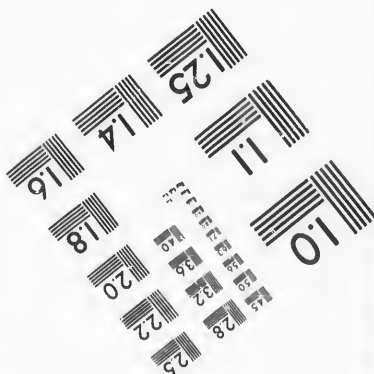
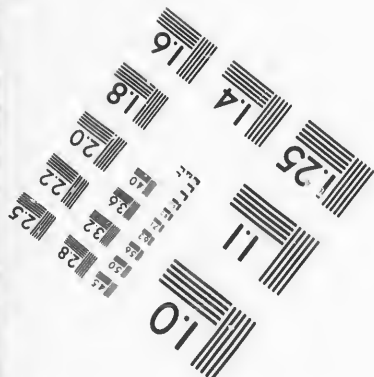
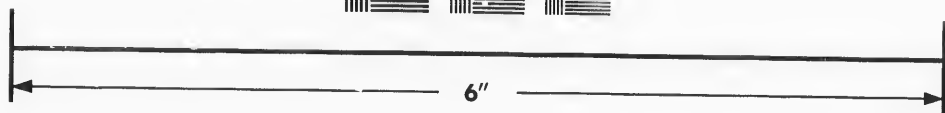
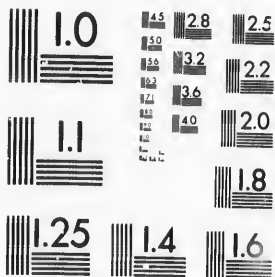


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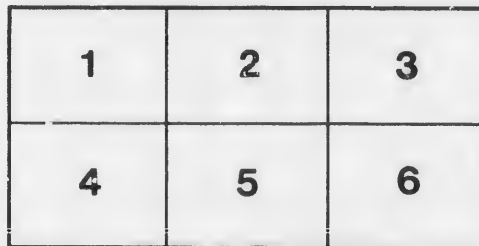
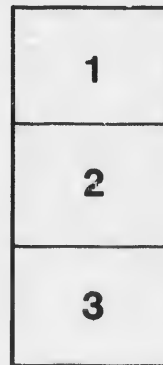
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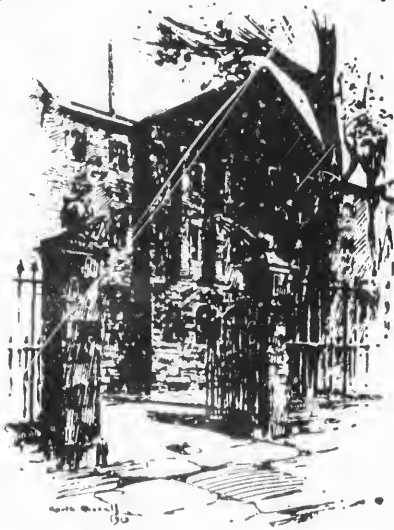
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# EDUCATION

For the year ending 1900

## THE HOUSE

## REPORT

1900

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

*NOVA-SCOTIA BAPTIST*

**EDUCATION SOCIETY,**

*And an account of*

**THE HORTON ACADEMY.**

—00—

**HALIFAX**

PRINTED AT THE NOVASCOTIAN OFFICE.

1832.



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Lewis Johnston,  
J. W. Nutting,  
J. W. Johnston,  
W. Johnson,

Edmund A. Crawley,  
Simon Fitch,  
Wm. Chipman.

HORTON ACADEMY. } *Principal,* Revd. John Pryor, A. M.  
                          } *Assistant,* Mr. Thomas Soley.

For Plan of the Society, see the Prospectus in the Appendix.

2319

## R E P O R T .



THE period having arrived, at which is anticipated a more detailed report of the proceedings of THE NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY, than has yet been given, your Committee deem it proper to state, for the information of such of your friends as their former reports may not have reached, that, the society being in its infancy, and materials not as yet collected for a complete narration of its progress, their reports have hitherto been appended to the minutes of the Nova Scotia Baptist Association, together with which your Society has heretofore assembled, and consequently only circulated where these are taken ; which circumstance will explain the necessity of the present full exposition of the Society's proceedings, to which therefore your Committee advance without further apology.

Your Society, it will be remembered, originated in June in the year 1828, by the adoption of the Prospectus which will be found in the Appendix. The Nova Scotia Bap-

list Association being then convened in Horton, a lively interest was taken by the members of that body, in the objects presented, and the President, Board of Directors, and Committee, were formed principally of Gentlemen attending the Association, to whom some others have been subsequently added.

Two prominent topics then engaged the attention of the Assembly, as demanding the formation and active exertions of the present Society. In this young but flourishing Colony, the Baptist denomination was shewn to be one of the largest united religious communities, and as such, bound to take a direct and personal interest in the important business of education. A large proportion of the public duties of the country, in the magistracy, the courts of justice, and the senate, was seen to devolve on Members of Baptist churches or congregations, while the business of education was left to others. No place of public instruction stood connected with this portion of the population; the doors of the only University in the Province were but partially opened to Dissenters; and the unfettered means of liberal education did not exist in those parts of the country where the members of this denomination chiefly resided. To establish, therefore, an Academy of respectable character, capable of running parallel with the real wants of the country, in efficiency and cheapness; and in which, while true piety should be carefully encouraged, there should be admitted no bar to the enjoyment of its advantages on the ground of religious persuasion; was *one* object proposed. The *other*, a part indeed of the former, but from its importance, demanding especial consideration, was the provision, by this measure, of the means of education for the pious youth, in this or any other denomination, who were proposing to labour in the Gospel of Christ; and in connexion with this object, further pecuniary assistance to such pious students, was not lost sight of.

Your Committee rejoice to record the warm and cordial

support which the propositions presented at Horton received from many friends, and especially from the ministers of the Baptist denomination then present. With the candour of Christian men, unincumbered with narrow prejudices, and the experience of faithful servants of the Gospel, who had toiled with unspeakable pain through the disadvantages attending the defect of early instruction, they raised a mass of honest testimony to the duty of Christian people to remove those disadvantages, which no arguments can confute, and the recollection of which time can hardly obliterate.

But these aged Ministers did not confine themselves to words—they entered on the active and laborious employment of Agents to solicit contributions to your society; in which benevolent undertaking other younger Ministers also heartily united; brief abstracts of some of which missions will be incorporated in the sequel of this report.

That part of Horton since called Wolfville was selected as the site of the proposed Academy or College; a very central position, in relation not only to the members of the Baptist denomination, but the population of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick generally—accessible both by the main Western Road, and also by the waters of the Bay of Fundy. An eligible and convenient tract of ground at Wolfville, containing about sixty-five acres, part of which was valuable dyke-land, and on which were several tenements, was accordingly purchased for the sum of £550; and, although only a small portion of the tract was actually required for the intended buildings, yet, as the remainder might be useful as a farm, in connection with a future place of lodging for students, your Committee determined on retaining the whole, and towards the payment of the purchase money, raised on their own personal security the sum of £500; to the payment of the interest of which the rent of that part not occupied by the Academy is nearly or quite adequate.

A considerable sum of money being now subscribed to the objects of your Society, especially in Horton; to which large additions were made in Cornwallis, and other parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; your Committee felt themselves justified in making an engagement with a suitable instructor, and in commencing an Academy immediately.

The Seminary at Horton was accordingly opened in March, 1829, by Mr. Asahel Chapin, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, who continued, with the assistance of Ushers, to give instruction at Horton to a large number of Scholars of different ages, in English and Classical learning, until June, 1830, when he returned to the United States to pursue his professional studies, carrying with him the sincere respect and affectionate regard of your Committee, and his other acquaintance in this country.

