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TWELFTH REPORT
OF THE
Upper Canada
BIBLE SOCIETY,

AND TWENTY-THIRD OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS:
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1852.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

*Resolutions passed by the Committee relative to grants to
Sunday Schools.*

That in all applications for grants of Bibles to Sunday Schools, the applicant be requested to furnish the Secretaries with an account of the state of the school; the number of Scholars and Teachers; the amount of funds at the disposal of the Managers; who are its Officers; and why it is necessary to make such application: all of which should in every case be certified by a Minister of the Gospel, or some person of known respectability. And further this committee recommend that the Secretary be instructed to make grants in future only to destitute settlements, reporting the same to the next General Meeting of the Committee.

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NOTICES.

All Branches, Associations, and Depositories, are particularly requested to make out a Yearly Report, which shall embrace all the principal occurrences of the year, and List of Subscribers; and send the same to the Secretaries, at the Depository, Toronto, on or before the *First of March*, that there may be sufficient time to prepare the Annual Report.

* * IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED, that when Remittances are made to the Upper Canada Bible Society, it may be specified whether the same are to be placed to the *Purchase Account*, or as a *Free Contribution*.

It is particularly requested that the various Branches will effect an Insurance on their Stock.

THE
TWELFTH REPORT
OF THE
UPPER CANADA
BIBLE SOCIETY,
AND
TWENTY-THIRD OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS,
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1852.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

TORONTO:
PRINTED FOR THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY,
BY CARTER AND THOMAS, YONGE STREET.
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OFFICE-BEARERS
OF
The Upper Canada Bible Society.

Patron :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND
KINCARDINE, K.T., GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

President :

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT BALDWIN.

Vice Presidents :

JESSE KETCHUM, Esquire,	HON. JAMES GORDON,
CHARLES C. SMALL, Esquire,	HON. J. B. ROBINSON,
JOHN EWART, Esquire,	REV. A. LILLIE,
REV. H. J. GRASETT, A.M.	REV. E. WOOD,
REV. JOHN ROAF,	REV. JOHN RYERSON,
REV. JAMES RICHARDSON,	REV. JOHN JENNINGS,
REV. JAMES HARRIS,	REV. DR. BURNS,
LUCIUS O'BRIEN, M.D.,	E. W. THOMSON, Esquire,
HON. A. McLEAN,	REV. DR. WILLIS.

Treasurer :

PETER FREELAND, Esquire.

Secretaries ;

J. S. HOWARD, Esquire, } *Corresponding Secretaries.*
W. A. BALDWIN, Esquire, }
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esquire, *Minute Secretary.*

Depositary ;

MR. JAMES CARLESS.

Committee ;

ALL MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Messrs. JOHN TYNER,	Messrs. T. S. SHORT,
" WILLIAM OSBORNE,	" JOHN RAINS,
" ROBERT JAMES,	" H. COCHRANE,
" A. CHRISTIE,	" JOHN ELLIOTT,
" ANDREW HAMILTON,	" THOS. CLARKSON,
" A. T. McCORD,	" J. RIDDELL,
" JOHN BURNS,	" JOHN DOEL, Jr.
" SAMUEL ALCORN,	

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LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

RULE I. This Society shall be denominated the "UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY," having the same object in view as the British and Foreign Bible Society, viz.:—The circulation of the Bible without note or comment; to act in concert with the Parent Society, as an Auxiliary, or separately, as circumstances may require.

II. The Society shall consist of all who are disposed to promote the object of the Institution, without regard to difference of religious sentiments.

III. The Society shall endeavour to unite into one body all the different Bible Societies in the Province, and to concentrate all the Bible operations in the same, in order to give more efficiency to the whole.

IV. The Society, also, besides its general operations, shall act as a local Society for this city and neighbourhood.

V. This Society shall maintain, in the City of Toronto, a General Depot of Bibles and Testaments, from which all the Bible Societies in connection with it shall be supplied with the Scriptures, at the lowest price at which they can be afforded.

VI. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries of all Bible Societies in connection with this Society shall be, *ex-officio*, members of the Committee.

VII. This Society shall, if practicable, have an active Travelling Agent, constantly employed in visiting the various Societies connected with it, in forming new Societies where they may be required, and in otherwise attending to all the concerns of the Society.

VIII. In the Annual Accounts of this Society, the labours of the several Branches shall be distinctly mentioned, as respects the circulation of the Scriptures and the contribution to the funds, with such other matter connected with them as may be generally interesting.

IX. Every person paying annually Five Shillings, shall be a member of this Society; and persons paying Five Pounds at one time, shall be members for life. The smallest donations will also be thankfully received, and duly acknowledged.

X. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee, consisting of fifteen other members, ten of whom may be re-elected,—five to form a quorum; all Ministers of the Gospel, who are members of the Society, shall be entitled to a seat, and to vote with the Committee.

XI. The Committee shall meet on the second Monday of February, May, August, and November, and at any other time when called by the Secretaries, or any three of the Committee.

XII. The Committee shall have it in their power to hold the Annual Meeting at any time during the year they may deem best for the interest of the Society, when the Officers and Committee shall be chosen, the Accounts (duly audited) be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

XIII. Every Subscriber shall be entitled to purchase Bibles and Testaments to the amount of four times his subscriptions, at the reduced prices of the Society.

XIV. The whole of the funds of the Society, arising from the sale of the Scriptures, the annual and general contributions of individuals or congregations, and the moneys received shall, after supplying the wants of the poor in this Province, defraying all expenses of management and the cost of Books, be remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the purpose of being applied to the general objects of that Institution.

XV. No alterations shall be made in these laws, but at the Annual or at a General Meeting of the Society, which shall be advised.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE COMMITTEE,

RELATIVE TO

GRANTS TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

That in all applications for grants of Bibles to Sunday Schools, the applicant be requested to furnish the Secretaries with an account of the state of the School; the number of Scholars and Teachers; the amount of Funds at the disposal of the Managers: who are its Officers; and why it is necessary to make such application: all which should in every case be certified by a Minister of the Gospel, or some person of known respectability. And further, this Committee recommend that the Secretary be instructed to make grants in future only to destitute settlements, reporting the same to the next General Meeting of the Committee.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

I. The designation of the Society shall be the **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY**, of which the sole object shall be to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom to be circulated by the Society shall be the authorised version.

II. This Society shall add its endeavours to those employed by other Societies, for circulating the Scriptures through the British dominions; and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mohammedan, or Pagan.

III. Each Subscriber of one guinea annually shall be a member.

IV. Each Subscriber of ten guineas at one time shall be a member for life.

V. Each Subscriber of five guineas annually shall be a Governor.

VI. Each Subscriber of fifty pounds at one time, or who shall, by one additional payment, increase his original subscription to fifty pounds, shall be a Governor for life.

VII. Governors shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Committee.

VIII. An Executor, paying a bequest of fifty pounds, shall be a member for life; or of one hundred pounds, a Governor for life.

IX. A Committee shall be appointed, to conduct the business of the Society, consisting of thirty-six Laymen, six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. Twenty-seven of the above number, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The Committee shall appoint all Officers, except the Treasurer, and call Special General Meetings; and shall be charged with procuring for the Society suitable patronage, both British and Foreign.

X. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices, which shall be as low as possible.

XI. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in May, when the Treasurer and Committee shall be chosen, the Accounts presented and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

X.

XII. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer shall be considered, *ex-officio*, Members of the Committee.

XIII. Every Clergyman or Dissenting Minister, who is a member of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

XIV. The Secretaries for the time being shall be considered as Members of the Committee; but no other person deriving any emolument from the Society shall have that privilege.

XV. At the General Meetings, and Meetings of the Committee, the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President first upon the list, then present, (and in the absence of the Vice-President, the Treasurer; and in his absence, such Member, as shall be voted for that purpose) shall preside at the Meeting.

XVI. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday in every month, or oftener, if necessary.

XVII. The Committee shall have the power of nominating such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for life, or Governors for life.

XVIII. The Committee shall have the power of nominating Honorary Members from among Foreigners who have promoted the objects of the Society.

XIX. The whole of the Minutes of every General Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED

*At the Annual General Meetings of the Society in 1826
and 1827.*

I. That the Fundamental law of the Society, which limits its operations to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, be fully and distinctly recognized as excluding the circulation of the Apocrypha.

II. That in conformity to the preceding resolution, no pecuniary aid can be granted to any Society circulating the Apocrypha, nor, except for the purpose of being applied in conformity to the said resolution, to any individual whatever.

III. That in all cases in which grants, whether gratuitous or otherwise, of the Holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, shall be made to any Society, the books be issued bound, and on the express condition that they shall be distributed without alteration or addition.

IV. That all grants of the Scriptures to Societies which circulate the Apocrypha be made under the express condition that they be sold or distributed without alteration or addition, and that the proceeds of the sales of any such copies of the Scriptures be held at the disposal of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

RULES

RECOMMENDED FOR BRANCH SOCIETIES.

I. That a Society be formed, in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, through the Medium of the Upper Canada Bible Society, for the purpose of contributing towards the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment; the English copies being of the authorised version *only*.

II. That the Society be denominated "THE ——— BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY."

III. That all persons subscribing five shillings annually, or one pound five shillings at one time, shall be members of this Society.

IV. That the business of this Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee, consisting of not less than ——— other members; five to constitute a *quorum*.

V. That all Ministers of the Gospel who join this Society shall be reckoned Members of the Committee.

VI. That the Committee shall meet quarterly, or oftener; the time and place of meeting to be fixed by themselves.

VII. That the Committee divide their sphere of operations into Districts, and appoint two of their own members for each District, to solicit subscriptions and donations from the inhabitants, and also to ascertain the wants of the people regarding the Word of God.

VIII. That the whole of the Subscriptions and donations received by this Society shall be applied, after deducting incidental expenscs, to the purchase of Bibles and Testaments from the Upper Canada Society, to supply this neighbourhood; (which copies of the Scriptures the Committee are to sell to members at a reduced price, to others at cost, and to give, *gratis*, to those they know cannot purchase;) and that the overplus be remitted, half-yearly, to the Upper Canada Society, for the purpose of translating the Word of God into the Indian languages, and supplying other nations, through the Parent Institution, with the pure Word of God.

IX. That a General Meeting of the Subscribers be held on the ——— day of ——— in each year, at ———, when the accounts shall be presented, the proceedings of the past year stated, a new Committee appointed, and a Report agreed upon; the Report to be published under the direction of the Committee, if required.

X. That in the formation of a new Committee, the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and each three-fourths of the other members of the Committee as have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY, and Twenty-third of the Society's operations, held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Wednesday Evening, the 5th of May, 1852. The Honourable ROBERT BALDWIN in the Chair.

Meeting opened with prayer by the Rev. A. GEIKIE.

Moved by the Rev. J. RICHARDSON, seconded by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.,

1. That the Report, of which an abstract has been read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee; and that the following gentlemen be the Officers for the present year:—*President*—The Honourable Robert Baldwin. *Vice-Presidents*—Jesse Ketchum, Esq., Charles C. Small, Esq., John Ewart, Esq., Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., Rev. John Roaf, Rev. James Richardson, Rev. James Harris, Lucius O'Brien, M.D., Hon. A. McLean, Hon. James Gordon, Hon. J. B. Robinson, Rev. A. Lillie, Rev. E. Wood, Rev. John Ryerson, Rev. John Jennings, Rev. Dr. Burns, E. W. Thomson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Willis. *Treasurer*—Peter Freeland, Esq. *Secretaries*—J. S. Howard, Esq., W. A. Baldwin, Esq.; William McMaster, Esq. *Minute Secretary*. *Committee*—All Ministers of the Gospel who are Members of the Society, Messrs. John Tyner, William Osborne, Robert James, A. Christie, Andrew Hamilton, A. T. McCord, John Burns, Samuel Alcorn, T. S. Short, John Rains, H. Cochrane, John Elliott, Thos. Clarkson, J. Riddell, John Doel, junr.

Moved by the Rev. LACHLIN TAYLOR, seconded by the Rev. E. BALDWIN, A.M.

2. That the great success which has attended the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its various Auxiliaries, (notwithstanding the difficulties with which they have had to contend,) furnishes abundant cause of gratitude to Almighty God for his sanction and blessing, and that the great and effectual door which is now every where being opened up to the Gospel, should stimulate every lover of the Bible to increased and more prayerful exertions, that the means employed may be commensurate with the wants of the world.

Moved by the Rev. A. LILLIE, seconded by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS,

3. That the promotion and extension and the maintenance of "peace" and "goodwill" on earth been found by the experience of all countries and ages to be under God dependant on the free and full circulation of the Holy Scriptures and the observance of their divine precepts, it is therefore essential to the temporal and spiritual happiness of men as well as their bounden duty to use every means within their reach to aid in their dissemination.

Moved by the Rev. JAMES SPENCER, seconded by the Rev. Mr. WARD,

4. That the thanks and sympathy of this meeting are due to the Officers of the Upper Canada Bible Society and its various Branches for the services and responsibilities attendant on their labours in the sale and free distribution of the Word of God.

Moved by the Rev. J. RICHARDSON, seconded by the Rev. L. TAYLOR,

5. That the Committee shall have it in their power to hold the Annual Meeting at any time during the year they may deem best for the interest of the Society.

The Honourable Robert Baldwin having left the Chair, and the Rev. Dr. WILLIS having been called to it, it was moved by the Rev. L. TAYLOR, seconded by the Rev. J. RICHARDSON,

6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President for his services in presiding.

REPORT.

What is *truth*? enquires Pilate of Christ, as he stood before the judgment seat; a most extraordinary question truly, from a judge to his prisoner. What but anxiety and perplexity could have prompted it under circumstances at once so serious, solemn and awful? We are not to suppose the enquiry had reference to truth in science or philosophy, or physics, or even in ethics; but in religion, for what is *truth* in regard to *this*? is the *great* question, which has agitated, not merely Roman Governors, but mankind at large from the greatest even unto the least. Yet to whom can we apply for the solution of it, shall we ask the sages of antiquity, or the schoolmen of modern philosophy, the halls of science, or the repositories of the antiquarian to solve it? How fruitless would be our enquiries when "the world by wisdom knows not God," shall we dive into the abyss of nature and enquire of the creatures to inform us, when "the depth saith it is not in me, and the sea saith its not with me?" Perhaps, however, the *Churchmen* or the primitive fathers of venerated memory, may be able to satisfy us: but alas! how utterly incompetent are they all: falibility and contrariety mark their reasonings, their deductions, illustrations, and conclusions, too strongly to allow our confidence a resting place in *them*; patriarchs, bishops, hierarchies, and councils, all, all have failed to satisfy the anxieties of mankind, and to tell them "what is truth?"

How thankful should we be that in the midst of all this anxiety, perplexity and doubt, we are furnished with the sure unerring guide of *Divine Revelation*. That "the mystery which was kept secret since the world began is now (under the Gospel dispensation) made manifest, and by the Scriptures of the prophets, according to the commandment of the everlasting God made known to all nations for the obedience of faith." To this and this alone we stand indebted for all we know concerning the *truth* in *religion*. And this revelation comes to us through the mediation of the Son of God himself, "To this end," says he, "was I born, and for this cause came I into the world that I might bear witness unto the truth."

Had Pilate but known the character of the prisoner that stood before him, how gladly would he have listened to the sublime words which proceeded out of his mouth, and have hastened to interpose his high authority to rescue him from the hands of his malicious enemies the

Jews; but, alas! he being *not* "of the truth" was unwilling to hear or understand the Saviour's voice, and so it has been with thousands to the present day, anxious and perplexed to know the truth, yet refusing to learn from the only source of knowledge within their reach.

It was a lamentable day for the world when the Church, so called, usurping the claim to infallibility, and the supreme authority in matters of faith, took away the key of knowledge and substituted tradition, the primitive fathers, and ecclesiastical decisions in its place. Hence have sprung, for the most part, the schisms, the heresies, and superstitions, which have so unhappily divided and disgraced the professed followers of Him who, himself, is Light and Truth, and who has caused to be recorded this important declaration, "If ye continue in my Word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

To a departure from the Word of God, and the substitution of a fallible rule, on the part of those who claim to be guides of others, may be traced much of the infidelity so prevalent in France and Germany and the neology or rationalism which characterizes the theology of many of the churches on the Continent of Europe at the present day; and to this also may be traced, though more remotely, the repeated failures to establish constitutional freedom among the nations of Continental Europe, and the fearful reaction resulting, for the time being at least, in the increase of political despotism and priestly domination, of which, as it bears on the work of the Bible Society. More will be said in its proper place.

Your Committee then, in view of all this, cannot but congratulate themselves and the friends of Bible truth in this country on the very different and at the same time happy circumstances under which we, as a people, live. Guarded as we are by the free and wholesome laws of our land, the principles which form the basis of our constitutional liberty, and the acknowledged right of every citizen to possess the Holy Scriptures, and to be governed in his faith and worship by their infallible dictates, as addressed to his own judgment and conscience, while he is held amenable to God alone for the use he makes of them; coupled with the annually increasing facilities afforded to possess ourselves of this invaluable depository of *Truth, the Book of God*. We must have the insensibility of stones, or the indifference of stoics, not to be moved to gratitude to the the Divine Disposer of all events for the distinguished privileges which he has so graciously bestowed upon our country and nation. He has not dealt so with many other nations. But here we are reminded that in connection with these advantages stands our responsibility, for to whom much is given, of the same shall much be required.

The idolatrous and dark condition of the many millions of perishing heathen, the delusion practised on the followers of the false prophet

Mohammed, the superstitions and corruptions which yet so fearfully characterize both the Greek and Latin Churches, the comparative destitution which still exists in our own and other Protestant countries, call loudly for continued and increased prayer, liberality, and exertion in the work of Bible distribution.

It is with much pleasure that your Committee observe the persevering and successful labours of the Bible Societies in Britain and the United States as well as in this rising Province; not doubting but the friends of the cause will with them "thank God and take courage," when they peruse the accompanying extracts taken from some of the last published reports of these Institutions. Nevertheless this work is not without its opponents as might be expected, and some of these have lately appeared in high quarters. The recent political overturns in France, Austria, and Italy have proved rather disastrous as may be seen by reference to the published correspondence of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Colporteurs in France, through the intrigues of the priests, meet with numerous impediments and annoyances to a far greater extent at present than under the former Government, and the emperor of Austria has issued a decree prohibiting in his dominions the distribution of the Bible as published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has recently caused to be seized nine hundred Bibles, the property of that Society, and forcibly closed the printing offices established in that country for printing the Scriptures, And as to Italy, with the exception of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the door continues as completely closed as the power of the Governments can keep it, as evinced by the following extract from the speech of the Honourable and Reverend Samuel Waldgrave delivered at Bedford last June: "During the five months of the existence of the Roman Republic there were printed 3642 copies of the Italian New Testament. The books were just printed off when the French entered Rome and established the Papal rule. One of the first acts of the restored Government was to seize those Testaments. The Papal Government at last agreed to pay the price of the books in order that they might have them absolutely in their own power. And what was the use made of that power? On enquiring of the proper authority, he confessed that he had received orders to consume them gradually."

However, notwithstanding all this "the Word of the Lord," to a very happy extent, still continues to "have free course and is glorified," specially among the Islands of the South and the numerous tribes of British India, while favourable symptoms continue to encourage the friends of the cause in Mohammedan lands; the following extracted from a late number of the *Watchman* may not here be out of place. After noticing the successive edicts of the Sultan of the Turkish empire, which have removed the restrictions which for so many centuries have impeded Christianity in his dominions the paper remarks: "That every external barrier has been removed, and an extensive, and

promising field opened to the messengers of the Gospel; "they may now preach, plant churches, educate and ordain ministers, gather in and baptize converts, establish schools and academies, erect printing presses, and pour out their productions upon a famished population without any to molest them. In no previous period of their history have the Mahometans been brought into contact with any form of Christianity that has not been too degenerate to be worthy of their regard. To them also the present is a day of merciful visitation. The Turks of Constantinople have begun to seek for and to read the Word of God, and have purchased from the missionaries many Turkish New Testaments and Bibles."

Your Committee now present the following statistics under their respective heads, as illustrative of the work committed to their management during the year now about to close, in reviewing of which they are reminded of many deficiencies, and under a sense thereof they would feel humbled; while their earnest desire is that, to those who may be entrusted with the direction of this great work, in future God may give sufficient grace and talent to prosecute it with increased ability, zeal, and success.

Before entering, however, on this part of their duties they cannot refrain from noticing the sudden departure of the late Reverend William Rintoul, on which occasion your Committee had the melancholy pleasure of recognizing the bereavement in the adoption of the following resolution, a copy of which was transmitted to his surviving partner:—

"That this Committee being cognizant of the affecting event of the death of the respected Vice-President of this Society, the Rev. William Rintoul, take the earliest opportunity of placing on record their deep sense of obligation to their lamented friend, his wisdom and meekness in Council, and active and liberal co-operation with the other officers in following out the objects of this Society are the subject of their pleasing and grateful remembrance, and the Committee sincerely sympathizing with his widowed partner in life and bereaved family, appoint the Secretary together with the Reverend Doctor Willis to transmit to them as soon as possible this expression of their sense of their great domestic loss, as well as the loss sustained in their revered relative's death, by the cause of religion and philanthropy in general, a cause which the Committee feel assured has been largely served as well by the eminently holy consistency of his life and conversation, as by his high literary acquirements, and assiduous and self-denying public labours."

RECEIPTS.

Collection at the Annual Meeting, May, 1851, - - -	- £ 5 2 1
From Auxiliary Branches and Depositories on account of Sales of the Scriptures, - - -	- 483 13 5½
Sundry small accounts, - - -	- 63 8 6½
Miscellaneous Sales at the Depository, - - -	- 214 12 2
Annual Grant from the Parent Society to aid in payment of Travelling Agent, £100 sterling - - -	- 123 17 9
Free Contributions from Branches in aid of the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, - - -	- 133 2 6

RECEIPTS—*Continued.*

Free Contributions from Branches in aid of the operations of the Upper Canada Bible Society, - - - - -	52 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Subscriptions and Donations to ditto, - - - - -	101 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proportion of six months' rent for the use of the Committee Room by the Board of Trade, - - - - -	1 10 0
Total, - - - - -	£1179 9 5

PAYMENTS.

Transmitted to Parent Society on account of Stock purchased, -	£744 8 10
Transmitted to Parent Society balance of Free Contributions for 1850-'51, - - - - -	11 5 0
Contribution to Co. on account of 1851-'52, - - - - -	133 2 6
The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society for Books, - - - - -	6 18 0
Agent's Salary for 13 months, including £100 sterling from the Parent Society, - - - - -	162 10 0
Depository's Salary, being proportion paid by Bible Society, -	60 0 0
Incidental expenses, such as Assistant in Depository, house rent, taxes, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, &c. &c. &c., - - - - -	143 10 4
Total, - - - - -	£1261 14 8

ISSUES.

	Copies.
To Auxiliary and Branch Societies - - - - -	8947
Miscellaneous Sales at the Depository - - - - -	3438
Grants to Sabbath Schools - - - - -	125
“ the House of Industry - - - - -	24
“ the Tract Society for sale and gratuitous for distribution - - - - -	72
Miscellaneous grants - - - - -	12
Grants of Indian Translation - - - - -	445
Total, - - - - -	13063

Making a total of 13,063 copies, exclusive of the issues by the Upper Canada Tract Society, containing the Psalms and Paraphrases, and which the past year amounted to 6012, making a total by both Societies of 19,075 copies, being 2362 less than the previous year.

It will thus be observed that the total receipts during the year is £219 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. less than those of the preceding year, that the payments were also less by the sum of £244 11s. 10d., and the issues 3330 copies short, results which your Committee may attribute to the separation from this Society of some of the Eastern Branches and their connection with the Kingston Auxiliary, also to the prevailing dullness in almost all business transactions, and to the increasing demand for the Scriptures issued by the Tract Society with the Scottish Version of the Psalms, it is however confidently hoped that several new Branches formed, and in course of formation, and the resuscitation

of others will tend to widen the circle of influence and disseminate an increased number of copies the present year.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

	Bibles.	Tests.	Pts.In.	Tran.
To Mr. James Wright, S. S., 1st Con. Egremont	- 12	20		
" Mr. A. Goderich, S. S., South end Nottawasaga	- 5	10		
" Rev. E. Wood, Indian S. S., Lake Huron	-	12		
" Mr. John Anderson, S. S., on the Peninsula	- 6	6		
" Mr. J. Rennie, Bethel S. S., Sayer Street	- 12	12		
" Mr. Alex. McCausland, S. S., St. Vincent	- 6	12		
" Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Barrie	- 6	6		
" the House of Industry	-	24		
" the Upper Canada Tract Society for sale at reduced prices or for Gratuitous Distribution by the Col-porteurs	- 36	36		
" the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, Monitoulin Island	-		3	
" the Congregational Missionary Society for the Col-poy's Bay Indian Mission School	-		60	
" the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the Indian Mission Schools	-		382	
" Miscellaneous Grants	- 12			
	<u>95</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>445</u>	

Total gratuitous distribution, 678 copies. Value £78 17s. 10½d., Cy.

STOCK.

The stock on hand at the commencement of the year, consisted of 4,507 Bibles, and 10,765 Testaments, 40 Books of Psalms, and 718 Indian Translations, amounting in value to £1128 13s. 6d. Received per order from Parent Society, 4,764 Bibles, and 10,090 Testaments, value £677 8s. 4d.; returned from Branches and Depositories 24 Bibles and 1 Testament, value £6 18s. 7d. The Stock on hand at the close of the year was 4,657 Bibles, 12,883 Testaments, 38 Books of Psalms, and 268 Indian Translation, value £1101 14s.

DEPOSITORY.

The Committee feels gratified in bearing testimony to the very efficient manner in which the duties of this department are discharged by Mr. James Carless, who for several years has had the charge thereof, and also of the Depository of the Upper Canada Tract Society.

AGENCY.

