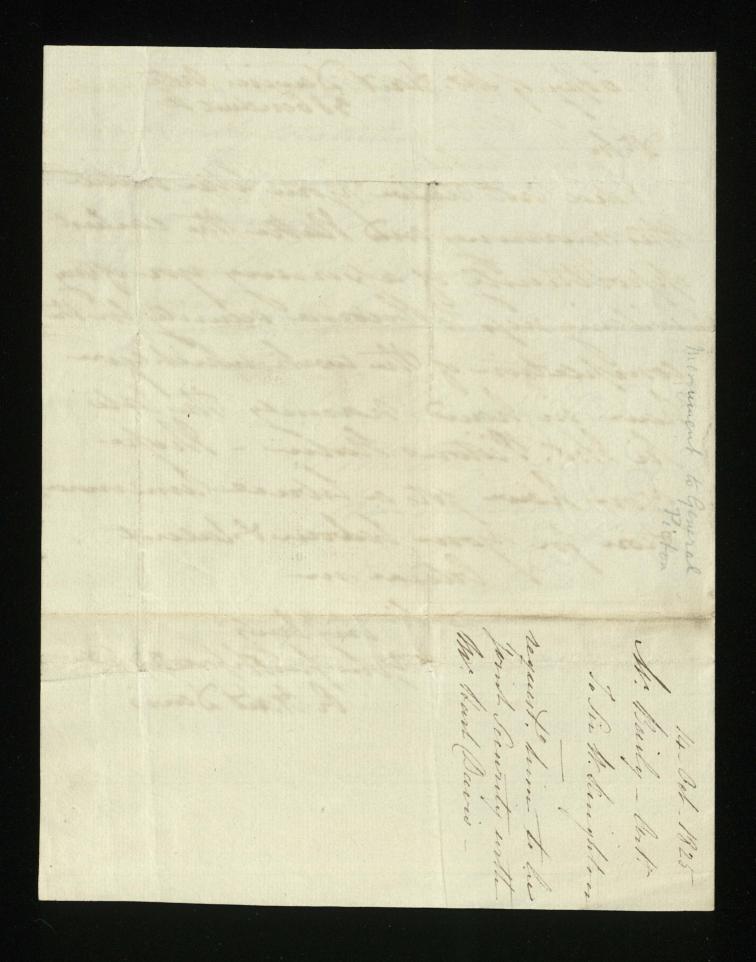
Oney to Muy and Type on 30152 De-14-1024 In Milleann Promise upon your kind not to me the the liberty of baying that Sam ingaged when Ch Monument to the Muenery of the tate the Tie I'm! Pietre h be wested at bannashen for which I am to beceve The Thomand Pounds and having made Boused walk advan in the work know applecation for. The frest motalment & was hiping frat before my money could be adlance Mint process two factse. more of couragements to be answered for my fulfilment of the boutinet. There are no two fertheren of eghat long um with yourself and M. Hait Down that how manifesto half the year for my loefare - and

having applied to Mo Hast Sheis who has kindly consulted - therefore fore ; Venne To volet the freen of your going Through this homesal marcille for which I shale be most thank fee - Than the hora to uman With the greatest light How this this frame. Om and

30153 off of No. Hart Davisio lite I did not viewe your lotter until This morning and Make the carliest opportunity of afrancy you of my willing met to there occurity for the completion of the work which you how in hour handy the title hi tho. Pistone Hother - Shope you have got a librar luncoura from for your babour & lacent believe ne Je hi very heely you furthfree Notes



24. Oct - 1825 Rev. Mr Herrifield that the Sury's Subse. to the Free School, Ken. may in future he paid to the Burch Warden pro tempore who is ex oficio the Treasurer

Mr Haverfield present his Compte to M'Danvers, and beg to alk now ledge the receips of his letter -. MH. being con. · fine I the home by severe indis. · printion, has requested Mraustin, the Church Worden of the parish who is ex officio the Treasurer ofthe School, to receive His Majerty with he thiged to MD anners I preny is thism: as M'Haverfug

stay in the parish of Thurk Warden bery uncertein; the Church Warden for temporees with in future he always the proper pus on breezen it -

There Bell. 24 h / 825.

L'in

be trust you will excuse the liberty taken in troubling you at this inclement season in behalf of bur poor neighbours who have upon former occasions felt the sunshine of charity from the hands of His most gracious majesty the King. in subscribing to a fund provided in this parish to supply the necessations poor with coals at a reduced price. The ballance left in the Treasurers hands upon a former occasion being nearly expended at this time, it would now be deemed a very salutary help and we hope

that you will not think the present application unbecoming in the discharge of Our duty, we are, Sin, your obed. Servants most respectfully 6. I. Cantrell (burehwardens)

Gusturens - Churehwardens

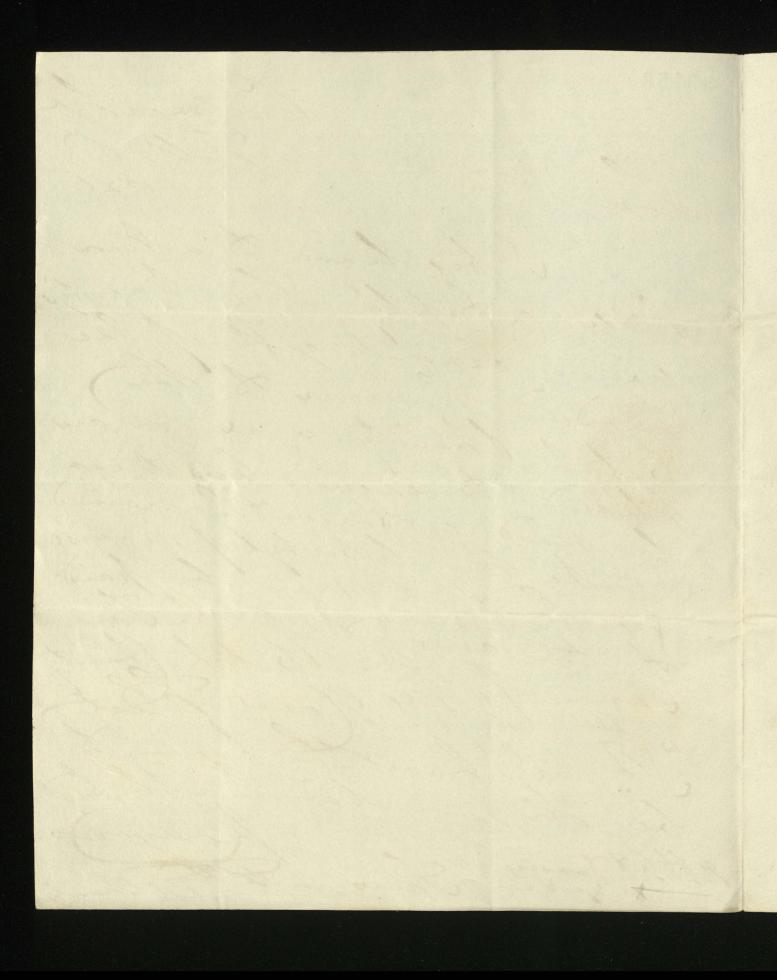
of the

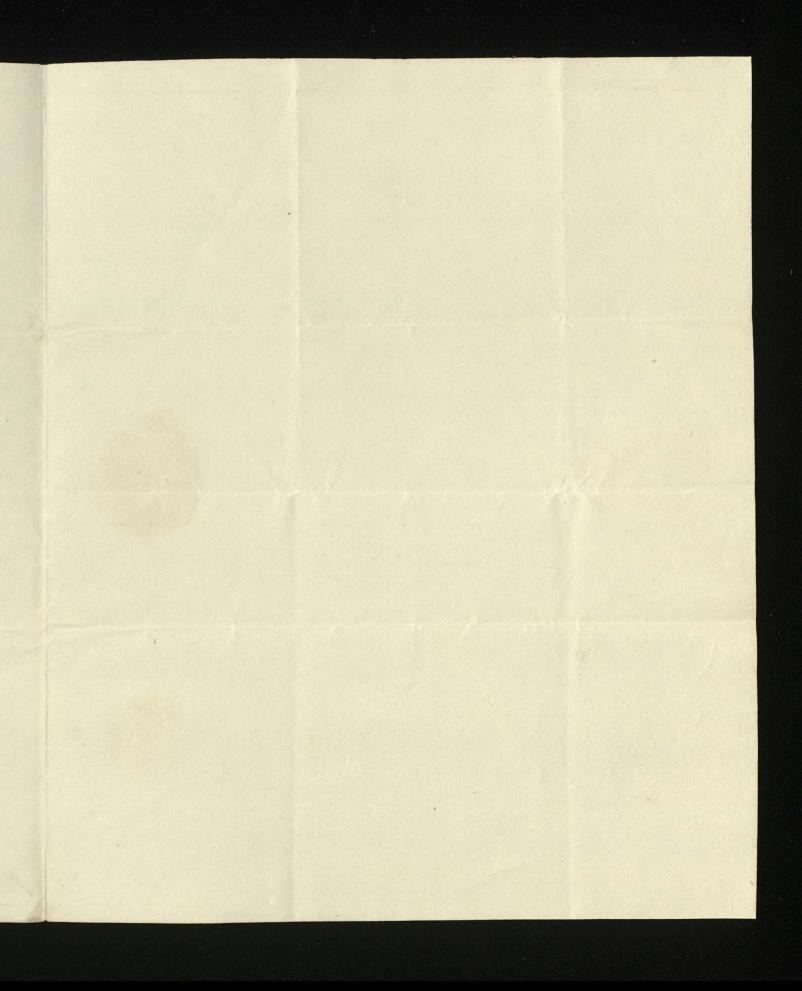
(barish of Old.