Your Committee, sensible of the great advantages the Institution would derive from the high character of the present Principal, the Rev. John Pryor, A. M. who had already approved himself as a most efficient instructor, and stood closely related to this country by many attachments, were strenuous in their endeavours to induce Mr. Pryor to take charge of the Academy; and they desire thus publicly to testify their gratitude to him for the manner in which he generously consented to forego his own private inclinations, and the plan of most useful study which he was pursuing at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, in order to accede to the wishes of your Committee; not to mention the large pecuniary benefactions which he has also made to your Society. Under Mr. Pryor's auspices, your Committee have the satisfaction to say, the Academy continues to support the character which they anticipated from the appointment, and it likewise gives them great pleasure to add, that the Principal is most ably and efficiently aided by the present Usher, Mr. Thomas Soley, a native of this Province, and educated within it.

In the winter of 1829, a large sum being then already subscribed in these provinces to this object, and the Academy being on the eve of commencement, your Committee laid a petition before the Honorable House of Representatives of Nova Scotia, praying a grant of money in furtherance of their object, which, to the amount of £500, was cheerfully conceded, payable when the society should have expended twice that sum ; and your committee hoped they would have been able vigorously to carry on the business of your Society with this reasonable aid ; but the vote of the House of Assembly was rejected in the Council, and they therefore were under the necessity of postponing the erection of suitable buildings on the property purchased until a late period. During the next session of the Legislature in 1830, your Committee again prayed for a grant of money, when £500 were a second time readily voted by the lower House, and your Committee pressed their application in the Council, supported by numerous petitions from various parts of the country, and they deem it well to record the following as among the principal grounds on which their application was urged—The high utility of the object itself—The large number of individuals directly interested in the undertaking, as members of Baptist Churches or Congregations, and destitute of convenient access to other Academies ; that number then amounting to about 22,000—The petitions laid before the House, subscribed with nearly 1100 signatures :—The precedent of similar grants to distinct classes of the population, as, the College at Windsor, which had then received from the Provincial Revenue, since its commencement, about £18,000 ; the National School at Halifax, which had received as was understood, upwards of £3000 ; as also grants to the Roman Catholic School, and that connected with St. George's parish in Halifax—And further, the urgent need of public aid to the vigorous prosecution of this undertaking was also pressed. But your Committee had the mortifi-

fication of again sustaining a failure, although in both these instances they were encouraged by the fact that many liberally minded members of His Majesty's Council strenuously supported their petition, and that in the last instance, it was lost there by only a small majority.

In the summer of 1830, your committee perceiving the small tenements on the premises at Horton to be altogether inadequate to the purposes of public instruction, and that the interests of your Society were suffering materially from the want of suitable buildings, determined to make an effort for the erection of a convenient edifice. To this end they felt it their duty to come forward and offer their further personal liability for the necessary expense, on the credit of the future funds of the Society, and in this undertaking they were joined by several friends in Horton and elsewhere, in a written contract, under which your Committee desire the friends of the Society to understand, they are now personally responsible for the balance due on the buildings, and depend on the payment of the promised subscriptions and contributions for their relief. By means of this contract, they were enabled to commence the present commodious and handsome Academy, which by the autumn of the following year (1831) was completed.

#### PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

In the progress of the work, your Committee were cheered by the ultimate success of their application to the Legislature for pecuniary aid ; which had always passed, almost without a dissenting voice, in the Assembly, but which now, (1831) passed all branches of the Legislature ; on the condition, however, which your Committee were authorised at the meeting of the Society in 1830 to make, " that the Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province, should, from time to time at his pleasure enquire into the

proceedings of the Society, and if he should see occasion, should have power to call the managing committee thereof to account before himself and H. M. Council ; and if, after such enquiry had, they should find, that any of the said Committee had conducted the proceedings of the Society in a manner inconsistent with its professed objects, then in that case, the Governor or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Council, might remove the officers so offending, and appoint in their place an equal number of new members, provided they should not exceed in number one half of the whole Committee, and should all be regular members of some Baptist Church in Nova Scotia, in connection with the Nova-Scotia Baptist Association."

During the Session of the Legislature in the present year, 1832, your Committee again renewed their application for assistance, and were encouraged by a further grant of £300 towards the maintainance of the Horton Academy. Without the timely aid of these public donations, your Committee are at a loss to know in what manner they would have been enabled to sustain the burthen of your Society's unavoidable expenditure ; for although considerable sums were subscribed by private benefactors to your funds, and a good portion of these have been paid in, still much remained and yet remains due ; and, while a large part of the debt incurred is still unliquidated, no means have yet been attained of securing a regular income, beyond the monies arising from tuition.

#### BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Your Committee had always felt that, in addition to rooms for public instruction, which in a large School ought to be commodious and airy, it was very essential to the prosperity of the Academy, that proper boarding and lodging should be provided in direct connection with the Institution, and under the immediate eye of its Officers.



To commence, however, an additional building, your Committee did not feel justified, in the present state of your funds, until a further effort on the part of your Society's friends through the Province should give promise of the attempt being adequately sustained by pecuniary contributions ; but until this should be done, as the best substitute they could devise, they have engaged for a year the house of Mr. William Johnson, in Horton, at a rent of £30 or £40, according to the number of Boarders, as the Boarding House of the Horton Academy ; the rate of boarding, lodging and washing, being 7s. 6d. per week (bedding being furnished by the Scholars) so that deducting vacations (Midsummer and Christmas) of a month each, the annual expenses at the Boarding establishment are only £16 : 10 and, together with the tuition money, which varies from £3 to £5 in the year, amount to £19 : 10 at the lowest, and £21 : 10 at the highest.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson themselves have undertaken to conduct the establishment as Stewards, and Mr. Soley the Usher, resides in the House, and attends to the correct government of the lodgers, who are also under the constant and careful supervision of the Rev. Mr. Pryor, the Principal. In aid of their authority, your Committee have carefully drawn up and published a system of rules, for the government of the house and the scholars. The influence exerted is sought to be of the most paternal and affectionate character, but without any vicious lenity ; a respectful and rational regard for the sacred Scriptures is cultivated ; and while perfect liberty of conscience is permitted, pious character is carefully cherished, and correct moral behaviour diligently enforced. The Scholars are required to attend the daily prayers of the school, and on the Sabbath at such place of worship as their parents or guardians may direct.

Your Committee, reposing the highest confidence in the well known respectability of the Stewards, and the

tried vigilance of the other officers of the Institution, are sanguine in their anticipation of the success of the Boarding Establishment, which, however, must still be regarded as only a provisional measure, until a more suitable building can be erected.

### SCHOLARS, STUDIES, &c.

Your Committee are persuaded that there are, throughout the country, many youths who have been debarred from the advantages of the institution by the expense of boarding, and the difficulty of obtaining it, previously to the present establishment being opened.

Since Mr. Pryor took charge of the Academy in June, 1830, there have, however, been received, *fifty-six* scholars from *eight* different Counties, and *nineteen* distinct places in this Province, as well as from places out of the Province. Applications from Saint John and elsewhere were also made, but failed from want of suitable boarding. At the last official accounts from Mr. Pryor, this year, there were *thirty-three* scholars present, which number being previous to the establishment of the Boarding House, your Committee hope will speedily be increased. As it is impossible for two instructors only, who must hold themselves in readiness, according to the plan of the Institution, to give their attention to all the higher branches of education, to multiply greatly the number of classes, children of a very early age of course cannot be admitted. At the time of Mr. Pryor's last official statement, *ten* distinct classes were receiving instruction in Greek or Latin, and *fifteen* classes in various branches of English learning, making in all, *twenty five* distinct classes.\* This, your Society must at once perceive, is a very large amount of labour for only two teachers. Of the number above-mentioned, there were *seventeen* Latin scholars, besides those studying Greek.

\* The class here intended is of course the division occasioned by a distinct branch of study requiring the separate attention of the teacher.