Your Committee and the Society during the past year were deprived of the services of their long tried and faithful Agent, the Rev. James Richardson, who for the space of 11 years devoted himself most sedulously to the promotion of the Society's objects; advancing years, however, and other circumstances induced his retirement from a work in which he nevertheless feels deeply interested. Your Committee are happy to add that the vacated post is most suitably filled by the Rev. Lachlin Taylor, who has entered upon his duties with an energy and zeal peculiarly appropriate thereto, and it is humbly and devoutly hoped that the Divine blessing may attend his efforts.

BRANCHES AND AUXILIARIES.

This Section of the Report might be made much more interesting, were all the Branches to report regularly to your Society; especially supplying such facts or incidents as came to their notice, of the effects of Bible distribution in their respective localities, while the Committee earnestly hope that such a lack may be supplied in future. They have pleasure in stating that the general prosperity of the cause is such as to warrant its members and friends to continue and increase their exertions, as may be seen from the following notices. These notices must necessarily be brief, and are confined solely to those Branches that have distinguished themselves during the year in promoting the great object of the Society, or such as have recently been organized under favourable auspices.

They are here introduced according to alphabetical order:—

AMHERSTBURGH.

This flourishing Branch, though comparatively limited in its operations still holds on in its career of usefulness, as may be seen from the following extracts from their excellent Report. In this extract the reason is assigned why they have not as usual presented a free contribution to your Society: "In referring to the relation of this Society to the Upper Canada Bible Society, your Committee would state that instead of remitting a free contribution as usual to the Upper Canada Bible Society, your Committee, acting in accordance with a resolution, communicated on the subject, appropriated a large proportion of our means for domestic objects. Upwards of 100 Bibles and Testaments were distributed gratis to the Common Schools as prizes, to the taverns, vessels, and institutions of a moral character. The cash sales at the Depository comprise 113 volumes, amounting to £6 10s., being a large increase over the preceding year. By these means the

circulation of the Word of God in the neighbourhood has been greatly extended, and the stock is still varied and ample. It will therefore probably engage the early attention of the next Committee, our successors, whether a free contribution may be presented to the above Society in aid of its general operations, or that of the great Parent Society."

ACTON.

This small Branch has presented £4 16s. 3d. as a free contribution to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and from the attendance at the Anniversary and the deep interest evinced as reported by the Agent, the above sum will doubtless be increased the ensuing year.

BELLEVILLE.

This interesting Branch is now connected with Kingston, the change having been deemed advisable on account of the greater facility for obtaining their supplies, being only 50 miles distant. The Picton, Newburgh and Bath Branches have formed a similar connection for similar reasons, and the Committee sincerely hope that the relation thus formed may be mutually beneficial, and promote the grand object which all the Auxiliaries of the great Parent Society are labouring to accomplish.

BLLENHEIM.

This small society is prosperous, having presented £5 as a free contribution to the Upper Canada Bible Society, which in so rural a neighbourhood is a gratifying proof of attachment to the cause.

BRANTFORD.

This highly influential branch has distributed gratuitously 293 copies of the Scriptures during the year. It is free of debt, has a stock in value £42 10s. 7½d., and has presented £10 1s. 3d. as a free contribution to the British and Foreign Bible Society. As the town is rapidly advancing in civil and commercial importance, this branch promises to be one of the most efficient auxiliaries of the Society.

BRAMPTON.

This Branch has been active during the year, and succeeded well, both in collecting funds and disposing of the Scriptures by means of two colporteurs employed for the purposes. The several Methodists and Presbyterian ministers in the village, and vicinity, happily unite in promoting the cause. Not having received any official report, prevents us from saying more in regard to it.

BOWMANVILLE.

The Branch in this rising village which for some time past has been in a languishing condition, is revived under the most favourable auspices, and promises highly increased usefulness. The anniversary meeting was a season of special interest, and the friends of the cause seemed to gird themselves afresh for united action.

COLBORNE.

In this village a depository has been kept, which for some time past has been exceedingly limited in its operations. Now a society is formed, with the highly influential Warden of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham at its head, and all classes heartily unite in sustaining the good cause.

DRUMMONDVILLE.

This excellent Branch is still occupying its wonted sphere of usefulness, having distributed upwards of 100 copies of the Scriptures during the year, and presented £5 0s. 5d., as a free contribution to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

ERAMOSA.

An excellent Society in a country settlement, for the efficiency of which much praise is due to the untiring efforts of Reverend William Barry. Their free contribution to the Upper Canada Bible Society, shows a gratifying increase over that of last year, being £11 6s. 7½d.; to which they have added a donation of £2 to the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society.

GRANTHAM (ST. CATHARINES).

The members of this excellent Society are unwavering in their attachment to the good cause. They employed a colporteur during the past year with success, their issues have been upwards of 100 copies of the Scriptures. They have a stock in value £17, and have presented £8 as a free contribution to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

GUELPH.

This highly influential Society is still extending its operations. They have issued upwards of 220 copies of the Scriptures during the year, paid up their purchase account, and presented to the Upper Canada Bible Society a free contribution of £15.

HAMILTON CITY.

The last published report of this distinguished and powerful Society covers a period of nearly two years, during which their issues have been 1232 copies of the Scriptures. Their sales at the depository during the same period have amounted to £156 10s. 9½d. Donations and subscriptions £70 6s. 5d., together with a legacy by the late Mr. William Lister, to the British and Foreign Bible Society, of £12 10s. This year they have made a free contribution of £20 sterling, to the British and Foreign, and £5 to the Upper Canada Bible Society. Their able and devoted local agent, Mr. R. D. Wadsworth canvassed the city, from whose reports we make the following extracts: "November 13.—Collections this day, £3 2s. 6d.; visited 14 houses, 9 families, 12 offices and stores, and found them all supplied with Bibles. C. P. shewed a Testament, large print, bought fourteen years ago at the depository in Toronto; did not then know his alphabet, now can read and takes good care of his Testament. November 17th.—Visited 52 houses, 66 families, 12 offices and stores; cash received £1; found eight families not supplied, and having no desire for the Scriptures: also a Bachelor, who did not like the bible, and said 'I hate the Bible; I like my book better than it.' A widow had her Bible eight years, it was her only consolation in many difficulties, too poor to contribute, but was willing. Roman Catholics generally looked suspicious, but were civil. November 24th.—Visited 48 families, 20 without Bibles, only two of which appeared to wish for them." As our limits will not permit us to extend our extracts from this very able report, the committee have great pleasure in directing attention to the report itself, which has been printed by the Society.

HALDIMAND (LATE GRAFTON).

This useful Branch has distributed some copies of the Scriptures during the year, overpaid their account, having a sum credited to them for the next purchase; and presented £1 5s. 7½d. as a free contribution to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

LONDON.

This distinguished and flourishing Branch continues to enjoy unabated prosperity, They have circulated upwards of 630 copies of the Scriptures during the year, and presented two free contributions to the British and Foreign Bible Society, amounting to £60; a donation of £1 was also received from an individual, evidently in the humbler walks of life, accompanied by the following note, addressed to the agent.

"Rev. Sir:—Enclosed I send you, as agent the Bible Society, one pound currency, which you will please pay to that Society for me.

I am Sir,

A GREAT DEBTOR,

But He (i. e., God) freely forgave me all."

The committee feel great pleasure in directing attention to their excellent report, the concluding paragraph of which is as follows: "Thus though the operations of the Society, during the past year, have not been extensive, the state of the Society is still promising, and we trust that the members of it will increase in numbers and liberality and zeal in proportion as opportunities of usefulness open to it in this interesting and rising community, and that it will prove a light whose rays will penetrate into the darkest corners of the surrounding country. Great is the honour conferred on those who are engaged in the distribution of that book, whose contents are to shake the nations, overthrow every form of oppression, and by their light, scattering the darkness of ever error, until our unhappy world is made happy in being fully restored to the obedience and love of that God against whom it has revolted.

MILTON.

This excellent and efficient country branch is still increasing in its influence and operations. Its issues during the year have been 105 copies of the Scriptures. There is a stock on hand, value £14 10s. 0½d.; and they have presented a free contribution of £15 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND MILLVILLE.

The small Branch at this place having become extinct, it has been lately revived, with favourable prospects. The meeting was well attended; and the names of nineteen persons were obtained as members of the Society.

MONO, CENTRAL.

This Branch is free of debt; and has given eighteen shillings as a free contribution to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

NIAGARA.

The Society has been reorganized in this town; and its prospects are highly encouraging; as may be seen from the following extracts from their report, to which the committee have pleasure in directing especial attention: "Although the present society in this town, has scarcely been five months organized; yet the success which has at-

tended its operations in the town and neighbourhood has been so marked, that it is highly gratifying to your committee, and must be to the entire society, and to the community generally, and for which they cannot but feel grateful to an all-controlling Providence. The unanimity of feeling which prevails between ministers and members of different Christian denominations; and the willingness to co-operate in all that would forward the interests of this truly noble institution, is very pleasing to your committee; and they trust that such a feeling may not only maintain, but greatly increase. Your committee have pleasure in informing you, that during the short period of their existence as a society, they have been enabled to forward £5 as a free contribution to the parent society in England."

PARIS.

The Branch in this thriving village is gradually increasing in influence, and extending its operations. They have paid up the purchase account, and presented £10 as a free contribution to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

PORT SARNIA.

This prosperous Branch is still holding on its career of usefulness: having circulated upwards of 150 copies of the Scriptures during the year. They have a stock, value £47 15s. 3d.; and have presented £4 as a free contribution to the British and Foreign Bible Society. A deep interest in the cause was manifested at the annual meeting; and the Secretary writes that they are expecting the present year will prove one of unprecedented prosperity.

• STRATFORD.

This village has lately become the county town of the new county of Perth; and as the society is sustained by a few devoted friends, its income will doubtless increase with the growth of the town. During the past year their issues have been nearly 100 copies of the Scriptures; and they have presented a free contribution of £9 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

PETERBOROUGH.

Your Committee regret that no report has been received from this hitherto flourishing society; but from the well-known fidelity and devotedness of its patrons, they feel confident that they are still labouring to advance the interests of the good cause in the important section of the Province which constitutes the sphere of its operations.

WOODSTOCK.

A new Branch has been organized in this flourishing town. Twenty-eight members, and a good collection were obtained at the meeting. As this was formerly one of the most flourishing branches of the society, the committee earnestly hope that the one lately established will exceed the former in influence and power; and thus the latter end be even better than the beginning.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.

This comparatively limited branch is well sustained under the auspices of the society's devoted friend, the Rev. A. McLean, of the Free Church. As no report, however, has been received, no detailed account can be given of their operations. The committee have pleasure in stating, that they have presented £7 10s. as a free contribution to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This noble institution still holds out the lamp of Divine light to the dark and benighted regions of the earth, and is highly honored by the Almighty in the blessed results continuously flowing through its instrumentality. Numerous and powerful as are the adversaries with whom it has to contend, yet vigilant and strong in the power of Divine might, it wends its way, and being clothed with the "shield of faith," and armed with the "sword of the Spirit," it carries its legions unscathed into the very camp of the enemy, proving itself to be a source of encouragement and consolation to thousands, and in the hands of God, a most efficient instrument in "preaching the Gospel, as a witness to all nations."

Your Committee are not in possession of information to shew the extent of issues, receipts and expenditure during the past year; but by the report of May, 1851, the latest published, they find that the total receipts of the year then ended, amounted to £103,330 2s. 8d.; the expenditure, £103,543 10s. 10d.; and the issues, one million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventeen copies, being an increase over the preceding year of 922 copies, making a grand total issued by the society of twenty-four millions, two hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.

Since the foregoing was written, a letter has been received from Mr. Knolleke, the Assistant Foreign Secretary, of which the following is an extract:—

"It will gratify you to learn that the cause of our noble society continues to be nobly supported. Our receipts amount to £108,449 0s. 10d., being £5118 18s. 2d. more than those of the previous year,—the payments, to £103,930 9s. 10l.,—and the issues of Bibles and Testaments to 1,154,642 copies. In some parts of Europe, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, the number of copies circulated, has not been so large as in previous years; though we have abundant cause for gratitude that so much has been effected. In France, for instance, the distributions have amounted to 90,000 copies, shewing a diminution of 18,000. Our colporteurs are now pursuing their labours in that country, with undiminished zeal and vigour; but their path is surrounded with many and serious difficulties. In Austria the Society's work has been completely stopped by the Government, though not before 36,000 copies had been got into the hands of the people within the space of fifteen months. The other agencies of the society have pursued their work as usual—some with diminished, others with enlarged distributions. In India, the Auxiliary Bible Societies are very active in bringing the word of life and salvation into the hands of the people; and the seed sown broad-cast among them is bringing forth good fruit. For the South Seas we are printing largely. An edition of 15,000 New Zealand Testaments has just been completed; 10,000 Testaments in the Tongan, for the natives of the Friendly Islands, are printing; and on Monday, the committee ordered an edition of 5000 Testaments in the Feejeean, to be printed here. From New Zealand we have just received the intelligence that the Popish priests, who had been stationed in the District of Hokiangia, for the last twelve years, had quite abandoned it; though not before all the natives had abandoned them. The missionary who writes, adds: 'Thanks to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the New Zealanders are too well supplied with Testaments, and too much addicted to reading them, to make good Papists. Popery has never made any impression here.'"

In illustration of the highly gratifying results, your committee now subjoin the following extracts from the letters and journals of its agents and colporteurs:—

FRANCE.

The following is from the report of the highly esteemed agent of the parent society:—

"During the year commencing April 1, 1850, and ending April 1, 1851, the issues from your Depot in Paris were, 11,765 Bibles, 93,273 Testaments, 4,172 Psalms: together 109,210 copies. Of that number, 3,113 copies were supplied to the order of your committee, and 2,950 were sent to Switzerland. Deducting these 6,063 copies from the aggregate above mentioned, you will find that 103,147 copies were appropriated to your work in France. Adding the issues for the year 1850-51 to those of the previous years of my agency, the total amount of my distributions for the eighteen years of my agency are 2,107,528 copies.

"I proceed to state the receipts and expenditure from April 1, 1850, to April 1, 1851:—

RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of various sales	-	-	-	-	fr.22,941.04=	917 <i>l</i> .
Sales by Colporteurs	-	-	-	-	52,933.94=	2,117 <i>l</i> .
Received from London	-	-	-	-	153,824.49=	6,153 <i>l</i> .

Total receipts - - - fr.229,699.47= 9,187*l*.

EXPENDITURE.

Purchase of copies of the Scriptures-	- - -	fr.84,152.85
Binding - - - - -	- - -	53,056.40
Salaries of Colporteurs - - - - -	- - -	49,905.45
Licenses of Ditto, and Carriage of Books, &c. - - -	- - -	8,632.59
Salary of M. de Pressense, one year - - - - -	- - -	7,575.00
Rent, Taxes, Insurance of Depot in Paris - - - - -	- - -	3,945.33
Ditto Ditto of Depots in the Country - - - - -	- - -	2,959.25
Warehouseman's Salary - - - - -	- - -	1,200.00
Expenses of Carriage - - - - -	- - -	4,679.90
Packing Cases - - - - -	- - -	1,302.20
Packing Materials- - - - -	- - -	990.85
Postage - - - - -	- - -	649.50

Actual Expenses - - - 219,049.37 = 8,762*l*.

"Next to the charges above mentioned in the account I am forwarding this day, are, in point of importance, those for the Colporteurs; they are of two sorts 49,905*l*. 45*c*. = 1,996*l*., for the Colporteurs' salaries, and 8,632*l*. 59*c*. = 345*l*., for their expenses, making a total amount of 58,538*l*. 04*c*. = 2,341*l*. This year 75 colporteurs have been engaged in the work; thus the charges for the colporteurs, including salary and extra expenses, average 780*l*. = 31*l*. 4*s*. for each colporteur. At this rate, I think that nobody will assert that your Society is lavishing its money on its labourers, especially if we bear in mind that these humble Christians, continually travelling, are at no inconsiderable charge for their maintenance, without mentioning a certain amount of incidental expenses. I lay much stress upon this point, as it evinces that the men who engage in this calling, which exposes them to many difficulties and annoyances,—nay, who may even be committed to gaol,—are not actuated by profit or some other by-end, but solely by their devotedness to the Christian cause. When you bring under the consideration of the friends of your Society some of the facts which I have adduced in my letters, they undoubtedly will feel incited liberally to assist in the support of so important a work.

"But I need not advocate a cause, which is doubtless dear to the hearts of the Christians of your country. Is it not, indeed, to the Colporteurs' work, and to that solely, that we must ascribe the foundation of those important centres of evangelization which are now existing in the Departments of the Charente, Haute Vienne, Manche, Yonne, where churches have been, and others are likely to be, planted? Previous to the visits of the colporteurs, these were benighted districts; you know the change that has been effected by the circulation and perusal of the Holy Scriptures. To the Colporteurs' work, we ought also to ascribe the formation of those Protestant churches at Tours, at Troyes, and Sionville, which have been acknowledged by the Government.

"With respect to the year just closed, the effect of the colporteur work is marked by a more universal characteristic. It is not only in one place or in another that the colporteurs have awakened the attention of the people, but wherever they travelled. Here the people bought the Testament which they did not before possess; there, they purchased the Bible, though already possessing the Testament, in order to know the whole of the oracles of God. This, however, must not be misapprehended; you are not to think that this eagerness to procure the Holy Scriptures evinces, at all times and places, serious and deep religious feeling. In many cases it only evinces a decided opposition to the encroachments of the priest; whom, they wish it to be understood, they are ready to separate themselves from, and adhere to a worship more conformable to the word of God. Be it what it may, you will, doubtless, find in such a movement, cause for gratitude and hope."

You will perceive, from my financial account, that the proceeds of the sales

made by colporteurs from April 1, 1850, to April 1, 1851, amount to 52,933*f*. 94*c*. = 2,117*l*. This is one of the largest sums I have ever received from that source, and it affords another proof of the successful labours of our colporteurs.

Towards the conclusion of the above Report, M. de Pressense alludes to a large amount of cheering particulars contained in his correspondence during the year: some of these will be found in the monthly extracts of the Society; a few more are here introduced, which might easily have been multiplied, did space permit:—

“At a very great distance, in the Department du Gers, the reading of the gospel produced the following pleasing effects on the heart of a poor man employed in mending the roads. This humble and faithful disciple of the Saviour said to the Colporteur, who met him by accident; ‘Ah, my dear friend if you knew with what happiness I hail every Sunday! because then I can devote the whole day to reading and meditating on the good word of my God! Formerly, after having amused myself at mass, I spent the remainder of this holy day in public houses. How much I was to be pitied! Now my Sunday is such a happy day, all for myself—not for myself alone, since I am with my Lord. I have three good and sweet meetings,—morning noon and night. I read and pray, read and pray again, and it does me more and more good, and it always seems new to me.’ The workman then related that the Testament which gave him so much happiness had been sold to him long ago by a hawker, with whom he had some conversation during a storm in his hut on the high road.”

The following are pleasing instances of individuals deriving benefit from reading the Scriptures:—

“In the Department de l’Oise, a colporteur has had great cause for joy. He met a farmer’s wife who hailed him as a messenger of peace. This poor woman who was celebrated in the whole neighbourhood as a devotee, was very much burdened with the feelings of her sins. To attain peace she confessed every week, and had made pilgrimages to every virgin and saint of the country; she had covered her rooms with their pictures, yet, she said, she was in horrible anguish. When she heard our friend, he inspired her with so much confidence, that she opened her heart to him. He spoke strongly of the uselessness of the vain practices employed by the woman, and quoted several passages of Scripture. He was understood much better than he expected. After this first conversation she bought the Bible, and spent the whole night reading it. After the second conversation this anguished soul addressed directly the Saviour of sinners. When the colporteur went to the house the third time, all the images of Madonnas and saints had disappeared, the Bible alone had the place of honour, and what is still better, it held the first place in a heart that had been consoled, purified, and rejoiced by it.

“Some days ago a colporteur, weary and overcome by the heat, was walking on one of the roads of the Department d’Indre et Loire. He sat down under the shade of some large trees near the road, and placing his heavy bag filled with Bibles and Testaments at his feet, he had taken out a copy, and was refreshing his soul by reading it. Scarcely had he begun to read, when he heard a voice saying to him from the other side of the hedge; ‘I am also on your side.’ Turning round, he saw through a gap in the hedge, the face of a woman expressing the greatest satisfaction. ‘Yes, I am on your side,’ said the woman, making her way through, and sitting near our friend. ‘I saw by your bag and by the holy book you have in your hand, that you are one of that small band of good Christians who endeavour to diffuse the knowledge of the Saviour by the circulation of his word. It is through them that my husband and I have been brought to Jesus Christ, believing all he teaches, and rejecting all he does not teach.’

“After relating a long and edifying conversation with this woman, the col-

porteur adds, that he has scarcely ever met with such an advanced Christian, and that her progress was owing solely to the meditation of the Scriptures, for there is in her neighbourhood no human religious assistance."

How cheering to an humble colporteur must have been an encounter like the following:

"While one of our friends at a market-place was about to show his books to some people who collected around him, he fell in with a Gendarme. This policeman, with a frowning look and harsh words, bid the colporteur show his papers. Our friend opened his knapsack in order to get out his authorization. When the Gendarme saw the Bibles and Testaments, he unbent his brow, and patting with much familiarity the colporteur's shoulder, he said to him,—'The Bible, Sir, is the best passport, I will certainly not prevent you from prosecuting your work; I know the Bible, I read and love it; it has done me much good; would to God that it might be so with all the people around you!' The Gendarme's patronage had a good result; many people purchased the Scriptures. The policeman rejoiced with our friend, as one for whom the word of God is a precious treasure."

The following anecdote affords a striking and beautiful illustration of those words in the book of Lamentations, "They have heard that I sigh: there is none to comfort me."—Lam. i. 21.

"A colporteur was traversing a village in the Department of Lot and Garonne; he saw in the street a group standing at a cottage door, from which the most mournful cries proceeded. Upon his inquiry into the cause of these cries, 'Alas!' said they, 'the poor mother Bardon has lost her only son, a handsome young man about thirty. That amiable young man fell from his boat into the river, and was brought back to his mother: but he was a corpse. The poor woman bordering on distraction, bent over the corpse of her son, pressed it in her arms, and burst into a flood of tears. Some of us who are her friends tried to console her, but it was to no purpose. She wept more bitterly.' 'You are but cold comforters,' said she. 'None of your words can do me good.' One of us called for the Vicar, believing that he would more efficaciously console her. The poor woman scarcely listened to the Vicar, and wept as bitterly after his visit as she did before. Of this you may easily be convinced, when you hear her groanings.' 'I asked,' says the colporteur, 'whether I could call upon the distressed mother.' 'Why not?' said one. 'Anybody may enter; she takes no notice of it. She does nothing but weep.' 'I stepped in and witnessed a scene of desolation. An aged woman was kneeling by a bed, upon which lay the corpse of a sturdy man but whose face was already emaciated by death. The woman wrung her hands in despair, uttering incoherent words, casting wild looks at the surrounding people, and saying, 'Who can comfort me?' But how amazed I was when, looking at the corpse of the deceased young man, I perceived by his side a book exactly similar in point of size and binding to that which I circulate. It was a Bible,—but it was a closed Bible, and this is the reason why there was such profound grief.

"Upon the poor woman exclaiming, 'Who will comfort me?' I came up to her and said, 'I.' She looked at me wildly and said, 'How! you?' 'I am mistaken,' said I; 'I am only a man, and can but speak human words; but you want divine words.' 'Divine,' said she; 'I will have none of them! It is God who has taken away my son from me. He is cruel, and' I immediately stopped her, and pointing out the Bible, I authoritatively said: 'Here is comfort for you; you can find it nowhere else.' 'No, no; comfort is not there; I have sought for it, but have been deceived.' 'What have you done?' 'George had told me that this book would work miracles, and I believed it was so, when I took up this book which George purchased one year ago—which he frequently perused, and about which he said wonderful things. He said that if I should do like him,—peruse that book and pray, it would impart life

to me. I took up the book placed it upon my son's heart, and said to it: 'If thou art really what my son said, bring him to life again and I will worship thee.'" "Poor deluded soul," I said; "if you consider it merely as a book, it has no more power than any other book in the world. Its power lies in what is written on the pages; and that power comes from faith alone. If you had been more attentive to what your son said—it appears that he found much joy in these matters." "Yes! his joy, his happiness!" exclaimed the woman; "he read no other book; and when he perused his Bible, his looks were not as usual; but I understood nothing about the matter, though he was at great pains to instruct me. I frequently was afraid lest he should become mad. He would no longer attend the public-house when coming from his work: he would read his book, and said that this was his relaxation from work. How kind he was; my poor George! I was proud of being his mother," said the poor woman in despair. I then took up the bible which was lying upon the young man's breast, and opened the volume at John xi.; I read the verses 25, 26, 27, observing that her son must have perused them, as they were underlined. I explained to her to the best of my abilities, the meaning of these words of Christ: "I am the resurrection and the life," and the meaning also of Martha's answer. "Yea, Lord; I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God." "And according to all appearances, your son was also a believer in these things; and that is the reason why he is not to be sought after in this lower world, but in heaven, sitting at the right hand of his Saviour."

"While I was speaking the woman ceased weeping. She steadfastly looked at me, listening with much attention to what I said about the happiness of her son. The people around us were also listening with much interest to the things which were spoken. Indeed the scene was most affecting. Encouraged to go on, I perused a few passages more in the holy Scriptures: I dwelt on Hebrews xi. and more particularly on the 11th verse. The poor woman was more and more interested: she still wept; but without irritation or anger. I offered to pray, with which they all complied. You may easily imagine what I asked of God under such circumstances. When I had done praying, they were all deeply affected, and the afflicted mother had received real comfort."

From M. De Pressense.

PARIS, July 18, 1851.

In a hamlet in the department of L'Oise, a Colporteur went up to a group of workpeople, who were resting themselves from their labours. He entered into conversation with them. He succeeded in interesting them very much. Every one wished to buy a New Testament; and when it was known that the price was but fifty centimes, they all cried out in astonishment at its cheapness. They inquired how this could be possible; and on learning that it arose from friends to the Bible making sacrifices for this purpose, one of the workman said, "The persons of whom you speak are very kind; but, as we are earning money just now, we do not wish to increase their expenses. Comrades, this would not be worthy of Frenchmen. Let us pay forty centimes above the price asked." This was applauded, and the New Testaments were bought at the cost price.