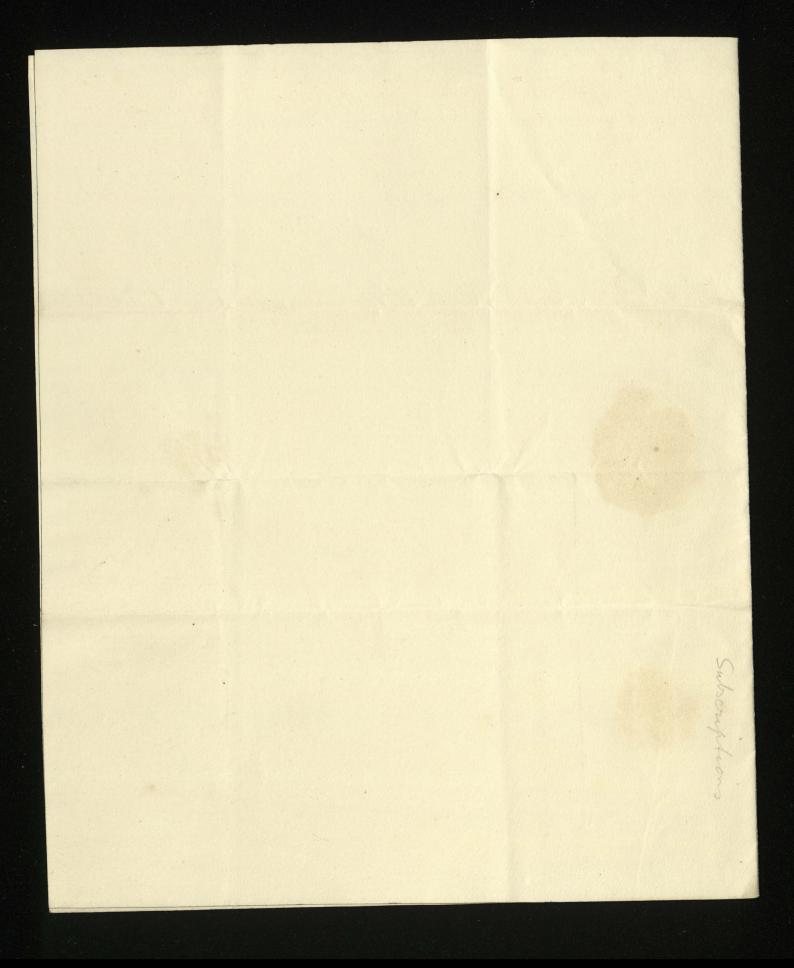
windsor

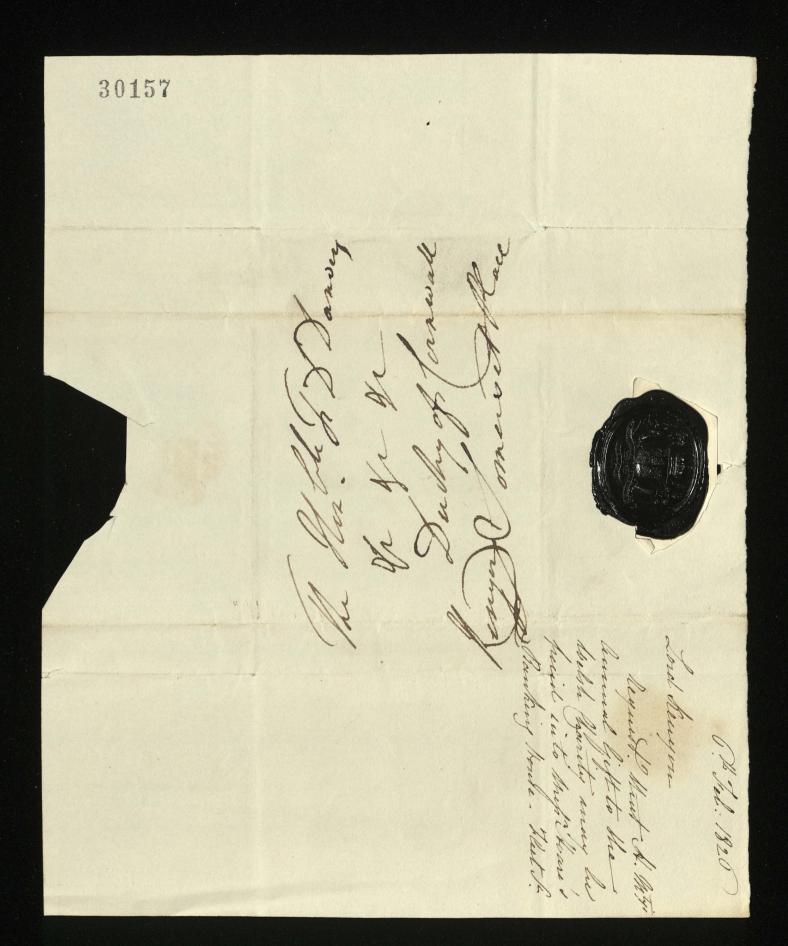
To. Sir Wor Knighton Bart 4c. 4c. 4c.

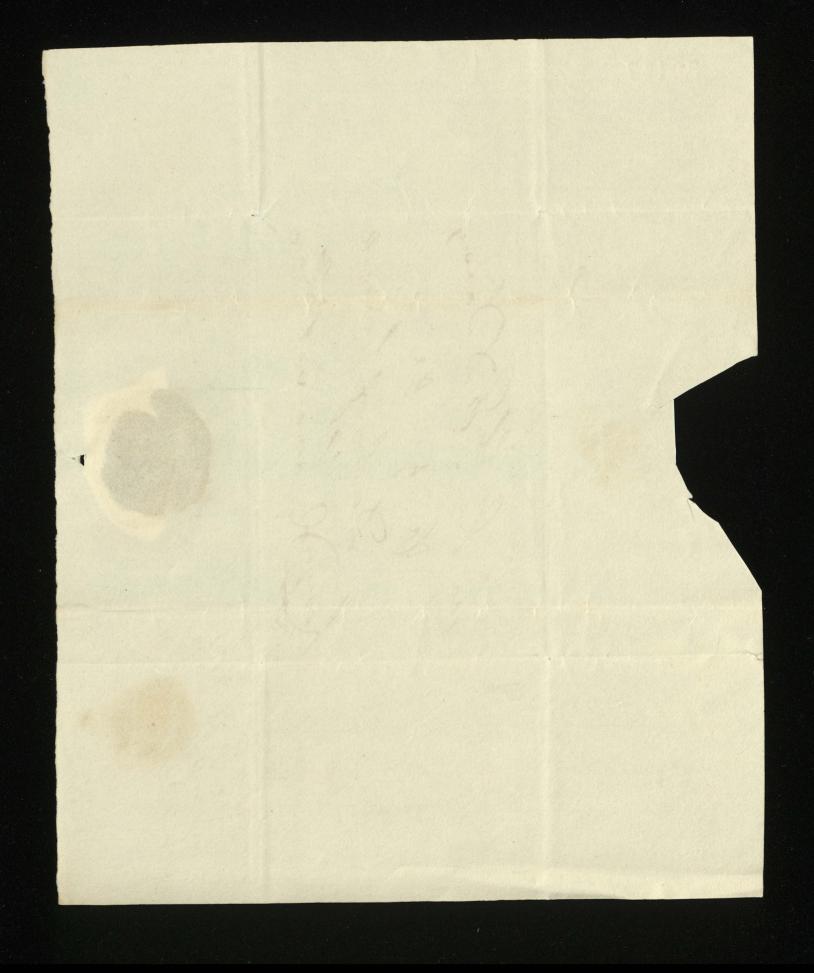
30156 Outnas For Theling 60 I beg have & a throwholp grædefulle, His Majerty's fracions arrand gift of the Hurding Guineas & the Sold Sharity, of as for and Shared to engane how it can be more consensely naived I take the bestylf requisit the account of The True sum the House Heat be di pun bed Lumbh sind Turasum Emyer) His to Janvery ge ge ges