The course of study varies necessarily with the wishes of the scholars or their parents. The *English* studies comprise, Grammar ; Geography ; Arithmetic ; Geometry, and other branches of practical mathematics ; Surveying Book Keeping ; Chronology ; Algebra ; History ; Paley's Natural Theology ; intellectual and natural Philosophy ; Rhetoric and Elocution.

In *Latin*—the Latin Reader ; Cæsar ; Virgil ; Cicero ; and the Satires of Juvenal, have been read. In *Greek*, Jacob's Greek Reader, and Extracts from Plutarch and Homer.

### CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

Your Committee feel assured, that the friends of religion will heartily sympathise with them in that part of their labours which relates to the encouragement of pious young men, who feel it their duty to preach the Gospel, and are seeking the aid of preparatory mental cultivation.

However important the object of general education, and your Committee highly appreciate its importance, as a necessary basis of both civil and religious liberty, as well as a most powerful handmaid to the arguments of Christian Truth, they nevertheless deem the education of religious teachers to be the *most* important part of that general object. They are of opinion that piety must take the lead in literature, must throw herself boldly on the same arena, and effect a union of their efforts, before either will produce all their genuine influence on society. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that they can announce a commencement in the department of pious scholars, being candidates for the Christian Ministry, or actually engaged in it ; which beginning, although small, they are happy to say is of a character highly encouraging and satisfactory. They have the most pleasing assurance of the piety and promising talents of their little class of *students*

*for the ministry.* Four are now steadily pursuing a course of study. Two more occasionally visit the institution for several weeks at a time, being unable to quit permanently the stations of active ministerial labour into which the pressing wants of this country have prematurely driven them. Your Committee have likewise a promise of a yet greater number. These all receive tuition gratuitously—two are beneficiaries of your society to a greater extent.

Although in very few instances a specific appropriation of the funds has been made by the donors, yet your Committee have been careful to follow what they judged to be their wishes. The *legislative* funds they feel it proper to confine to those objects which are of universal public benefit, unconnected with sect or denomination. Of this character is the general support of a place of literary instruction, and to this those funds are directed. To the support of the Horton institution, agreeably to the Prospectus, they conceive most of the private monies given in these Provinces to have been likewise contributed; so that the only funds which they have felt at present entirely at liberty to appropriate to the personal assistance of students for the ministry, were certain monies collected by their Secretary abroad, of which more particular mention will be made hereafter, and part of which they knew could not be applied in a manner more agreeable to the wishes of the contributors. These funds are, however, very limited, and they earnestly recommend to your Society, the importance of obtaining contributions especially for this object, which they shall pray leave to press more at length hereafter. Your Committee should mention here, that by the benevolent exertions of the Ladies of the second and Granville Street Baptist Churches in Halifax, a sum of about £16 has been raised, for the purpose of furnishing two rooms, for the express accommodation of students for the ministry, wherewith your Committee have for the present furnished two of the smaller rooms at the Academy, not as

yet required for the purposes of Instruction ; and they take the liberty of suggesting to friends in the country the propriety of providing these students with such articles of provision as they may need, by means of which their expenses, while at the Academy, will be rendered very trifling indeed.

The course of study pursued at present by the last mentioned students, varies according to the requirements, and peculiar circumstances of each. Some confine their attention to an ordinary English education, together with some branches of inquiry which may help them in obtaining a more thorough understanding of the Bible—to these pursuits others have joined the Latin or Greek Languages, or both. Your Committee have no desire to push this department of their care beyond the limits of just proportion. They feel that however advantageous a thoroughly enlightened mind must be, as the servant of good talents and a truly pious and devoted heart, yet the pressing demands of the Churches, or the peculiar posture of individuals, may be such, as to call for a prudent limitation of the course of study pursued, and such prudent caution, with earnest prayer to God for guidance, your Committee would labour to exercise.

#### ACADEMIES UNDER RELIGIOUS GOVERNMENT.

Your Committee conceive, that they cannot, in a more proper connection, press on your consideration the importance of seeking to make your Academy a religious as well as a social blessing. Whatever may be the unavoidable suspension of all mention of religion, as a matter for individual conscience only, whenever any measure requires perfect public unanimity—and this may perhaps be sometimes the case with respect to places of education made the sole public care ; yet your committee strongly feel it to be a great blessing, when the Providence of God per-

mits, without any breach of public right and public feeling, a union of the business of education with a religious influence. Such an influence, exerted with dignity and decorum, by the government of many of the Colleges in the United States, is known to have resulted in the most distinguished blessings to the Churches and the nation at large. Many hundreds of their Churches are supplied, and the ranks of their foreign missions are often filled up, by eminently pious men, who have owed the commencement of their first decidedly christian principles to the sensible and pious guardianship of their college instructors. How important an advantage is this! and how strongly ought it to admonish the supporters of literary institutions, to labour if possible to make them at the same time the nursery of elevated christian principle—and to pray much, for that “unction from above,” which alone will effect the happy result.

To this end your committee earnestly demand the prayers of their christian constituents and friends, in behalf of your infant Academy at Horton.

#### AGENCIES.

Your Committee next proceed to give a brief statement of some of the Agencies performed on behalf the funds of your Society.

THE REV. EDWARD MANNING, having first exerted himself with other friends, and with considerable success, to obtain contributions in Cornwallis, the place of his residence; afterwards, at the request of your Committee, undertook a laborious agency through the western part of this Province, during which he visited almost all the towns and settlements in course from Windsor to Yarmouth, endeavouring to excite an interest in favour of the objects of your society; and though much was not immediately subscribed, yet your Committee are persuaded they subsequently reaped the fruits of his exertions.

THE REV. CHARLES TUPPER also visited various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the neighborhood of his residence, and was instrumental in bringing a considerable accession to your Society's funds.

THE REV. JOSEPH DIMOCK, at Chester, Lunenburg, and Liverpool, obtained some subscriptions and donations.

At Onslow and Truro, and the places adjacent, the REV. JAMES MUNRO, exerted himself with good effect for the interests of your Society. And in addition to the above agencies, the REV. MESSRS. ELDER, in the County of Annapolis; POTTER at Clements; HARRIS HARDING at Yarmouth; McLEARN at Rawdon and Windsor; W. B. KINNEAR, Esq. at St. John, N. B. besides many other friends, are entitled to the warmest thanks of your Society, for their exertions to procure subscriptions and donations.

In 1830 the Rev. THEODORE HARDING commenced a journey to the United States of America, as an Agent for your Society, but was taken seriously ill at St. John, New Brunswick, on his way, and was obliged to desist.

Early in the spring of the same year, your Committee requested their Secretary, the Rev. Mr. CRAWLEY, to undertake an Agency on behalf of the funds of your Society in the United States, to which Mr. Crawley having consented, travelled in support of this object through a considerable portion of those States, visiting among other places, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, at all which places he obtained some contributions, and on his return spending a short time at New Haven, Hartford, Boston and Salem, where some donations were also made. The amount of the contributions in the United States, transferred to this country, is L.202 : 11 : 4, besides some books.

At the close of his Agency in the United States of America, Mr. C. was requested to visit Great Britain on a similar errand, and accordingly set out on this voyage in December, 1831. In London, Edinburgh, Greenock,

Liverpool, Reading, and some other places, the object met some countenance. But Mr. Crawley expresses himself exceedingly disappointed in the very limited measure of regard shewn your Society in the Mother Country. He had lamented the indisposition in many cases in the United States, to aid this distant work, but had anticipated that Great Britain, abounding so greatly in wealth, intelligence, and, as it is hoped, religious principle, would have sympathised with the urgent religious wants of her Colony. Mr. Crawley describes his labour as fatiguing and wearisome in the extreme, both to mind and body ; but acknowledges that when the almost endless objects presented before the benevolence of the Christian public, both in England and America, are considered ; the repeated drains made on their charities ; the inferiority of this object to many others ; and the great distance of the theatre of labour ; the want of judgment in hoping for extensive aid is perhaps more to be censured than their seeming defect of liberality, and the instances of kindness shewn demand peculiar gratitude. The amount collected in England was £233 : 7 : 6 sterling, which transferred to this country, and added to the former collection in America, has amounted to about £480 currency ; in addition to which Mr. Crawley collected some hundred volumes of books, chiefly in Great Britain, of the value possibly of L.50 or L.60.

