young and old, who give every attention to his remarks, to the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer.

THE CANADA MILITARY ASYLUM.

At the request of the Commandant of the Garrison, the Missionary visits this institution, generally once a week. He reads a portion of Scripture and then makes some practical remarks thereon, concluding with prayer. The Superintendent he supplies with books, and the inmates with tracts.

DOMICILIARY VISITATIONS.

The visits of the Missionary, during the summer months, are chiefly confined to the Lower Town, the Cul de sac, Champlain Street, Diamond Harbour, Cape Blanc, and the Coves. He also spends a considerable portion of his time with the lumber men and other strangers he meets on the wharves and booms. He states he has been more among the male population last summer, than during any former period, either winter or summer, and reports, "That there is a deep religious feeling to be found among the laboring classes, and that the harvest truly promises well."

COTTAGE MEETINGS AND BIBLE CLASSES.

The Cottage Meetings are chiefly confined to persons least likely to attend churches, or with the sick and infirm. During the past year, the Missionary had an average attendance.

The Missionary also took part in the revival meetings among children, at which meetings he had many opportunities for conversation and prayer.

BOOK AND TRACT DISTRIBUTION AND LOAN LIBRARIES.

Eleven copies of the Scriptures, and 24,076 tracts, have been circulated by the Missionary during the past year, besides 300 books loaned in various parts of the city.

Of the tracts given away, 3,000 were French, 2,000 German, 70 Italian, 120 Danish, 40 Spanish, 5,000 Norwegian, 22 Portuguese, 40 Gallic, 100 Dutch, and the remainder in English.

The Committee again remind the friends of the City Mission that donations of suitable books, tracts, and periodicals will be thankfully received.

FUNDS.

The Committee repeat that small as the expenditure is, the receipts of the past year were not sufficient to cover it, and, consequently, the small balance due the Treasurer has increased to \$126.95.

The Committee gratefully record their thanks to many of our merchants for their kind assistance, and earnestly call upon christians of all denominations to contribute the necessary funds to extend so good a work amongst a much neglected class of our population.

THE MILITARY.

The Missionary has had every facility and encouragement afforded him in his efforts among the soldiers of the Garrison, having had the approval of the Commandant and many of the officers. In the Citadel he held some successful temperance lectures, when he received the help of one of our zealous temperance lecturers, and to whom he is indebted. The Bible class was attended by from sixty to one hundred soldiers; at these classes he had sometimes the assistance of an old officer. The Missionary begs to acknowledge his obligations to the Normal School Master of the 17th Regiment, for a lecture, with the Magic Lantern, in the Royal Artillery Barracks—at which place he and the Missionary help some officers with a Bible class on every Thursday evening during winter.

The troops are well supplied with tracts.

INCIDENTS IN THE STREET.

In the Missionary's journal, he narrates several conversations held with seamen and strangers on the street,—which

is indeed in harmony with the injunction of our Saviour, "Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind." He states he found two sailors on the way to do evil and appealed to them and said :

"Is this the way they were returning the Saviour's love?" One of them replied by saying, "You are right, I am without excuse, I have been a Sabbath school scholar, and have been taught better, yet I am not only on the way to committ sin myself, but am leading this friend to do the same." They accepted some tracts offered—returned from the Plains—and the same evening they came to a ship where I had a meeting, and thanked me, adding, "We are booked for sea, and are likely to sail with the next tide."

With another sailor, a native of Madagascar, whom the Missionary met at Dinning's Ship Yard, Cape Blanc, he held the following conversation :

"Are you a christian?" "Yes!"—he was a Roman Catholic. Speaking of the uncertainty of life, especially on board ship, I asked him if he had been drowned instead of his companion, what would have become of him? "They would bury him." "But I mean your soul." Looking puzzled he said, "They would put it into the Church." At last he said, all he knew about a soul or christianity was, that he had been baptized, and that when in some port he went to mass. I stayed two hours with him—convinced him of sin—told him of a Saviour's love, and of judgment to come. He was of quick perception, and wept as he said he had never before heard the story of the Saviour's love, nor had he, up to that time an understanding of his being a sinner. He then cast away some charms which he wore round his neck. He afterwards brought two Spaniards to me, who said that if they were in Spain, they would be punished for even taking one Protestant book, such as I supplied them with.