At an inn, a Colporteur went up to a table at which five persons were sitting, having their supper: he had a Bible in his hand. One of the persons immediately rose, took off his cap from respect for the Bible, and began to speak with great energy to his companions, recommending them to purchase copies. He afterwards related, that one of his neighbours had procured a copy of this book some three years back, and that from that time his neighbour and himself had spent their evenings in perusing it. This reading evidently appeared to have led this man to a knowledge of the truth.

A Colporteur writes:—

"At an isolated farm near to Chaumont, Haute Marne, I witnessed a scene

which I shall remember as long as I live. I entered, and offered the New Testament to the family. The father rose, and, taking me by the hand, showed me five or six New Testaments, well taken care of, saying, "These are for the children." "Well but this book concerns the parents too; and in order to become acquainted with the whole of the Divine revelation, it is necessary to have the entire Bible." On hearing this, the father went to a cupboard, whence he took a Bible, and, pressing it to his heart, he exclaimed, "Oh, may God enable us to understand its contents, and to love it increasingly! Whilst he was saying this, the mother and the children rose, and said 'Amen,' with a tone of voice which I shall never forget. The father then opened the Bible, and, with a loud voice, slowly read the 145th Psalm. When he came to the eighteenth verse, which he read still more slowly, he stopped, and addressing himself to his family, said, 'Tell me, tell me, if it is not true that the Lord is nigh unto them that call upon Him, to all that call upon him in truth; tell me whether, since we have listened to the words of this book, we cannot affirm that God is in our house, and that we are as happy as we could well be.' 'Yes,' exclaimed with one voice the mother and the children. 'Oh, Sir,' continued the mother, addressing me, 'before the Lord was pleased to come to us, we were much to be pitied, and we only made each other unhappy: now, however, all has changed, the peace of heaven has entered our hearts, we love God, and every thing proves that He loves us. Go, go with this Holy Book to all who do not yet possess it; and, to induce them to furnish themselves with it, tell them what you have seen in our house: tell them that once reading the Bible is worth more than a thousand or million masses; and that solely by the aid of the Bible we become the children of God.'"

One of our friends found himself recently, at a very late hour, in an exceeding solitary locality. At some distance in the horizon, and in a direction the opposite to that he ought to take to reach the village where he purposed resting for the night, he perceived a kind of castle. "What if I were to go thither to offer my books?" said he to himself; "but the distance is great: it would only take me out of the way: I am very tired, and then, copies are very rarely purchased in castles." He continued some little distance towards the village, when he said to himself again, "You do wrong: you ought to visit every house that comes in your way: in this way it is that God will bless you." He at once turned back, and at the end of twenty minutes he came to the door of the mansion. The porter received him in a friendly manner, listened to him very attentively, and very soon purchased a Bible. While this was taking place one of the female servants came into the room. She also listened to what was said, and was not long in deciding to buy a copy. She ran into the house to fetch the money, and returned in a few minutes, accompanied by a lady who proved to be the mistress of the house. "You sell the Bible," said she to the Colporteur. "I have for a long while been wishing for one, and I am glad of this opportunity for purchasing a copy." Thus three Bibles were at once sold. But while the Colporteur was talking with the lady, the porter showed his Bible to four of his friends, who were in a neighbouring apartment, and succeeded in prevailing upon them to follow his example, so that they each in turn came and bought a Bible. In this way, then, seven Bibles were sold. The Colporteur had yet one copy left, but was not to carry it away with him, the lady being so impressed with what she heard concerning the Bible, that she bought one for one of her sisters. The Colporteur left the place with his bag empty his purse full, and his heart overflowing with joy and gratitude.

PARIS, November 17, 1851.

M. L.—, the presiding pastor of the Consistory of —, wrote me a few days back, that he had been to —, a large parish in the Department of —, for the purpose of organizing, in a permanent manner, Protestant worship in that place; and he tells me that the entire population of this parish, consisting of seven or eight hundred souls, has so completely disunited itself from the Church of Rome, and had so freely and resolutely adopted Protestantism, that the authorities could

not refuse them the use of the temple where mass used to be celebrated. Now, I was previously well acquainted with this parish, having placed a colporteur in the district to which it belongs, who frequently in his report, mentioned the prevailing strong political feelings among the inhabitants.

To enable you fully to appreciate the importance of the movements, you ought to be informed, that previous to the arrival of your colporteur at — and —, nearly the whole of the persons who now so eagerly crowd around the preacher of the Gospel were, what are here called, *Roi Socialists*—persons who were the most violent agitators, and who were utterly ignorant of the first elementary truths of the Bible. Now a large proportion of these people not only come to hear the preaching of the word of God, but they have the Bible in their houses, and diligently study it; and of a truth, should God continue the good work commenced them, we shall not find in them the instruments for a civil war, but rather men of peace, who would be among the first to oppose the promotion of discord.

After such results you will, I am sure, join me in devout thanksgivings to God on learning that, during the month of October, there have been issued from your depot in Paris, 596 Bibles and 10,490 Testaments, together, 11,086 copies: and that of this total, 10,731 have been required by colporteurs, which takes us back to the most prosperous days of colportage—to the time when our path was not strewn at every step with difficulties, which require to be intimately known to fully appreciated. The above success arises from our colporteurs being able to act more freely in their operations. Thanks to the improved feeling of the Prefects towards them. It must also, and chiefly, be attributed to the increased desire of the inhabitants to become possessed of the sacred Scriptures.

* * * * *

About six years ago, one of our colporteurs met with a most unfriendly reception from a rich farmer, who, indeed, purchased a New Testament of him, but for the purpose of tearing it up before his face, and to throw the pieces into the fire; and who, becoming more angry in proportion as the fire consumed the pages, at last went so far as to maltreat our friend, and to set his large yard dog at him. Another colporteur passed through the same village in the course of last month, and, without knowing aught of what had happened there in days gone by, entered the same farm, and encountered the same farmer. The latter asked him into the house, politely bade to him to be seated, and told him that he was fully acquainted with his calling. "You are a Bible-seller," he added, "and your profession is a useful and good one. I did not always think so; and there was a time when I took those who followed it for emissaries employed by the English for the injury of France. At that time I was on intimate terms with the Cure, who made me believe that this colportage of falsified Bibles was but a ruse on the part of the English, who by such means were aiming to attack something else besides our religion. Now, being a thorough Frenchman, this enraged me; and I can assure you I proceeded in no gentle manner with those whom I looked upon as the spies of England." Thereupon the farmer related the affair of the first colporteur, and then continued, "After the man had gone away, I began to think that I had been very brutal; whereas he had been very polite, so gentle. To my insults he only replied by kind words. The last thing he said I remember as well as if it had been uttered but yesterday, and it was that he would pray for me. These words for a long while resounded in my ears; and frequently did I say to myself, 'How cruel you have been, and he so civil!' At last, one day going to the Cure to pay him for masses, I quarrelled with him; and, out of spite to him, I sent for a copy of the Gospel to —, and I told him that reading the book at home would answer just as well as my going to mass. The reason of my seeking to avenge myself on the Cure by the purchase of a New Testament was, his having told me that—thanks to the power which, since 1848, my Lords the Bishops had acquired in the country—the sellers of New Testaments would be every where stopped in their labours, and that very soon not one would be seen in the land. 'Well then,' I replied, 'there are booksellers who sell them, and from them I shall procure

what I want.' Having got the book, I began to think that the possession of it merely would not matter much to the Cure—that this would not sufficiently annoy him. I therefore commenced reading it to my family and my neighbours; and, strange to say, we all derived so much pleasure from it, that in a short time we forgot all about the cure, and began to discover that we must do something better with the Gospel than to use it as a means to annoy the cures." On this the farmer recounted to our friend all that he discovered in the word of God; and the latter had the joy of witnessing that the Holy Spirit, by whom this word was inspired, had so enlightened the understanding of the individual referred to, as to make it effectual to his salvation. But what increased this joy was, the proposal of this farmer to take charge of a small depot of the Scriptures; and, on being entrusted with a number of copies, he promised that his stock would soon have to be renewed: "For," he observed, "I know a number of persons here and elsewhere, who are anxiously desirous of having in their houses the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ, as it was written by the Apostles."

PARIS, February 5, 1852.

In the evening of one of the worst days of December, our Agent put up an inn, his clothes wet through from the rain which had poured down incessantly throughout the day, and bespattered with mud from the cart ruts and bogs, in which he sunk almost up to his knees. This inn, where he purposed staying for the night, was the only one in the large village, and appeared to be very much frequented, for the public room was filled, not only with travellers, but also with the inhabitants of the place. The conversation carried on was very animated, and, in some of the groups assembled, it partook very much of the nature of a dispute. The colporteur, having dried himself as well as he was able (for it should be remarked that our poor friend had so well stocked his knapsack with books, in order to be well supplied for the fair to which he was going, that he had not even left a corner for a blouse by way of change), seated himself in an unoccupied corner by the stove which heated the apartment. He did not require much time to be fully acquainted with the purport of the conversation. The parties present criticised the decrees of various Prefects, who, in certain Departments, had ordered a number of cafes and wine-shops to be closed. Some few among them, who consisted of those more advanced in years, justified what had been done, whilst the others exclaimed against it as an arbitrary proceeding, and interlarded their denunciations of it with many very imprudent expressions. For a long time no attention was paid to the arrival of the stranger—the Colporteur; but one of them at length, no doubt rendered somewhat uneasy from his silence, and taking him, perhaps, for an agent of police, asked of him what was his opinion on the subject. Our friend replied, that without being a friend to arbitrary proceedings, he was not more so to cafes and wine-shops. Scarcely had he uttered these words than his interrogator addressed him with such vehemence that he attracted the attention of all the persons present, who at once formed a circle, in the midst of which were our friend and his aggressor. Our friend, without being in the least disconcerted, elevated his thoughts to the Lord, beseeching Him to assist him in the circumstances in which he was placed. And this assistance was afforded; for in an openness of spirit, and with much warmth of heart, he was able to make a profession of his faith, and to address a serious appeal to his auditors. These at first listened to him in silence: they even appeared greatly interested whilst he was telling them about his calling: but when, at the close of his address, he began to make an application of what he said, when he "reasoned with them of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," murmurs arose on all sides, and he was told to be silent. There were even several persons who were so enraged, that the colporteur began to think that they purposed proceeding to violence with him. Matters were in this state, when all at once a voice was heard from the other end of the room, exclaiming, "Do not touch that good man: I take him under my protection. What he has said has been well spoken, and those who are putting themselves in a passion with him will soon regret it, if they will only listen

to me." The whole of the company at once hurried to the quarter of the room whence the voice proceeded. They found the speaker to be a tall man, well stricken in years, whose hair, beard, and moustachios were all white, and whose outward appearance betokened him to be still in the possession of health and strength. "Yes," continued the old man, after the company had formed themselves into a circle around him, "this good man has told you things which are true, even as truth is true, for he has taken them from the Book of God." "The Book of God! the Book of God!" they exclaimed, with a laugh; "what is it? where is it? what does it say?" "I have already told you," rejoined the colporteur. "I sell it, and I have my knapsack full of copies." "And it has apparently fallen down into your hands from the skies," they replied, bursting into a loud laugh. "Stop," exclaimed the old man, advancing to the middle of the circle, "stop; no jokes, if you please, on such a subject." "But who are you to harangue us in this style?" "Who am I? do you ask? Well, I'll tell you. I am an old trooper—old, and very old; for, shortly, four times twenty years will have passed over my head. I am an old man of the Republic No. 1, and since then I have seen some of all sorts. If you could count the marks of balls and sabre-cuts which abound here," striking his arms and his breast, "you would assuredly ask yourselves how it has happened that I am still here; and were I to detail to you the series of battles in which I got them all, you would be astonished. But enough of myself, as such: let us come back to the Book of God. This book I have read more than once; and I always feel as if reading it for the first time, and as if it became always more interesting. Oh, how unfortunate you are not to be acquainted with it!" "Stop, stop!" exclaimed the spokesman of the assembly; "all that is very well for the aged, who are about to leave for the other world; but as for us men of the present day, we want something else: what we require is to become learned in politics." "Foolish fellow, and foolish fellows all of you," replied the old man: "you do but bewilder yourselves with your politics: instead of striving to learn how you ought to enjoy your rights as good citizens, you play your parts so badly, that you lose whatever might be useful to you." "But politics do you then profess?" "Those of my God." "The politics of God! but what are they?" "Mercy and love. Yes, I assure you, that when one is acquainted with the ways of God, by means of his word, we soon find out that all he does for us is nothing but love and mercy: no deception, no vagueness, as with the politics of man." "With such language you will run no risk of becoming a martyr for liberty." "Your grand speeches are all very well; but listen to me. I also once spoke after this fashion, and my republican heroes of the first were martyrs whom I adored almost to fanaticism. But once more listen to me, my friends, there is but one martyr to the cause of liberty worthy of our adoration and homage." "His name, his name!" exclaimed several. "Jesus Christ." "You are jesting at our expense." "Certainly not: I am not playing with you: judge for yourselves." The old man thereupon took out of the pocket of his blouse a New Testament, which evidently had been much used, and read therefrom various passages concerning the expiatory death of the Saviour, the freedom from condemnation procured by his death, and the glorious liberty of the children of God.

"I can assure you," adds the colporteur, "that I have rarely heard words so eloquent and impressive on this subject as those which, for more than a quarter of an hour, proceeded from the mouth of the old soldier. Every one was struck with his address, and there none who thought more of laughing at him. Had I the talent for writing, I would compose a tract from the address of this dear man, which I would entitle, '*Jesus, the Martyr for Liberty*;' and I should not fail to introduce it by a preface, informing the reader that the perusal of the Bible alone had convinced the old republican of the things on which he discoursed so eloquently."

We have in the same manner, succeeded elsewhere in getting the Scriptures into the hands of persons who, it is said, are about to be transported to Cayenne. This class of persons, who are thought to amount to some thousands, who have

been compromised in consequence of the events of December, appear to evince the best disposition possible for the reception of the Sacred Scriptures, and I have therefore set about the work with vigour. I shall indeed bless God, if, by means of our colporteurs, we succeed in placing his word in the hands of a large number of these unfortunate individuals.

BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND COLONE.

BELGIUM.

Mr. Tiddy, the Society's agent for the above-mentioned countries, has not been without considerable encouragement. His issues from the several depots under his charge have amounted to 85,534 copies; irrespective of 15,936 forwarded to different Societies or Agencies; or sent over to this country under the instructions of your committee, viz.:—

From the Brussels Depot for Belgium	7,800	copies.
“ Dutch Depots	22,652	“
“ the Cologne Depot	55,082	“

“ More than 175,000 copies of God's word have been disseminated in this Roman Catholic Country, and year after year our sellers of the bible have been knocking at the people's houses to ask if they possess the letter of the word. We want now readers of the Bible to knock at their hearts, and to ask whether the Spirit dwelleth within. We have been very cordially and efficiently aided in our distributions by the Belgian Evangelical Society and its agents, who have drawn from our stores the past year 478 volumes.

HOLLAND.

“ Our sales in this country are within a few copies of the number circulated there last year. They amount to 22,702 volumes. Our colporteurs meet with continual evidence of the spiritual good resulting from our distributions. There has been incontestibly, a remarkable revival brought about in Holland by the Holy Spirit's blessing on the Scriptures circulated by us. The clear type, good print, and low prices of our books, have been the means of introducing the word of God where before it was not to be met with; and where it was known, it has become in multiplied cases, more eagerly, and I would hope more prayerfully studied. One choice fruit of our work is that every person in a house can have his or her own Bible and Testament—a thing not known in Holland before you sent your colporteurs out. It would cheer your heart to see the sparkling eyes of children as they receive a beautiful Testament or Bible in exchange for the few copper cents they have been carefully saving up for that purpose. You know that ‘out of the mouths of babes and sucklings the Lord can perfect praise.’

COLOGNE.

“ The labours of our excellent colporteurs are worthy of great praise, and it is a delightful privilege to be fellow-workers with such men.

“ We have met again with some considerable opposition from those ministers who are in favour of the Apocrypha. It is indeed sad, beyond all power of expression, to have to mention such inveterate opposition to our distributions, on account of the Apocryphal books not being bound up with our Bibles.

“ One colporteur writes:—‘Pastor V— in R— most bitterly reproached me for selling Bibles without the Apocrypha. The Lutheran Church, he said, had acknowledged those books, and as long as I was a member of that church it was unpardonable in me to sell Bibles without the Apocrypha.’ The same colporteur wrote in June, that on the 4th and 5th of this month, a conference of ministers was held at Dobberen, when it was resolved to form a Mecklenburg Bible Society, for the purpose of preventing the Apocryphal books being taken away from the (Lutheran) National Church.

"We have also experienced more opposition than usual from the Roman Catholics in Germany. It appears that orders have been given by the Church authorities to withdraw the Scriptures as much as possible from the hands of the people; and instances have not been wanting in which priests have burned, and caused their parishioners to burn, the New Testament.

"We have also been informed that the New Testament has been discontinued in a large number of schools, and replaced by a "History of the Bible," which contains a very meagre extract of the Scriptures.

"In past years many priests sent the school children to purchase the Scriptures, but I fear things are now altered, for they oppose in many instances, the circulation of Kistemaker's Testament, although approved of by the present Bishop of Munster. I do not intend to say that we have not had some considerable success in our labours amongst Roman Catholics. In one town a colporteur sold 1100 copies of the Scriptures, 700 of which were purchased by Roman Catholics. The total sales of the past year to persons of that persuasion amounted to 5103 volumes.

"The whole Bible has been frequently asked for, but unfortunately we have been unable to supply the demands, possessing only the New Testament in a version admitted by the Roman Catholics. The efforts which I made last summer to see if we could have permission to print Allioli's Bible supposing the committee wished it, have remained fruitless; the author refusing to allow it to be printed without the Apocrypha. The printers who have the copyright, informed me that they were intending to print a cheap edition of this Bible without the notes; these latter to be printed in a separate volume for those who wished to possess them. The last month has seen the issue of this publication. It is to be brought out in ten parts, and will cost about 6s. when complete: the paper and print are excellent, and we must certainly be glad that such a work is circulated amongst the Roman Catholics in Germany, who are particularly ignorant of the Old Testament Scriptures.

"One of our colporteurs had had repeated opportunities of visiting the Hospitals in Holstein containing wounded soldiers, and has sold the Scriptures to several of them.

"Our brethren have met with the usual amount of good and bad treatment, according to the dispositions of those to whom they presented their books; some times saluted with 'you ought to be exterminated, you sneaks,' and at other times with 'Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.' Now it is a thrusting out of doors in a great rage, and by-and-by it is a poor mother purchasing the Scriptures with the money which had been carefully amassed to procure a pair of shoes for one of her children. Here it is cursing the books and the bearers; there it is a friendly hand giving a five groschen piece, with 'When you meet a poor person who cannot afford to pay for a book, add this money to make up the price. Were I rich it should be a gold coin.' Second visits to spheres of former labours have afforded striking evidence of beneficial results following our distributions. One colporteur writes: "Whilst I was at H—, where I formerly laboured for nearly half a year, I met with persons who welcomed me with joy; they were almost moved to tears on seeing me again. I was told that since I had left them many changes had taken place. They felt themselves more lively and more cheerful. They had begun meetings for prayer and reading the Bible, and about fifty persons had formed themselves into a reading society. The rationalistic preachers from G—, who had found entrance here, and on account of whom I was once called before a court of justice at N—, have disappeared. The people now collect regularly for the Bible and Missionary Societies. I cannot refrain from mentioning a lovely trait which shows how well they understand what 'Home Mission' is. A beloved and simple-minded Christian man, a farmer, who often edifies his hearers by his pithy and evangelical remarks, announced at one of their meetings that a small colony consisting of the poorest and most wretched people, greatly needed the labours of an evangelist. There was

present at this meeting a farmer's servant, who being touched by the description given of the misery existing amongst those poor folks, purchased six New Testaments of me, without intimating what he intended doing with them. He went to the colony and exhorted the poor people with much kindness and affection, knelt down and prayed with them, and distributed his six Testaments. His visit made a deep impression on the colonists. He afterwards sent to me for six more Testaments for the same purpose.

"I extract the following from the report of another brother and fellow-laborer: 'Two shepherds with three large dogs came to my inn to buy some Bibles. The landlord accosted them; "Where do you come from with your great dogs?"—Shepherds: "From Malchendorff."—Landlord: "That is a long way; the night is dark and a bad road too, in such a snow-storm."—Shepherd: "That is nothing at all; we don't mind that. We want to know where the man is with his Bibles, for when we came home with our sheep he had left the village. We first went to Gross-Wustenfelde, and met a man who informed us that the colporteur had gone to Belitz; else we had been here before." I then asked them if they had no Bible. "Not since we left school!" was their answer. The landlord here interrupted them: "Oh! you can do without a Bible." "You can perhaps," replied the Shepherds; "but we cannot; and such Bibles we cannot get every day." "I see," said I to the landlord, "you don't care about the Bible; look at these men's clothes and boots: they prove how much trouble has been taken to obtain the precious word of God. It may prove a lamp to their feet and a light to their path in the hour of death." The shepherds marched off quite pleased with their treasure, and the dogs began to bark as if they too were glad.'

The total expenditure for the year, of the three Agencies under Mr. Tiddy's charge, has been as follows:

Paid for Scriptures	- - - - -	fr. 172,010.39 =	£6830
Colporteur's wages and expenses	- - - - -	25,256.78 =	1010
General Expenses, Duty, &c.,	- - - - -	49,616.61 =	1985
Total	- - - - -	fr. 246,883.78 =	£9875

The total receipts for sales, amount to - fr. 83,044.14 = £3321

From Mr. W. P. Tiddy.

BRUSSELS, October 29, 1851.

Our sales in Holland mark a falling-off, compared with those of the same period, 1850; but the work still continues as interesting as ever. The bad state of the crops prevents many persons from buying. I take the following as proof of the interest which continues, extracted from the Colporteurs' weekly reports

"Can you visit me again?" asked a woman whom I met in the street. "I am the wife of the carpenter whom you called on about two years ago." Colporteur: "Yes: where do you live?" When I reached the house in the evening, I easily recognised it as one in which I had been before; but how every thing was changed, and what a friendly reception! "How every thing is changed!" said the man, warmly pressing my hand. "What an alteration since you were last here! The Lord has opened my eyes and my heart. When you last visited me I purchased a Bible. Before that time I seldom read the Scriptures; but since then I have regularly done so for myself and for my family. The Lord has blessed me in it. He has shown me how necessary Christ is to my soul. The Lord is indeed good." The man informed me that the Lord had also blessed him as an instrument for the conversion of his brother. The Colporteur adds, that he was exceedingly interested with the attentive man-

ner in which the wife and children listened to him as he read to them the word of God.

A poor woman, who had no money to purchase a copy of the Testament, as the Colporteur passed by her house, called him in on his return from his round, and begged him to sit down for a quarter of an hour, whilst she ran to where her husband was at work, and procured the half franc. This he did, and the poor woman walked more than a mile to get money wherewith to purchase a Testament.

In another place, the same Colporteur writes:—"Having spent the evening with a friend, in whose house we met for reading the Scriptures, a woman accosted me at the door, asking whether I did not recollect her. 'Yes,' I replied: 'are you not the person who lives in yonder cottage?' 'Yes, I am,' said the woman. 'Do you remember how awfully I was cursing my children when you entered my house?' 'I remember it well; for when I was at her cottage, a year since, she did not perceive me enter, she was so engaged cursing her children. I tapped her on the shoulder, and said, 'Unnatural woman, what are you doing?—cursing your own children! Would it afford you pleasure to see your children in hell? Why do you not rather bend the knee in prayer to God for them, and ask him for his grace, and the pardon of your and their sins?' She did not answer a word, hung her head down, and, after a few words more of exhortation, I left the house." On the Colporteur assuring the woman that he remembered her well, she told him that his words had fallen on her like a clap of thunder. "I was ashamed of man; though not of God." The impression made remained for some time, but at last wore off. Some time after, the overseer of the poor calling on her, left a Tract on the Table. A few days after this visit she read the Tract: it was "The Swearer's Prayer." This touched her again, and, says she, "I cried out, O, my God, this is for me. I fell on my knees and confessed my sins. I sought for grace through the blood of Christ; and God regarded my low estate. Now I pray for my children." The Colporteur, in conclusion, adds: She praised the Lord most heartily. We sung together the eighth verse of the 66th Psalm, and we rejoiced as the angels in heaven do."

BRUSSELS, *January 7, 1852.*

The issues of the quarter just ended amount to 23,231 volumes, forming with those of the preceding six months, a total distribution of 71,867 copies.

The 23,231 volumes have been sent out from the following depots, viz.: from Holland, 5,456; Belgium, 3,152; Cologne, 14,623.