The whole amount subscribed in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick is about L.1047, of which about L.640 have been paid. For a more particular enumeration your Committee refer to the lists and accounts appended to this report.

#### SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The object of your Society being to establish a Seminary, in which all reasonable cheapness should be com-



bined with the highest character for efficiency, your Committee felt that the rate of the salaries to be paid to the Instructors was a subject that required the most serious consideration. They were well assured that either extreme would be highly injurious; they possessed no funds of which they could be lavish; and on the other hand a mean remuneration could only obtain an inferior teacher. After mature deliberation therefore, they decided on the sum of L.200 currency for the principal teacher, fully persuaded it would be impossible to induce a suitable instructor to come from abroad at a less rate; and that a moderate family could not well be supported for less. This salary therefore was appointed to Mr. Chapin, though actually diminished by a voluntary relinquishment of part of his time, which he generously made. The same salary has of course been appointed to Mr. Pryor, though really diminished during the last year by his handsome donation of L.50. The salaries to the assistant teachers have varied with their capabilities. Your Committee feel that the present salary appropriated to Mr. Soley, L.80 per annum, is barely adequate to his character and efficiency as instructor, in the branches which he teaches.

The aggregate amount of expense in payments or liabilities accrued since the commencement of their undertaking in 1829, up to December, 1831, for the purchase of land, buildings, tuition, and incidental expenses, was £2247 : 17 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; of this there remained due on the personal liability chiefly of your Committee £901 : 17 : 9, including £550, the price of the land. In addition to which there is the annual expenditure of £290, and £30 or £40 for the rent of the Boarding House, to be reduced however by the amount of tuition money. Eighty pupils would average the present expense of teachers, and the Boarding House, leaving, however, incidental expenditures for repairs, &c. still unprovided for.

Your Committee sincerely hope, that this interesting

Academy, inferior they feel assured to none in the country, and capable of meeting all its present requirements in regard to education, will continue to enjoy the patronage of the Legislature. At the same time, however, they feel that it is highly important that the friends of the institution should be aroused to that tone of feeling that will prompt them to sustain it in every emergency.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has seemed to say to the Baptist denomination in the Province, "Manifest a correct feeling and proper zeal for the education of your portion of the population, and we will not be backward to aid you." They have been true to their promise. Will not our people be prompt now to redouble their exertions?

Your Committee, as the officers of a Society formed for the express promotion of education, feel themselves, both by duty and inclination, warmly interested for the general interests of public instruction; and they hope to see *primary schools*, as well as *Academies* throughout the country, well maintained; but, at the same time, feel it important to press the necessity of maintaining efficient higher schools in order to the real improvement and increase of those for earlier instruction. To establish good primary schools, there must be good *teachers*; and *these* must be made in the higher Seminaries. Hence the necessity of the latter being suitably endowed, and education there set at as low a rate as can be done without deteriorating its character. Your Committee are impressed with the fact, that a large body of well trained teachers, in the earlier departments of instruction, is greatly needed throughout the country; that the native youth are the most proper candidates for these offices; and that to them, therefore, the means of adequate instruction ought to be rendered perfectly accessible. Your Committee strongly deprecate the notion that any person who happens to have a little smattering of school knowledge, is therefore competent to instruct children. The business of instruction is a science;

one of no mean order ; and for which the mind ought to be well and expressly trained. Unless the Preceptors in the higher schools be men of judgment and skill, and in their own system preserve a constant regard to the preparation of the minds of their pupils as the future instructors of others, they hardly will send forth many teachers who will do them credit, or benefit the public. Your committee feel it but just to say, that in this point of view, as well as others, they entertain the highest confidence in the preceptors of the Horton Academy.

For the purpose of promoting the interests of the Academy, your Committee would respectfully suggest to the members and friends of the Society, the expediency of exerting themselves, to increase the numbers of its pupils, as well as to augment the amount of its income.

Your Committee have as yet been unable to devise any method by means of which the annual subscriptions might be regularly received, and they pray the aid of the Society in promoting some efficient mode of collecting these, as well as of enlarging the list of subscribers.

The speedy erection of a suitable house for boarding and lodging the scholars on the premises, belonging to your Society, your Committee feel to be an object demanding diligent attention ; and they beg to urge on the Society the propriety of taking immediate measures to obtain the necessary funds. To this specific object, they are happy to state, about L.20 have been subscribed in Windsor and Rowdon.

They likewise feel it their duty to state that a moderate set of apparatus, for illustrating physical science, is an appendage almost indispensable to a school of the character of that at Horton, and which they hope its benefactors will not long suffer it to want. And it is their earnest desire, that the attention of the Society being steadily kept on the rate of advance made by the wants of the Commu-

nity, they will be always ready to increase the number of instructors, so soon as the condition of the country may demand it, and thus fulfil your Society's prospectus, which declares it to be your object to keep even pace with the public requirements.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Your Committee being assured that your Society is embarked in an enterprize of almost incalculable importance to the welfare of this community; and to the interests of true religion, feel that they cannot discharge their duty in closing this report, without urging in a more particular manner, some of the grounds which sustain the deep interest they take in the objects before you.

Without venturing near the borders of political discussion, which certainly ought never to stain the pages of such a report as the present, it is however obvious, *as a fact*, that a great change is gradually, and yet, perhaps, not slowly, taking place in the political horizon of the civilized world: that Governments are rapidly leaning to the popular form; and the people every where acquiring a great increase of power. The Kingdom of the French, the agitations in our Mother Country, and the whole condition of Europe, need only be suggested to confirm the fact.

But who could wish such power to be thrown into the hands of an ignorant and degraded people? Such must inevitably be exposed to the arts of designing men, who would soon ride over their necks as arbitrary despots—witness the tyrant of Corsica—witness the hundred tyrants, perpetually crushed and reproduced in Southern America.

On this subject there are two parties in the world, one, contending for only a partial enlightening of the people, and for retaining power in the hands of the few, through the influence of ancient usages—the other, struggling to

diffuse knowledge, to effect reformation, and professing to examine ancient usages by the test of principle and right.

While these parties are engaged in close combat, the Providence of God is evidently at present, rapidly turning the balance in favor of the latter. As christians, and friends to our country, we ought to be prepared to meet this moving of Providence; while, without reference to any political system, your Committee are free to acknowledge themselves decidedly in favour of the diffusion of light. Knowledge they regard as the birthright of man, and cannot but believe every species of useful knowledge as well as religious principle, to be included in that noble description of wisdom, by the wise man, where she is said to dwell with prudence, and to search out science, "by whom King's rule, and princes decree judgment."

How, your Committee would desire to ask, does this subject bear especially on these Provinces?—They cannot but feel that the stations christians are called to fill in connection with the jurisprudence or the government of their country, are among the highest social duties; and where, they would enquire, will be found the wise legislators—where the judicious people to select them—where the intelligent jurors and magistrates—unless strenuous exertion is put forth to maintain and raise the tone of education? The natural tendency of mankind is most strongly to sloth and ignorance.

From the extension of useful knowledge, too, your Committee anticipate much benefit of a more private character. They hope to see it replace much of the unmeaning or vicious dissipation of both young and old. They would wish to see the farmer amuse his leisure hours, not in the tap room, or at the country "frolic," but in the pursuit of useful knowledge relating to the ground he tills—the stones he turns—the forest which he fells—the air he breathes—the stars that shine on him. The mechanic to seek an intelligent understanding of the principles of those

powers of nature which he wields. The trader and the mariner to delight in pursuing those branches of useful information that throw light on their respective employments.