A conversation with a female :

At the Post Office door, a former nurse in the Marine Hospital spoke to me of an occasion when, in Little Champlain Street, she had induced me to give a tract to a friend of hers, which when she received, she did not even look at it, but tore it up and flang it in my face ; she then abused me with vile language. To this I merely replied, "The Lord sees and will rebuke you." The nurse said she laughed at the time, but my words sounded in her ears, and before the year was out, she heard that her friend had been killed on the very spot where she had cursed both the Bible and the Missionary, adding, "That God had to do with her punishment, and I am sure it will be a lesson to me as long as I live."

Distribution of tracts :

On the Sabbath morning in the month of June, while distributing tracts, near the old Methodist Church, Champlain Street, to the passers by, and inviting the sailors to the morning service on board the ship *Queen*, I was severely abused by some of the true faith, when a man came and listened as they called upon the God of love to curse and damn both me and my tracts. The man observed, "They are not wise, sir : I was once like them. Give me one of your books, it was the reading of them, when lying on my back in the Marine Hospital, that helped to make me what I now am." Then, looking up to the people in the windows, with pity and not anger, he said, "God help you all!" The people heard all that he said, and cursed him also, as he shook me by the hand before leaving.

Rescue of a Canadian :

A gang of French Canadian laborers were chasing one of their companions over the loose logs near Mill Wharf, when he jumped into the river, quick as thought, the man that pressed him hardest made for the shore, and wildly hurled a green deal over ; it met the man's head almost at the surface of the muddled water, and crushed him down again. As I was walking down on the opposite side of the road along the side of the river, I saw what occurred ; and as I observed that he did not rise again for a considerable time, the people around gave him up, stood in sorrowful despair, and were about to leave him to his fate. I approached with all speed to make an effort to save him, and as I saw his hands and face slowly rising, with one glance I spied, by God's good providence, a long boat-hook on the logs. Calling out to him I was heard and obeyed, as I let down the boat-hook, moved it to and fro until the poor fellow grasped it, and was drawn up. I visited him the next day at his residence, although I knew it was dangerous to do so. I enquired of him if he was aware of how near he had been to death. He said, "Yes, I had three escapes,—first I fell over board ; then was struck with the deal, which almost split my head in two ; then, had you not called out, my pursuer would have harpooned me with the point of the boat-hook." I asked him if he had thanked God ; he confessed he had not, and, also, that had he been drowned he would certainly have gone to hell, as he was swearing at the moment when he jumped into the water. I urged him to go at once to his room alone and return thanks to the Lord Jesus—the all-sufficient Saviour—to whom alone he owed this double preservation. This I did in the hearing of a number of Irish and Canadians, who, I was informed, came to kick me out. All confessed their approbation, joining with me, that it was proper for him to go to his church, and there, also with his spiritual guide, to kneel and bless that God whose mercy and goodness bore with his ingratitude.

THE SHIPPING AND MARINERS' SERVICES.

The labors of the Missionary in connection with the Mariners' Services have been, during the past year, no less

arduous than in former years, and, if anything, more successful.