It is with great pleasure that I inform you of our Colporteur at Coblenz receiving permission to colport in that province. He has had very great difficulty in obtaining it: indeed, a short time since I was afraid he would not be able to get it at all. By the blessing of God, he has succeeded; and this demands our gratitude. He has already begun his labours, and sends the following interesting fact as greeting him on the threshold of his work:—

"I met a woman on Wednesday, to whom I offered the word of God. 'I have the word of God,' answered she in a friendly manner. 'Will you have the kindness to show it me.' She looked rather perplexed, went into the next room, and brought me a Testament of Luther's translation. 'Are you a Lutheran?' I inquired. 'No, but I hope there is no harm in reading in this Testament.' 'Certainly not; but how did you, a Roman Catholic, procure this Testament?' *Woman*—'I may converse freely with you, seeing you bring the truth to the people. We have had this book for several years; and my husband and I read in it every evening. It has become necessary to us, and we feel convinced that it contains the pure eternal truth, through which alone we can be saved. Luther did nothing more than translate it.' 'Quite right,' I remarked: 'what I now hear from you rejoices me very much. But how have you been led to the knowledge of the truth?' *Woman*—'I will tell you then, as you wish it. You agree with me, do you not, that our church acts quite in contradiction to what is com-

manded in this book? She looked at me with satisfaction. I replied, I believed, with the Apostle Paul, that we are saved through faith without works; for the blood of Jesus Christ alone cleanses us from all sin; all other things are useless, and we deprive Christ of his honour. *Woman*—“That is our belief, but we keep it secret: if our neighbours knew it they would be our bitterest enemies, and we should be branded as Lutherans. I will tell you how we have come, through God’s grace, to this knowledge. My father loved the Bible, and had one in his house; but we were brought up as Roman Catholics, following all the ceremonies and ordinances of the Church. My sister married a Protestant, who kindly pointed out to me the errors of our church, and sought to convince me of them by the word of God. I strenuously opposed him. I never believed in the dogma of purgatory, but to doubt the infallibility of the Romish Church appeared to me very dreadful. My husband and I very often spoke of these things, but we were prevented by a slavish fear from thinking and searching for ourselves. Our son went from home, on account of his health, and remained away several years. He at last wrote to us that he was married. We instantly answered him, expressing a hope that it was to a Roman Catholic. He replied that his wife was of his own religion. We were satisfied; for we thought this meant that she was a Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards we sent for our son, as I was taken dangerously ill. In a few days he was with us. Our joy was great at seeing him; but we were grieved to remark that he did not cross himself when asking a blessing before supper. We thought he had become an atheist; still we saw that he prayed with apparent earnestness. It became clear to us that he was a Lutheran; and I began to converse with him about it. He then said, “Dear mother, you know that there is only one true faith, and that is, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who possess this faith shall be saved of whatever sect they be. I am still a Catholic, but not Roman. I belong to the universal Christian Church, of which Christ is the corner stone.” He then related to us how, by God’s grace, he had been brought to a knowledge of the truth. I was greatly astonished at all I heard; but I saw that my son said the truth, and proved it by the word of God. He had left sin, and enjoyed peace through the blood of Christ. He remained some time with us; and we have diligently read the word of God ever since.”

GERMANY.

The following gratifying report has been received from the Society’s well-known, and highly esteemed Agent, Dr. Pinkerton, who, strengthened in health, has been prosecuting, with great assiduity, and with many pleasing tokens of success, the work entrusted to him. His issues have amounted to nearly 71,000 volumes; and would have appeared more, had those for Hungary been included as formerly. These distributions have been made through various channels, and over a large extent of country; or rather over many countries, for his agency includes a considerable portion of the central part of Europe:—

“The reception which the word of God has met with in towns and villages among the rich and poor, as detailed in the Journals of our colporteurs, bears testimony to the great utility of our work, and that our labours are not in vain in the Lord, but highly calculated to promote the temporal and spiritual good of our fellow-men. Nevertheless, ours is a work of faith and a labour of love; we have freely received, and we freely give: casting the precious seed upon the fields of Germany, we leave it to germinate and produce fruit under the influences of the Divine Spirit, without which we can do nothing. And if it be asked, what evidence have you that in general the blessing of God has rested upon the fields you have so long cultivated? we reply, there are many signs of a reviving Christianity in Germany which were not to be seen a few years since; and we firmly believe, that the large sums expended by the British and Foreign Bible Society to diffuse the Holy Scriptures in this country since the year 1814, have materially promoted this reaction in favour of evangelical truth. The Home Missionary So-

ciety is now in operation in most countries of Protestant Germany, and through the adoption of their plans hundreds of pious persons have been admitted to a sphere of usefulness which seemed inaccessible to them before. Upwards of 250 private meetings for expounding the Scriptures and for prayer are now held in the towns and villages of Baden alone, not to mention what is done in Wurtemberg, Pomerania, and many other parts of Germany. There are also reading rooms, and lectures for young artizans, infant and Sunday schools, the distribution of religious books and tracts, itinerary preachers and Colporteurs, &c. &c. All these are among the instruments now employed by the Home Missionary societies for promoting a revival of gospel doctrines and practice among the people. Here in Frankfort we have thirteen Sunday schools, three classes for the religious and other improvement of young artizans; two ladies' associations for visiting the sick and poor in order to afford them temporal and spiritual relief; and the evangelical Society has a weekly lecture, a circulating religious library, a weekly religious journal, and distributes Bibles, Testaments, tracts and books of devotion. Miss Scott, a pious Scotch lady, has also supported a colporteur for the last two years, to labour among the lower order of Jews and Christians here in Frankfort. He visits them in their dwellings, furnishes them with religious tracts and copies of the Scriptures. Of these latter we have supplied him 876 copies, which he has sold at reduced prices. Although by far the majority of Protestant pastors are still rationalists, yet of the young theologians a very considerable portion are men of sound Christian principles; so that the people are gradually obtaining an additional number of pious and devoted ministers settled among them. But although much is done by private institutions, and otherwise, to supply the schools with men of true religion, yet alas! the majority of the teachers are still of unsound principles.

"Colporteurs are now employed by many of the Prussian Bible Societies. The Berg Bible Society at Elberfeld has long been active in this way; their last year's report states their distributions to be 11,200 copies, of which 3160 were disposed of by their three colporteurs. The Buchwald Bible Society supports three colporteurs in Upper Silesia, and its venerable president, the Countess Reden, writes me lately, that they meet with great encouragement; the issues of this society since its formation are upwards of 85,000 copies. The Prussian Bible Society and its auxiliaries circulated last year upwards of 62,000 copies. The Saxon Bible Society has two colporteurs, and has distributed 6375 copies, which is 1223 more than in the preceding year; they have last year published a fresh edition of 2000 Bibles in the Wendish dialect of Upper Lusatia, of which the Prussian Bible Society purchased 500; and of the remaining 1500 they have already distributed 541 copies. From the formation of this society in 1814, it has circulated 200,584 copies. The Bavarian Bible Society has circulated 8371 copies, which is 2112 more than the issues of the preceding year. The total of their distributions in 26 years is 162,571 copies, of which 126,274 were Bibles. Lately they have been obliged to raise the price of the Scriptures, as their funds are not adequate to the demands made upon them for copies at reduced prices and gratis. The Basle Society's distributions were 4969 copies, of which 611 were sold by colporteurs in Baden; and nearly 2000 Testaments had been given gratis to the numerous political refugees since September, 1849. The issues of the Wurtemberg Bible Society are 21,647 copies, making a total of 581,036 copies circulated in 38 years.

SWITZERLAND.

The Geneva Committee have disposed of 3594 copies of the Scriptures, from November, 1848, to the end of December, 1850.

Extracts from the journals of their colporteurs are regularly transmitted, in which both discouragements and successes are faithfully narrated—a few instances

are here given, illustrative of both; chiefly taken from the journal of one of the most zealous and enterprising of their agents:—

“ Arriving at W—, on a high mountain, I experienced sweet Christian kindness and the help of the Lord, through one of His servants, the Rev. L— S—. He received in his house for two days, and since the place is Romanese, and I had none but German Scriptures with me, the Pastor went with me through the village, carrying a Bible under his arm, and recommended the purchase of the Scriptures, though in German. The following day the Minister accompanied me a league higher up to B—, a Popish place, where he entered with me into every house he deemed accessible to the New Testament, and offered the Scriptures for sale. He even went to the Roman Catholic parsonage with me, and we sold a copy to the priest and the chaplain each, the priest offering us refreshments consisting of bread, wine, and cheese. I asked him whether they had Romanese New Testaments for the people? ‘No,’ was the answer. ‘And for what reason?’ ‘Such are our orders,’ he added, saying, ‘we should not be likely to disseminate many copies in that quarter,’ but advised my visiting the Monastery of Dissentis, whither Mr. S. has kindly offered to accompany me on a future day, if time permit.”

He proceeds to give some account of a Journey in the district of the Upper and Lower Engadin, and the Valley of Munster.

“ Well stocked with Bibles and New Testaments of various sizes, I journeyed prosperously across the Juliel Mountains, though not without some fatigue and apprehension. As soon as I had reached Samaden, I went to Pastor M. to receive the Bible boxes, but the Pastor’s expectations as to sales were low, a colporteur having passed last year. Following his advice, I directed my steps towards Lower Engadin, vending Romanese Testaments.

“ Leaving Lower Engadin, I set out for the Munster Valley, across a mountain six leagues in extent.

“ We were now proceeding through narrow paths and places filled here and there with snow. We found deep passes, frightful abysses, and gaping chasms, and one false step of the horse would have sufficed to throw us, vehicle and all, into the precipice. I dismounted, choosing rather to run on foot, than sit on the cart in such constant anxiety. We reached Fulcera at 8 o’clock in the evening, wet through with rain, yet saved through many a danger, thanks to a gracious God! The minister showed me much kindness, and accompanied me through the village, presenting the New Testament to the people himself.

“ In a village on a market-day I witnessed some painful specimens of contempt for the word of God both by old and young. On offering the Sacred Scriptures, I was asked whether I did not sell playing cards. Two young men added, they would rather search the card bible than the one I was presenting, and other similar witticisms of bad taste. I may say with a Wirtemberg colporteur, that were it not for the work and cause of the Lord, the calling of a colporteur would be a heavy one.

“ I then crossed the London (a mountain) to visit some families who have fled thither through a conviction, produced by the reading of the Holy Scriptures, that they must not continue in their church; they contemplate the important transition as an object before them, but have not yet taken the final step. Various opinions are in circulation here respecting this people, but no complaints are uttered to my knowledge against them. They will have nothing but the Holy Scriptures, to which they cling fast.”

ITALY.

The work of the society in Italy during the past year has been chiefly confined to the Northern parts of it—Piedmont and Lombardy. At Milan the authorities (more especially the military authorities, for Lombardy is still under mar-

tial law), have allowed the introduction of the Scriptures; and 8914 copies have been disposed of, principally through the medium of the booksellers; who, it appears, obtain for them a very rapid sale; which, however, Lieutenant Graydon has no doubt, would have been much larger, could he have gained permission publicly to advertise his books.

The light in which the work is viewed by the ecclesiastical authorities, may be gathered from the following document, issued by the Archbishop of Milan and seven of his Bishops; and which appeared in a Roman Catholic journal in December last. It will be seen to be quite in accordance with other documents put forth by the Romish hierarchy, and by the Pope himself; and to which all those may be confidently referred who have any doubt as to whether the chief hindrance to the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures comes from Rome. The restrictions imposed on the reading of the Bible amount to a practical prohibition of it, whilst it is conceded that the principal fear arises from the book being used in the vulgar tongue, that is, in the only form in which it is intelligible to the people. But the document shall speak for itself:

“The Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Lombardy, assembled in special Conference in Milan,

“To the Reverend the Parish Ministers and the beloved clergy of their respective Dioceses, peace and blessing!

“Of the afflictions which the Lord has reserved for us in these latter times, O venerable brethren, and beloved children in Jesus Christ! the most grievous to our hearts is that of beholding our country inundated by a torrent of books and newspapers of every description, tending either to bring into disrespect what ought to be, above all things, dear to every true christian, or to turn the most sacred subjects into ridicule; or insidiously to attack the purity of Christian morals, and even the integrity of our most holy faith. You yourselves are witnesses of this; and we trust that your lamentations have ascended before God in behalf of his children in his church, who, having strayed from the living pastures, cannot, according to the Apostle, ‘endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts, with itching ears, heap to themselves teachers; and turning away their ears from the truth, follow after fables.’

“And in further augmentation both of the dangers to which the faithful are exposed, and of the grief of their bishops, the enemies of our common faith, who are at all times on the watch for a favourable attack upon it, have eagerly seized upon the opportunity afforded by the political disturbances of the country, to introduce amongst us a host of corrupt Bibles, with a view to undermine the faith of the simple, and to carry on, even among ourselves, their work of darkness, of corrupting sound doctrine. Nor have they left any artifice untried—whether in the form of elegance of printing and binding, or in the lowness of their charges—to put them into circulation, and so gain their own ends. Verily, it is afflicting to us to own, that, perhaps in order to prove the constancy of our faith, or perhaps as a punishment for our backslidings, the Lord has suffered their attempts to be not altogether in vain, inasmuch as, in various Catholics families, not only in our cities, but in our market-towns and villages, their bibles as above described, are circulated with impunity, even amongst females and the youth of both sexes.

“Pardon us, O venerable brethren! if the evil here spoken of as having grown to such a pitch, leads us from our anxious solicitude for the flocks of Jesus Christ, to fear that some of our own clergy have been remiss in guarding against the dangers which threatened their flocks and their penitents—[viz. these who confess them]—in carefully instructing the faithful in the sacred rules of the Church, and in firmly correcting and reprimanding the obstinate and disobedient.

“Our hearts are, indeed, overwhelmed with sorrow, on seeing the salutary prohibitions of the Church disregarded and slighted by many who profess to be her children; and who should consider ourselves failing in one of our weightiest duties if we did not avail ourselves of all the means afforded us by our ministry

to stay so great an evil, and, as far as in us lies, to remove the danger, and to warn the faithful entrusted to our charge against the wily machinations of the enemies of the faith.

“From these considerations, O venerable brethren! it is, that, being assembled in the name of the Lord in special Conference, for mutual consultation on the needful measures for promoting the welfare of our Dioceses, among the various demands upon our pastoral zeal, it has appeared to us of the utmost consequence to make known our sentiments to you before returning to our respective Sees; at the same time conjuring you, for the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, to unite with us in redoubling your watchfulness and care, that so the enemy may have no cause to boast of his conquests in that portion of the gospel-field which it is our duty to guard and to cultivate.

“It is unnecessary to remind you how repeatedly the Church, by the mouth of the Roman Pontiffs, has forbidden her children to read the Bible in any vulgar tongue whatsoever, and has never sanctioned even the versions of Catholic authors, though free from all suspicion, unless they had previously received the approbation of the Apostolic See, and were furnished with annotations taken from the works of the holy fathers, or of learned and Catholic writers. His Holiness Pope Clement VIII. has moreover declared, that all liberty to permit Bibles of the above description to be kept and read, is taken away from Bishops.

“It is further well known to you how rigorous have been the measures at all times adopted by the Roman Pontiffs, to prevent Bibles of any kind that may issue from the presses of heretics, from falling into the hands of the faithful; and such are in all respects, the mutilated, and on many accounts erroneus, copies of Diodati, which have been so widely disseminated amongst us, to the crying injury of the faithful, and to our most poignant distress.

“On you again we call, O venerable brethren, and beloved sons in Jesus Christ! who are attentive and obedient to the wise regulations of the Church and the Roman Pontiffs—on you whom the Lord has appointed to co-operate in various ways with us in the labours of the pastoral ministry, entreating you by word and example, in teaching, preaching, attending to the tribunals of penitence, and in private discourse, to insist upon a rigid observance of the wise prohibitions of the Roman Pontiffs. Dwell frequently on the melancholy truth, that nothing proceeding from the enemies of the Church can tend to edification; but on the contrary, is certain to corrupt and to destroy. Point out the necessity of rendering strict obedience to the most holy laws of that mother, in order to become her children, and to find salvation in her. Above all be careful that prohibited Bibles, or bad books, leading astray from the true faith, and from pure morality, do not find their way into Christian families. Let the faithful read the Holy Scriptures; but let them be in such form as they are furnished by the Church, which is the sole depository and interpreter of the Sacred Volume.

“Let your exhortations be earnest and fervent to the fathers of families, to the masters and heads of the house, and to the preceptors of youth, that your united vigilance and care may furnish an efficient remedy; and, where exhortations are unavailing, there apply salutary severity. Be particularly watchful over the young, who from inexperience, are evidently more exposed to danger, and more easily accessible to the poison of seduction.

“Sympathise, beloved, in the regrets and desires of your Bishops. Consider their appeal as an invitation from the Divine Shepherd, Jesus Christ himself. So may he condescend to hear the supplications which we offer up, that he may vouchsafe the aid of his grace to all: and enable them, by the influence of His Holy Spirit, to labour henceforward to his glory, and for the welfare of souls. In the pleasing hope which we entertain, that you will unite your prayers with ours, we all embrace you in our common Shepherd and Father, Christ Jesus; and in unfeigned affection pronounce upon you, and on the whole of our flock, the pastoral benediction.

“ Given at the Archiepiscopal Palace at Milan, the 1st December, 1850.

(Signed)

† BARTOLOMEO CARLO, Archbishop,	† GIOVANNI, Bishop of Mantua.
† CARLO, Bishop of Como.	† ANGELO, Bishop of Pavia.
† GIUSEPPE, Bishop of Crema	† ANTONIO, Bishop of Cremona.
† GAETANO, Bishop of Lodi.	† GIROLAMO, Bishop of Brescia.”

In the face of such opposition it is no small thing to be able to speak of 11,251 copies of the Scriptures disposed of in Lombardy and the Sardinian territories during the year.

The issues of your indefatigable friend, Lieutenant Graydon, in Italy and Switzerland together, have been 17,257 copies; on account of which he has remitted the sum of £133 9s. 8d.

The following editions of the Italian Scriptures have been printed or put to press in this country :

15,000 Bibles, 24 mo. Diodati.
13,000 ditto 8vo. ditto.
10,000 Testaments, 32mo. ditto.
15,000 ditto 48mo. ditto.
15,000 Testaments, 32mo. Martini.

and supplies have been sent out amounting to 20,047 copies.

It remains to be noticed, that 3342 copies of the edition of the New Testament printed on behalf of your Society at Rome, have passed over into the hands of the Papal Government, who have paid back the full amount of their cost. For this arrangement the Society is indebted to the Hon. J. Cass, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Rome.

SWEDEN.

The following account is given of the Swedish Bible Society :

“ By the Swedish Bible Society there have been printed during 1850, 1000 Bibles and 6500 Testaments. During the same time there have been issued 944 Bibles and 11,235 New Testaments, together 12,179 copies.

If thereto be added the issues of your agency, viz., 7062 Bibles and 43605 New Testaments: together 50,667 copies; it will appear that there have been issued 8096 Bibles, and 54840 New Testaments: together 62,936 copies, which upon the whole makes 6286 copies more than during the preceding year.

“ Together with the number of books circulated during preceding years, there have now upon the whole been issued 1,117,933 copies, whereof 261,653 are Bibles, and 856,280 New Testaments; of which number your agency have circulated 467,327 copies, or 110,381 Bibles and 356,946 New Testaments.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of the Stockholm Agency :

“ Colporteur Nilsson writes: ‘ It must indeed be joyful information to all friends of the Bible, that the desire for the holy word is increasing every year at this place, as well as in those parts where I have carried on the holy and glorious work during the past years. Notwithstanding my being hindered by several circumstances from making my intended journeys through the country during last year, in order to sell Bibles, almost the same quantity has been sold as in the preceding year, exceeding the sales of 1848 by more than 1000 copies.’

“ Up to a late period the Bible has been but little known by the Swedish country people. On the other hand, the country has been overflowed by a stream of religious publications, consisting of the works of celebrated clergymen; generally entire annual courses of sermons, written by authors as well of former, as present times. These so-called ‘ Postillen’ are more highly valued by our country people

than the Bible itself. It is therefore extremely cheering, that under such circumstances it is sought for with increasing desire. I shall now cite some facts evincing that it is not only bought, but also read, and its word taken to heart by our country people, and that it can produce that whereto the Lord sends it; which is to make men wise unto salvation.

“A sailor’s wife living in one of the suburbs of Gothenburg, has during the past year especially, by her reading the Bible, come to a blessed hope in Christ. A young sailor from this town, by the reading of the Bible only, on a long voyage at sea, attained, as we hope, to a true conversion: this he decidedly evinced, when he came home for some weeks, by avoiding all bad company, by abhorring things which he before liked and practised, and by joining the little flock in this town, who for the sake of their faith are looked upon ‘as the filth of the earth, and the offscouring of all things.’ He is also, through the grace he has received, been diligent in endeavouring to convince others of the danger which a life without Christ brings man into. Besides him, a mate and two common sailors have, as we charitably hope, come to a true conversion during the past year. They all confess, that it was not the Bible alone, which directly operated for their conversion, still the reading of it during their watches on board has been an indescribable blessing to them, giving them light in the knowledge of salvation, and kindling and increasing faith in their hearts.

“To a poor old sailor, living some miles from town, I presented a Bible on behalf of the Society some years since. Three weeks ago, being on a journey in the country, I passed the night with some Christian friends in his neighbourhood, and had the pleasure to meet in the evening, among other followers of Jesus and His word, this old son of the ocean. It was truly affecting to hear the grey-haired sailor relating, tears of joy rolling down his furrowed cheeks, what the Lord had lately done for his soul. ‘I did,’ he said, ‘lead a very sinful life in all my time until twelve years ago, when I was obliged to quit the service at sea on account of old age and sickness. Before my leaving the sea, I had earnestly thought of mending my life; but I was thoroughly ignorant of the right way, thinking that by own strength I might lay aside sin, and that God, for the sake of my prayers, and my piety, would accept me in his grace. But, because I did not know my own heart, nor the merit of Jesus Christ, my improvement was but of my own works, which by degrees died away; it commenced anew, and soon vanished again. When I came home, I renewed my efforts at recovery, more in real earnest, dreading a fast approaching death. It was then, you, on the recommendation of some Christian friends, made me a present of the word of life. This has ever since, as all those friends well know, been my polar star, which, praised be the grace of the Lord, has led my poor soul to cast its anchor upon the fast and unshaken rock—the death of Jesus Christ for my sins. The Bible,’ he added, ‘is now my only treasure, my compass, my chart; and I am sure it will not mislead me, nor cheat my calculation, but guide me to the eternal harbour.’”

“I went lately to one of the many dwellings of poverty in the neighbourhood of this town, were the poor wife of a sailor lived, whose husband had gone to sea, several years since, and had not again been heard of. Besides four little children, of whom the youngest is three and the eldest nine years of age, for whom this poor woman has to provide, she has her own aged and sick mother to attend to and sustain. But no complaint is heard in this dwelling, nor any murmuring; and although every thing in this little room bears witness to the greatest poverty, this woman’s disposition for cleanliness, diligence, and order shows itself everywhere. But that which especially makes this dwelling an abode of peace and bliss, is the circumstance that both this woman and her sick mother have found the treasure, hidden from so many, the precious pearl—Christ. A Bible which I, unworthy to do so, had the happiness of presenting to them on the Society’s account two years ago, and which now indeed forms the most conspicuous ornament and only treasure in their poor dwelling, had, under the guidance of the Spirit of God, become the principal cause of this happy state of mind. It is now, blessed be the

Lord! no longer uncommon to find little flocks, though few in number, gathering around the Bible, God's own book, in order to learn from it the way of salvation.⁵

RUSSIA.

The Agency at St. Peterburgh have forwarded the following very interesting report:—

“Our issues for the year ending January 31, amounted to 27,633 copies, being an increase of 15,059 copies over our issue for 1849. The total amount of our distributions on account of your Society from 1828 to 1850, is 284,682 copies.

“Since our last statement was rendered, we have received accounts of further distributions in Esthonia, in behalf of the American Bible Society, which made our issues for the Society in 1850, 3595 copies, and bring up the total of our Scripture distributions for the past year to 31,228 copies.

“Finland, as usual, has been our chief field of operation. The 15,000 Swedish Testaments which your committee authorized us to provide for the Swedish population in Finland, were sent early in the year from Stockholm to the Finnish Bible Society in Abo, which undertook to obtain the remission of duty, to distribute 1000 copies gratuitously to very poor families, and to sell the remaining 6000 copies at 23 copecks silver (about 8d.) per copy. The whole of this arrangement has been carried into effect.

“Of the 25,000 copies of the Finnish Testament, for which with the sanction of your committee we contracted in 1849, only 5000 have as yet been actually distributed, say 3000 in Stockholm and in different parts of Finland, and 2000 through the agency in St. Petersburg. Although we had this addition in the press, we were induced by urgent representations, made to us from Finland, to apply for permission to provide a further supply of 20,000 copies, to which by a resolution on the 17th of June last, your Committee acceded. We were also constrained to ask leave to append the Book of Psalms to 10,000 copies of the above edition, and to this application also your committee gave their sanction.

“We expect that both contracts will be completed during the present year, and hence that in our next report, we shall have to state the actual distribution in Finland, for 1851, of 30,000 Finnish Testaments, and 10,000 Testaments and Psalms. And if this be effected, then your agency will in ten years have been the honoured instruments of distributing in Finland alone, no less than 121,000 copies of that precious volume, whose contents are able to make wise unto salvation.

“Your Committee and the subscribers to your society, will naturally inquire, what has been the result hitherto of all this expenditure and labour on behalf of Finland? Twelve years ago, remarkable facilities were presented to your society in that portion of the Russian empire: and ten years ago the work commenced, and ever since has been steadily and sedulously prosecuted.

“We believe that much good has been effected already, but in a country like Finland, of great extent, yet thinly peopled, it is difficult to observe the immediate results of Scripture distribution. Probably some of the happiest consequences will for ever remain unknown—at least, in this world. We may, however, mention one instance, to show that our labour has not been in vain in the Lord. A pious lady had occasion last winter to undertake a journey from Tammerfors to Sordawala, the farthest town in the east of Finland. It was a journey undertaken for benevolent purposes, and she was agreeably surprised, at the various stages where she halted, sometimes in the midst of immense forests, far from any town or village, to meet with Christian peasants, who had come from distant places, and were awaiting her arrival. Her route lay over frozen lakes, through dense forests, and from one isolated place to another; and yet at some of her night quarters she found an assemblage of about 200 persons. She had taken with her some Swedish Missionary Magazines, and translating the intelligence

they contained into Finnish, she was enabled to inform them of the good effects of missionary labours in heathen lands. They had never before heard any such tidings; and so great an interest did these missionary reports excite among these poor people, that they collected among themselves no less than 140 Silver Roubles for the missionary society in Sockholm. Owing to their isolated condition and other circumstances, they thought themselves the only believers in our Lord Jesus Christ in that part of Finland, a small and scattered flock. They had received 'the truth as it is in Jesus,' from their ancestors, and not being able to hear the preaching of the Gospel, they had kept up their faith by reading the Scriptures, and some religious tracts which they had bought in the nearest towns."