How many an hour might thus be rescued from gossiping or indolence ! and most readily too, your Committee are assured, may these pursuits, by the Divine blessing, mingle with the thoughts of God, and strengthen the mind for enlarged moral and political usefulness. How much more fitted must such persons be for the instruction of their children at home, or as teachers in Sabbath schools—how much weightier their influence in the establishment or support of Temperance Societies—and how much more fortified themselves against the snare of intemperance, by a wholesome and more elevated amusement !

But it is the interests of true, vital Christianity, above all others, which, as your Committee are deeply persuaded, are intimately involved with those of useful, well directed knowledge ; and on this subject they would desire to swell their feeble voice throughout the land. They humbly but firmly declare that God demands of his servants, wherever practicable, to seek the aid of this means for the extension of his kingdom at home and abroad. Some may prefer to sit in quiet by their snug firesides, and indolently hope for signs and wonders. Your Committee are exceedingly deceived in the signs of the times, if God by his providence is not saying to men, that there shall no sign be given them, but that of his significant and remarkable dealings in the world.

But shunning theological as well as political discussions, your Committee feel entitled and required here, as in the former case, to appeal to *facts*. And they do earnestly desire an answer to the following questions—Is God making those who sit at home at ease the instruments of the *great* extension of His Kingdom, or those who at the sacrifice of all life's ordinary comforts, go forth as Missionaries to the Heathen ?

Are those persons whose labours he has thus "owned" and blessed, such as despising the advantages of literature, have rested on miraculous powers and gifts of tongues, or are they men who have laboriously sought every means of mental improvement? Were they suddenly impelled to go abroad to this work, after they had undesignedly acquired the needful preparation—or did not many of them, on the contrary, early devote themselves to missionary labour in obedience to the convictions of duty, and then, in like obedience, give themselves to suitable preparatory study?

Have the interesting Churches in the South Sea Islands, in Burmah, on the Continent of India, on the coasts and islands of China, been raised by miraculous power through the lips of untutored individuals, or did the grace of God, by the power of his spirit, not shine on the agency of Milne; and Morrison and Judson, and Schwartz and Buchanan and Ellis, and their brethren—men of finished education?

How, humanly speaking, shall be sustained thousands of Christian churches in England and America, if all the advantages of literature shall be tomorrow obliterated from the minds of their Pastors? How shall then the like Churches in the like circles be raised without similar instrumentality?

It is unquestionable that the men chosen of God for this work, have in the great majority of cases, been such as he has called to *prepare* themselves for it.—Are not we called to do the same?

Unless we obstinately lie down in supine indifference, your Committee feel the answer to be most obvious and most arousing. But they propose another fact:—It is that presented in the history of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the others which have either preceded or followed it. Men may find many things to cavil at in these; the purity of such Societies may need, perhaps, the keen scrutiny even of their enemies; but look at the fact of TWELVE MILLIONS of Bibles and Testaments

*translated into*  
~~ed in~~ ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE different languages, in ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR of which they had never before been printed, and scattered through the world, by the agency of these Societies! Was this the work of Satan, or is it the finger of God? Is it not a part of his Providence? Was not learning, unless by a miracle, absolutely necessary to accomplish it? Was it not needed by the Agent employed in this work; and did not many of them, not having it before, seek it for this end?

These facts, your Committee deeply feel, are all undeniably the language of God to his Church, as evident and intelligible in its meaning as the wonders of creation, or the miracles of the first ages. And when they look at all these varied intimations of his will, they hear the voice of God, distinctly and loudly uttered through the world, calling on Christian people to awake out of sleep; and arm themselves with the weapons to which he directs them—to employ the talent given them—to improve it, to augment its value. *Respected constituents!* will you hear the voice? *Christian brethren!* will you aid us to obey it?

In view, especially, of the urgent religious wants of these several provinces, your Committee feel themselves particularly impelled to address, through this report, the young persons who are beginning to feel their way into the Christian ministry. They would beseech them not to be deceived by supposing that society is in the same state it was forty years ago; that because their aged fathers in the Gospel began with few advantages, their juniors, without any previous study, can be competent to enter on their labours, and fill the stations of those, who have grown grey in ministerial exertions and experience. They exhort them to remember, that those whom, in the order of nature, they may expect to succeed, have for many years, if not by a regular education, yet, from every source within their reach, been acquiring information; have, perhaps, in many instances, gone far



beyond their people in knowledge ; but that now, obviously, society is making new and rapid advances with the general increase of schools and education in the country. They would remind them of the testimony, so strongly and candidly given, frequently, in their hearing, by their experienced seniors, of the extreme importance of mental cultivation : and, however highly useful, often, the labours of very unlettered men—however worthy of cordial affection and respect such brethren in the Lord's work—and sad, and ominous to the Church, would be the day when the labours of modest and pious men should ever come to be despised, merely because they were not learned—yet, they beg the youthful candidates for ministerial service to believe, it is no less certain, that there are stations, and will be many more, where it is of vast importance to place labourers uniting *education* and *piety*.

And they appeal to modest and ingenuous young men, who sincerely desire to preach to their dying fellow sinners “ the glad tidings of great joy,” whether, as they survey the extensive regions around them, most of which are rapidly filling up with the tide of human life ; where, are men possessing intelligence, acuteness, and in some instances, a good degree of learning, employed, alas ! too often in opposition to evangelical truth ; they do not feel oftentimes their hearts shrinking away from the field, as one for which they are utterly unqualified ? And at such moments, they would appeal to *their consciences*, whether so far as mental culture may aid in qualifying for such a work, they are not in some degree guilty, if, with the means in their hands, they neglect that qualification ?

Your Committee are far from desiring to encourage a sinful timidity ; they wish every man to be ready, at all times, to bear before *Kings and Princes* the testimony of Jesus ; but the *main*, at present, is at the duty of *removing positive obstructions*—the want of knowledge is often found to be such ; and when this is the case it ought if possible, to be removed

Your Committee, however, fearing that the tenor of many of their preceding remarks may be misunderstood, desire most explicitly to state, that they strongly reject the idea that religion *cannot* advance without learning; that the Almighty is *restricted* to the use of this means; or to assert that he may not choose to employ some other means especially significant of his *sovereignty*, for the final triumph of the Cross. Christianity originally made mighty progress, with the aid of very little human knowledge—supported however by various miraculous gifts. They know, that in all ages, there have been instances of the extension of Christ's Kingdom by means of men of very limited literary attainments. They know, that now, if God please, He can make the humblest and most uncultivated individual the vehicle of truth to the great men of the earth; and that oftentimes in particular instances, more attention has been attracted to the message from the very obscurity of the messenger. They need only look around at these Provinces, and the numerous churches which the Lord has mercifully raised by labourers on whom science had lavished no superfluous smiles, for a sermon on this subject—But after the most ample concessions to this point most cheerfully proffered, your Committee cannot but see the *duty* of men as *beings accountable for the use of means* placed within their reach, to remain as imperative as ever—They see literature, or learning, or education, or mental improvement, or whatever other term may be preferred as expressing useful knowledge, actually, and to a great extent, sanctioned in the Providence of God, *as a means* that has undeniably tended to the extension of his Kingdom; unless it can be believed that no benefit has resulted to the church from the cultivated minds of Paul of Tarsus, and Apollos of Alexandria, and Luther, and Calvin, and Latimer, and Ridley, and Henry, and Usher, Baxter, and Martyn, and Judson, and a thousand others.