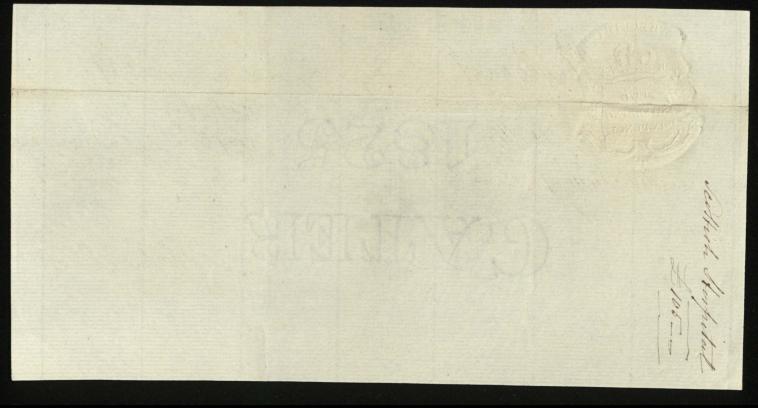
17. April 1825 30158 Radey's Motel My Lord Tyth April 1026 Milones On datundary the 15. ini. acknowledging the Receipt of this Muferty's Phand the honour Ho receive Southern of £105. In len Mr. Manfrer, your Lowderhip's deery hind note covering this Majerty's the For of Mis Myesty i bother tiful Donathan of One Judy Thum, Addlford. hundred quireas for the imme - Diate wellief of the poor of Mis Majetetty's Duchy Monor of Valfand, bon whale liet alf, and on behalf of the inhabitants Sir Wom Knighton to like come of one 21: Defruit 1826) of Salford in general, Plus to Tweetend the mort Long and lound sincerely grateful thousands to Mie Majerty; and their warment acknowledgements to your Lordship for your prompt attention to the communication M. Harper Do readely prapared to convey to yould Landship when & Hook the liberty of mentioning the districts of but neighbourhood takin an Athererden Cart.

allow me also to arrive your Landship, that this Majerty's never failing Charity, Shall for this intertance, be announced in the bert manner I can on the accarion of theward Buthday in Salfand. I have the han our to be My Land your Londship's Most bledient humble Servan D geo. Jones Boroughneeve of dalford

30159 ecceived the state day of Many 1826 of Sir/William Knighton Bar, Freeper of the Privy Lurse, the Sum of Fire Munder I were do a Desertion to the Sigh School of Celiabergh Melville 4,500,...



Received the 11th day of May 1826 of Thir William Knighton Bar! Reeper of the Privy Lurse, the Sum of bue Sunano Guinene, a Denation to the Seithish Storperal Melville £105=



Supplied by the Royal Archives / © Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 2021

Sir/

The present times are full of those excellent fruits of the most noble and generous Charity which have sprung from the Throne; and if any thing were wanting to excite the loyalty of the Subject, the unprecedented benevolence and munificence of our most gracious Monarch, could not fail to make les love, honor, 'and obey the King, of all that are put in authority under him. To you, Sir, the Inhabitants of the Parish of Kew are sensible they are much indebted for submitting to his Majisty the pecuniary difficulties of their School; to for your him interception in its behalf: and in Conveying to you this sentiments, as well as the inclosed Resolution of the Committee of the Kings Free School, I beg permission to express my personal thanks for the obliging Condescension manifesto towards myself.

Shave the honor to be

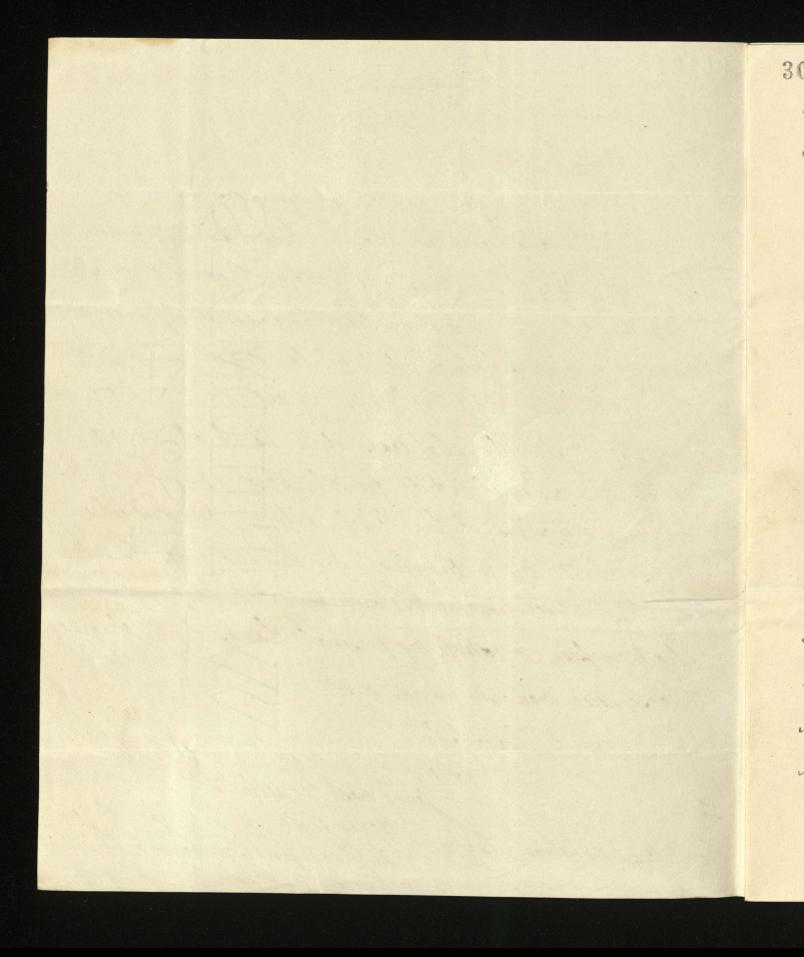
To Sir Milliam Knighton, Bart

Jour's most respectfully.