TURKEY.

The issues from the Depots at Smyrna and Constantinople, under the charge of Mr. Barker, have amounted to 10,325 copies: to these Depots have been forwarded 2,910 Bibles and Testaments.

Several interesting communications have been received during the year from Mr. Barker; parts of them have already appeared in the Monthly Extracts, but they are again introduced here.

In June of last year he writes:—

"It appears from what I have heard, that a favourable stir is taking place amongst the Greeks at Constantinople; and our Agent there, who can at best express himself but imperfectly through the medium of his English amanuensis, confirms the same, under date of the 17th of May, to this effect:—'The sale of the Scriptures is going on as well as ever, and perhaps our accounts this year will show a greater circulation than ever of the word of life, and this growth of success must be attributed to the increasing spirit of inquiry both amongst Greeks and Jews.' He had received a considerable number of Hebrew Bibles from London, and he readily disposed of, by sale, all of the 12mo. edition; and the demand is so great for this small Hebrew Bible, that had he had 2000 copies of it, he would have sold the whole. He therefore begs that a further large supply may be sent to him without loss of time. Our Agent, together with Rev. Mr. Homes, consigned to an Armenian bookseller, going to Tiflis, several boxes of Scriptures, under the guarantee of a merchant: and they hope that this individual will be instrumental in opening a wide door for the dissemination of the Ararat-Armenian Scriptures. They expect him back next month. There are very encouraging accounts of the Nestorians, and the good work amongst them is progressing favourably. The Scriptures I sent to the missionaries at Ooroomiah, were duly received, and proved very acceptable. A Protestant-Armenian church has also sprung up at Diarbekir, and from all accounts it is a very hopeful one. At the request of its members, an American Missionary is gone to visit it. This is another proof, added to the many already existing in the country, of the wonderful power of the pure word of God in the hearts of men. A box of Carshun and Syriac Scriptures is now ready to be sent to Diarbekir, by way of Alexandretta and Aintab, at the request of the Rev. A. Smith of the latter place. I have forwarded, for the Rev. Mr. Bowen, three boxes to Mosul, containing Syriac, Chaldee, Persian and other Scriptures. This gentleman who was here, and who quitted Constantinople after Easter, to go by land to Diarbekir and Mosul, has promised to his utmost to pave the way for the effectual introduction of the Syriac Scriptures in Mount Tor, where the Syriac language is used by a vast population of Christians; who dreading the introduction of Papist priests among them, prevent all Europeans from visiting their country. About twenty-five years ago, I consigned to a pilgrim, returning to Mount Tor, several Syriac Testaments; and others were taken or sent there by natives; and if we could but obtain information respecting them, we should, no doubt, find that the seed, though small, has not been sown in vain. The pilgrim I allude to, knew, with the exception of a

little Turkish, no other language than the Syriac; but he could understand perfectly well our Testament in that language. A fresh supply of our books has been sent to Salonica; and an American Missionary of the same place has applied to me for 100 Bulgarian Testaments, which were duly forwarded to him. Two hundred more were transmitted to Mr. Schnell of Adrianople. In short, I have demands for Scriptures from divers parts of Turkey; and I cannot but view the state of things just now, as regards our work, with increased thankfulness."

A truly interesting letter relating to the same encouraging openings, has also been received from the Rev. H. A. Homes, American Missionary at Constantinople. He writes:—

"Within a twelvemonth past three missionary visits have been made to Diarbekir, and a permanent congregation exists there of some thirty persons, waiting for God to send them a native or a foreign pastor, to break to them the bread of life. These are not all Armenians: but some, even the majority at present, are of that ancient church, the Syrian. In Cesarea several persons have endured so much from the hatred and persecution of their countrymen, on account of their regard for the word of God, that they have been reduced to extreme poverty. In Mosul, a city whose name now is so often on the tongue of the learned in connection with Nineveh, it is most animating to be able to associate the discovery of the ancient cities and palaces around it with a new rising star in the east over it. In that place also, a congregation has been formed during the past year, and has now the aid of the labours of a permanent missionary. Most of those who have separated from the corruptions of their church in this place are Syrians; but there are also Nestorians and Catholics. We may expect, now that there is an awakening in that region, that there will be a larger call for the Scriptures formerly printed for those people. At Sivas, the ancient Sebastia, in the heart of an Armenian population of 350 villages, we have had our hearts also cheered the past year by the rise of a congregation of, as we hope, faithful souls, who have hitherto more to ascribe to the effect of the word of God, as circulated among them by our colporteurs, than to the effect of the voice of the living preacher; for they have not, till this summer, had any one residing among them to preach the gospel to them. I, this very day, received a letter from thence, giving a truly encouraging account of things. One interesting fact is mentioned by a colporteur of piety, whom we are maintaining in that region, who relates that he stopped one Saturday night a mile distant from the village of Hesemek, on the Bank of a river in a meadow. Before noon on Sunday it was noised that he was there, and forty men came out to see him; and a large part of them kept him busy until midnight in reading and explaining to them the word of God in their modern language: they seemed to receive the word gladly, and like hungry souls. Besides making him give up all the books he had, even to those had brought along for his private use, they made him promise soon to send a further supply.

"The light has broken into a very large town near the city of Nicomedia, through the faithfulness of the Protestant Armenian Church in Nicomedia. One family, the father of which is the brother of the head man, has avowed itself Protestant; and his enemies have found successful evidences of debt to imprison him twice, and for three days he remained without bread, because the bakers of the town, being Armenians, would not furnish him with any."

A firman has lately been issued by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, confirming and enlarging the protection given to all his Protestant subjects throughout his Turkish Empire, and securing to them the full and free exercise of their religion. A document of greater interest and importance is rarely to be met with: of which the following is a copy:—

"Translation of the Firman of his Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdul Medjid, granted in favour of his Protestant Subjects.

"To my Vizier Mohammed Pasha, Minister of Police at my capital, the honourable minister and glorious counsellor, the model of the world, and regulator of

the affairs of the community, who, directing the public interests with sublime prudence, consolidating the structure of the empire with wisdom, and strengthening the columns of its prosperity and renown, is the recipient of every grace from the Most High. May God prolong his glory.

"When this sublime and august mandate reaches you, let it be known that,

"Whereas, hitherto those of my Christian subjects who have embraced the Protestant faith have suffered inconvenience and difficulties, in consequence of their not being placed under a separate and special jurisdiction, and in consequence of the patriarchs and primates of their old creeds, which they have abandoned, naturally not being able to administer their affairs;

"And whereas, in necessary accordance with my imperial compassion, which extends to all classes of my subjects, it is contrary to my imperial pleasure that any one class of them should be exposed to trouble;

"And whereas by reason of their faith, the above-mentioned, already form a separate community; it is therefore my royal compassionate will, that, by all means, measures be adopted for facilitating the administration of their affairs, so that they may live in peace, quiet, and security.

"Let then a respectable and trustworthy person acceptable to, and chosen by themselves, from among their own number, be appointed with the title of Agent of the Protestants, who shall be attached to the Minister of the Police.

"It shall be the duty of the Agent to have under his charge the register of the members of the community, which shall be kept at the Police. The agent shall cause to be registered therein all births and deaths in the community. All applications for passports and marriage licenses, and special transactions of the community that are to be presented to the Sublime Porte, or to any other department, must be given under the official seal of this agent.

"For the execution of my will, this my royal mandates and august command has been specially issued and granted from my Imperial Chancery.

"Hence, thou the Minister above named, in accordance with the explanation given, will execute, to the letter, the preceding ordinance: except that as the collection of the capitation tax, and the delivery of passports, are subjected to specific regulations, you will not do anything contrary to them. You will not permit anything to be required of them on pretence of fees and expenses, for marriage licences, or registration.

"You will see to it that, like the other communities of the empire, in all their affairs and in all matters appertaining to their cemeteries and places of worship, they shall have every facility and needed assistance. You will not permit that any of the other communities do in any way interfere with their rights or with their religious concerns, and, in short, in nowise with any of their affairs, secular or religious, that thus they may be enabled to exercise the usages of their faith in security.

"And it is enjoined upon you not to allow them to be molested an iota in these particulars or in any others, and that all attention and perseverance be put in requisition to maintain them in quiet and security; and, in case of necessity, they are permitted to make representations regarding their affairs through their agent to the Sublime Porte.

"When this my imperial will shall be brought to your knowledge and appreciation, you will have this august edict registered in the proper department, and cause it to be perpetrated in the hands of the above-mentioned subjects, and you will see to it that its requirements be always executed in their full import.

"Thus be it known to thee, and respect my sacred signet.

"Written in the holy month of Moharrem, A. H. 1267 (Nov. 1850.)

"Given in the protected city of Constantinople."

INDIA.

The Report of the Calcutta Auxiliary is very gratifying; it indicates, on the part of its zealous committee, unabated activity during the past year, and a largeness of purpose with regard to the future. They gratefully record the grants made to them by the Parent Society during the year; which in Paper, Books, and Money, had scarcely fallen short of £400. After a copious review of the report of the Parent society, the Committee give utterance to their feelings of gratitude and delight, and of solemn responsibility, in the following glowing language:

"Considering the comparatively recent origin of the Society, and looking now to its varied and important operations; regarding it as the great centre of a spreading agency, to which thousands of the Lord's people in different and far-revered countries are devoted; and reflecting on the emotions of joy with which its wide correspondence must fill the hearts of its committee, from year to year, and from month to month, as reports are received from Greenland and China, and from the South Sea Islands and Russia, from the crowded cities of Europe, the newly peopled valleys of California, or the distant inland nations in the south and on the west of Africa, can we be content to look coldly on its splendid, though simple enterprise, or thanklessly on its great success? It is not to be denied that the light thus exhibited is light struggling with the gloom; and that while there is great cause to rejoice in the increasing manifestations of Christian life, the great awful fact remains, that the mass of mankind continue still 'without hope and without God in the world.' Of the thousand millions of inhabitants of the earth, of the thirty millions who pass away yearly to death and judgment, of the half-million who, on this calculation, weekly close their time of trial and labour, how few have 'a good hope through grace,' who love, or even know the Redeemer!

"It is not, indeed, for us, who have seen the Lord's goodness in these latter days, and the wonders he has wrought in subduing the hearts of men, and increasing the little one to a thousand, till his cause has begun to extort the homage, and command the awe, of its very foes—it is not for us to sit down in despair in the contemplation of the world's condition; nor, with the word of the Lord in our hands, can we overlook a glorious destiny in the future. Silently and 'without observation,' the kingdom of our Lord is advancing, and blessed is our lot, if, instead of being enslaved by the world's follies and ambition, we are in godly sincerity and simplicity labouring to promote that kingdom in the hearts of men, and are feeling its chastening, but elevating power, in our own! If believers, we are 'the light of the world;' and it should be our aim to arise and shine 'on all the dark places of the earth;' all the habitations of cruelty, and all the abodes, of ignorance and sorrow, and like our Master, to go about doing good. Did all the Lord's people thus live and labour for those who know him not, he would soon be entreated for a blessing, and the word of his grace would renovate multitudes of those who now mourn under the woes of banishment and sin."

The report next refers to the circulation of the year, and the means by which it has been principally affected:—

"It is very satisfactory to your Committee to report that there has again been an increase in the issues of Scriptures from the Depositories of this Society. During the past year the number of copies issued from Calcutta and Monghyr was 29,892; viz. Calcutta 17,489, Monghyr 12,403; which considerably exceeds the aggregate reached during any of the last years; and as this number represents Scriptures actually placed in the hands of Missionaries and others for immediate distribution, and not to any extent at all, an issue from central Depositories to minor local Depots for future use, it is probable that the extent of Bible circulation promoted by this Society during the past year equals that of any preceding year in the whole course of its history."

The Missionary Brethren, who received grants from the Committee, supplied

them in return with much interesting intelligence. This is given at great length in the pages of the Report; a few extracts only, by way of specimen, can be here introduced, they are taken from the Journal of the Rev. A. Sternberg:—

“The first journey was undertaken by Br. Ziemaan and myself, from the 4th to the 21st of December last, to a village about sixteen miles from this, where we stopped and visited the surrounding market places, in number fourteen, and were enabled to give away 183 single Gospels, in Dev-Nagri.

“The second journey was made by Br. Ziemaan, Br. Brandin and our native Catechist, on the 3rd of January, and lasted till the 1st of February; they went to a place on the frontier of Nepal of the name of Bethia, fifty-six miles from here, where Roman Catholic church and congregation is to be found. On their way, they took care to find out and visit the village markets, and were happy to attend twenty-five such places, where these weekly markets are the occasion for large congregations of the other surrounding villagers.

“The third journey was a visit to a Siwratri fair, thirty-six miles distant from here, at a small village of the name of Kenwas, in whose neighbourhood we have a few native Christian residents in two villages. Br. Ziemaan, Dr. Ribbentrop and myself left on the 6th of February, and were out till the 24th of February.

“At the same time Br. Brandwin and our native catechist went in another direction to another Siwrstri fair, called Bhairo-asthan, where they distributed Dev-Nagri single Gospels 64, and Kaitha-Nagri single Gospels 50, in all 114 copies.

“From the 18th of March till the 29th March, Br. Ziemaan, myself, and our native catechist were at a fair about thirty-four miles distant, of the name of Sitamarhi, where we disposed of 600 single Gospels in Kaithi.

“From the 5th of April to the 27th of April, Br. Ziemaan and the catechist went to Lalgunj, twenty-two miles distant, to preach to the villagers who assemble there for the sake of having the opium weighed which they grow; about 30,000 or 40,000 people are present every year, and afford a precious opportunity for disseminating the word among the villagers of that district. The brethren distributed 431 copies.

“In addition to these Kaithi and Dev-Nagri Scriptures, a number of Urdu Scriptures were given away, viz. 29 four Gospels, which makes up the full total of portions of Scriptures distributed on the journey to 2687 copies.”

The following are some of the incidents which occurred during these missionary tours:—

“We met an English speaking Bengali Baboo in the employ of an Indigo Planter who had been spoken to on former visits, when he also had received an English New Testament. It appeared, from what he said, that he had read it, and not without feeling the truths, at least the moral truths, it contains. He said the morality of the Bible is unexceptionable; he sighed, yea, he said, he prayed, for a regeneration of the whole world, as all things were so wrong in the present course of it, and wickedness had spread over all men. We approved of this saying, but directed him to commence that regeneration of the world by himself, which, however, he did not seem to be willing to attempt, as he was a good character, and at least as good, if not better, than many of the Europeans, who read the Bible on Sundays, but told lies and cheated on Week-days, &c.”

“A Brahmin opposed us very much at several places of a market village, yet, on returning from the place to our tent, we found him sitting by the way side, and reading the Gospel to some companions; now he was civil, and ready to take some more books and tracts.

“A Pundit, when offered a book, replied: ‘What would it profit me? If I were to receive the words of it, nobody would receive me, and I should have to forsake all my friends, and all good things of this world. I therefore prefer enjoying these things as long as I can; after death there will be and end to all pleasures.’ He continued nevertheless hearing; and took at last a Gospel and some tracts.

"A man inquired of the difference of Ram and Jesus; a tract on the subject was given to him. Afterwards, at a second meeting, he declared, that he had learnt at least so much, that Ram was a sinner, and Christ holy. We spoke more to him concerning salvation, which seemed to make impressions on him.

"A Brahmin, trying to play the infidel, denied heaven and hell. A few arguments, however, put down his system, and now he began to hear our discourses very quietly; and took also some books. The same man followed us to several market places, and brought with him some other people, who heard as quietly as he did, and were much struck with the truths advanced.

"An old man, having listened attentively for a while, exclaimed, 'My heart has become very glad at hearing your words.'"

The Receipts of the Madras Auxiliary during the year, have amounted to Rupees 22,239.3.10 = £2,223, and its expenditure to Rupees 21,181.2.2 = £1,118. Its issues are reported as follows:—

"The entire issues of the last year in English and the Vernaculars, have been 67,100 Scripture portions and Bibles; which is 16,752 above the preceding year; and, within 24, the same in excess of any former year of the Society's existence—raising the entire issues from 1820 to 1850 inclusive to 667,792 copies.

"The increase the last year is owing principally to the employment of colporteurs, to whom 21,855 of the above have been committed."

A few instances are given of the effects of Scripture distribution, from which the following are selected.

"The Rev. E. Porter, of Cuddapah, writes under date of January 30th, 1850:—'I have much pleasure in informing you that a Tamil sepy of the 13th regiment at this station has been led, by a careful study of the scriptures in his own tongue, to renounce the errors of Romanism, and connect himself with the Protestant Church. He appears, so far as I can judge, sincere in his profession, and expresses great joy in having found out the true way of pardon and peace to his soul.'

"Also recently Mr. Porter writes:—'I have the pleasure to inform you that on Lord's-day, December 29th, 1850, I baptized five adult converts from heathenism, one of whom (a servant in my employ,) was brought to the knowledge of the truth through the diligent perusal of the Holy Scriptures in Tamil. When he entered our service, twelve months ago, he was, to all appearance, a confirmed heathen, and used frequently to argue in favour of heathen customs and superstitions, and against the Christian religion. But like many others, he knew not the truth against which he ignorantly spoke. By frequent conversation on the Christian religion with two of our other servants, he was induced to ask for a copy of the Holy Scriptures in Tamil, his native tongue.

"After perusing the sacred volume, light broke in upon his mind, and he was led by it to see the sinfulness of his past life, and the guilt and consequent danger of his state in the sight of God. He was then led to a regular attendance upon the ministry of the word, and in this way his impressions of the evil of sin and the necessity of a Saviour were deepened. He was ultimately led to offer himself as a candidate for baptism. In conversation with me a short time since, he spoke with great abhorrence of his past heathen superstitions, and said, he had utterly forsaken them, and was resolved to become a disciple of the Lord Jesus.

"He was satisfied that this was the true way, and that alone by following it, he could obtain peace of mind. After suitable inquiry in reference to his conduct, he was baptized at his earnest request, with four others, in the Mission Chapel, in presence of a large assembly of natives.'

"The Rev. W. B. Addis, of Coimbatore, writes:—'The heathen of all classes read our Scriptures, and have, in several instances, solicited a supply of Gospels for the use of the scholars in their own schools, and thus in a measure assimilated them to those of this mission.

“ Mohammedans have continued to receive our Scriptures, and instances have been known of their comparing them with their Koran—a circumstance which a few years ago would have been thought little, if anything, short of blasphemy among them; but which now excites little or no opposition.

“ The Romanists, although strictly prohibited from receiving our books by their spiritual guides, nevertheless secretly obtain them and read them. About two months ago, several members of that community applied to us for portions of Scripture, in order to settle disputes between themselves and their priests upon some particular points. They came many miles for the purpose, and were supplied with the portions they required. They distinctly stated that great numbers of their communion were not satisfied with the mere word of their teachers, but brought the doctrines, &c., to the touch-stone of the volume of inspiration.

“ The Rev. C. F. Muzzy, of Madura, evidenced that the Scriptures are not circulated in vain among the Romanists. He writes:

“ In one of my late tours among the people, a desire for the word of God was strikingly manifested. Among the crowds in one village who were anxiously urging their requests for a Gospel, were two men who were Romanists. They expressed uncommon earnestness for the New Testament: they said, that formerly having received a Gospel and read it, they were surprised not to find the command to worship the Virgin Mary, and pray to the saints, &c., in it; and they took it to the priest to have him show them these things which they were taught it contained, but he took the book away from them, and said this was only a small part of the Testament, and that it was not for them to study such things: but not satisfied with this answer, they had a strong desire to possess the whole of the New Testament, to see if those things were actually so. They went to Tricinopoly, and after much effort and difficulty obtained one, and began to search in it for the doctrine of worshipping the Virgin Mary, and prayers to the saints, indulgences, purgatory &c. But having read it nearly through, they could not find a word about these things. Not knowing what to do, they went to the priest again, who rebuked them for meddling with things that did not belong to them, and after threatening and coaxing them, and promising to give it to them again, he got possession of the Testament, and all their entreaties could not prevail upon him to keep his word. So they were deprived of their ‘precious book,’ and threatened and driven from his presence. Whenever afterwards they asked him to explain any passage in the New Testament, or to tell where the commands for many of the Romish rites were found, he would say, that it was not for them to know, and tell them they ought to be flogged for attempting to question the authority of the Church. They could not prevail on the priest to give them any instruction in the knowledge of God’s word, nor procure a Testament to read themselves. The earnestness with which they sought the sacred book was really affecting. As I had but a single copy with me, and was using that, I could not spare it; but they could not be satisfied without one, and followed us in our visits to the villages two miles and back, urging their request all the way. Finally, we told them that they might come the next week to Kottampatty, where the catechist lived, and take his. This partially satisfied them; and so true were they to their word that they came a distance of more than forty miles, and obtained the coveted book, and carried it off with joy. Although I have not heard directly from these persons since, yet the missionary brother at Dindigul, the station nearest to their village, has informed me of an application of ten families to be taken under Christian instruction from the region where these people lived, and from what I can learn of them; they must be the same persons who received the New Testament, and their friends.”

SIERRA LEONE.

The Sierra Leone Auxiliary has remitted the sum of £115 8s. 11d. The report states that there has been a steady demand during the year for the sacred

Scriptures, equal to any former period of its history. It glances at the history of the auxiliary in connection with a name held in deserved honour by the Christian Church in every land :

"Thirty-four years have passed away since the Sierra Leone Auxiliary Bible Society was first founded by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, of blessed memory. Year after year we have had the pleasure to report its growing usefulness and increasing strength, and we have reason to hope that the institution has been a blessing to many who have experienced the preciousness of the divine word on earth, and are now assembled among the ranks of the redeemed in glory. Shortly after the last anniversary, its eminently talented and devoted founder, the Rev. E. Bickersteth, was gathered to his fathers, universally lamented in England, and very generally among ourselves. Your committee cannot place on record a full sense of the deep obligations and the debt of gratitude they owe to his memory, for the self-denying labour and devotion he manifested in visiting the Missionary establishments on this coast in the year 1816, when he founded this Auxiliary; he ever after took the most lively interest in the cause of Africa."

The Sierra Leone Auxiliary has received from the Parent Society, since its establishment, 21,728 copies of the Scriptures, and has remitted £2,205 11s. 8d.

The Rev. Mr. Zimmerman of the Basle Missionary Society, on the Gold Coast, giving an account of the distribution of some Scriptures entrusted to him and his brother Missionaries, writes :

"In the present condition of the Negroes, coupled with their extreme poverty, it could not be expected that much would be received in payment for the copies. Nevertheless, some of the school-children have paid a portion, some, the whole of the price; others worked in our garden, and at their request we gave them a copy of the Scriptures in payment. Of this I keep a due account.

"Respecting the results of the distribution hitherto effected, and of the general preaching of the word of God, we cannot as yet, say very much. Our Accra mission is still in its infancy; it has now been established but five years, and during the greater portion of that time it has been occupied by only one Missionary instead of three, the number absolutely required here.

"Some little time back, while on a short Missionary tour, I arrived at a vil lag about five miles distant from this place. The people were very attentive and well-disposed, and they informed me of their having long since abandoned the Fetishe,—which, to all appearance, seemed to be the fact. After service they said to me, 'This little boy (he was standing close by me) constantly instructs us in the word of God.' He was a lad of about twelve years of age, who had learned to read in our schools, and who now, as it appears, makes good use of the word of God, not only for his own benefit, but also for that of his poor countrymen.

SOUTH SEAS.

Your Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging a further sum of £248 15s. received from the natives of Tahiti, and other of the Geogean and Society Islands, in return for Bibles sent from this country; these remittances now amount to £922 4s. 9d., paid within the last two or three years.

The last report stated, that 15000 copies of the Samoan New Testament, printed in this country, had been sent to the Navigator's Islands. In consequence of the following application made by the Rev. S. Ella, in the name of his Missionary brethren, a further grant has been made of 500 reams of paper. The New Testaments referred to in the letter, were printed in the Islands.

"I have been directed by my brethren in this mission, in connection with the London Missionary Society, to thank you for your former liberal grants of paper for printing the Holy Scriptures in the Samoan language, and humbly to request a further supply to enable us to prosecute this object.

"Your honourable board will be gratified to learn that ten thousand copies of the New Testament have been circulated among the people of this group of islands, and the desire to possess the word of God continues increasing; that the aged and the young diligently persevere in their efforts to possess the knowledge of reading in order that they may thus peruse for themselves the revelation from on high; and their prayer constantly ascending to the throne of Omniscience is, 'Still give us more light.' The Old Testament has been commenced, and is rapidly progressing. Ten thousand copies each of the Books of Psalms, Genesis, and Exodus, have been issued from the press; and we trust in a few months to complete the Pentateuch, and this will exhaust our stock of paper.

"In this necessity, we look to your honourable Board for assistance, trusting that you will favourably receive our request, and grant us a further supply of paper, according to your former liberality."

Your committee cannot refrain from introducing here a large portion of a letter received from RAROTONGA, although it has already been inserted in the Monthly Extracts.

"By the arrival of the 'John Williams' from England last year, we received the liberal supply of paper, and also, your kind letters, expressive of your deep sympathy towards us in the afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, which in one night laid all our stations a complete wreck, and put so unexpected a stop to our fondest cherished hopes of completing our first edition of the Rarotongan Scriptures at our mission press. But God's ways are not our ways, neither are his thoughts our thoughts. How sovereign are all his ways! how holy, just and true!

"Our poor people, on the morning after the awful visitation, gave thanks to Almighty God that we were not under the oppressive rule of France, which was then heavily resting on Tahiti. Many said, 'God is our Father: His discipline is good; and it may be this awful gale will prevent those enemies from wishing to have any thing to do with these lands.' Our hearts were much cheered by the lively and very prompt expression of sympathy received from the churches and different religious societies in England. You will be gratified to find that we are just beginning to resume our former appearance. Our settlements have numerous small neat stone cottages, and our chapels and school-houses again gladden our eyes and our hearts. Often have I wished on Sabbath Days, that our native congregations could pass under review of our churches and Christian societies at home. Those members most active and devoted in contributing towards the spread of the Gospel would enjoy a rich and holy reward, in witnessing the mighty power of the word of life; and those who are supine would arouse to life and energy in this good cause. Instead of the thorn, we see the fir-tree, and instead of the brier, we see the myrtle-tree; and we behold, in the past victories of God's word, an everlasting sign of its perfect adaptation to the wants and the miseries of the heathen world. Many of these converts, on being admitted to church-fellowship, have said, 'Brethren, you know me: I was once a savage, and used to rejoice in every thing vile.' Holding up the Testament in their hands, I have heard them often exclaim, 'This powerful living word has wrought the change you now behold. True, indeed, it is the power of God unto salvation.'