They nowhere see benefits *equally extensive*, and in the

*same ranks* of life, resulting from the labours of men very deficient in knowledge, except when sustained with miraculous powers and gifts, or in other words, into whom knowledge was in fact infused by the immediate interposition of the hand of God—and therefore they find themselves brought to this alternative ; either, that preachers as well as private christians must wait for a miracle to give them præternatural knowledge ; or they must toil for ordinary cultivation, as faithful servants of Christ—Either they must expect their limited knowledge to be made “ as the hammer and the fire,” producing effects, by none of God’s *ordinary* laws connected with limited knowledge, or by meditating on the things of God, and “ giving themselves wholly” to them, they are, as preachers, to “ light their lamp,” and “ gird their loins,” while in this accommodated sense they “ wait the coming of the Lord”—His coming in the power of the Holy Ghost. They cannot but see that “ the things of God” embrace a wide circle of knowledge—that in fact all useful learning is from Him [Prov. 8 ; 12] and that therefore those who having the means voluntarily neglect that useful learning, especially so much of it as stands nearly related with the truths of the Bible—the business of preaching—the work of the Gospel—omit a means which is likely to be blessed in the furtherance of Truth.

But if there be any measure of guilt in this neglect, may it not lie, your Committee would ask, with those who do not furnish the means to others who are willing to use them—with those churches and congregations, who possessing the ability, have not brought up to the Temple of God this offering which his service demands ? and your Committee would now turn to the members and friends of this Society, and, through you, to all who profess in these Provinces, a friendly regard to the Gospel of Christ, and respectfully, but solemnly, call on all, without backwardness, to provide suitable labourers, the Lord first calling

them to their work, to fill the varied field before you, and not to restrict them to a mere childish *smattering* of knowledge.

The truth is not, that the Head of the Church has *forbidden* learning because it has been so often abused; but, that it is often neglected, because men have wrongly *inferred* its inutility from its abuse, and have therefore erroneously neglected it. And from this cause, your Committee are persuaded, not only in these Provinces, but in many other places, many stations at this moment lie desolate, for want of able well informed preachers of the Gospel. Stations from which modesty and conscious unfitness have shrunk. And though your Committee would deeply regret that any one should be so ignorant of Religion, and of himself, as to make human learning the basis of his confidence; still they cannot but mourn over fields unoccupied, and stations deserted, from the want of the means that men may acquire.

They point you to the eastern portion of this Province, where, you are well aware, the Scotch population will not *generally* regard very unlettered ministers. To the *thirty or forty thousand* souls in Cape Breton, chiefly of the like character—To the numerous destitute Churches in New Brunswick—To the urgent wants of both the Canadas.

And by what decree, they would ask, are the churches of Nova Scotia exempt from compassionating the *Heathen*? Does the Lord require from them no draft of men, as well as money, for the recovery of his Gentile inheritance? Are there no ardent, pious youths, burning to give the excellent Judson heartier aid than distant sympathy? Who will seek them out? Who will furnish them, *head and hand*, for the journey?

Your Committee, in conclusion, are assured that they cannot do better than to pray, that the holy and excellent spirit of charity may so imbue all hearts in this Society, and in the churches, that they shall feel themselves raised

to the dignity of one great Missionary Society—in both hands, holding out *all* they have and are, to Christ their King—and ardently desiring, and waiting, for the opportunity to serve him—by labour—by study—by contributions—by time—by prayer—by journeyings—by patience—by life—by death—and by an immortal resurrection.

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## APPENDIX.

*From notes*  
**NOTE.** Auxiliary Societies have been formed in Onslow and Truro, Annapolis, Yarmouth, Chester, and St. John, N. B. The Committee hope to be favored with a more particular account of their officers and meetings; and in the mean time, beg to encourage them in their good work.

☞ The present Society, will continue to meet with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association.

### *Prospectus of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.*

1. That a Society be formed, to be called the The Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.
2. That all persons paying an annual subscription of twenty shillings and upwards, or making a donation of ten pounds or upwards, shall be Members of the Society.
3. That the funds of the Society will be appropriated to two main objects : first to establish a suitable Seminary of Learning ; and secondly, to afford pecuniary assistance to indigent young men called to preach the Gospel, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain instruction.
4. That a general meeting of the Society be held annually.
5. That there be appointed a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and a Committee of Management, to be chosen by the Board of Directors.
7. That of the Board of Directors, ten, at least, shall be ordained Baptist Ministers, and two thirds of the whole number, at least, regular members of Baptist Churches, in connection with the Nova-Scotia Baptist Association.
8. That the Committee of Management shall consist of, at least, seven, and not more than twelve, Members ; of whom more than half shall be regular Members of Baptist Churches, in connection with the Nova-Scotia Baptist Association.
9. That the Board of Directors shall hold, at least, one meeting every year, to consult on the affairs of the Society, ascertain and report its state and progress, review the proceedings and rules of the Committee, and make such general regulations as may be found proper for the advancement of the objects of the Society, and the Government of the Committee.
10. That as soon as means are obtained, the Society will establish and maintain a Seminary for Education at Horton, under the direction and government of the Committee, subject to the supervision and controul of the Board of Directors.
11. That a principal object to be observed in the management of the Institution, being, to adapt the course of study to the state of Society, and the wants of the people, and to place the means of instruction as much as possible within the reach of all persons, it is considered primarily

APPENDIX.

necessary to attend to those branches of Education which are of more general use, at the same time that a wider range of literary acquirements shall be open to those who may have the ability to seek them, or to whose prospects in life they may be more suitably adapted. It is also considered desirable that as far as may be practicable, persons wishing to qualify themselves for the various callings of life, should have opportunity to receive instruction at their leisure seasons in the year, in the particular branches of study, more immediately requisite for their respective objects.

With these principles in view it is proposed that this institution shall afford the means of instruction in the usual branches of English Literature, and of scientific, classical, and other studies, which usually comprise the course of education at an Academy and College. It will, however, be the business of the Committee to exercise their discretion from time to time, in adopting or discontinuing such branches of the course of study as circumstances may require, or render expedient, and progressively, as the funds of the Society shall permit, to adapt this Institution to answer all the ends above proposed. Provided, however,

12. That of the Committee and Board of Directors, that part who shall be members of Baptist Churches, in connection with the Nova Scotia Baptist Association, shall have the sole regulation of the Theological Department in the Seminary.

13. It shall be the care of the Committee to provide efficient teachers for this Seminary, to whose moral and religious character special regard will be had; and it is considered an object in every department under the influence of this Society, never to be lost sight of, that the scholars and students while acquiring information to fit them for their various stations in life, should be led to a knowledge of the true relation of man to his Creator, and of that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, which alone can furnish a sure pledge of their good conduct in this world, and their happiness in eternity.

14. That the Seminary be open to children and persons of any religious denomination.

15. That to the attainment of the objects of the Institution, it is essentially requisite that the whole system should be conducted upon a principle of the most strict and simple Economy, and no distinctions among the scholars and students, arising from wealth or external circumstances, permitted to appear; the scholars will, as soon as practicable, be boarded at the Institution; and it is thought advisable to connect with the establishment a farm, under the care of some respectable person, for the supply of articles of provision for the use of the Scholars, and for affording an opportunity of employing the boys during a portion of their leisure time, in healthful labour; by which they may obtain exercise, acquire a habit of industry, and be less exposed to the irregularities which result from misemployed seasons of leisure. The diet and dress of the Scholars to be of the plainest kind, and to be regulated by the Committee, and made known as part of the terms of the School, to be conformed to without exception.

16. The terms of Tuition and Board to be fixed at as low a rate as possible.

17. The Funds for purchase of land, erection of buildings, and the various expenses incident to the commencement of the undertaking, as well as those which may attend its annual support, to be obtained by donations and annual contributions.

18. The Subscription Lists to be divided into several columns, by which the annual contributions may be kept separate from the Donations; and persons making Donations may distinguish the particular object to which they wish the Donation to be exclusively applied; the Annual Contributions and Donations not expressly limited, to be appropriated by the Committee, as it shall see most fit for the general advancement of the objects of the Society.