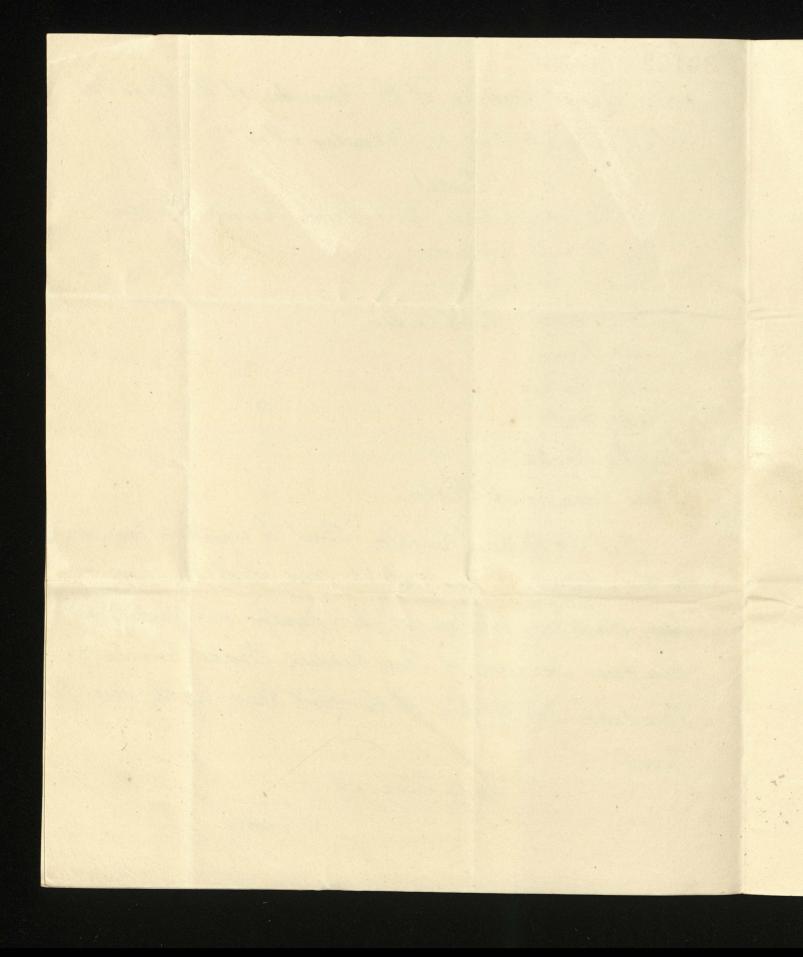
Henry White, M. A. Quate of hew,

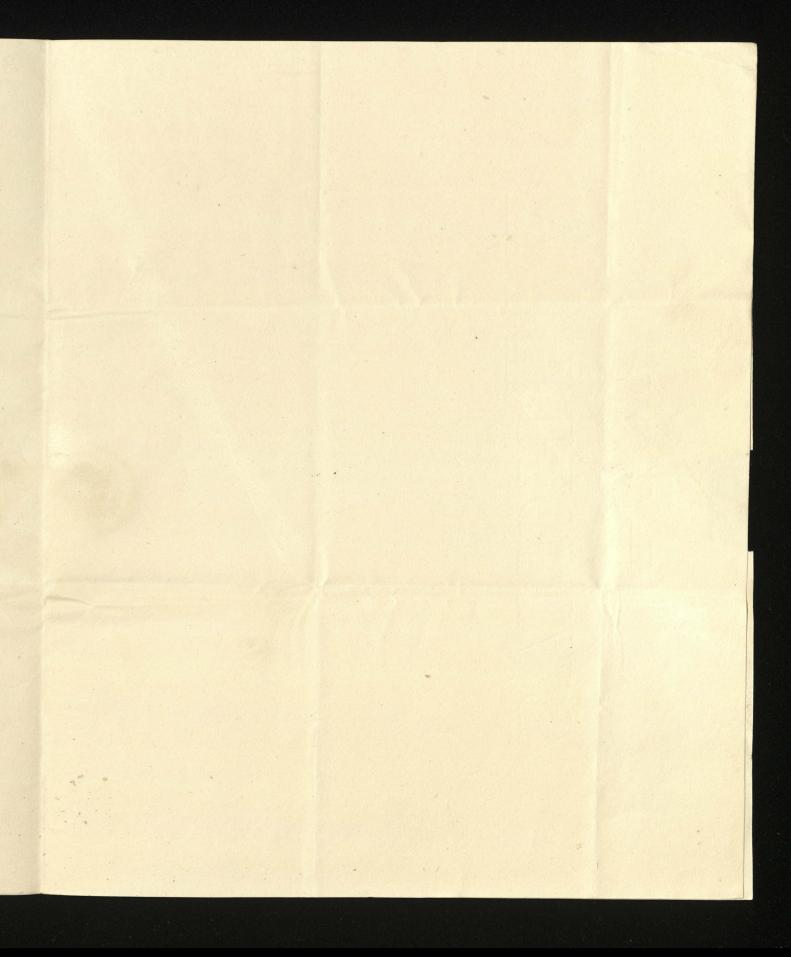
and Treasurer Herretary to The

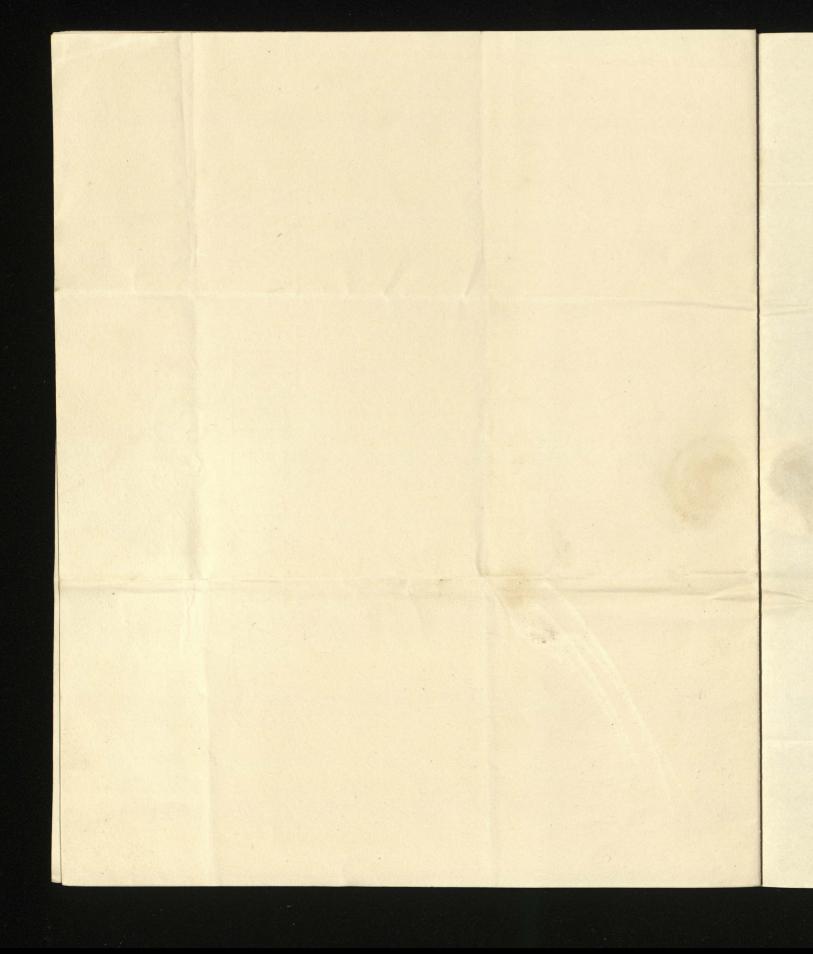
King's Free School.