He justly points out the many snares and temptations to which the mariners are exposed, especially on the Lord's Day, when every manner of Sabbath desecration is carried on along the harbour of the port; and any one who may have any doubts on the subject, can satisfy himself by taking a walk, on the Sabbath day, in the months of May and June, or during any part of the summer, from Champlain Street to the end of Cape Blanc, where he will find shops and taverns open on that day; fiddlers playing; gangs of rowdies with bludgeons, sometimes in double ranks, marching, shouting and singing filthy and indecent songs; others reeling out of taverns (illegally open) and committing all sorts of indecencies; while crowds of men, women, and children of all ages, crowd and gather round the doors of the houses where the fiddles are being played—all seeming to enjoy what certainly darkens the name of christianity in the eyes of the Arabs, Mussulmen, Africans, and Turks. No voice of protest is heard against such scenes. The question is now put—Could not the City Council prevent much of these scandalous scenes by carrying out the municipal laws of the city? If this cannot be done, what remedy is to be applied? Then there is the crimping system, which tends to demoralize the sailors. During the past season respectable seamen could not succeed to employment, except through the crimps, or their runners, who, of course, exact a black mail for employment and protection afforded. This system tends also to raise the seamen's wages to an exorbitant rate, thereby doing a serious injury to the general business of the Port.

It will be observed that the meetings held during the past year among the mariners have been increased one-third over the year 1862. This, partly, is owing to the Committee fur-

nishing the Missionary the means to pay for his expenses in travelling from place to place, with his books and flag.

At the last annual meeting held in the month of June, we had the full testimony of Capt. Crosby, of the ship "Mary Durkee" (who has had an experience of thirty years sea-life), as to the good effects resulting from the Bethel Services.

The Missionary has been sometimes invited to hold prayer meetings with the sailors during the short time between their dinner and the return to work-bell. He states :

The only ministerial aid obtained, was from some warm-hearted and faithful Methodist ministers, who came to the Conference held at this city—the successive resident pastors of which church, he has always found his warmest and most untiring helpers.

The Missionary held, usually, three services with one or two prayer meetings every Sabbath throughout the season, and from three to five services during the week.

The following interesting incidents will show the progress and fruits of the Mission. The Missionary says :

Sunday, the 7th June, being our annual thanksgiving for the return of many of my old christian friends, was truly an interesting time. Among the worshippers at the three o'clock service, there were some captains and several mariners, who had barely escaped with their lives only a few days before, when their ships were lost on their way to Quebec. The service was attended by a number of Wesleyan ministers, then in the city at the Conference. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Salmon, with the Missionary. Mr. S. could enter better into the feelings of the escaped mariners than any other of his confreres, as he too had been a sailor. He spoke from a warm and tender heart, and that to some purpose, as the increased number of hearers at the evening service testified. At the latter there were about one hundred and fifty officers and men present, of whom twelve took a part in the meeting, that is to say,—three addressed the meeting, and nine offered up prayers. The meeting was protracted from half-past six until about ten o'clock.

On Sunday, 28th June, a friend informed me that the three o'clock service was to be disturbed, and that I had better have the police. On the way to the service I met a sailor humming a hymn tune. Supposing him to be a good singer, I invited him to come and do something for Him that had done so much for us all. "Aye will I," said this honest sailor, "and I know another who will come and lend a hand." Capt. Crosby, of the "Mary Durkee," conducted the

service with love and fervor, as well as with power. Before the service I remained at the gate with my bundle of tracts, in seven or eight different languages, to supply all passers by ; also to urge as many as I could to go to the Bethel Service. After a short time, I heard the first hymn being given out, and immediately after a voice, both musical as well as powerful, leading the singing. In a few minutes many of the people were on their way from the surrounding streets and wharfs, and I was afraid the threat was about to be carried out ; but the ways of God are mysterious, for as they reached the end of the wharf those that did not go on board remained on the wharf and admired the singing, and when prayer was made every male head was uncovered, and at the conclusion there was heard a deep and reverential amen. The second hymn sung was number twenty-two :

“ Why those fears ? behold, 'tis Jesus
Holds the helm, and guides the ship,
Spread the sails and catch the breezes
Sent to waft us through the deep,
To the regions where the mourners cease to weep.”

The singing attracted a still greater number, and most remained and listened with respectful attention, which was even increased as a sailor came forward and requested my permission (being then on board) to say a few words. Had he been a Spurgeon or a North, he could not have been more successful. Many were convinced of sin. My heart rejoiced when the last hymn was sung—

Father of mercies, in thy word
What endless glory shines,
For ever be thy name adored
For these celestial lines.