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## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

### HORTON.

<i>Donations, An. Subs.</i>	<i>Donations. An. Subs.</i>
Bishop, Eben. £20 0 0	Johnson, John 20 0 0
Bishop, Elisha 20 0 0	Johnson, William 20 0 0
Bishop, S. Esq. 20 0 0	Johnson, Jos. 20 0 0
Borden, Perry 3 0 0	Lockett, D. Esq. 7 10 0
Crane, James N. 1 3 4	Miner, James 10 0 0
for 5 years.	Reed, Samuel 10 0 0
Dewolf, Steph. B. 75 0 0	Paysant, Philip 20 0 0
3 0 0	Wallace, Michael 3 0 0
Dewolf, D. Esq. 20 0 0	
Dewolf, E. Esq. 25 0 0	£395 0 0 9 3 4
Dewolf, E. Junr. 10 0 0	
Fitch, Simon, Esq. 50 0 0	Donations paid, 230 7 0
Fitch, Frederick 7 10 0	unpaid, 164 13 0
Fitch, Elijah 20 0 0	
Graham, Jonathan 5 0 0	Annual Subs. paid, 1 3 4
grant of land.	due, 21 6 8
Hamilton, James 4 0 0	
Harris, David 5 0 0	
Harris, Elisha 5 0 0	
for 2 years	

### RAWDON, DOUGLAS, NEWPORT, WINDSOR, FALMOUTH.

A friend £1 0 0	A Friend, 1 0 0
Armstrong, Wm. 0 5 0	Bennett, T. J. S. 0 10 0
Bowes William 1 0 0	Collient, Peter 1 0 0
Casey, Ben. Esq. 1 0 0	Casey, William 0 4 0
Casey, Edward 1 0 0	Dewolf, Isaae 0 7 6
Dimock, Asa Junr. 0 10 0	Dimock, Asa Junr. 0 7 6
Dewolf, Ben. Esq. 3 0 0	Dimock, J. Esq. 1 0 0
Dinoek, John Esq. 1 0 0	Ells, Enoch 0 7 6
Dinoek, James 1 0 0	Fox, John 2 0 0
Elder, John Esq. 3 0 0	Frizzles, Hugh 0 10 0
Godfrey, John 1 10 0	King, Harry, Esq. 0 10 0
Holmes, Peleg 1 0 0	King, T. Esq. 0 10 0
McLatchy, John 1 0 0	McLatchy, John 3 0 0
	McLatchy, Ed. 1 0 0
16 5 0	McLearm, Rev. R. 10 0 0
Donations paid, £12 15 0	Scott, John 0 10 0
Unpaid, 3 10 0	Umphray, Alex. 0 10 0
(For erecting a Boarding House on the Premises at Horton).	Wier, Daniel 0 5 0
A Friend, 1 0 0	24 1 6
A Friend, 0 5 0	Donations paid, 3 1 6
	unpaid, 21 0 0



APPENDIX.

ONSLOW, TRURO, &c.

BRANCH SOCIETY, 1828.			Donations.	
	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>An. Subs.</i>		
Allison, Israel	£	1 0 0	Donations paid,	£5 5 0
A Friend,	0 5 0		unpaid,	0 12 0
Archibald, Mat.		6 5 0	An. Subs. paid,	9 0 0
Archibald, Samuel		0 5 0	due,	28 0 0
Archibald, A. L.	0 5 0		<i>General Subscript.</i>	
Blair, Willm. 3rd		0 5 0	Aitken, Wm, 3rd	0 5 0
Blair, Alexander		0 5 0	Blair, R. C.	0 5 0
Blanchard, J. S.	0 10 0		Blair, James D.	0 10 0
Blackmore, David		0 5 0	Blanchard, J. S.	0 5 0
Brodie, Hugh		0 10 0	Cutten, David	0 5 0
Cutten, David		0 5 0	Dickson, Robert	1 0 0
Cutten, Wm. 3rd	0 10 0		Dickson, R. B.	1 3 4
Dickson, Robt.	1 0 0		Dill, George	0 10 0
Dill, George	0 10 0		Dunlap	0 5 0
Duncan, George	0 5 0		Goudge, John	0 5 0
Eaton, W. C.	0 10 0		Higgins, John	0 5 0
Emerson, G. H.		1 0 0	Johnson, John	0 5 0
Fowler, J. H.	0 10 0		Killock, Simon	0 15 0
Goudge, John	0 5 0		Linton, James	0 5 0
Irving, James		0 5 0	Logan, Isaac	0 5 0
Layton, Francis		0 5 0	Lynds, David B.	1 10 0
Linton, Stephen		0 5 0	Marsters, J.	1 0 0
Linton, James		0 5 0	McCully, William	0 5 0
Logan, Isaac	0 10 0		McCurdy, Alex.	0 5 0
Lynds, David B.		1 5 0	McKindlay, Wm.	0 5 0
Munro, Rev. James	1 0 0		Munro, Rev. James	1 0 0
Marsters, J.		1 0 0	Page, David	0 10 0
McCully, Wm.	0 5 0		Page, David Junr.	1 0 0
McLeod, Wm.	0 5 0		Upham, Stephen	0 10 0
McKindlay,		0 5 0	Upham, Alex. M.	1 0 0
Moore, Hugh	0 5 0			
Nelson, John S.		0 5 0		13 13 4
Page, David		0 10 0	Donations paid,	£4 10 0
Page, David Junr.		1 0 0	unpaid,	9 3 4
Page, Amos		0 5 0		
Soley, Thomas		0 15 0		
Taylor, Edward	0 2 0			
Alex. M. Upham		0 5 0		
		5 17 0		
		12 15 0		

CUMBERLAND.

Bent, W. H.	1 5 0	Page, James	1 10 0
Chandler, Jos. Esq.	2 10 0	Roach, Thos. Esq.	3 10 0
Freeman, Wm.	5 0 0	Stewart, Alex. Esq.	5 0 0
Freeman, Samuel	5 0 0	Tupper, Rev. C.	2 10 0
Logan, Thomas	1 0 0	White, Wm. Esq.	0 5 0
Logan, Matthew	2 10 0		
Lusby, Luther	1 0 0	Donations paid	£36 0 0
Morse, J. S. Esq.	5 0 0		





APPENDIX.

<i>Donations. An subs.</i>	<i>Donations. An subs.</i>
Kinnear, W. B Esq. 10 0 0 / " "	Marshall, John
Lugrin, S. L. 1 0 0	Bridgetown, 10 0 0
Miles, Rev. J. W. 1 0 0	Morse, Silas 10 0 0
Pettingal, T. 10 0 0 / " "	<i>Western Church.</i>
Pettingal, J. 1 0 0	Crane, Capt. 3 0 0
Skirner, S. 1 0 0	Morse, Hasten 1 0 0
Vaughan, Wm. 1 0 0	Parker, Obed. 1 0 0
Wopffendale, W. 1 0 0	West John, 1 0 0
<i>Misses Schlegel</i> 1 0 0	27 0 0
30 5 0 19 3 4	Donations paid 1 0 0
ST. JOHN AUXILIARY OR BRANCH SOCIETY.	unpaid 26 0 0
Names not known, 16 5 6 13 12 9	<b>PARRSBOROUGH</b>
Paid of the above	Ratchford, James 10 0 0
to Rev. J. Pryor	Ratchford, Mrs. 0 5 0
by Mr. Kinnear,	<b>LOWER GRANVILLE.</b>
£25 3 3	Johnson, Capt. J. 1 0 0
To Rev. Mr. Harding by Mr. Pettingal, £11 0 0	11 5 0
46 10 0 32 16 1	Donations paid, 0 5 0
<i>Rev. Mr. Manning's agency.</i>	unpaid, 11 0 0
Dewolf, Ben. Esq. Windsor, 1 0 0	

CLEMENTS.