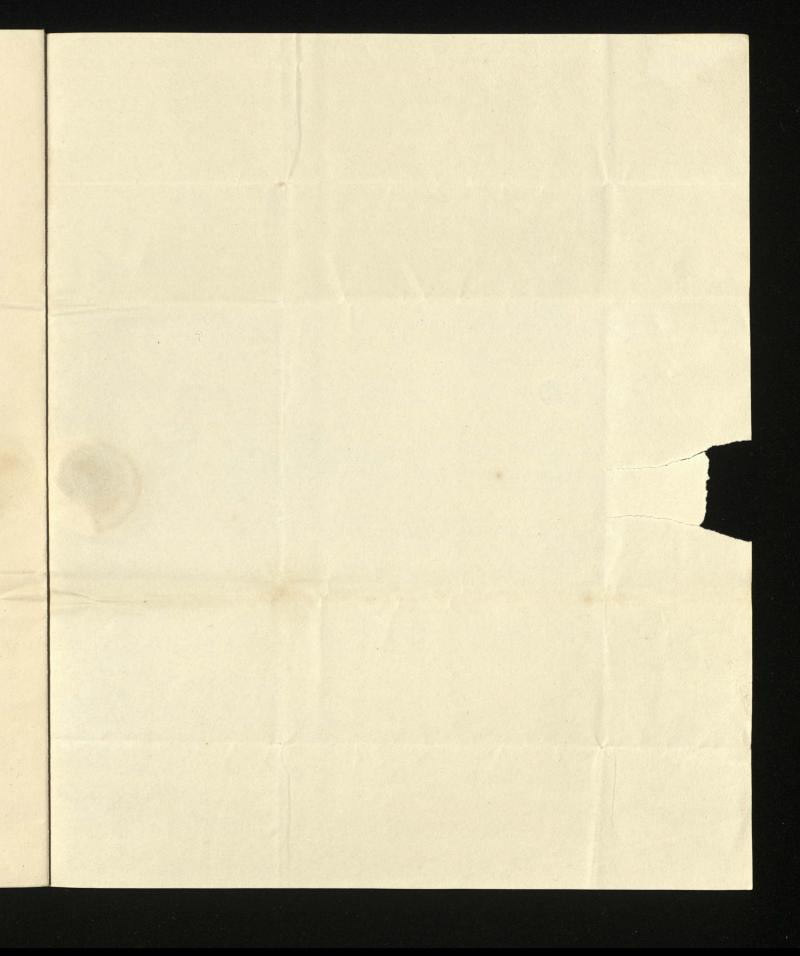


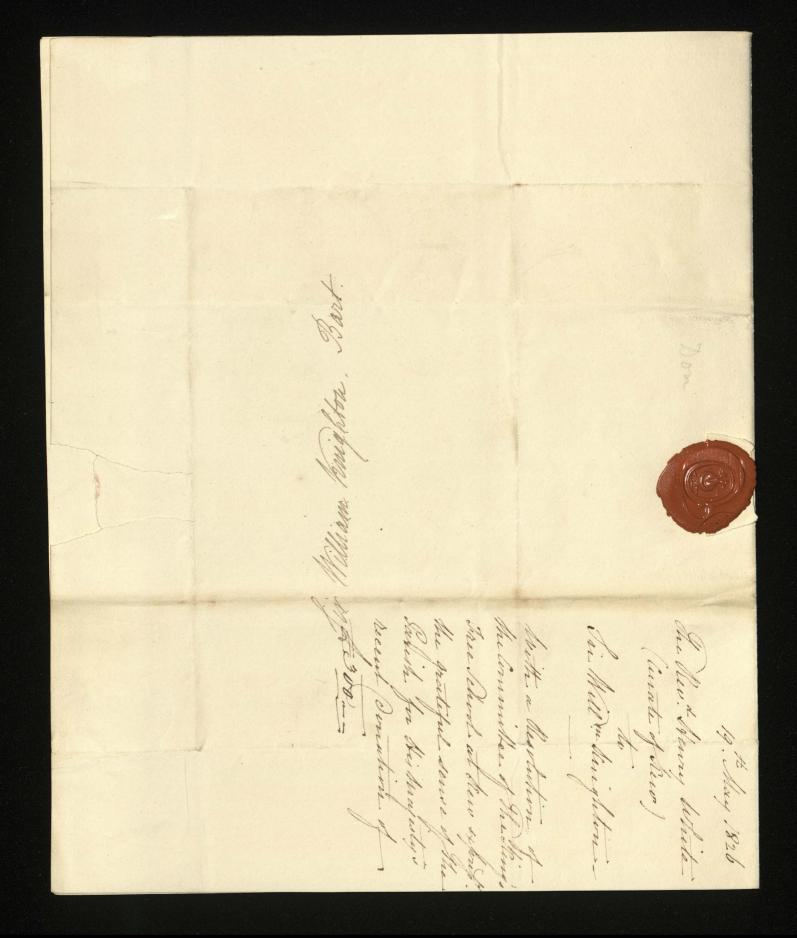
30162 At a Special meeting of the fammittee of The King's Free School held at their on Mednesday May 17. 1826. Present The Red? Henry White, M. A. Parate, Treasurer Herretary. The Revol Dr Minstanley. Edward Popham Esq John Austin, Phurch warden. Mr Pepper. Mr. Rowland. Mr. West. Mr. flagton It was Unanimously Resolved, That Six William Knighton, Bart be requested to Communicate to this Majesty the very posteful sense which the Parish of Elio shall som Entertain of His Majestir's most gracious and Munificent Danation of Three Hundred Founds towards the Foundation and Exection of the School House in the Jaid Parish. Henry Mite, M. A. Scirchary.











57 Aldersgate St. August 1. 1826.

Sir William

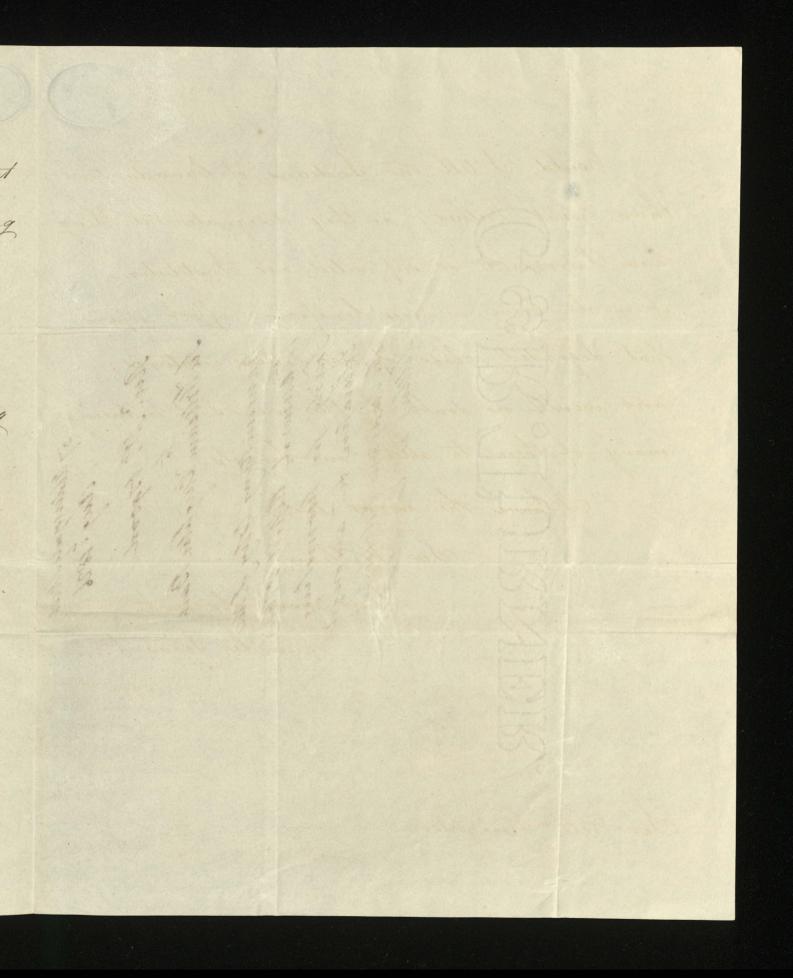
for Quebec, with two Schoolmasters to instruct the Indians, and destitute settlers inbanada.

From the kind intimation which I received at your house last summer, I have indulged the hope, that before I left England, I should by your kind assistance, have received some token of the Royal approbation.

I drew up a humble petition to our Beloved Sovereign, and transmitted a leopy to Earl Bathurst and one to you; but I have not heard that it has been presented to His Majesty.

Could I tell the Indians of Canada that their Great Father, as they designate the Hing had Patronised or supported our Institution it would have a very beneficial effect whom that degraded class of our fellow creatures; and would no doubt be the means of inducing many of them to attend our Schools. I have the honor to be Sir William your most obedient humble Servant. J. Osgono

Sir Willm Finighton.



Mhus in Cumarka.

THE FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

AMONG THE INDIANS

AND DESTITUTE SETTLERS IN CANADA.

SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, JUNE 29, 1826.

WITH

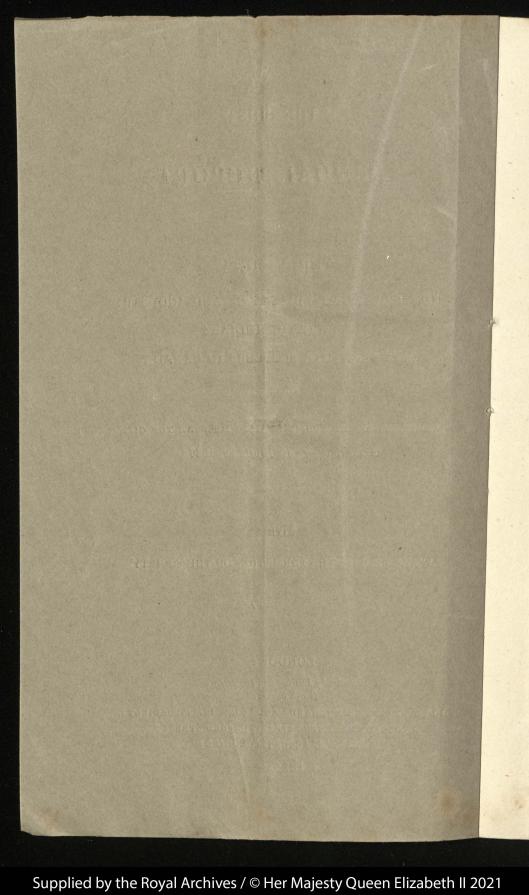
AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

LONDON:

Printed by Ellerton and Henderson, Gough Square;

AND SOLD BY J. HATCHARD AND SON, 187 PICCADILLY;
J. NISBET, 21 BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET;
AND J. & J. ARCH, 61 CORNHILL;

1826.



THE FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

AMONG THE INDIANS

AND DESTITUTE SETTLERS IN CANADA.

SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, JUNE 29, 1826.