"Our people have long since seen and envied the Tahitian edition, and are now looking forward with much delight to the possession of the whole Scriptures in their own language. The only drawback some feel is, the length of time that must elapse before they receive the boon. Speaking on the subject a few days since, a good man said, 'Alas! two years have fled behind us since Barokoti [Rev. A. Buzacott] left us, and many have died: now two years still are remaining. I don't like to think about it. The generation who may be favoured to see his return with the word of God will indeed be a blessed generation. My thought is, that we do not talk much about it. Let us go on, day by day, doing our duty and looking to God: if it be his will, we shall see the great book.'

"Of Mare we have some hope. Our last accounts speak of impression in favour of the teachers. The principal chief, where our teachers are located, and on whose despotic will the life and death of his subjects depend, has in many ways tried to injure the persons of the teachers. One day he sent for a priest to use certain incantations around the house in which they reside. The old priest came, and, during a whole night, made the air ring with his awful yells and heathen incantations. To the surprise of all, the teachers remained uninjured, devoted, and happy.

"The poor, naked, and degraded inhabitants of those lands appear to have severe attacks of fever and ague, of which many die. Last year was one of great mortality among the people, and superstitious natives blame the teachers as the cause. The sons of the chief are all much attached to the teacher, and are being instructed in reading, and attend to other means of instruction. Their father, in the meantime yields; but has declared, that if either of his sons 'grow sick and die,' while living in favour with the teacher, the teacher shall be killed. May God in his mercy interpose!"

From the Rev. A. Buzacott, Missionary from the South Seas.

LONDON, June 26, 1851.

I am happy to inform you that the last correction of the last sheet of the Rarotongan Scriptures was sent to press yesterday evening. The completion of a work which has cost so much anxiety and toil for a period of more than twenty years is to me a cause of much gratitude to God.

It was only in the year 1823 that the Island of Rarotonga was discovered, when the people were found to be in a state of savageness not easily described. Cannibalism prevailed among them to a most fearful extent. Native evangelists were landed, and they succeeded, through the blessing of God, in inducing the whole island to abandon their gods, and the train of abominations connected with their idolatry. The Rev. Messrs. Williams and Pitman arrived at this island in 1827, and we joined them early in 1828. Up to this time there had been very little attempted in order to reduce their language to a written form. Characters it had none; and long after our arrival, a note sent from one station to another would excite the greatest wonder in the minds of the natives, and sometimes the bearer would be accompanied by a number of natives, who would follow him to the Missionaries' house to hear what the letter had to say; and I have sometimes seen them come, while I have been reading the communication, and put their ear as near as possible, to try to discover what it said. Now education is almost universal; a great number of the adults can read, and all the children, who are not physically or mentally incapacitated. During Mr. Williams's stay at Rarotonga, which was at this time about nine months, he attempted a translation of the Gospel of John, and the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians. One month after our arrival he left Rarotonga, and took his manuscript with him, and got it printed at Huahine; and though these portions of the Holy Writ were very incorrect, they were exceedingly valuable, and highly prized by the natives, many of whom committed the greater part to memory. By the time Mr. Williams visited England the manuscript of the New Testament was completed; it having been effected conjointly by Mr. Williams, Mr. Pitman, and myself, and committed to Mr. Williams, who brought it to England, and succeeded through the aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in procuring 5000 copies, which have been an invaluable boon to the natives. Mr. Pitman and myself next proceeded with the Old Testament, and as the portions were completed, they were printed by natives of Rarotonga, under the superintendence of the Missionary; the paper being supplied by the British and Foreign Bible Society. We proceeded in this way till 2000 copies of the whole of the Historical parts—and also the Psalms, the books of Solomon, and the Prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah—had been completed, and

in the hands of the people; and it was very encouraging to witness the eagerness of the people to procure the various portions as they issued from the press and the cheerfulness with which they brought what they had, as a remuneration for these precious portions of the word of God.

It pleased our Heavenly Father to visit me with an affliction which compelled me for a time to leave my beloved work and people; and as it was likely that the nature of my complaint was such as to render a residence in England of several years necessary, it was proposed that I should take the revised edition of those portions already printed, and complete what were not revised, and translate the untranslated parts, so as to get a complete edition of the whole Scriptures. This I did not like to undertake without the assistance of a native. One was selected—a young man from the College, of good sound judgment; and during the two years he was with me in England he was of great assistance to me in translating, and correcting the portions already translated. Since he left I have been much assisted in the reading and correction of the proof sheets by my daughter, who being a native of Rarotonga, is well acquainted with the language; a large portion of her time has been cheerfully devoted to this work. I must not forget to notice the valuable aid I have received from the Rev. T. W. Meller, who has spared neither time nor labour to render this edition as correct as possible. I only regret that time would not allow me to avail myself of his aid to the end of the entire volume. I am thankful, however, that it is completed; and, as a whole, do not think it would suffer in comparison with any first attempt of the kind. I do not think it is perfect, but I believe it will be thankfully received by the poor people for whom it is intended, and, as far as they are able, will be paid for: and, if I mistake not, it will have the entire confidence of my brethren. As to myself, in all humility I can say I have done my best to discover, in every part, what is the mind of the spirit. With gratitude to God for the recovery of health and strength to go through the great and responsible work, and with an increasing conviction of the value and importance of the British and Foreign Bible Society, one of the chief glories of Britain, and with earnest prayer for its increased usefulness and success, I now cheerfully again embark with the invaluable cargo of 5000 copies of the precious volume, entreating an interest in your prayers that “the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.”

From the Rev. W. Gill.

RAROTONGA, August 10, 1850.

• • • On that day Kiro (the young native teacher, referred to in the preceding letter) who accompanied Brother Buzacott to England, arrived here from Sydney. Although disappointed by the non-arrival of Brother Buzacott, yet we could not but give thanks to Almighty God, who had restored his health, and given us almost a sure prospect of his return in the “John Williams.” Kiro was well received. Early in the morning, natives, who had had communication with the vessel some eight miles off, came through the station, shouting as they run, “Kiro! Kiro! from Baretane [Britain]! But Barokoti [Busacott] will remain behind to complete the printing of the Scriptures.” Long before Kiro could come on shore, the beach round the harbour was thronged with men, women, and children, who gave him a welcome which baffles all description, by shaking hands, rubbing noses, pulling his arms, clasping his body, exclaiming, “Alas! are you again returned from that distant land? How wonderful the love of God! Where is Barokoti? Where are the Scriptures?” A few days after his arrival a large feast was prepared, *a la Rarotonga*, and the whole Settlement assembled to hear his wondrous tale about England. After singing and prayer, the senior Deacon of the Church addressed to him a few words as follows: “Kiro, my son, blessing on you! You are to us as one returned from the dead. Twice twenty moons have passed away since you left us. We have prayed for you by night and by day. God has magnified His love towards you, and this

day we have kissed each other. We have as you see prepared a feast for our bodies. We will eat together with joyful hearts, but we expect you to feed our minds. We will sit here until the shades of night cover us. You must expect no sleep until you have told us the wonders you have seen in that far-distant land of love, England. Blessing on you!" Kiro then gave his account: and I should like to convey to your mind the full impression produced on the people by his native eloquence, while describing the wonders of his long voyage, and the still greater wonders he had seen in England.

From the Samoan Reporter, January, 1851.

I am grateful to be able to state, that, notwithstanding the hindrances with which we have had to contend, we have been enabled, since the date of the last Report (September, 1849), to issue from the press the books of Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, 7000 copies each; two numbers of the "Reporter," 1000 each; two Almanacs, and 2000 of a large double-side school card, beside a few minor publications. These books have not met with so considerable or rapid a demand as former issues, owing, in a large measure, to the lamentable diversion of the people's minds at this time, and also to the greater attraction of an edition of the New Testament recently received from England. It is pleasing to witness the eagerness displayed by many to obtain copies of this neatly-printed work, evidencing, as we trust it really does, an increasing interest in this portion of the Divine word.

In 1848 we sent a revised translation of the entire New Testament in the Samoan language to England, to be printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The manuscript reached England in 1849; and that noble Society forthwith printed and forwarded to us an edition of 15,000 copies of this precious portion of the word of God, which reached us in June last. For the promptness with which the Bible Society undertook to print for us so large an edition, and the despatch with which they completed and forwarded it to us, as well as for the superior style as regards the quality of the paper and the beauty of the type and workmanship in which the whole is executed, we return our warmest thanks. Our best thanks are also due to our late and highly-esteemed fellow-labourer, the Rev. J. B. Stair, for his valuable labours in correcting the sheets as they were put through the press; and also for his services in getting the work done to our satisfaction. This beautiful edition is highly prized by a large proportion of the natives, who are eager to purchase copies, which are sold to them at a price just sufficient to cover expenses. Already 2300 copies have been disposed of; and but for the disastrous war, which has driven so many of the people from their lands, and deprived them, and many besides, of the means of purchasing, three times that number might have been sold.

Though things on these islands are at present dark, we hope that, in the merciful providence of God, the war, with its attendant evils, will soon be brought to a close; and that we shall be able, though in a period much longer than we anticipated when we sent the manuscript to England, to dispose of the whole edition of this precious volume.

We are progressing, as fast as circumstances will allow, with the translation and printing of the Old Testament. The operations of our press have been greatly hindered by the war; but we are happy to be able to record, notwithstanding the difficulties with which we have had to contend, that we have printed and put into the hands of the people the book of Psalms and the Pentateuch. Several other portions are ready for the press.

May the God of the Bible accompany with his richest blessing the circulation of these precious portions of his holy word among this people, that they may be the means of leading many to the Saviour, to seek through him eternal life!

IRELAND.

The Hibernian Bible Society has lately held its annual meeting, which was very numerously attended. The issues of the past year have amounted to 103,130 copies, being an excess of 5,264 over the preceding year. The total issues of this society now amount to 1,913,857 copies.

The system of colportage has been in more successful operation during the past than in former years. In 23 districts, 22,330 copies have been sold, making a total thus disposed of, since 1845, on 137,500 copies.

To the Sunday School Society for Ireland have been granted 34,000 copies of the Scriptures, being 15,000 bibles and 19,000 Testaments. Special inquiries have been instituted during the year, as to the preservation and use of the books issued by this society; the returns to these inquiries afford very gratifying and satisfactory evidence, that the books are carefully preserved, diligently used, and highly valued.

The following is the latest return of the state and prospects of this valuable institution, which has recently paid over to your society the sum of £336 12s. 4d. obtained by the sale of bibles and testaments:

"The total number of Schools in connection with the society on the 1st of January, 1851, was 3004, which were reported to be attended by 226,512 scholars, and 19,753 gratuitous teachers. Of the total number of the scholars, 136,355 were reported to be reading in the bible or testament, and 54,915 to be adults above the age of fifteen. It is also important to state, that from the returns which have been forwarded to the society it appears, that of the above 226,515 scholars, only 83,974 were receiving instruction in week-day schools: but as the returns on this head had not been received from all the schools, it is estimated that at least 100,000 do not attend daily schools, and that many of these derive the entire of their instruction to the Sunday schools. The total number of bibles and testaments granted and sold, during the past year, amounted to 37,243, and the portions of Scripture and elementary reading books with Scripture reading lessons, to 50,191, making a total of 87,434, being a small increase on the gross issue of the present year. Owing to the poverty of the people in many districts, the society were obliged to issue bibles gratuitously to a somewhat larger extent than formerly—yet it is a gratifying circumstance, that out of an issue of 17,190 bibles, 6,088 were purchased at reduced prices for the use of the Schools. It is also a striking fact connected with the issues during the past year, that upwards of 3000 bibles and testaments, and 5,000 portions of Scripture reading books, were granted for the instruction of Roman Catholics, or converts from the Church of Rome, principally in the West of Ireland."

Fram J. Irvine, Esq., Secretary of the Sunday School Society for Ireland.

DUBLIN, November 21, 1851.

We are again constrained to apply for the following Bibles, for the use of the Sunday Schools in connection with this society, viz., 3300 as a grant, and 2050 as a purchase.*

After the very liberal grant made by your committee in May last, it will be necessary to add a few words of explanation why a second grant should be required; and this necessity will be found in the increasing desire for scriptural instruction and scriptural knowledge which is gradually diffusing itself through the country, especially amongst the Roman Catholic population, and which creates an increasing demand upon this society for Bibles and Testaments. Very large supplies have accordingly been applied for by the various Sunday Schools estab-

* This request has been complied with.

lished for the instruction of Romanists, and converts from that faith, particularly in the province of Connaught, together with elementary books with scriptural reading-lessons; and these schools have been visited during the last summer by one of our Agents, who had thus an opportunity of seeing the schools in operation, of witnessing the desire for instruction, and the necessity for the supply of Bibles, &c. We may also mention that the very extensive emigration going on at present from all parts of Ireland, causes also a similar demand. The teachers and scholars of Sunday Schools almost invariably carry their Bibles and Testaments with them; and this we feel sure that your committee would not prevent, as we have continued testimony of the admirable use which is made of these books in a foreign land. Upon this interesting subject, the clerical conductor of several Sunday Schools, composed almost exclusively of Romanists and converts, writes to the following effect, viz.:-

"Above one hundred and fifty scholars connected with these Schools, for which I now make application, had to leave the country on account of the fearful persecution stirred up by — and his party last year. Many of them, with tears in their eyes, begged permission to take their Bibles with them. I could not refuse them. They went away delighted with their prize. Many have gone to Scotland, some to England, and others to America. I often hear from them. The Lord has invariably prospered them in their journey, and they continue to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free. Persecution had the salutary effect of settling and grounding them in the truth."

GREAT EXHIBITION.

Extracts from the Report of the Attendant at the Society's Stall in the Great Exhibition.

OCTOBER, 1851.

I commenced my labours on the 11th of August, and found the work of the society was comparatively speaking little known by the visitors; and great was the surprise of many when they saw the Bible in 148 languages and dialects.

Many said, "What use is that to me? I know but one." I then showed the Society's work, in reducing the prices of the English Bible, and bringing it within the reach of all classes, the poor as well as rich, either by purchase themselves, or through the subscriptions of the wealthier part of the community.

Others said, "This is a good work indeed!" While many of the visitors, and some among the poorest, possessing but little of this world's goods, exulted, saying, "This is the glory of the whole Exhibition, and shame it is to be in so bad a position: it ought to have as prominent a place as the great Diamond, which looks only like a bit of glass."

Several countrymen were passing. I tried to stop them one by one, but in vain, until the last came up. Hearing what I had to say, he called his companions back. "This is the man, and the likes of him, you should listen to: he speaks of good things that will never fade away." Showing them the Bibles, I set before them a Saviour's love, giving them specimens of the types. They thanked me, and went on their way.

On the 13th of October I received a royal visitor. Her Majesty the Queen was engaged at the National School Depository stall. An Attendant asked me if I had any papers to show her Majesty relating to the Bible. I gave a copy of the Specimens, Summaries, and Brief View. His Royal Highness Prince Albert came the stall. I made a statement of its contents, and by whom exhibited, taking the Bibles of 1816, contrasting the prices with those published in 1851, and showing the value of the Society in bringing the Gospel within the reach of the poorest of his subjects. He remarked, "It is a good work."

Some asked for the dates of the Bibles, their translations, and whether the work was going on. The friends of deceased translators were anxious to see the works of good departed men. A widow and daughter came: "My husband, now in glory," she said, "translated this." Many wished to possess specimens of the types of those particular Bibles.

Specimens of Type.—At the commencement of my work the distribution was small. This arose partly from my ignorance of the work, and partly from the small supply. I soon found it necessary to increase, and had occasion to fetch them from Leicester Square. Thrice I brought as many as I could carry to the omnibus. I then got permission of a poor woman in Knightsbridge to make a depot of her house, from whence I received larger supplies as my demand increased. My first week's distribution of Specimens did not exceed 2500, besides Condensed and other Summaries. The daily distribution varied from 10 to 1500 per day; then I reached 2000 until the 9th of October, varying and increasing: on that day I distributed 5000 English Specimens, besides Foreign and Welsh, with 1200 Summaries. The fifty-seven days work averaged 1815 English daily. For the week ending the 11th October, the distribution reached 25,000 English, 1500 Foreign, besides Welsh and other papers relating to the Society. Total of English Specimens about 103,470; Foreign 8000; Welsh, I have no account; 1000 Brief Views. I received from the Society's Printer 14,060 Summaries, about 5000 Handbills, besides thousands which I received from Leicester Square and those printed in the Exhibition. My strength was often taxed in folding, distributing, and answering questions.

Reception.—French, Dutch, German, Norwegian, and Italian visitors, generally received the papers with civility, often with thankfulness, and looked on the work with gladness.

In one instance a Frenchman would have torn the specimen but for the gentle restraint of the lady accompanying him. I assured him it was God's word, showed a Saviour's love, and was able to change the lion into the lamb.

Two Frenchwomen came, asking me for papers to take home with them. "We are looking to you," the speaker said. "France, Germany, and all the nations look to England. The Pope has put his foot into England: we look to you and to your Bible." I asked, "Do you believe in Jesus, and the promise of the Holy Ghost?" "I do," was her reply. "Then we look to you, and to all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. Be sober, have your loins girt, having the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit, which is His word." "And so we will," was her reply.

I will notice now a peculiar class of persons, who encompass sea and land to make a proselyte—the Papists. Many priests by chance came that way. One received a specimen, and tore it up. Another said, "You have corrupted the word." "I beg your pardon: the Popes and priests have done so." He dropped the specimen to the ground. Many of them came, and their followers. When they heard the Bible, like the priest and Levite of old, they passed by on the other side. That was the only specimen I saw torn out of the number given away.

The Chinese came. I showed the Gospel of Luke, which he did not appear to understand. I spoke to him in English of the love of God in sending Christ to redeem sinners.

For the present I must rest content, knowing the seed is gone in some instances and in others will be taken to America and other distant shores; and may God be honoured by it, and may it turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just! I was asked one day for a sight of a bible, which I reached for the lady, when some unknown hand slipt the following lines into the case as I turned round to present it to her—

Almighty Lord, be gracious still;
Attend with power thy word and will;
And let this spot, supplied the best,
More honored be than all the rest. AMEN.

MONTREAL BIBLE SOCIETY.

Your Committee have much pleasure in calling attention to this sister auxiliary in the distribution of divine truth. Its 31st annual report is prefaced by the following paragraph: "They are happy to have it in their power to state that the issues of books from the depository this year, have greatly exceeded those of the preceding year, and that an increased interest seems to be felt in the objects of your society."

The issues were 11,141 copies. Receipts, £1078 8s. 10d. Payments, £1059 17s. 9d. Gratuitous distribution, £69 14s. 5d.

Your committee rejoice in the increasing usefulness of this society and fervently hope that in the peculiar position which it holds amidst a comparatively benighted, yet highly interesting population, it may be eminently blessed in its operations.

KINGSTON.

This auxiliary is also progressive in its movements, and being sustained by zealous and pious friends, aided by God's blessing, it cannot otherwise than succeed. The receipts the past year were £238 10s. 3d., and expenditure the same, while its issues amounted to 3585 copies. Its report ending January 1852, from which the foregoing is extracted, closes with the following appropriate remarks:—

"Another year has thus closed. With gratitude we recognise the divine favour which has rested on so feeble efforts to extend the circulation of the Word of God. The bible on the lowest calculation, is now in the possession of many who, but for your society would have been without it. Faith assures us of something more. It will not return void—it will accomplish its hallowed mission.

The past year in our history may be characterized as one of preparation. We are now ready for work. May the power of weighty motives be felt. May the love of Christ constrain. There is no time for slumber. As Patriots, as Philanthropists, as Christians, we are under obligations the most solemn, to send with unsparing liberality, to the destitute of our land, this Manual of our world's liberty, this Catholicon of human woe, this Charter of man's salvation. Infidelity and superstition will have their emissaries. They are already abroad. Let them grow rampant; then farewell to social happiness and national prosperity—that which alone can exalt will be wanting—and our liberties, civil and religious, violated, if not ignominiously lost. But we should look still higher than to our sublunary interests, precious as these are. If the bible should be driven from our homes, or supplanted by fiction and fable, or the crude production of an infidel philosophy; the life and immortality brought to light by the gospel, will again descend into the dark regions of speculation—the doctrine of the Cross be expunged from our creed, and the hope of a "crown of life" perish from our faith. But our trust is in God. "He will redeem our soul deceit and violence." There is "a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains, the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Your Committee are not in possession of the last report of this Institution, but the following speech of the Rev Doctor Murray, its representative, delivered at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in May, 1851, affords most satisfactory information as to its progress, and will be read with interest.

The Rev. Dr. Murray (Representative of the American Bible Society)—My lord—I rise to second the resolution which has just been proposed. Permit me, my lord, as a delegate of the American Bible Society, to make a statement in reference to the doings of that Institution. That Society is a child of this noble parent; and it may be presumed that the parent would like to know what the child is doing. The Society which I have the honour of representing here, is composed of different classes of Christians. Although in America we are divided into different classes, we feel very much as did the Jews of old in their own beautiful Palestine: the country was divided into different tribes, but they were all tribes of Israel. Such is our feeling in the United States; and I rejoice to find here such noble evidence of the fact that such is the feeling in Great Britain. The Society which I represent was formed in 1816. It was then stimulated to exertion by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The seed at that time cast into the earth was very small; but like the mustard seed, it has spread and covered our wide land, and its influence is now felt from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific. At this hour the Society has 1200 local Auxiliaries and 2200 different branches scattered through the United States. Within the year, which closed on the first day of May, it received nearly 300,000 dollars, and circulated throughout the United States 600,000 copies or portions of the Bible. I have no doubt that the friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society will rejoice to hear this statement. Permit me, my lord, to make another. When the American Bible Society was formed, our population was comparatively limited. At this hour large cities, with their hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, are in existence, and still growing, where, in the year 1816, was heard the war-whoop of the Indian; and steamers in numbers which I am reluctant to mention, lest you should think me guilty of exaggeration, are plying on rivers, where at that period, the water was never divided, save by the birch barque of the Indian; and over a wide country, which was untrodden by the foot of the White Man when the Bible Society was formed, we are now circulating the Holy Scriptures.

Permit me, my Lord, to make another statement. You have heard here of our wars with Mexico; you have heard of our annexation of Texas; you have heard of our golden California; you have heard of our Oregon. Population is crowding into these new regions recently added to our territory, where, until annexation took place, Protestantism was as sedulously excluded as it is from Italy itself. Out of Texas you might take the surface of these British isles, and the abstraction would scarcely be felt as regards extent of territory. Those vast regions are being filled up with people who come from almost all parts of the world. We meet the emigrant from Britain on the shores of Texas, and if he has obtained no Bible from this Society at home, we supply him with a copy. We meet emigrants from all lands, from China, from Persia, from the Sandwich isles, as they are all flocking together, bent on collecting a portion of the golden sands of California; and as we see them intent on collecting that gold which will become dim and perish, we strive to put them in possession of the durable riches of righteousness. Thank God! our efforts have been thus far greatly blessed. I hope British Christians will receive with gratitude this statement. My Lord, let me make another statement. My heart was warmed as I heard the Report made this morning in reference to the translations which you have completed, and which are circulating throughout all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people. But, my Lord, there are kindreds and tongues in America, which are

unknown to any portion of Europe. We have Indians there of different tribes, who, with few exceptions, have as yet refused to adopt the arts of civilization. They roam the forest in search of the buffalo and the deer, they fish in the rivers, and here and there in the wide prairies they drop the Indian corn, and when it is ripe, pluck it; but they have refused thus far, the great majority of them at least, to adopt the habits of civilized men.

We are translating the Bible into the language of these Indians we are sending missionaries among them; and I have myself seen a white man, who, having given up the comforts of civilized life, and taken with him his wife, and having gone to live among these Indians, partially adopted the habits of his new associates, and, throwing around himself the blanket of the Indian, and descending, as it were, to the lowest state of civilization, he was commencing with them the A B C of Christianity, and endeavouring to lead them onward and upward in the stages of civilization, in the hope that multitudes of them were being thus led to that bliss which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. When that man, having almost the costume of the Indian, appeared in the General Assembly of the Church to which I belong, I felt, My Lord, I confess, as though I could sit at his feet. He is a man whom all Christians should, I conceive, delight to honour. In this way, God in His providence is blessing our exertions. He is raising up men, who, having put their hands to the plough, look not back, and who are seeking to convey the word of life to all who may enter that land. Permit me, My Lord, to make another statement, and it has reference to the subject of education. We have in America a system of common or public schools, to which we subject, not by force, except indeed the force of public opinion, all the youth who flow into our country. We have freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom in every sense to do right. When these persons come among us, as far as it can be done, we place the common school beneath them, we place the Bible above them, and between this lower and this upper millstone, we grind numbers of them into good subjects. You, My Lord, have Popish aggression in England; we have Protestant aggression in the United States. Much, very much is said in the United States about Popish aggression here. We, My Lord, have no fears upon that subject. We feel that Smithfield cannot be forgotten; we feel that Oxford is yet a name in the page of history; and we believe that the year 1641, in Ireland, will be long remembered. If all Right Reverend Prelates would copy the example of the Noble Prelate whom we have heard this morning, and if the titled aristocracy and the nobility of the country would take their stand by the side of the noblemen who are present this morning, and whose names are "familiar to us as household words" on the other side of the Atlantic, there would be no fears for England.