Many on the wharf joined in the singing, and after the benediction, many lingered to see the Methodist sailors.

The Missionary gives an account of nine sailors from Limerick, who came to him with the intention of creating a disturbance at one of his Bethel Services, whom he succeeded in quieting by acting on the old proverb—“ A soft answer turneth away wrath.” They joined the Bethel Service, and became attentive hearers, and heard the truth proclaimed that “ God is love,” and that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.”

ANSWER TO THE PRAYERS OF A NORWEGIAN FAMILY.

The following is from the Missionary's journal :—

After my last evening service on board the ship "Mary Durkee," a Norwegian came to me and said, "Three days I have been on the look out for you. My heart is full. Although I am mate, I could not reveal what I wished to say to the captain, or to any one in the ship. I have two brothers in holy orders, and I have been too long an eye-sore to them. I have lived only for myself, and would not listen to my father's advice. The night before I left was spent in united prayer for my conversion, and the family agreed to meet together every evening, for two weeks, for prayer. On the sixth night, when at sea, my heart got troubled: I knew what was going on at home, I saw the Saviour looking from the cross, I wept, I prayed, and before an hour I was free—their prayers were answered. All in the ship know that there is a change in me, but of the nature of that change, or how brought about, they do not know. This is what I wished to tell you of." He then expressed a wish to join in our singing. I directed him to be of a cheerful heart, and, in future, to pour both his joys and sorrows out in prayer. The Lord would not be slow in manifesting himself, and that to his joy and comfort.

I afterwards saw him with some of his countrymen at some of our Bethel Services. I gave them a good supply of tracts, and also gave one of them a Norwegian Testament.

The testimony of a sailor at Greenock :

On the 26th August, at an evening service on board the ship "Spartan," when alone with a sailor, previous to the meeting, he remarked that he had heard of me before at a large meeting at Greenock, in Scotland. A seaman stood forth and said, that he did not suppose that he need go far for witnesses to prove who and what he was. All knew him to be once the greatest drunkard in the town—now he was a changed and new man. This change arose from remarks made at one of the Bethel Services held by the City Missionary at Quebec, North America. He spoke of the value some sailors set upon their souls; he said that they seem to think theirs to be of an inferior order; many of them taking far more care of an old pipe or plug of tobacco, than they did of their souls. How different the value set upon them by the King of the universe, who once asked, what would a man profit if he would gain the whole world and lose his own soul? He remarked, a man has but one soul—this occurred to his mind on the voyage home—he tried to forget it, but could not. Eventually he saw his madness, repented, was pardoned, and now he was a new man both within and without.

Friendly appreciation and encouragement mentioned by the Missionary :

The captain and some of the crew of the "Spartan," who at first were indifferent, ended by making the Missionary a present of four and a half dollars for refreshments; they would not so much as let him see the donors, except the

kind and hospitable master, who observing my hesitation said, "You will have to keep it ; they are gone to their work that you might not know who gave it."

Having met Captain —, of the ship "Olive," on the Champlain Market wharf—he had just arrived, and was going to the Custom House—he drew me aside and looking upon me with marked kindness, said, "What, my old friend, still at your old post!" and added, "I don't forget you." He then handed me a half-sovereign—"Mind, it is for yourself." I remonstrated, when he said, "Remember the successful merchant."

Another :

The master of the "Royalist," a stranger to me, was so much pleased with the services, that he obliged me to accept two dollars for the use of my family, adding, "I know the nature of your many and arduous duties in Quebec."

WELCH SERVICE.

These services continue to be as interesting as in former years, and afford the Missionary much satisfaction.

NATIONALITIES.

No less than fifty-seven nationalities were represented by the foreigners who visited this port during the season of navigation, and with these the Missionary has had more or less religious conversation. Many gladly receive books and tracts, which they take to their native homes.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The number of religious services held in connection with the shipping, was one hundred and twenty-one, of which seventeen were prayer meetings.