WITH

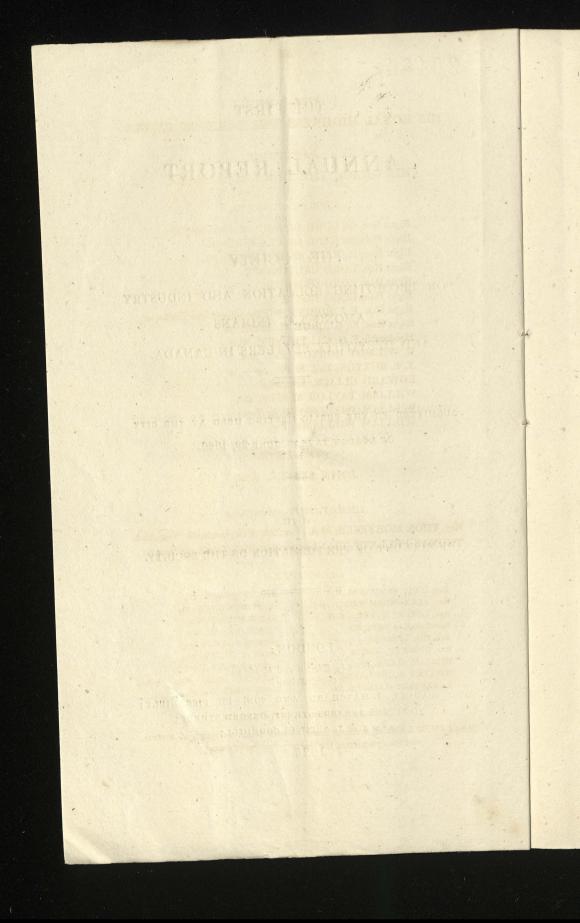
AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

LONDON:

Printed by Ellerton and Henderson, Gough Square;

AND SOLD BY J. HATCHARD AND SON, 187 PICCADILLY; J. NISBET, 21 BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET; AND J. & J. ARCH, 61 CORNHILL;

1826.



VICE-PATRON.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

PRESIDENT.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
Right Hon. the EARL OF CLARENDON.
Right Hon. the EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE,
Right Hon. LORD CALTHORPE.
Right Hon. LORD GAMBIER.
Right Hon. LORD BEXLEY.
Right Hon. F. J. ROBINSON, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Right Hon. Sir GEORGE H. ROSE, M.P.
Honourable F. G. CALTHORPE, M.P.
R. WILMOT HORTON, Esq. M.P.
T. F. BUXTON, Esq. M.P.
EDWARD ELLICE, Esq. M.P.
WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.

SECRETARIES (gratuitous.)

Rev. THOS. MORTIMER, M.A., Lecturer of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, THOMAS PELLATT, Esq., Ironmonger's Hall, Fenchurch Street.

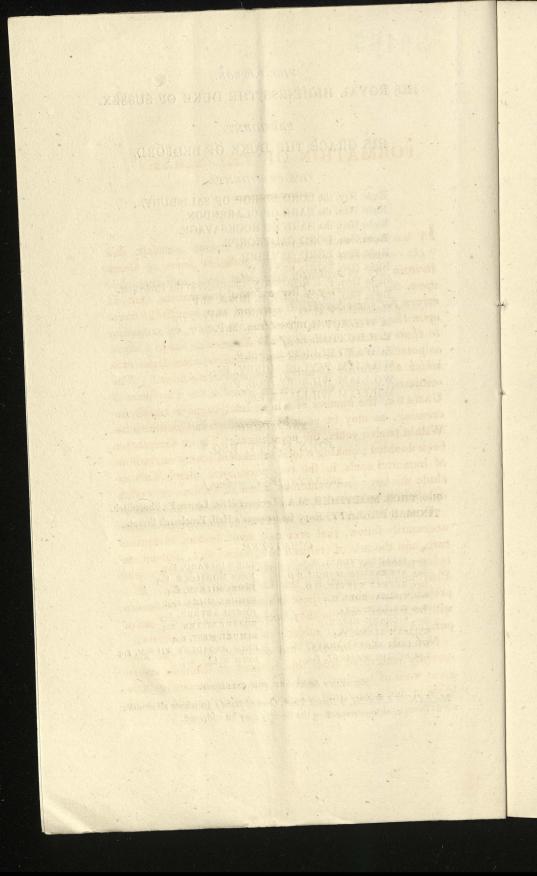
COMMITTEE.

Rev. ISAAC SAUNDERS, M.A.
Rev. ALEXANDER WAUGH, D.D.
Rev. ROBERT WINTER, D.D.
Rev. THOMAS BOYS, M.A.
Rev. C. I. LATROBE.
Rev. RICHARD REECE.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.
WILLIAM ALERS HANKEY, Esq.
LAUNCELOT HASLOPE, Esq.

LUKE HOWARD, Esq.
JOHN MORTLOCK, Esq.
JAMES MILLAR, Esq.
SAMUEL MILLS, Esq.
JOSEPH REYNER, Esq.
ROBERT STEVEN, Esq.
SAMUEL WEST, Esq.
JOHN BROADLEY WILSON, Esq.
JOHN WILKS, Esq.

Assistant Secretary and Collector.

Mr. JAMES LEACH, 8 Powell Street, Goswell Road: to whom all communications respecting the Society may be addresed,



FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

IT has been well observed on a recent occasion, that " the commercial greatness and political power of Great Britain are so evidently connected with, and dependent upon, the prosperity of her colonial possessions, that, in return for these benefits, it does not seem needful to insist upon the POLICY, any more than the DUTY, of extending to those distant members of the Empire as large a share as possible of all the social and religious advantages with which the Mother Country is so eminently blest." This sentiment applies with peculiar force to the Provinces of CANADA, the number of whose inhabitants is rapidly increasing, as may be seen by several recent publications. Within twelve years, the population of Upper Canada has been doubled; making a total amount of nearly one million of immortal souls, in the two provinces. And, if we include the large and numerous tribes of Indians extending indefinitely westward, it would greatly exceed this number.

From this extraordinary increase of population, it must necessarily follow, that recourse must be had to agriculture, and the arts of civilized life, rather than dependence being placed on the supply of wild animals, which a kind Providence furnished for the Indians of Canada. It is probable that many of these inhabitants of the wilderness will be starved, unless they become civilized, and incorporated with the other subjects of his Majesty's colony.

Not only the *Indians*, but many of those who have recently emigrated from this country to Canada, are in great want of teachers, and the necessary means of establishing and supporting schools; as is always the case in newly-settled countries.

Though different Societies and benevolent individuals have done something towards expelling the moral darkness from that extensive region, yet very little has been done, in proportion to the wants of that interesting colony; especially when we consider, that it has been under the British Government half a century. From local circumstances, prejudices of education, and different modes of worship, existing among the civilized inhabitants of Canada, unless some extraordinary effort be made in the Mother Country, the present unhappy state of things must long continue.

It has been often asked, whether any thing can be done for the Indians, which will bring them under the influence of wholesome laws, and raise them to the dignity and privileges of civilized society? In reply, it may be asserted, that in Canada a considerable number of respectable individuals of that class have received the benefits of a good education, whose character and deportment do honour to the Christian name. Under the Government of the United States there are also thousands of Indians, who have formed laws and regulations for their internal management, well worthy of being copied by the white inhabitants. The public opinion in that country, on the subject of Indian education, is, within the last few years, completely changed; and the Government is now ready to afford assistance to every benevolent Society and Association, which is formed for the purpose of extending education among them. This produces a noble emulation among all denominations, to excel each other in doing good.

In consideration of the magnitude and importance of this object, it was thought expedient to recommend the immediate formation of an Institution in London, for the improvement of Canada. Accordingly, a Meeting was held at Freemasons' Hall, 2d July, 1825, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the Chair.

Having taken the Chair, His Royal Highness alluded to the liberal plan of the Institution, which commended itself to every person. The importance of the objects

which the Society had in view, were too well known to require any observations from him. The persons who acted under its patronage were not desirous of introducing any particular creed or form of the Christian Religion, but to teach every one of the natives of that vast country, the truths of the Bible, and the reciprocal duties of morality. These were, however, only a part of the plan. They were undoubtedly the most important objects; but there were others which very nearly affected our happiness in this world. They were to be taught industry, and instructed in those methods best calculated to secure for themselves the conveniences of life. He should not enter any further into detail, as he was convinced there were many gentlemen, who would propose the respective Resolutions, who were far better acquainted with the minutiæ than himself; and, therefore, he would leave to them, what must always be an agreeable and delightful task-labouring in the cause of virtue.