Balcomb, James	1 0 0
Balcomb, John	0 10 0
Chute, Daniel	1 0 0
Chute, J. & B	0 10 0
Chute, Andrew	0 10 0
Chute, Abraham	1 0 0
Ditmars, D. J.	1 0 0
Gilliat, John	0 2 6
Potter, Rev. Israel	5 0 0
Potter, Israel, Jun	1 0 0
Potter, Josh. Jun	1 0 0
Potter, John	1 0 0
Potter, Jacob	0 10 0
Potter, Josiah	0 5 0
Potter, W F	0 5 0
Potter, Aaron	1 0 0
Potter, James	0 10 0
Purdy, Josiah	0 15 0
Randall, James	0 10 0
Simpson,	0 10 0
Warwick, Wm.	0 5 0
	18 2 6

Paid Mr. Fitch, at Nictar £1 10 0

Paid Mr. Crawley,	
January, 1832—	4 10 0
Cash in hand.	0 5 0
	6 5 0
Unpaid, 11 17 6	

<b>CHESTER AUXILIARY, 1830.</b>	
Bezanson, John	1 0 0
Crandall, D. Esq	10 0 0
Dimock, Rev Jos.	1 0 0
Dimock, Daniel	1 0 0
Gildert, L. D	4 0 0
Marvin, Josiah	0 5 0
Thomson, J S	1 0 0
Webber, Joseph	1 0 0
Williams, James	1 0 0
	18 5 0
	4 0 0
Donations paid,	£2 0 0
unpaid,	16 5 0
An. subs. paid,	2 11 4
duc,	5 9 8



APPENDIX.

Roberts, W.	1 00
<b>BOSTON</b>	
A Friend	100 00
Do - - -	10 00
Do - - -	10 00
Do - - -	2 00
Do - - -	15 00
Do - - -	5 00
Do - - -	2 00
Do - - -	5 00
Do - - -	1 00
Do - - -	3 00
Do - - -	1 00
Do - - -	10 00
Carleton, J. Esq.	5 00
Cobb, N. R. Esq.	25 00
Cummings, D.	2 00

Farwell, L. Esq. }	10 00
Cambridge }	
Graves, W.	5 00
Reynolds, W. Esq.	10 00
Maleom, Rev. H.	5 00
Paid	1 00
<b>SALEM</b>	
A lady	0 50
Babeock, Rev. R. }	12 00
in books }	
Brown, P.	1 00
Moriarty, J. Esq.	3 00
Services in 2d Church	10 00
Shepard M. Esq.	25 00
Upton, Robert Esq.	5 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$786,67 £196 13

ENGLAND.

<b>LONDON</b>	
A B	5 0 0
Do	0 10 0
A Friend	0 18 0
Do	0 10 0
Do	1 1 0
Do	2 0 0
Angas, G F Esq.	2 0 0
Bartlet, W. Esq.	1 1 0
Danford, J	1 0 0
Dyer, Rev. John	1 1 0
E. S	3 3 0
Fletcher, Jos. Esq.	13 13 0
Gilliat, John Esq.	5 0 0
Gouldsmith, Mrs.	2 2 0
Gurney, M B Esq.	10 10 0
Gurney, Jos. Esq.	10 10 0
Guttridge, J Esq.	5 0 0
Hanson, J	2 0 0
Hughes, Rev J	5 0 0
J B	2 0 0
Maitland, E Esq. }	2 0 0
by Rev Mr Dyer }	
Marshall, S	1 1 0
Peck, Richd Esq.	2 0 0
Roberts, Nathl Esq	2 2 0
S S	1 0 0
Saunders, John by }	1 0 0
Rev. Mr. Dyer, }	
Smith, Rev. J. Pye	1 1 0
Smith, W. Lepard	2 0 0
Thornton, E. N. Esq.	1 0 0
T. S.	0 10 0
Ware, Mrs	3 0 0
Wilson, J B Esq	10 0 0
	20 0 0

Wilson, John Esq	1 0 0
Williams Mr	0 5 0
<b>BRISTOL</b>	
Hare, John Esq	2 2 0
Leonard, Rob. Esq.	2 2 0
<b>READING.</b>	
A friend	0 5 0
Billing, Mr.	0 10 0
Body, R Esq	0 10 0
Boorne J, - - -	0 10 0
Brown G, - - -	1 0 0
Buncombe Mrs, - -	1 0 0
Burgis John, - - -	0 10 0
Donglas Rev A, - -	1 0 0
Elisha Mr, - - -	0 5 0
Everett J, - - -	0 5 0
Johanson J,	0 10 0
Kiteat Rev J,	0 10 0
Lawrie, Rev Geo,	1 0 0
Letchworth, Mr H,	1 0 0
Maitland, Mrs,	2 0 0
Monck J B Esq	1 0 0
Rhodes, R	0 10 0
Rusher, Mr,	1 0 0
Sherman, Rev J	1 0 0
Stephens, W Esq,	2 0 0
Williams, Benj,	1 0 0
Valpy, Esq	1 0 0
<b>LIVERPOOL</b>	
Boyle Robert	1 0 0
Hope, Samuel Esq,	10 0 0
<b>MANCHESTER.</b>	
Ad-head, Jes.	5 0 0

## APPENDIX.

## SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK.	
A	0 5 0
A Friend,	0 5 0
Do	0 10 6
Allan, William,	0 10 0
Grey, John Esq	1 1 0
Hamlin, T Esq	1 1 0
Ker, Alan & Co	1 1 0
McFie, W Esq	1 1 0
Martin, W Esq	1 0 0
Muir, J & A Messrs	5 0 0
EDINBURGH	
Abererombie, Dr J	1 1 0
Aikman, Rev J	1 1 0
A Friend,	1 1 0
Do	1 0 0
Do	0 5 0
A H	1 1 0
Anderson, Rev C.	1 1 0
Do in books	1 1 0
Albany Street Ch.	0 10 6
Bell, Mr	0 10 6
Blackwood, Esq	1 1 0
Buchanan, Rev Dr	2 2 0
Brown, Rev J	} 0 5 6
(Whitburn)	
Blair Miss	1 3 4
Campbell Miss	1 0 0
Canpoell Mrs A	0 5 0
Clapperton, Thomas	0 10 0
Chalmers Dr Thos	1 0 0
Challen Rev G D	} 1 1 0
Leith	
Christie John	0 10 0
Cruikshanks, A	} 0 10 0
Esq, by Rev Mr	
Innis	
Deans, Mrs Dr	1 1 0
Diekson, Jas Esq	1 1 0
Dickie H D Esq	0 10 0
Dunlop John Esq	2 0 0
Dunlop, A Esq	1 1 0
Gibb, H M Esq	1 0 0
Gibson, J Jun	0 10 0
Grey Rev Henry	1 1 0

A Lady,	0 5 0
Baptist Friends	1 5 0
Cameron, Mrs	1 0 0
Coats, James	0 10 6
Fairrie, T Esq	2 12 6
Gordon, J F Esq	1 1 0
Gordon, Mrs	0 5 0
Faleoner, C. Esq.	0 10 6
Haidane, Robert,	} 1 1 0
Esq. Auchengray	
Haldane, Rev. Jas.	1 1 0
Henderson, Mrs.	0 10 6
Innes, Rev. W.	1 1 0
Kieth, J.	0 10 0
Lindsay, Mr. John	0 5 0
Maekay, Mrs	1 0 0
Mansfield, T. Esq	1 0 0
Martin, Jas	0 5 0
Miller, Robert	0 5 0
Maelean, Mr	0 5 0
Mitchell, James L.	0 5 0
McKay John Esq	1 1 0
Missionary prayer	} 2 2 0
meeting by Rev	
C Anderson	
Oliver & Boyd	1 0 0
Pierderleath, R.	} 0 10 0
Esq,	
Sinclair, A	0 10 6
Sterling Miss M	0 10 0
Stewart, Miss per	} 1 0 0
Mr. Alexander	
Sprott, Mrs	0 10 0
Whyte, W	1 0 0
White, Geo	1 0 0
W P, 46 Melville St	1 0 0
Wilson, Geo	0 10 0
Wemyss, Mr	0 10 6
Young, Mr	0 11 0
GLASGOW.	
Deakin Jas. Esq	0 10 6
Latham P Esq	0 10 6