CONCLUSION.

The perusal of the tables of statistics appended to the report, gives ample and encouraging evidence of the amount of labor accomplished through the agency of the City Mission, during the past year.

The work of the Missionary in the hospitals, gaol, barracks, in domiciliary visits, and tract distribution, is all of interest ; but by far the most interesting of his labors is among the seamen (of whom 25,618 visited the port during the season).

The life manifested at the Bethel Services will convince any person who attends them, that such meetings, on the deck of a vessel or in the cabin, are well adapted to the spiritual necessities of the mariners; and while all will admit the utility of places of worship, that is, churches, it must nevertheless occur to any reflecting mind, that many christians in our day are too apt to put aside the primitive mode of proclaiming the Gospel. It is written, that the Great Teacher entered into a ship and taught the people. Where, then, was Christ's church or place of assembly? Was it not wherever he could assemble an audience? and in this respect christians should not forget the example and instructions of one who spake as never man spake.

The Committee conclude with the earnest prayer that the work of the City Mission may long continue and prosper, and that God may abundantly bless the good seed sown through its agency.

APPENDIX.

The thanks of the Committee are hereby gratefully tendered to the following friends of the Mission, viz. :

1. To the generous friends and patrons of the Mission in England, whose zeal and liberality have done so much to sustain it hitherto. Their kind donations of books, tracts, newspapers, and other religious publications, deserve special acknowledgment.
2. To the Quebec Bible and Tract Societies for grants of Bibles and Tracts.
3. To the several transient Ministers, and other christian friends, who assisted at the Bethel Services.
4. To Mr. Redpath, of Montreal, for two dozen New Testaments and a large parcel of tracts, for distribution among emigrants.
5. To the various shipmasters, who so kindly aided the Missionary in his work, and specially to those who took part in conducting or promoting the Bethel Services.
6. To Mr. and Mrs. Dumlin, for their many good offices both towards the Missionary and the work in which he is employed.
7. To the friends of the City Mission, who kindly gave their services in conducting the singing.
8. To the Proprietors and Editors of the Morning Chronicle and Quebec Gazette, also to the Editors of the Quebec Mercury and Daily News, for the gratuitous insertion of notices of the time and place of the Bethel services.

QUEBEC CITY MISSION.

ANNUAL SCHEDULE.

Superintendent :—MR. N. N. ROSS.

Number of families visited and called on during the year.....	3736	
Number of hours spent in domiciliary visitation.....	2845	
Number of visits.....3260	} Total	4891
Number of calls.....1631		
Of which to the afflicted.....	577	
*Number of meetings.....	279	
Average attendance.....	50	
Number of Tracts given away.....	29076	
Deaths of persons visited.....	20	
How many only visited by the Missionary.....	10	
Number of children sent to school.....	18	
Number of persons induced to attend public worship.....	53	
Obtained employment for about.....	80	
Books lent in the city.....	300	

Of the tracts given away 3,000 were French, 2,000 German, 70 Italian, 120 Danish, 40 Spanish, 5,000 Norwegian, 22 Portuguese, 4 Gaelic, 100 Dutch. The remainder were English.

* Of the meetings 121 were on board ship.

R. DAVIES, *City Missionary.*

Particulars of the Mariners' Religious Services during the Season of 1863.