Why is it that England has kept her anchorage while other ships of State on the Continent have been recently blown hither and thither by the storms of revolution? Why is it, my Lord, that you have been enabled to make the statement which you made this morning, that English vessels are pushing their way into every creek that empties itself into the ocean? Why is it that the sound of England's drum never ceases, and that it is everywhere beaten to herald the glorious orb of day, which never sets upon England's dominions? Why is this? England has the Bible. Why is it—if I may draw an illustration from that noble country to which I belong—why is it that Mexico is so low, and the United States a neighbouring Republic, so high? Mexico has not the Bible, and the United States has. There is no hope of religious liberty, there is no security for the civil liberty which is enjoyed in the United States and in Britain, except that which is derived from the inculcation of the Scriptures. Let the Scriptures be taken from Britain, and Britain will soon be like Italy. Its monuments of glory will soon fall into delapidation; its glory, will in part, become matter of history. I have, my Lord, but one other statement to make, and I may, perhaps, be pardoned making it the close of my address, as it illustrates the influence of the Bible upon the mind of man. Between thirty and forty years ago, my Lord, on one of those tides of emigration which have flowed out from this coun-

ty, there went to the United States a young boy educated in the religion of Popery from his youth, and having his mind fully imbued with its principles. In the United States a Bible was placed in the hands of that youth whilst he was in his minority. It impressed his mind and his heart. Years have passed away since that bible was read; that young man has grown a comparatively old one, and he stands in Exeter Hall this morning, a delegate of the American Bible Society.

CONCLUSION.

On a review of the proceedings and events of the past year, your committee are forcibly reminded of their own apathy and lack of zeal in the holy cause of disseminating the message of mercy, "the glad news of salvation by Christ Jesus to a world lying in wickedness:" and they are the more strongly convinced of this when they bring in to contrast the untiring zeal and unceasing efforts displayed by other auxiliaries and agencies, especially on the Continent of Europe, who amidst floods of opposition are yet unwearied in their labours of love. They can nevertheless discern causes for much encouragement and hope. The revelation of God's Will to men, is being widely strewed throughout the land, its principles of truth and righteousness are becoming disseminated, and "His word will not return to Him void," they are led to rejoice in prospect of the glorious results, while at the same time they feel truly humbled and grateful at being the honoured though feeble instruments in contributing thereto.

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APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE REV. J. RICHARDSON, TRAVELLING AGENT.

To the Secretaries of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

DEAR SIRS,—

It now devolves on me to present a report of the state of the work in connection with the Upper Canada Bible Society, during that portion of the year in which I continued to travel as agent, and the presentation of the last annual report.

I did not occupy the early part of the season as much as in former years, as it is found inexpedient to make more appointments during the Summer, than the necessities of the case require; because of the pressure of agricultural pursuits, which, in this country have to be performed during the brief period intervening between the cold weather of spring and autumn, operates much to prevent their attendance at the meetings. For this reason my previous arrangements had crowded the work, as far as practicable, into the autumn and winter months.

My first visits were to the societies in Vaughan, and Bolton in Albion, in the month of May. I preached on the Sabbath at the former place, in the Congregational chapel. The issues of this branch, the previous year amounted to 54 Bibles and 83 Testaments. Of Bolton I have nothing material to record. The meeting was but thinly attended. However, through the attention of the Congregational minister, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Bolton, and a few others, the Society has been kept in existence. I am indebted to Mr. Bywater and Mr. Armsted of Vaughan, and Mr. Bolton of Boltonville, for their hospitality in these visits.

I next made a tour of nearly two weeks in the back townships; visiting, first, the village of Acton, in Esquesing; where I spent the Sabbath, and preached in

the Presbyterian church; and the following evening attended the annual meeting was pleased to find this branch tolerably well sustained for so small a place. During my stay here I received the attention and hospitality of their worthy Secretary, Mr. Holgate, and Mr. Hall. The next day I drove to Erin village, eleven miles from Acton, where a meeting was held. The Rev. D. McMullen, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Curry, of the Methodist New Connection, attending. Officers were appointed, and a few subscribers obtained. Mr. Wm. Tyler gave me, as formerly, the benefit of his hospitable roof. I then drove through the more remote settlements, over roads exceedingly rough and obscure, as far as Mr. John Turubull's, in Mono, where I was received with accustomed kindness. By reason of the great distance and difficulties of the way, I was too late for the intended meeting; nevertheless, saw and conversed with a few friends on the object of my visit, and received a statement of their affairs. It is, however, but little that can be done here, or at the other branch in Mono, 10 miles distant, which I visited the next day; and where I discoursed to a small company in "McFarlane's Schoolhouse;" officers were appointed, and I received what they had to give; and then drove to my friend, Mr. Brett's, and lodged.

A drive of about 10 miles the next day, on as rough a road, on the town line between Mono and Caledon, as a man need travel, brought me to the recently built village of "Orangeville," situate on the north-eastern border of Garafraxa. At this little place I spent the Sabbath, preaching, first at the opening of an Episcopal Methodist chapel—the first and only place of worship in the village; then in behalf of the Bible Society, and obtained several subscribers to a constitution for organizing a branch here; which has since been formed, with a prospect of succeeding as a means of supplying the word of God to the inhabitants of this comparatively destitute part of the country, who stand much in need of such institutions, as also religious information in general. The Episcopal Methodist Missionary, Mr. Crossfield, and Mr. O. Lawrence, made me welcome during my sojourn here.

I subsequently visited Norwichville and Scotland, in the county of Oxford, and Mount Pleasant, near Brantford. At the former place the attendance was not as numerous as on previous occasions. The Rev. Mr. Chapman, Wesleyan, and Rev. S. Snider, Congregationalist, kindly assisted; and the usual business was transacted. Their issues, since organizing the Society in 1844, amount to 156 Bibles and 270 Testaments. Their stock in hand, consisting of 90 Bibles and 103 Testaments, amounts to £14 12s. 7d., being £12 4s. 2½d. over what they owe. My old friends, Mr. John McKee and Mr. Wm. Carroll received and entertained me as kindly as ever. At Mount Pleasant, where I preached for the Society on the Sabbath, and the next evening, attended their annual meeting, I was pleased to find the cause much-revived. Was again agreeably entertained by my old friends, Mr. H. Biggar and Mr. John Ellice.

My next visits were to the Branches at Drummondville and Thorold, in the county of Lincoln. The former, I am happy to say, continues in prosperity. The Rev. E. Ebbs, their late efficient Secretary, has removed; but his place is well supplied by his successor in the ministry, the Rev. Mr. Rattray. They paid me £7 in advance of their purchase account, beside £5 0s. 5d., a free contribution, and have stock in hand worth £12. I received again the kind attentions of Mr. A. Ross and his lady.

At Thorold the meeting, which was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, was better attended than on some former occasions. The Rev. Mr. Byrne (Wesleyan) assisting. Received £6 3s. 0½d., Stock remaining £22 15s. 0½d. After meeting rode home and lodged with John Kerr, Esq.

In October and part of November, I was occupied in visiting the Branches and Depositories at the following places, viz.: the Fifty-Mile-Creek, Beamsville in Clinton, St. Catharines, Niagara, St. John's, Pelham, Smithville, Canboro, Dunnville, Port Dover, Siracoe, Waterdown, Nelson, Wellington Square, Oakville,

Brampton, and Georgetown in Esquesing. In regard to each of which the following brief notice will suffice:—

At the Fifty-Mile-Creek attended the annual meeting on Saturday, and improved the next morning by preaching in the Wesleyan Chapel on behalf of the cause. Was sorry to find less done here during the past year than on former years; yet their principal officers evinced a strong desire to sustain the cause by all practicable means. Found the kindness of my old friends, Mr. James Lewis and Hugh Wilson, Esq. no way abated, while I again partook of their hospitality.

After preaching in the forenoon at the Fifty-Mile Creek, I rode about sixteen miles to Beamsville, and preached at 3, P.M., in the Scotch Kirk in behalf of the Clinton Branch. Was heard with good attention by a respectable audience. Then drove to my old home at the widow Culp's and lodged. The Society in Clinton continues to sustain the cause quite respectably; but as the anniversary is held in the winter season, I had no opportunity of attending it.

At St. Catharines we had a pleasant little meeting in the Baptist Chapel, when the ordinary business of the anniversary was transacted, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, pastor of the Baptist Church, Mr. Cook of the Presbyterian, Mr. L. Taylor, and myself. This Branch, I was sorry to find had not been as active the past year as usual; but I entertain hopes for the future from the zeal and character of its present managers. My old friends, Dr. Beadle and his kind family, made me as welcome as ever.

At Niagara, where the cause had declined so that the Society was defunct, I was highly gratified to find a very respectable company assembled in the Town Hall, for the purpose of re-organizing a Branch here; in which they succeeded admirably well; and it is to be hoped that the future in regard to Niagara will atone for the past. This commendable movement may be mainly attributed to the zealous efforts of the Rev. Mr. Mowet of the Scotch Kirk, seconded by Mr. Young, the Wesleyan minister, with their respective friends. I was pleased to receive again the hospitalities of my old friend, Mr. George Vary.

Finding the Depositary at St. John's doing nothing with the copies left with him, I took them with me, and gave him a receipt in full. At Pelham Depositary I could do nothing, because of the absence of Mr. Scholfield, at whose house I was kindly entertained for the night.

At Smithville a meeting had been called, but the proceedings were very brief; for the attendance was so sparse, and the house (an old Wesleyan Chapel) so dilapidated, that we could scarcely preserve the candles from being extinguished by the cold wind, rushing through the broken windows and other crevices, so that, after a few brief remarks, it was deemed prudent to adjourn to a more convenient place some future time; when, it is to be hoped, a better place and larger attendance may be procured. It is but proper to observe that a new chapel was in progress of erection close to the old one, but not then ready for use, which may account for the dilapidated state of the one we endeavoured to occupy. The amount of Stock remaining with this Branch is £19 3s. 8½d. They paid me £4 9s. 11½d. on sales, and £1 on subscription. Being kindly invited, I lodged very comfortably with Mr. McCallum.

At Canboro the Depositary, Mr. Isaac Smith, being away, I could transact no business. Drove thither in the rain and was glad to avail myself of the shelter afforded by the kindness of Mrs. Smith.

At Dunnville I spent a Sabbath, receiving again the kind hospitalities of Mr. H. Hogett. Preached in the forenoon at the "Odd Fellow's Hall" to a congregation of Wesleyans, and in the afternoon at the Presbyterian Free Church, for the Bible Society. Was grieved to find but little done here the past year; but from the promises made by the Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers, I have strong hopes that they will rally and do better. They were to convene and hold a meeting among themselves the first favourable opportunity.

At Port Dover, nothing extraordinary. We had a meeting in the school house

and the ordinary business was transacted. Their Stock in hand, with debts due them, amounts to £23 19s. 2½d. The mansion of J. W. Powell, Esq. again sheltered me, and the friendly frank reception I met with from this kind family again solaced my spirit. But O! how frail the tenure of human life! This kind friend to religion and its ministers, then in good health and middle age, surrounded with social and domestic comforts, has, within a few weeks past, been called from all those endearing relations to be numbered with the dead and the bereaved family are left to mourn, yet with the humble hope that the dear departed is still living in the holy and blessed state. I sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow and numerous children, and the Society of which he was President. May the God of Jacob be their portion.

At Simcoe, I was pained to find no meeting called; the Secretary scarcely gave a reason, except that the Wesleyan deputation, to raise funds for Victoria College, had their appointment that evening. The night, however, was rainy; so that probably there would have been little or no attendance. This, being a repetition of failures in Simcoe, is very discouraging. Surely a town so populous and prospering as this, with its numerous churches, will not suffer a cause so beneficial and sacred as the Bible Society, to die a lingering death! Yet such must be the result, if the present unhappy apathy continues.

I accepted the pressing invitation of Mr. James Lyons to become his guest for the night, which proved to me very comfortable and pleasant.

At Waterdown I found the Society in a tolerably prosperous state. We had a meeting in the Episcopal Methodist chapel. Paid me on sales, £4 2s. 3d.; on subscriptions, £4 12s. 6d.; amount of stock remaining, £13 16s. 5d. Was comfortably lodged with Mr. L. Baker. The next day, I preached, at 11, A.M., to a large audience assembled to convey the remains of one of the inhabitants of the village to the house appointed for all living. It was a solemn occasion and an impressive time. In the afternoon I drove to the Wesleyan chapel, in Nelson, and preached with the view of reviving the operations of the Branch there. But alas! all in vain. I am afraid that down it will go; unless my successor prove more successful with this people than I have been. Had an agreeable night's entertainment with my old friend, Caleb Hopkins, Esq.

The meeting at Wellington Square was held in the Scotch Free Church: the Rev. A. McLean, minister, who pays good attention to the work. It was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Booker, Baptist Minister of Hamilton, Mr. McLean, and myself; and was a pleasant interview. The Branch here is doing well; and it has contributed £5 as a free contribution. Accepted the kind invitation of Mr. James Gage to take up my quarters with him, which I found very comfortable.

Next day, the 5th November, brought me to Oakville; where I addressed a meeting in the Temperance Hall, convened to hear what I had to say in behalf of the good cause of the Bible. The annual meeting was postponed to some time in the winter season. Found and enjoyed my former house at the Widow Leach's.

At Brampton, which place I visited after spending a few days with my family, I spent a Sabbath and preached, first in the Wesleyan chapel, on the sovereignty of Christ, when I urged the duty of circulating the Scriptures for the glory of the Redeemer; then, at 2, P.M., in the Presbyterian Church, on the perfection of the Divine law, and dilated on the spread of the word of God, by means of Bible Societies. The next evening we had a good attendance at the annual meeting in the Wesleyan chapel: which was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Coates of the United Scotch Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Morrison, Episcopal Methodist, Rev. Mr. Holmes, of the Scotch Free Church, the Rev. Wm. Young, Wesleyan, and myself. This was a good array of ministers; and it speaks well for the religious influence of the place. This Branch has employed two colporteurs, and succeeded well the past year, both in collecting funds, and disposing of copies of the scriptures. May not this afford an example for others to "go and do likewise?" Spent three nights here; the first at my old home, with Mr. John Todd; then at

his son's, Mr. Wesley Todd; and then, by special invitation, with the Rev. Mr. Prindle, Presbyterian Minister.

At Georgetown, things were not quite so prosperous. The meeting was thin; and there were none to address it but myself. Their issues during the year amount to 36 Bibles and 58 Testaments. The stock remaining is 19 Bibles and 130 Testaments, valued at £7 7s. 3d. They paid me the balance of account due Upper Canada Bible Society, £2 4s. 4½d.; so that they are out of debt, with a surplus of £7 7s. 3d. Lodged comfortably at Mr. Dayfoot's.

I reached home in safety the 3rd of December, and found all my family preserved in health and comfort, through the care of a gracious Providence.

Having agreed, in order to relieve the present Agent, to visit a few Societies in the back Townships, north-easterly of Toronto, I left home again the 5th of February, and, after going as far easterly as Brighton, I went into the back Townships, and visited Peterboro, Cavan, Ops, and Mariposa, returning home again the 17th.

The officers of the Society at Peterboro did not deem it expedient to call a meeting, as the time for holding their Anniversary was so nigh at hand; of which I was not apprized, I regretted this, as it would have given me much pleasure to have been with them, I endeavoured by writing and otherwise, to ascertain the time of their meeting previous to arranging the order of my visits, but did not succeed. So, having appointed to be in Cavan and the other places, I had to proceed without accomplishing any thing at Peterboro. Here I fell in with an old acquaintance, the lady of Dr. Burnham, in company of whom with her agreeable partner, I spent a pleasant evening. My beast having been ill for a few days past, I had some trouble to get along with it in that extremely cold weather; but falling in with a skillful farrier here I obtained relief.

The 12th February, I had a very cold drive to Mr. Matthew Knowlson's, at Millbrook, in Cavan. This gentleman, I was sorry to find confined to his bed by illness. He, however, had prepared for the Annual Meeting, which was held in "Gardener's Chapel." The Report was defective because of the illness of the Secretary, yet I was pleased to find that the work had not been neglected, as a goodly number of copies had been issued, and they paid me £9 6s. 6½d., being the balance of their account in full.

My beast being too unwell to travel, and the weather very cold, I remained the next day in Cavan; making my home with Mr. Dexter. Had the pleasure, in the Afternoon, of taking part in a celebration of the "Sons of Temperance," designed to encourage those who are putting forth their efforts to suppress the drinking habits yet too prevalent in the country.

A drive of 31 miles the next day, Saturday, 14th February, brought me to Alexander McLaughlin's, 9th Concession of Mariposa, whither I had sent notice of my coming. Here I was kindly received and entertained. The following morning I preached in a school house on the knowledge of God covering the earth, and was heard with good attention. Then in the afternoon, I drove to the village of Lindsay, in Ops, and preached again in the evening on the seed of the kingdom, and exhorted them to sustain the Bible cause. The weather being somewhat stormy with snow prevented a large attendance. The hospitable roof of Mr. Bigelow afforded me again a comfortable shelter for the night. The next day I called on the Treasurer and Depositary, Mr. Culbert, and received £2 15s. 8d. on account of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and also £3 5s. 5d. for the Tract and Book Society on account of sales of copies of the Scriptures. The issues of this Branch for the year were 62 Bibles and 73 Testaments, and the amount of Stock on hand, with what is due them on sales, is £17 7s. 5½d. I returned to Mariposa, expecting to attend a meeting of the Society, in the evening, at the "Town Hall;" but on repairing to the place at the hour appointed we were sadly disappointed, as no preparations had been made—the house was locked, and neither fire nor lights provided. So we returned by the way that we came. The house is at some distance from the residence of the Secretary, and he depended on the keeper.

to prepare it for the meeting. The officers of the Society, both in Ops and this place promised to make an effort to sustain the cause, by choosing a convenient time, and holding their meetings with such aid, clerical or other, as may be found available. It appears by the Report prepared for the meeting that their issues during the year were 10 Bibles and 77 Testaments; and that they are worth in Stock, cash and outstanding debts, £17 19s. 8d.

A drive of about 66 miles through the cold, the two following days, brought me safely home; not, however, without encountering some difficulty because of the bad roads near the city. Such is the precarious character of the winter travelling in this country.

Thus terminates my connection with the Society as its Travelling Agent, after a period of eleven years and five months; not reckoning the time occupied in the visits paid since the 1st of November, when my engagement with the Society ceased. These visits were to supply some omissions in the earlier part of the season, and which from the crowded state of his winter's work, the present Agent would not be able to meet. The time of this service has been marked by many vicissitudes in regard to both mental and bodily feelings, caused by the diversity of persons, times, places and circumstances, with which I have been brought in contact. But upon the whole, I may say with much gratification, that the sweet has far exceeded the bitter. The acquaintances I have formed of worthy persons, connected with the several denominations composing the religious community of the Province, the generous hospitality and kind treatment received at their hands, and the readiness with which, as a general thing, they have come forward at the call to aid the cause of the Bible; together with the measure of success which has attended my labours (though falling far short of what is much to be desired) will present a source of pleasing retrospection the remnant of my days.

Among the considerations that have led me to retire from the field, nothing of dislike to either the work itself or its associations is found. A conviction that the cause would be benefitted by a change of Agency, was the principal inducement that governed; and to be succeeded by a person so well qualified and adapted to the work as is the Rev. Lachlin Taylor, strengthens my confidence in the correctness of my judgment; and gives me ground to hope that the societies which it has been my privilege to organize, with the others, over which for so many years, I have watched with much solicitude, will be preserved and improved by his attentions; and that the yet unoccupied ground in this western section of the Province will be taken up, and made productive in causing God's blessed book to be more fully distributed through the length and breadth of the land; and also the resources of this thriving Christian country be made available through the parent institution for its more general diffusion abroad.

With thankfulness for the many kindnesses shown me by the friends of the cause among whom I have travelled: and for the manner in which from time to time the Committee have noticed my humble labours, and have borne with my numerous deficiencies; and I remain with much regard the Society's much obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Toronto, April 1, 1852.

REPORT OF THE REV. LACHLIN TAYLOR,

TRAVELLING AGENT.

To the Secretaries of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

DEAR SIRS,—

Your Agent in presenting this his first report, feels great pleasure in being able to state, that the prosperity of the cause, as far as his visits have extended, is of the most gratifying and encouraging character. For the present prosperous condition, and enlarged operations of the Society in this Province, much praise is due to your former Agent, the Rev. James Richardson, who for eleven years discharged the duties of the Agency with unwearied fidelity and devotedness. There is scarcely a village or settlement from Amherstburgh to Kingston, which he did not visit either casually or statedly, to promote the interests of the society; and his visits will long be remembered by grateful thousands among all classes of the community.

My labours commenced early in November; and my first visit was to the Jersey Settlement, Beachville and Ingersoll branches; and subsequently to the distinguished and flourishing society of the city of Hamilton. At the latter we had one of the most delightful meetings I ever attended. The president of the society, E. C. Thomas, Esq., the Sheriff of the District, presented the object of the meeting to the assembly, in an able and lucid speech. On the platform were eight ministers of the various denominations, who, as opportunity offered gave ample proof of their devotedness to the cause, by their powerful and eloquent addresses. The collection was more than double that of the preceding anniversary, and they paid me £66 18s. 4d., being the full amount of their purchase account; and presented a handsome sum as a free contribution to the Parent Society.

My next tour was east of Toronto; on which I next set out on Monday, the 22nd December; and visited Newburgh, Napanee, Bath, Belleville, Picton, Demorestville, Consecon, Brighton, Colborne, Cobourg, Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville, and Whitby branches, and two small depositories at Hay Bay, in Adolphustown, and Wilton. At three of the places just mentioned, we had no meeting; owing, in one instance, to having been superseded by another public meeting, and, in the other two cases, to severe storms. In endeavouring to reach one of the two latter, I travelled 47 miles; but so great was the fury of the storm, that the friends did not think it possible that I could accomplish it, consequently there were no preparations for the meeting, and no congregation. At all the other branches (with the exception of Bath), the cause is steadily advancing. In some instances, where it has been languishing heretofore, its patrons and friends have resolved to gird themselves afresh for action. One or two instances of which may here be noticed, that others might be stimulated and encouraged to follow their example:—On arriving at the flourishing village of Bowmanville, I

found the friends fearful that our meeting would prove a failure, owing not merely to the little interest manifested in the support of the cause for some time past, but from the fact that a political banquet was held in the village the same evening. When we went to the place appointed for the meeting, however, their fears were soon dispelled, for we found a congregation of near 200 persons assembled in the Independent church, and were cheered by the countenance and aid of six ministers, who each in his turn ably and successfully advocated the claims of the society. A good collection and subscription were taken up, and we were led, on leaving this place "to thank God, and take courage."

My next meeting was in Port Hope; and though the congregation, owing to local causes, was not as large as we expected yet we had a fine representation of the united Protestantism of the town; and what was better still, all the ministers, with out exception were on the platform. While enjoying this truly evangelical alliance meeting, the words of the Psalmist were forcibly suggested, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." At a subsequent meeting the officers were appointed; and they have since replenished their depository with a stock amounting in value to upwards of £40.

I spent the next Sabbath, January 4, in Belleville, and preached in the Wesleyan church to a congregation of near 1000 persons. The meeting which was held the following evening, in the Episcopal Methodist church was well attended, and ably sustained by the resident ministers, assisted by the talented representative of the Kingston Society, the Rev. R. F. Burns. This Branch, together with those of Picton, Bath, and Newburgh, from their proximity to Kingston, have united with that society; and we ardently wish that the connection thus formed, may be mutually beneficial, and promote the great object which all the societies are labouring to accomplish.

My next tour was west of Toronto; on which I set out on the 29th January, visiting Brantford, Paris, Blenheim, Woodstock, Beachville, Ingersoll, Embro, Nissouri, London, Kilworth, Blanchard, Stratford, Ayr, Galt, Berlin, Guelph, Eramosa, Acton, Dundas, and Caledonia, and Seneca Branches. My visit to two of the places above mentioned, viz., Ayr and Galt, was one of exploration; as hitherto we have no society in either; the former, a thriving little village in the township of Dumfries, and the latter, a well-known flourishing town on the Grand River. At both places, I was received courteously by the ministers; and though there are some local obstacles in Galt, I hope to succeed in forming societies in both places at my next annual visit. At Woodstock, where we had a flourishing Branch some years ago, the society had become extinct, and the depository limited in its issues, and feeble in its operations. With the co-operation of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Wesleyan ministers of the town, we held a meeting in the Wesleyan Methodist church; and succeeded in forming a new society under the most favourable auspices. Twenty-eight members, and a good collection, were obtained at the meeting; and I fully believe, from the character of the gentlemen now at its head, this will become a useful and flourishing society.

At Caledonia and Seneca, two villages on the Grand River, which are rapidly advancing in commercial importance, I formed a Branch with favourable prospects. I preached at Seneca in the Wesleyan Church, and held the meeting in Caledonia in the Church of the Rev. Dr. Ferrier, where I had the valuable aid of the pastor, together with that of the Rev. Messrs. Alexander of the Free Church, and Haw of the Wesleyan. This section of the country from the excellent quality of its timber, is fast increasing in wealth, and when the railroad from Brantford to Buffalo is completed, it will doubtless advance a *ten-fold ratio*. May they be equally distinguished in moral and religious improvement, and may the word of the Lord in this, as well as in every part of our land, run, have free course and be glorified. At all the other Branches I visited (with the exception of Kilworth) I found the cause generally prosperous, and some of the Societies enjoying more than ordinary prosperity, two or three instances of which I shall here notice as examples:—

I was much cheered and encouraged in visiting London, and seeing the union that prevails among the various Branches of the Church of Christ in supporting one noble cause. Our old and well tried friend John Fraser, Esq., of the Montreal Bank, (the Patron of every good cause) is unwearied in his attention to the interests of the Society; and I am happy to state he is not alone, for although our meeting was the second Bible Society meeting that was held in the space of a few weeks, we had an assembly of at least 500 persons, and the collection was near £9. This noble Society has sent two contributions to the British and Foreign Bible Society during the year amounting to £60 currency.