The Right Hon. Lord BEXLEY adverted to the peculiar circumstances of Canada. The territory was of immense extent, and the population thinly scattered over It is a country as yet little known or explored, and far from the means of instruction and civilization. The inhabitants consist, 1st, Of the European settlers; 2d, The natives of Canada, descended from the first settlers; and, 3d, The native Indians.—The first class have taken with them, from this country, their various religious creeds; and there are, Episcopalians, Catholics, and Dissenters of all classes. Any schools, therefore, for their benefit, must be founded on general principles, independently of particular creeds or forms of church discipline. We must allow the respective clergy to lead their flocks in that which they think to be the right way. The venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the British and Foreign School Society in London, are certainly doing much good; but there is still room and necessity for more. - The second class, being descendants of original settlers, often placed in situations

which afford no opportunities of public worship, have, in too many instances, almost forgotten their religion, or have been brought up without any, and are sunk into gross ignorance and vice. This is especially true with those in the back settlements.-As to the third class, or native Indians, we owe them a debt, which we ought now to pay. We have driven them gradually out of their own possessions, and reduced their numbers, by compelling them to inhabit woods and swamps; several of the tribes are utterly extinct, and others hastening fast to decay. The intercourse, we have hitherto carried on with them, has been of a degrading and demoralizing character: we initiated them in the use of fire-arms and of spirituous liquors-at once giving them weapons of mischief, and stimulating their worst passions to the use of them. We must now endeavour to civilize these rude tribes, and, instead of huntsmen or warriors, convert them into industrious and peaceable members of society, making them happier in this life, and fitting them for a better hereafter. Our schools, however, must be something more than seminaries of morality or religion. In the savage state, each man is dependent on his individual exertions; he must know how to handle the axe, and build himself a house. Industry, therefore, must be combined with mental cultivation, and the best mode of inculcating such habits will be found in the principles of the Bible, which must form the basis of any system of instruction, carrying to all men the comforts of time, and the cheering hopes of eternity.

Lord BEXLEY closed by moving the following Resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. THOMAS MORTIMER, M.A.

Resolved, That a Society be now formed for promoting Education and Industry in Canada; the object of which shall be, to train up teachers and assist in the establishment of schools of education and industry among the Indians and Settlers, in such parts of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada as are destitute of the means of instruction."

The next Resolution was moved by JOHN WILKS, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. W. A. EVANSON, M. A.

"Resolved, That the following Rules and Regulations be adopted for the government of the said Society.

" I. The Plan proposed shall sacredly guard the rights of conscience, and extend equal advantages to all denominations of Christians.

"II. The mode of instruction shall be such as the Committee

may approve, according to circumstances.

"III. In every school that may receive assistance from this Society, the reading of the Scriptures, and some useful manual labour, shall constitute parts of the daily exercise of the pupils; all shall be required to be strict in their moral conduct, and duly to observe the Sabbath; attending to such religious exercises, and at such places, as their respective parents and guardians may direct. But should this be impracticable, on account of the distance of any place of worship, then all such scholars shall, upon each Lord's-day, read and recite those portions of Scripture which are calculated to enforce all the relative and social duties of the present life, and point the way to a happy eternity.

"IV. This Society shall consist of a Patron, Vice-Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary or Secretaries, also of Go-

vernors, and Life and Annual Members.

"V. Each Subscriber of One Guinea shall be a Member.

"VI. The Donor of Ten Pounds shall be a Member for life.

"VII. Each Annual Subscriber of Five Pounds, or Donor of Fifty, shall be a Governor, and entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

"VIII. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of Twelve or more, chosen at the Annual Meeting, which shall be held in London in the last week of the month of June.

"IX. The Patron, Vice-Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, shall be considered (ex officio) Members of the Committee.

"X. The Meetings of the Committee shall be held four times a-year, and oftener if necessary; three Members shall constitute a quorum.

"XI. A Special Meeting of the Committee may be called at the request of three Members; and a Special General Meeting of the Society may be summoned on the requisition of the General Committee, or any nine Members, by letter addressed to the Secretary.

"XII. No alteration or amendment shall be made to the Rules of this Society, except at a General Meeting."

The Right Honourable Lord CALTHORPE, observed, "That as South America was now enlightened and free,

we ought not to leave the northern part in a barbarous state. The United States had set us a good example, and we ought to see that our colonies derived, at least, some reciprocal benefit from their connexion with us: we should impart our high religious advantages to them."—His Lordship concluded by moving, "that the following Gentlemen be requested to honour the Institution by becoming its Officers," and was seconded by J. E. GORDON, Esq.—
[For names, see 3d page.]

The 4th Resolution was moved by J. MILLAR, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. T. OSGOOD:

"That a Subscription be now commenced for carrying into effect the objects of the Society, and that Auxiliary Associations be formed to contribute towards its funds.

The 5th Resolution was moved (in French) by NICHOLAS VINCENT (Tsawanhouhi, in Indian language), Grand Chief of the Huron Tribe, at Lorette; and seconded by Lord BEXLEY:

"That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for the kind and condescending manner evinced by his Royal Highness in presiding at this Meeting."

In closing the business of the Meeting, his Royal Highness expressed his full approbation of the object and design of the Institution now formed, and kindly promised, faithfully to fill the office of Vice-Patron.

At the first Meeting of the Committee after the formation of the Society, held 8th July, 1825; JOSEPH REYNER, Esq. in the Chair; it was

"Resolved, That the Committee for the management of the unapplied part of the fund which was collected by the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood in this country in the year 1813, for promoting education among the destitute poor in Canada, and standing in the names of the late John Inglis, Esq. deceased, Robert Steven, and the said

Joseph Reyner, and Samuel Mills, be applied to, for their consent to pay over the same to the Treasurer of this Society, to be invested in the names of four Trustees in the Bank, in trust, for the purposes of this Institution."

"Resolved, That the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood be authorized by this Committee, during his stay in this country, to collect Donations and Subscriptions, and, if practicable, to form Auxiliary Societies and Associations, in further carrying into effect the object of this Society, being allowed his reasonable expenses."

"Resolved, That the Government of Canada, and the Ministers of religion of all denominations in that country, be respectfully invited to co-operate with this Society in the design for which it was instituted."

JOSEPH REYNER, Chairman.

AT THE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

HELD

AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE STREET, ON THURSDAY JUNE 29, 1826;

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE H. ROSE, M.P.

IN THE CHAIR:

RESOLVED;

- I. That the Report, of which an abstract has been read, be received, and printed under the direction of the Committee.
- II. That the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, for his kind Patronage of this Society.
- III. That the following Gentlemen be the Officers and Committee for the year ensuing. [For names, see p. 3.]
- IV. That the cordial Thanks of this Meeting be presented to the various Auxiliaries in connexion with this Society, for their valuable services.
- V. That the present state of the British Colonies in general, and of Canada in particular, calls loudly for the combined exertions of the Christian and the Patriot.

REPORT.

IT has not unfrequently happened, that the friends of some particular religious charity have urged its claims in a language and temper which have seemed to indicate an attachment almost, if not altogether, exclusive. By such conduct, party spirit has been engendered and maintained; and that admonition has been disobeyed, which directs us to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

The infant Society, which this day ventures to deliver its First Annual Report, and to make its most respectful but urgent appeal to the British public, would wish to rejoice in the zeal and in the success of Institutions which have long been labouring in the cause of the Redeemer; whether those engaged in disseminating the Book of Life, or such as are attempting the conversion of the lost sheep of the house of Israel, or the ingathering of the Gentiles to the fold of Christ. To none of these important objects would the Committee of your recently formed Society be indifferent, or lukewarm. At the same time, they cannot forget, they dare not forget, the moral and religious interests of those tens of

thousands, in our different dependencies, who are unvisited by the light of life; and who, though the subjects of the British Crown, are destitute of that knowledge which gives to the Crown its

purest splendour and noblest worth.

It may be considered as not the least pleasing among the signs of the times, that, while our happy country is attempting so much for the spiritual welfare of Pagans and Mahommedans, she is, in some measure, awakening to the duties which she owes to the thousands and hundreds of thousands who inhabit her various and flourishing colonies. Of this spirit our Institution affords an example: and the following are the circumstances which led to the formation of a distinct Society for the promotion of education and industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada.