SHIP'S NAME.	On Lord's Day	On Week Day.	SHIP'S NAME.	On Lord's Day	On Week Day.
Adam Lodge.....	1	1	Pomona (No. 2).....	1	1
Ailsa.....	1	0	Princess Alexandra.....	2	0
Almira.....	1	0	Queen.....	4	0
Amandale.....	2	1	Reliance.....	1	0
Aunie Robertson.....	0	1	Royalist.....	0	1
Armillan.....	2	0	Royal Adelaide.....	1	0
Arthur.....	1	1	Salem.....	2	0
Aurora.....	0	1	Shakespeare.....	1	0
Bacchus.....	0	1	Spartan.....	3	2
Calvin.....	0	1	Tadmour.....	2	0
Champion.....	1	1	Theodore.....	0	1
Clio.....	0	1	Urania.....	1	0
Columbus.....	1	1	William Gillies.....	1	0
David.....	1	2	William Vail.....	1	0
Dependent.....	1	1	William Yoe.....	2	0
Elenora.....	1	1			
Eliza Ann.....	1	0		63	41
Emigrant.....	0	1	Prayer meetings.....	12	5
Empire.....	0	1		75	46
Feronia.....	1	1			
Finchley.....	0	1	Total.....	121	
Gipsy Queen.....	1	0			
Glencairn.....	3	1			
Home.....	0	1			
Ion.....	1	0			
India.....	1	0			
Indiana.....	2	1			
Irene.....	1	1			
Jane Glassin.....	1	1			
Jessie Boyle.....	1	2			
Kalos.....	1	1			
Lady Metcalf.....	1	0			
Lady Seymour.....	3	2	Number of ships visited.....	600	
Marchmont.....	1	0	Number of visits.....	830	
Marian.....	1	0	Number of calls.....	1700	
Mary Durkee.....	2	2			
Nubia.....	1	0			
Olive.....	0	1			
Oriental.....	1	0			
Osprey.....	1	1	Tracts given away to strangers and sailors	19000	
Ottawa.....	1	0	Copies of Scriptures.....	11	
Patrician.....	1	1	[Seven of which were in Norwegian—		
Pomona.....	2	1	four in Italian.]		
			Loan Libraries to ships.....	22	

With eight exceptions these services were conducted by the Missionary.

SUBSCRIBERS TO QUEBEC CITY MISSION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ENGLAND.

	Stg.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Angerstein.....	£10 0 0
Mrs. W. Angerstein's children.....	1 11 0
Mrs. C. M. Norman.....	1 0 0
O. Hammond, Esq., for 1863 and 1864.....	2 0 0
	£14 11 0
Or Currency.....	\$69.84

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN QUEBEC.

Mrs. Gibb, of Woodfield.....	\$40.00
J. G. Ross.....	20.00
J. Gilmour.....	20.00
Henry Fry.....	20.00
E. Burstall.....	20.00
D. D. Young & Co.....	20.00
Thomsons & Co.....	20.00
Lane, Gibb & Co.....	20.00
John Ross.....	20.00
C. Wurtele.....	10.00
Thomas Fraser.....	10.00
Benson & Co.....	10.00
Duncan Patton & Co.....	10.00
M. I. Wilson.....	10.00
Maxwell & Stevenson.....	5.00
Dunn & Home.....	5.00
F. C. Vannovous.....	5.00
W. H. Tapp.....	5.00
W. McLimont.....	4.00
J. R.....	1.00
	\$275.00

QUEBEC CITY MISSION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(From the Quebec Gazette, Friday, June 10, 1864.)

We have to apologize to our readers for the delay which has occurred in publishing the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Mission on the 26th ult. Owing, no doubt, to the advanced period of the year, and the fact that the greater portion of the population are employed to a late hour, the numbers present were very small ; but from the interest manifested by those assembled, it was evident that the work of the Mission was regarded with very favorable consideration.

The Chair was occupied by the Rev. W. B. CLARKE; who opened the meeting by giving out a hymn, and calling upon the Rev. D. MARSH to engage in prayer.