Another gratifying instance of prosperity which may be noticed is the Guelph Society. The able and highly intelligent President of this Society, J. C. Mickle, Esq., who has been its devoted friend from the commencement is sustained by an active and working Committee. Though its congregation at the Anniversary was not as large as I expected, yet the exercises were pervaded by a hallowed feeling, a feeling which seemed to bespeak not only continued but increased exertions to promote the great object of the Society; and I feel confident that the cause will continue to keep pace with the growth of this rapidly improving and interesting town.

I was extremely sorry that I was prevented by an accident from being present at the Anniversary of the Brantford Society. When I arrived, however, I was much pleased to learn that the attendance had been much larger than usual, and the meeting well-sustained by the resident ministers, aided by an esteemed minister of the Congregational Church from a distance. This Society has accomplished a noble work by the gratuitous distribution of near 300 copies of the Scriptures the past year among the Hotels and Inns of the town, as well as among the vessels trading between their port and the city of Buffalo. It is to be hoped that (in the language of their own Report) "many strangers when far away from home, may, by these means, have their thoughts directed to the heavenly home; and that not a few sailing in their waters may by these blest charts be directed into the haven of eternal rest."

This tour, which occupied near seven weeks, during which I travelled upwards of 600 miles, was performed with considerable difficulty from the depth of snow; for unfortunately, I left the city with a wheeled carriage, instead of a sleigh, which rendered almost the entire travelling of the route irksome and disagreeable.

My next tour, which occupied upwards of two weeks, was east of Toronto; during which I visited Colborne, Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville, Millville, Whitby, and Brooklin. At Colborne, where we had a feeble depository, I formed a Branch with very encouraging prospects. I was ably assisted at the meeting by the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Hughes; and we had two excellent addresses from J. Howell, Esq., of Demorestville, and John M. Grover, Esq., the Warden of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. This Society occupies a very important sphere from a fact that was stated at the meeting by one of the ministers, viz., that there were scores of families in the rear of the township, either wholly destitute, or but partially supplied with the Scriptures; and what was more lamentable still, that many of them had no desire to possess the Book of God. As we appointed an active and efficient committee, I indulge the hope that all these neighbourhoods will be canvassed for Bible distribution; and many that are now enveloped in ignorance and moral darkness, will, through the oracles of truth, become wise unto salvation.

At the little village of Millville, in the township of Darlington, the Society has been resuscitated with favourable prospects. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who was for some years connected with the Bible Society in one of the West India Islands, was appointed President; and under his management, aided by our zealous friends of the Bible Christian denomination, we doubt not but the little society will more than retrieve its former usefulness and efficiency.

Having thus presented a synopsis of my labours and journeys on behalf of the Society during the few months that have elapsed since I assumed the duties of the

Agency, permit me to close with a few general observations. In the first place I am happy to state that the cause in which we are engaged receives the sympathy and support of a large majority of the Protestants of this country; but I cannot here forbear asking, *But why not of all?* Is there a single argument founded either in reason or religion why every professed follower of the Lord Jesus Christ should not so co-operate to the utmost of his ability in carrying out the object of our noble Institution, viz.: first to supply every inhabitant of our own land with the Volume of Inspiration, the Revelation of God's will to man, and then to do what in us lies to extend the same blessing in the regions beyond? My heart is set on realizing such a blessed consummation, and I hope to see the day in our beloved Canada when the Bible Society shall number in its ranks every professed Christian throughout the length and breadth of the land. May the Great Head of the Church so overrule the events that are transpiring in our day, as to bring the votaries of the truth to see eye to eye in this matter; and may not only in this, but in every department of Christian action and duty, the language of his own prayer be speedily verified in "That they all may be one; as thou Father art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." Before concluding this brief Report I desire to present my sincere thanks to my numerous friends who have in any way aided me in my feeble efforts to advance the interests of the cause: first, to those friends who so kindly and courteously lodged me during my visits; and secondly, to my ministerial brethren who so nobly co-operated in sustaining the meetings, and by their kind remarks, sympathy and prayers cheered and encouraged me on my way. May they all receive their reward in that day when "both he that soweth, and he that reapeth shall rejoice together."

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours, in the bonds of truth,

LACHLIN TAYLOR,

Travelling Agent.

Toronto, 12th May, 1852.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

	<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Testaments.</i>	<i>Parts.</i>	<i>Indian Translations.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
During the 1st year	152	390		.....	542
2nd "	330	878		.....	1208
3rd "	541	1141		.....	1682
4th "	580	947		.....	1527
5th "	413	893		471.....	1777
6th "	301	653		6.....	960
7th "	377	933		119.....	1429
8th "	1204	1297		76.....	2577
9th "	627	980		238.....	1845
*10th "	871	1200		.....	2071
11th "	1062	1609		148.....	2819
12th "	3647	4805	164	105.....	8721
13th "	4711	7305	87	24.....	12127
†14th "	4238	7015	19	99.....	11371
15th "	3681	7131	4	518.....	11334
16th "	4248	8809	6	3.....	13066
17th "	3158	8341	7	100.....	11606
18th "	394	9187		3.....	13104
19th "	3469	8854		.....	12323
20th "	4625	9170	13	1.....	13809
21st "	4308	9285	3	.....	13596
22nd "	5549	10804	1	39.....	16393
23rd "	4638	7973	2	450.....	13063
	56644	109600	306	2400	168950

* Sixteen months from January, 1838, to April, 1839.

† Eleven months from April, 1842, to March 31st, 1843.

INCOME

OF THE

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Total.

542	1st year	£180	11	6	
1208	2nd "	282	14	6½	
1682	3rd "	312	2	10	
1527	4th "	204	6	1	
1777	5th "	339	11	9	
960	6th "	260	11	7½	
1429	7th "	405	2	0½	
2577	8th "	207	9	8	
1845	9th "	329	12	11	
2071	10th " containing 16 months	459	5	4	
2819	11th "	513	16	8	
8721	12th "	918	4	0½	
12127	13th "	1414	5	1½	
11371	14th " containing 11 months	1318	6	10½	
11334	15th "	1335	2	3	
13066	16th "	1384	14	8	
11608	17th "	1518	19	6½	
13104	18th "	1460	0	3	
12323	19th "	1217	13	11	
13809	20th "	1218	19	1½	
13596	21st "	1202	2	9½	
16393	22nd "	1093	0	0½	
13063	23rd "	1179	9	5	
68950		£18952	2	6½	

MONEYS RECEIVED

FROM,

AND COPIES OF THE SCRIPTURES DISTRIBUTED,

FROM

BRANCH SOCIETIES AND DEPOSITORIES

From April 1st, 1851, to March 31st, 1852.

SOCIETIES AND DEPOSITORIES.	SUMS RECEIVED.		SCRIPT'S CIRC.		
	Purchase Account.	Free Contrib'n.	Bib's	Tests	Total
Acton Branch Bible Society		4 16 3	13	7	20
Amherstburgh do.	10 0 0		85	147	232
Bath do.			5	8	13
Beachville do.	4 4 8		7	16	23
Belleville do.	8 4 2				
Blenheim do.		5 0 0			
Berlin do.	8 8 6				
Brampton do.	4 18 5				
Brantford do.	18 11 3	10 1 3	122	171	293
Brighton do.	7 5 0				
Bolton and Albion do.	5 0 0				
Bowmanville do.	8 5 5				
Cavan and Manvers do.	9 6 6½		44	87	131
Clinton do.	4 13 3				
Cobourg do.	15 0 0		110	169	279
Demorestville do.	7 0 0				
Drummondville do.	7 0 0	5 0 5	56	57	113
Dundas do.	14 12 0		198	338	536
Dunnville do.	1 0 0				
Elora and Fergus do.	6 2 11½		35	86	121
Embro do.	9 6½				17
Eramosa do.		11 6 7½	15	18	33
Erin do.	3 3 0		1	2	3
Esquising do.	8 4 4½		36	58	94
Fifty-Mile-Creek do. error last year		4½			
Grantham do.	12 10 0	8 0 0	103	136	239
Guelph do.	6 19 10	15 0 0			223
Haldimand do.	7 5 4½	1 5 7½	28	52	80
Hamilton do.	66 18 4	30 0 0	330	902	1232
Jersey Settlement do.	4 8 9½				

ES

CIRC.

Total
20
232
13
23

293

131

279

113
536

121
17
33
3
94

239
223
80
1232

SOCIETIES AND DEPOSITORIES.		SUMS RECEIVED.		SCRIPT'S CIRC.		
		Purchase Account.	Free Contribn.	Bib's	Tests	Total
Ingersoll	do.	4 0 0		4	4	8
Little Lake	do.	3 15 0				
Lindsay	do.	2 15 8		62	73	135
London	do.	26 19 3	60 0 0			632
Mariposa	do.	3 11 3				
Mount Pleasant	do.	1 16 10½				
Milton	do.			56	49	105
Mono Central	do.		0 18 0			
Mono Mills	do.		0 5 0			
Mount Pleasant and Millville	do.	1 10 0				
Nassagaweya	do.	1 9 6				
Newburgh	do.	10 10 3½				
Niagara	do.	20 12 6	5 0 0			
Norwichville	do.	5 18 10		156*	270	416
Owen Sound	do.	5 10 0		86	115	201
Paris Auxiliary Bible Society		13 0	10 0 0	10	44	54
Peterboro Branch Bible Society		23 12 10				
Port Dover	do.	7 12 3				
Port Hope	do.	9 18 7½				
Port Sarnia	do.		4 0 0	68	96	164
Reesorville	Depository	5 0				
Richmond (Bayham) Branch Bible Soc'y		3 10 0		16	59	75
St. Mary's (Blanchard)	do.	7 1 3		18	42	60
Smithville	do.	5 9 11½		3	70	73
Stratford	do.		9 0 0	52	39	91
Thorold	do.	6 3 0½		16	48	64½
Uxbridge	do.	1 15 0				
Vaughan	do.	10 0 0				
Waterdown	do.	8 14 9		1	2	3
Wellington Square, transferred from account last year	- - - £3 17 10 }					
Cash	- - - 1 2 2 }		5 0 0			
Whitby Branch Bible Society		7 14 6				
Woodstock	"	6 17 8				
Mr. John McCarty, on account of Co-bourg, old Branch Bible Society		46 0 0				
Rev. A. W. Waddell, on account of sale of part of grant of Bibles & Testaments		0 5 0				
Anonymous (London)			1 0 0			
<i>Received since the 31st March.</i>		483 13 5½	185 13 6½			
Ambrestburgh Branch Bible Society		10 0 0				
Campton	do.	16 6 8				
Milton	do.	6 5 10½	15 0 0			
Niagara	do.	2 5 0				
Wellington Square	do.		2 10 0			
Erin	do.	6 2 11				
Orangeville	do.	2 18 10½				
Nassagaweya	do.		3 0 0			
Mono Mills	do.		15 0			
Mono Central	do.		1 8 1½			
Owen Sound	do.	4 0 0				
Berlin, transferred from account last year			6 8 10½			

* Total since the Society was formed.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UPPER CANADA

Dr.

1850.			
April 1.	To Balance in Treasurer's hands - - - -	£ 122 1 10	
	" Collection at the Annual Meeting, May, 1851 -	5 2 1	
	" Cash received from Branches and Depositories -	483 13 5½	
	" Sundry small Accounts received - - - -	63 8 6½	
	" Cash Sales at the Depository, for Bibles and Testaments - - - -	214 12 2	
	" Grant from the British and Foreign Bible Society towards the expense of Travelling Agent, £100 sterling - - - -	123 17 9	
	" Free Contributions from Branch Societies for the B. & F. B. Society, including the sum of £3 17s. 10d, transferred from the account of the Wellington Square Branch Bible Society	133 2 6	
	" Free Contributions from Branch Societies for the Upper Canada Bible Society - - - -	52 11 0½	
	" Subscriptions and Donations - - - -	101 11 10½	
	" Proportion of Six Months' rent for Committee Room, by the Board of Trade - - - -	1 10 0	
		<hr/>	
		£ 1301 11 3	
1852.			
March 31.	To Balance per Contra - - - - -	£ 39 16 7	

WILLIAM OSBORNE and JOHN RAINS, *Auditors.*

BIBLE SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1852.

Cr.

1852.		
March 31.	By Cash remitted the British and Foreign Bible Society, £600 sterling, on purchase amount -	£741 8 10
	“ Remitted the B. & F. B. Society, balance of free contribution for 1850-1 - - - -	11 5 0
	“ Remitted the B. & F. B. Society, free contribution for 1851-2 - - - -	133 2 6
	“ Paid Amount due the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, for books - - - -	6 18 0
	“ Paid Premium of Insurance on Stock - - - -	9 2 8
	“ Cash paid for freight and wharfage - - - -	8 6 4
	“ Cash paid for printing the Annual Report to 31st March, 1851 - - - -	32 8 9
	“ Cash paid for printing and advertising - - - -	8 7 3
	“ Proportion of Rent for the Depository - - - -	36 0 0
	“ do. Taxes - - - -	8 15 0
	“ Salary to the Travelling Agent, 13 months, to the 31st March - - - -	162 10 0
	“ Salary to the Depository, including Fuel, Gas and Candles - - - -	60 0 0
	“ Salary to the Assistant - - - -	13 2 6
	“ Incidental expenses, including extra assistance in Depository, opening Stock, Stationery, Postages, Cartage, Packing Boxes, &c. - - - -	14 11 1½
	“ Paid Commission for collecting Subscriptions - - - -	8 18 10½
	“ Paid the B. & F. B. Society on account of free contribution from the Wellington Square Branch Bible Society, being an over paid amount the past year - - - -	3 17 10
	“ Balance to next account - - - -	39 16 7
		£1301 11 3

PETER FREELAND, *Treasurer.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

TO THE

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

LIFE MEMBERS:

[BY VIRTUE OF THE PAYMENT OF FIVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS.]

Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. Sir F. B. Head, Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. Hon. John H. Dunn.		Charles C. Small, Esq. A. B. John Sanderson, Esq.
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From the 1st April, 1852, to the 31st March, 1853.

Aikins Dr. W. T.	5	0	Brewer, McPhail,			Doel John Esq.	5	0
Alcorn S. Esq.	1	0	& Co.	10	0	Doel John Jr.	5	0
Allen John	1	3	Brown & Childs	5	0	Doel W. H.	5	0
Allworth Rev. W. H.			Burns Rev. Dr.	1	0	Douse Rev. John	5	0
P. Stanley 1851-2	10	0	Burns Hon. K.	1	0	Douglas Edward	5	0
Allworth Mrs.	5	0	Burnside Dr.	5	0	Drummond Mrs.	5	0
Armour A. Esq.	1	0	Burns John 1851-2	10	0	Drummond J. W.	2	6
Anderson Mrs. T. W.	5	0	Bugg John	5	0	Duggan G. Jr.	10	0
Armstrong J. R.	5	0	Bible Class Orillia per			Dunn Jonathan	5	0
Armstrong Philip	5	0	T. Dallas Esq.	1	0	Dunbar Mr.	5	0
Armstrong Thomas	5	0				Duggan John	5	0
			Cameron John Esq.	5	0	Dunlop Mrs.	5	0
Baldwin Hon. R.	1	0	Cathcart Robert	5	0	Durand Charles	2	6
Baldwin W. A.			Carter John	5	0			
Esq.	1	0	Carless James	5	0	Eastwood John	5	0
Battersby J. P.			Carless Mary	5	0	Eastwood John	5	0
Esq.	1	0	Carbert Joseph	5	0	Esten Hon. J.C.P.	1	0
Barclay Rev. J.	10	0	Cheney G. H. Esq.	10	0	Esson Rev. H.	10	0
Badgley Mrs. Dr.	10	0	Christie A.	5	0	Ewart John Esq.	10	0
Betley & Kay	10	0	Clarkson Thos.	5	0	Ewart John Jr.	10	0
Beekman Robt.	5	0	Clarkson Thos. Jr.	2	6	E. S. W. H.	18	9
Beekman Mrs. R.	5	0	Clinkunbroomer, C.	5	0			
Bell Thomas	5	0	Cornish, John	5	0	Fergusson Mrs.		
Bentley John	2	6	Crickmore Mrs.	5	0	Woodhill	5	0
Bentley Thos.	2	6	Crosby Mr. near			Foster James	5	0
Beaty James Esq.	5	0	Fingal	5	0	Fowler H.	10	0
Bilton George	5	0				Freeland P. Esq.	1	5
Bloore Joseph Esq.	7	6	Dallas Thos. Esq.			Freeland, Mrs. P.	5	0
Black John	5	0	Orillia	10	0	Freeland Pat. Esq.	10	0
Bowcs J. G. Esq.	1	0	Dalziel Mrs	5	0	Friend M. B.	1	5
Brunskill Thos.	5	0	Demery Thomas	2	6	Friend	5	0
Brown G. Esq. MPP.	10	0	Dick Capt. Thomas	5	0	Friend	2	6

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Friend	2 6	Lillie Rev. A.	10 0	Richardson Rev. J.	10 0
Fuller Thomas	10 0	Lount C. W.	5 0	Richardson Mrs.	5 0
Gale Rev. Alex.	5 0	Lyle Rev. Wm.	5 0	Richardson Dr. J.	
Galt Thomas	10 0	Macfarlane W. Esq.	5 0	H.	15 0
Gardiner Robert	2 6	Maitland D.	10 0	Riddell J.	2 6
Gaviller Alex. Esq.		Mathers W. Esq.	5 0	Robinson Hon J.	
Tecumseh	1 5 0	Macpherson A.	5 0	B.	1 5 6
Gilmour & Coulson	1 0 0	Mathieson Donald	5 0	Robinson Lukin Esq.	1 0 0
Gilbert E. B.	5 6	Matthews & Co.	7 6	Robinson J. B. Jr.	10 0
Geikie Rev. A.	5 0	Mabley Wm.	2 6	Robinson Dr. S.	5 0
Gordon Hon. Jas.	1 0 0	Mason A.	2 6	Robinson Rev.	5 0
Grasett Rev. H. J.	10 0	Marling J. W.	2 0	Ross, Mitchell, & Co.	1 0 0
Green Rev. A.	10 0	Mercer A. Esq.	1 0 0	Roaf Rev. John	10 0
Granger W.	2 6	Miller Hugh Esq.	10 0	Rolph Mrs. Dr.	1 5 0
Green Mrs.	1 3	Michie George Esq.	5 0	Rowell Henry	5 0
Hamilton Mrs. Captain	1 0 0	Mowatt O. Esq.	1 0 0	Rowell Geo.	5 0
Hamilton Andrew	5 0	Morrison J. C. Esq.	1 0 0	Rose Mr. J.	5 0
Hamilton Alex.	5 0	Morrison Angus	5 0	Ross John	5 0
Harper John	5 0	Morgar Peter	5 0	Ross Samuel	5 0
Harris Rev. J.	10 0	Morphy Ed.	10 0	Ryerson Rev. Dr.	1 0 0
Hagarty Mrs.	5 0	Mortimer Mrs.	12 6	Ryerson Rev. J.	5 0
Harrington J.	5 0	Mountain Benj.	1 3	Sansom Rev. A.	10 0
Harrison John	2 6	Mosley John	5 0	Savage Mrs. G.	5 0
Heward F.H. Esq.	10 0	Murchison John	5 0	Sargent Robert	2 6
Hewlett John	7 6	McLean Hon. A.	1 0 0	Scott Dr.	5 0
Hector Mrs. John	5 0	McMaster W. Esq.	1 0 0	Scott Mrs. Dr.	5 0
Helliwell J. & Son	2 6	McKeand Brothers & Co.	1 0 0	Scott Capt. 71st Reg.	10 0
Hodder Mrs. Dr.	10 0	McMurray Dr.	5 6	Score R.	2 6
Hodgins Thomas	5 0	McDonald John	5 0	Shaw Turnbull & Co.	1 0 0
Howard J.S. Esq.	1 0 0	McGlashan A. Esq.	10 0	Shaw Samuel	5 0
Howard Mrs. J. S.	5 0	McGlashan Andrew	5 0	Sheard Joseph	5 0
Howard Miss	5 0	McGregor, M. Caledon	10 0	Short T. S. Esq.	5 0
Howard J. G. Esq.	5 0	McCord A. T.	5 0	Sleigh Samuel	5 0
Hutchinson J.	10 0	McPhail E.	1 0 0	Snarr John	10 0
Hutchinson Thos.	5 0	McMurrich John	10 0	Sproatt Mrs.	5 0
James Robert	5 0	McBean John	5 0	Stuart C. Capt.	10 0
Jennings Rev. John	10 0	McMullen R. C.	2 6	Stibbs James	5 0
Jamieson W.	5 0	Nasmith John	5 0	Stephenson Henry	5 0
Ketchum Jesse Esq. Sen.	2 0 0	O'Meara Rev. F. A.	10 0	Stewart Robert	5 0
Ketchum Jesse Esq. Jun.	1 0 0	Osborne William	5 0	Sullivan Hon. R.	1 0 0
Laidley Henry	5 0	Oal George	2 6	S. James	0 7 1/2
Lawson Thomas	5 0	Patton J.	10 0	Taylor Mrs. S. E.	5 6
Lawson Edward	5 0	Patterson D. Esq.	10 0	Taylor Rev. Lachlin	10 0
Laidlaw John '51-2,	10 0	Perrin W. L. Esq.	10 0	Telfer Dr.	5 0
Lailey Thomas	5 0	Perkins F. Esq.	10 0	Thom John Esq.	5 0
Lackey Thomas	5 0	Pearson Robt.	7 6	Thom Mrs.	5 0
Langley Wm.	2 6	Perry Edward	5 0	Tyner John	7 6
Lewis W.	5 0	Piper H.	5 0	Walker C. & W.	5 0
L. B., Mr.	5 0	Price H. W.	10 0	Walker Robt.	5 0
Lesslie J. Esq.	1 0 0	Primrose Dr.	5 0	Walker Geo.	5 0
Leask James	5 0	Rains John	5 0	Whittemore, Rutherford, & Co.	10 0
		Reid Dr. Thornhill	5 0	Whiteman Rev Thos.	5 0
				Wightman R. & Co.	5 0

5 0
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10 0
18 9

5 0
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10 0
5 0
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10 0
5 0
5 0
5 0
2 6

White G. H.	5	0	Withrow James	5	0	Yates Richard	10	0	
Willis Rev. Dr.	10	0	Wickson John	5	0	<i>Received since 31st</i>			
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87

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89

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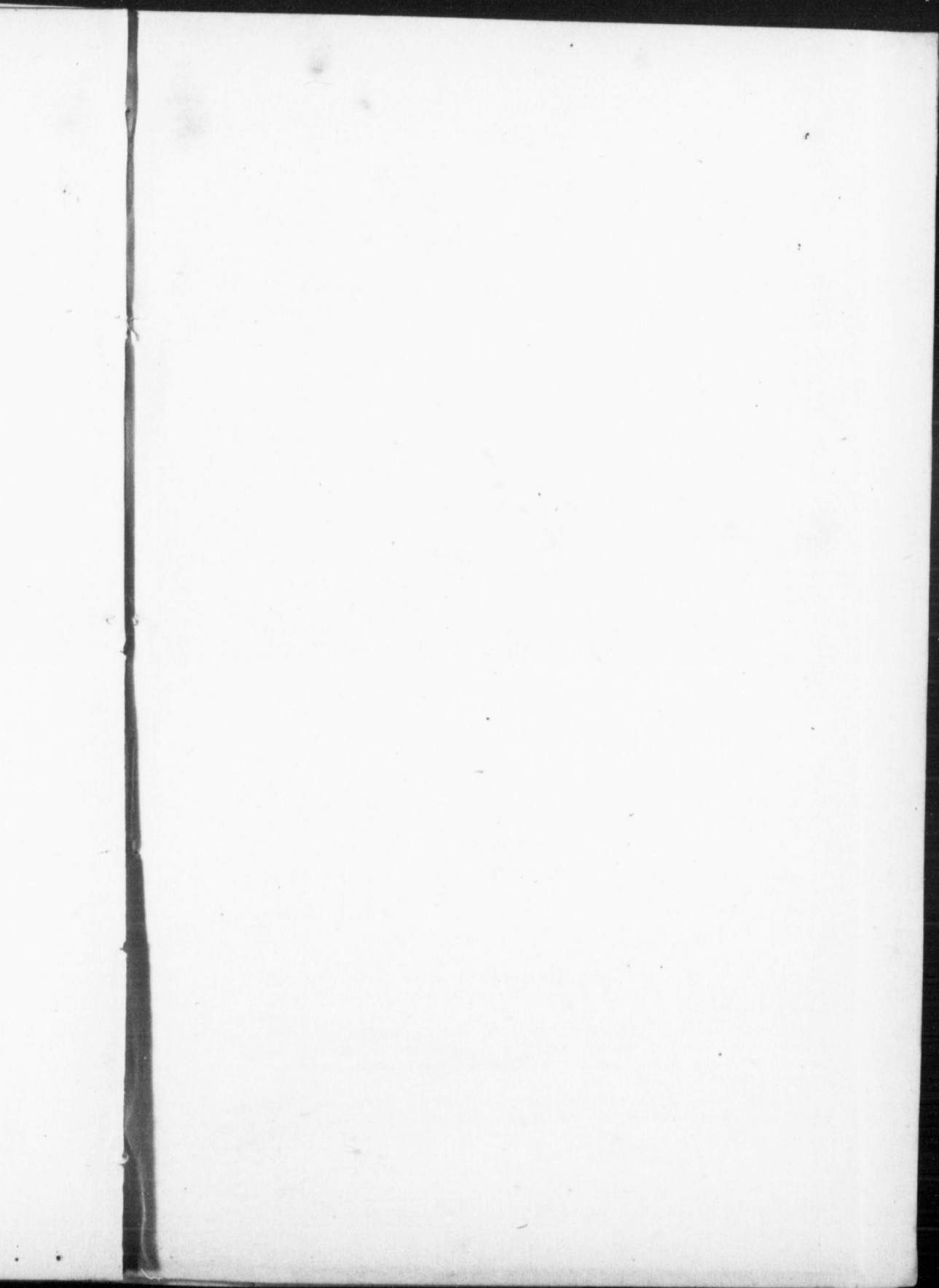
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