The Reverend gentleman introduced the business of the evening, by observing that the object of the City Mission was more especially to provide for the spiritual wants of those who were not connected with any congregation, and do not enjoy the benefits of pastoral instruction. City Missionaries were intended to supplement the Christian ministry, and had grown out of the institutions of the times. Cities had increased with extraordinary rapidity, and had outgrown the means of regular Christian instruction provided by the different churches ; and before the cumbrous machinery could be brought to bear upon those classes whom it was sought to reach, many had sunk into perdition. City Missionaries had been of vast service in warning, instructing, and reclaiming many to church-going and respectability. In Quebec it could not be said that the Protestant population had outgrown all the means of instruction ; but the floating population certainly demanded the attention and the strenuous efforts of just such an agency as the City Mission provided. Our port was visited annually by 20,000 seamen, and the number who availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting our churches was exceedingly small ; it was therefore important that they should be visited and the gospel brought to them. The labours of the City Missionary had been carried out with success. He conducted the services on board ship on the sabbath, and in addition visited the vessels in port during the week, holding meetings at different points ; and he was certain that wherever men were treated with tact, such as the City Missionary had shown, the agents of the Society would be generally treated with respect, whether they were successful or not. He believed that if the necessary

pains were bestowed upon sailors they would be religious men ; and he was satisfied that there was no class of men so much interested in this work as the merchants of Quebec. We all know what expense was caused to them by the running away of their men ; and there was no doubt that if the sailors were improved they would be saved from such expense. During the winter months, Mr. Davies' labors in the prison and the hospitals were abundant ; and he (Mr. Clarke) was personally aware how vigilant the City Missionary was in looking after the Protestant patients in the Romish hospitals, and his efforts in that direction had been successful. The reverend gentleman concluded by calling upon the meeting to cheer the Missionary in his labors.

A very interesting report for the year was then read by the Secretary, N. N. Ross, Esq. As the document will shortly be published entire, we do not deem it necessary to give an abstract.

The first resolution, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Cairns, was moved by Mr. McKENZIE, M.P.P. It reads as follows :—

1.—“ That the interesting Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated among the friends and supporters of the Quebec City Mission.”

Mr. McKENZIE said he had very great pleasure in being present at such a meeting, as he considered it very desirable that christians of different denominations should be brought together, so as to learn the wants of all. He had observed that in Quebec there was a great deal of good feeling between the different denominations of Protestants ; and it was desirable that this should exist in this the first maritime City of the Province, in order that seamen might have the means of grace. Alluding to the immense growth of cities, he quoted a remark of Lord Macaulay's to prove that civilization when not properly directed had a tendency to increase a greater barbarism than existed in Africa. As one of the means to repress vice, he mentioned that he had that day assisted in passing a measure which would have the effect of checking, to a great extent, the vice of drunkenness. It had passed the lower house, and would no doubt receive the sanction of the Legislative Council. One of the provisions of the law would enable the friends of any person who had suffered from the use of those liquid poisons, to obtain ample compensation for injuries received by their use. The statute would also enable the inhabitants of different localities to pass a prohibitory law, to suppress the sale of alcoholic liquors ; and thus a few vigorous men would be enabled to shut up the worst places. If the Christian community would co-operate, this law would enable them to suppress a great many of the evils which now exist. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. MARSH seconded the resolution, remarking that he had not the slightest idea that he would be called upon to speak, or that there would be the slightest necessity for his doing so. The report, he considered, spoke for itself. He regarded the Report as the meeting, and our duty was to take the various suggestions for future labour. The City Missionary was indefatigable in his labors, and during the past year they had not been without fruit. Mr.

McKenzie's remarks were very pleasing. There was no greater obstacle to religion than the use of intoxicating liquors, and after all the talk about the impossibility of carrying out a prohibitory liquor law, he would be glad to see it tried. No greater blessing could be conferred upon the sailors than shutting up the grog-shops and preventing them from getting more than was allowed on board their vessels.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by Captain Dutton, of the steamship "Hibernian,"

2.—"That the Quebec City Mission, in its numerous fields of labor, has amply proved itself to be an agency well calculated to meet the social, moral, and spiritual wants of many of our citizens, as well as for the mariners, emigrants, and those transient visitors of the various nationalities who annually visit this city; and that the success of the Mission during the past six years gives hope for its future usefulness."

Captain DUTTON remarked that he was much pleased in listening to the Report, and he could tell them of some of the good which had resulted from the labours of the City Missionary; and it was not only one such agent that was required, but a dozen. When we thought of the number of seamen and ships, and the localities of some of the vessels, it was evident that a large proportion must go destitute. He remembered the time when they were not allowed to go into a church, because they had no jacket—not in this port, however. Who was the first to meet them on entering port? Not the City Missionary, but the crimp and the grog-seller. And he heard of one of these men putting \$6000 into the Bank, as the result of one season's labor. They should endeavor to put down crimping, as well as rum-drinking. In Montreal they have provided a Seaman's Institute, where the sailors could go and write their letters, and read the papers. They had also a good library, and were going to erect an observatory. That port had been visited last year by upwards of 2,000 seamen. He had tried to get up such an institution here, but could not succeed. There was always some difficulty in the way of such an undertaking. Last season he held a meeting on board the "Glencairn." They commenced to sing, and created a little noise; the men came together in such numbers that the cabin could not hold them. The meeting was kept up by them till 10 o'clock, and was wholly engrossed by the sailors. On that occasion there were twenty-four religious captains present. He held it was the duty of every Protestant to do what he could for those strangers who visit our port, and have men to go out into the highways and ditches, and compel them to come in; and City Missionaries were the men wanted; men who could go among the sailors and make them feel that they were one with themselves. He recollected upon one occasion a gentleman came to preach to the seamen. They listened to him with great respect, as they always do. He spoke very fluently, and used a great many long and hard words. After the meeting was over, the men conversed among themselves, and came to the conclusion that it was his trade, and that he was "too slick." Another gentleman addressed them subsequently, but had great

difficulty in doing so—stammering and stuttering frequently. The men afterwards remarked that they liked him a great deal better than the other, as it “took him some trouble to tell the truth.” To show the success which attended efforts put forth in behalf of the neglected classes, he stated that a gentleman in Liverpool started a ragged school, where the children of the poor were instructed. After a short time he resolved to hold a public meeting, and requested the children to invite their parents, and as the result of his exertions, in a short time upwards of 70 persons were converted. He would like to see the merchants of this city getting up an institution for the benefit of sailors. If you took rum from the men, you must give them something in return. The Gospel breaks the shackles which bind men, but this teetotalism could not do. At one time he could take his glass, but he found he was setting a bad example, and was obliged to give it up. The Missionary brought not only teetotalism, but the Gospel. Jack was a social being, and must have company, and if you take him from the rum-shop, where would you put him? In the fore-castle, which, in too many cases, was not fit for pigs! A room might surely be procured for them. Look at what the Church of England was doing in getting up Reading Rooms, where the working men could meet and enjoy themselves. He thought of the hall in the market-place, but then difficulties were always thrown in the way about furnishing it, &c. The sailor wanted somebody to take him by the hand, and make him feel comfortable; and it was our duty to do all we could for this class. If we could not give money, we could give our influence. He was reminded of an anecdote illustrating this position. A young man in London had been converted, and felt it to be his duty to preach the Gospel. He was at the time the sole support of his aged and widowed mother. He broke the subject to her, but she tried to dissuade him. But the calls of duty proved more powerful than the claims of affection, and he offered his services as a Missionary. When he was gone, the old lady lived alone and solitary. One day she went for a walk on the Strand, and in passing a building she observed a meeting was being held, and attempted to enter. A man in livery was stationed at the door, who asked if she was a subscriber. She said, “No.” “Well,” replied the door-keeper, “none but subscribers are admitted.” She was leaving the building, but returned again and said, “I don’t know that I am a subscriber, but I gave my son.” “Go in, go in,” said the man, “you are a subscriber.” He would not detain them longer, but had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The third resolution, as follows, was moved by Mr. A. Russell, seconded by Mr. T. Vaux:

3.—“That this meeting desires to express its gratitude to God for all the past success of the Quebec City Mission; and that it is the privilege of Christians to sustain, co-operate, and aid the work of the Mission, which has solely for its object the extension of Christ’s Kingdom.”

The collection was then made, and the second hymn having been sung, the meeting closed with the benediction.