In the year 1813 the Rev. Mr. Osgood visited England, for the purpose of raising subscriptions from the pious and well-disposed, in aid of the above object. With the sum so raised, and invested in the hands of Trustees, various schools were formed, and furnished with the necessary books. And your Committee have the pleasure to state, that, by the judicious application of one hundred pounds by the Trustees, a stimulus was given to the exertions of a Committee at Montreal, who have established two large schools in the city, in which nearly one thousand children have received the benefits of Education, under the denomination of the British and Canadian School Society, under the patronage of his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie. The re-

maining sum in the hands of the Trustees, is 8851. 4s. 7d. Three per Cent. Stock, and which is now held in trust for the purposes of this Society. The poor Indians and destitute Settlers were visited and instructed. Tracts and other pious books were largely distributed; and the elements of knowledge and of piety were communicated to many who could previously have said, No man careth for our souls. Nor can it fail to be gratifying to this Meeting to know, that every self-denying effort was used, that the sum so raised might do the greatest good in the least expensive way. "I can assert," observes Mr. Osgood, "without fearing contradiction, that, excepting the first year after my return to Canada, I have not received any thing from the fund collected in England, excepting the grant of seventy-five pounds - twenty-five of which was paid for books and school apparatus, which I ordered from London, and a part of the other fifty towards buildings and payment of rent of school-rooms. If it be inquired, on what have I subsisted; I answer, partly upon my little patrimony, and partly upon the benevolence of the kind friends, among whom I have been labouring." If wall old measure and book

By a strict attention to economy, and by being willing to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, your worthy agent has been able to do extensive good with very limited means. It must not be omitted, that, in the document just quoted, Mr. Osgood makes honourable mention of the kindness and hospitality shewn to him in his several journeys by our American brethren.

Nor can your Committee refrain from bringing to your notice the pleasing fact, that one of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Canada invited Mr. Osgood to his table, and contributed liberally towards the instruction of the poor. It will be gratifying to Protestants to learn, that this Roman Catholic Prelate has purchased 100% worth of Bibles for distribution, and, at his own expense, has supported two schoolmasters.

Among the Indians themselves, it is truly pleasing to find a great desire for religious instruction. One circumstance, out of many which might be mentioned, will prove this desire to be more than ordinary. One of the chiefs of the Mohawk tribe, being offered the advantage of instruction for his people if any house or room for the purpose could be found: "My house is at your service," said he. And such was his anxiety that the school should immediately commence, that he and his aged wife, both near seventy, retired to the woods, and built for themselves a wigwam, or Indian tent, that their dwelling might be occupied as a place of instruction. A school-house was soon after erected by some benevolent White inhabitants, in that vicinity. Mr. Osgood was present the day it was opened, and the aged couple returned to their dwelling. Tears of gratitude fell freely from their eyes, while they declared that they could not be sufficiently thankful that a school had been built and opened in that settlement.

On Mr. Osgood's second visit to this country, in 1825, this Society was formed, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

and favoured with the names and contributions of several Noble and distinguished personages. Nor can your Committee refrain from expressing their deep sense of obligation to those Noblemen, and others, who kindly and readily lent their assistance to a Christian Minister, who had been so long and so faithfully labouring among the destitute Settlers and the Indians in Canada.

After making some short stay in the metropolis, Mr. Osgood was requested to visit different parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and forming Associations. Your Committee would not lightly pass over the great kindness which was shewn to him, while thus engaged in their service-kindness which evidently flowed from Christian principles, and cannot be too highly estimated by a Christian Society. To the several Auxiliaries your Committee beg to tender their respectful and grateful acknowledgments, for the various sums remitted during the past year. Nor can they refrain from expressing their earnest desire and hope, that the Christian feeling which prompted to such exertions at first, will continue to operate year by year, and thus secure the permanent prosperity of the Society.

A LIST OF THE AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

WITH SUMS REPORTED BY THE TREASURER OR SECRETARIES.

Aberdeen	215	16	6	
Bath and Wells, Warminster, and Salisbury	56	12	0	
Birmingham and vicinity				
Brighton and vicinity	32	15	5	
		2		
Cambridge	14	12	6	

Carlisle	£2	9	6
Chester		0	0
Dublin	92	13	9
Dumfries	1	16	6
Dundee	. 11	8	0
Edinburgh and vicinity	74	10	10
Glasgow and vicinity	35	0	2
Gloucester, including Cheltenham and Stroud		14	0
Greenock · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13	9	6
Henley on Thames · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17	11	6
Inverness · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		7	6
Kendal		1	0
Lancaster·····		11	0
Leeds		1	0
Liverpool Oxford	46	6	0
			6
Perth		15	8
Reading and vicinity	25	7	0
Shrewsbury and vicinity		3	6
Stirling		0	0
Wolverhampton and vicinity		6	8
York	. 23	14	6
	£810	8	9

Many circumstances might be mentioned, illustrative of the effects of the Gospel among the Indians, but the following is of too interesting a nature to be omitted:—

One of the young chiefs of the Cherokee nation, with whom Mr. Osgood became acquainted, had received his education in a school in the United States, and expressed himself thus, in one of the addresses which he delivered:—'Little did I think, a few years ago, when I was clad with a skin or a piece of a course blanket, carrying my scalping-knife and tomahawk, living like other savages of the wilderness, that I should ever be permitted to address a Christian assembly, upon the importance of sending Bibles and teachers to the heathen.'

The same interesting young man, in a letter

n

er

which he recently sent to a Gentleman in Glasgow, says, "I do now rejoice to think, that I have, through the grace of God, been brought out of darkness into the light and liberty of the Gospel. A little while ago I was living like other barbarians and savages, without hope, and without God in the world. But now, I trust, through Christ the Divine Redeemer, I can say, that 'my Father is your Father, and my God is your God.' Send us over more Bibles and Missionaries to help us."

The importance of a consistent practice, in those who boast of a purer faith, is strikingly shewn in the observations made by these Indians on their European or White visitors. The following extracts from an American publication will discover the truth of these remarks.

"It is true, they confess that when they first saw the whites they took them for beings of a superior kind. They did not know but that they had been sent to them from the abode of the Great Spirit, for some great and important purpose. They, therefore, welcomed them, hoping to be made happier by their company. It was not long, however, before they discovered their mistake, having found them an ungrateful, insatiable people, who, though the Indians had given them as much land as was necessary to raise provisions for themselves and their families, and pasture for their cattle, wanted still to have more, and at last would not be contented with less than the whole country. 'And yet,' say those injured people, 'these white men would always be telling

us of their great Book, which God had given to them: they would persuade us that every man was good who believed in what the Book said, and every man was bad who did not believe in it. They told us a great many things, which they said were written in the good Book, and wanted us to believe it all. We would probably have done so, if we had seen them practise what they pretended to believe, and act according to the good words which they told us. But, no! while they held their big Book in one hand, in the other they had murderous weapons, guns and swords, wherewith to kill us, poor Indians! Ah! and they did so too; they killed those who believed in their book, as well as those who did not. They made no distinction!'

"They sometimes amuse themselves by passing in review those customs of the white people which appear to them most striking. They observe, amongst other things, that when the whites meet together, many of them, and sometimes all, speak at the same time, and they wonder how they can thus hear and understand each other. 'Among us,' they say, 'only one person speaks at a time, and the others listen to him until he has done; after which, and not before, another begins to speak.' They say also, that the whites speak too much; and that much talk disgraces a man. On this subject they shrewdly observe, that it is well for the whites that they have the art of writing, and can write down their words and speeches; for had they, like themselves, to transmit them to posterity by means of strings

and belts of wampum, they would want for their own use all the wampum that could be made, and none would be left for the Indians.

"They wonder that the white people are striving so much to get rich, and to heap up treasures in this world, which they cannot carry with them to the next. They ascribe this to pride, and to the desire of being called rich and great. They say that there is enough in this world to live upon, without laying any thing by; and as to the next world, it contains plenty of every thing, and they will find all their wants satisfied when they arrive there. They, therefore, do not lay up any stores, but merely take with them, when they die, as much as is necessary for their journey to the world of spirits.

"The Indians also observe, that the white people must have a great many thieves among them, since they put locks to their doors, which shews great apprehension that their property otherwise would not be safe: 'As to us,' say they, 'we entertain no such fears; thieves are very rare among us, and we have no instance of any person breaking into a house. Our Indian lock is, when we go out, to set the corn pounder or a billet of wood against the door, so that it may be seen that no body is within, and there is no danger that any Indian would presume to enter a house thus secured.' Let me be permitted to illustrate this by an anecdote.

"In the year 1771, while I was residing on the Big Beaver, I passed by the door of an Indian, who was a trader, and had consequently a quantity of goods in his house. He was going

with his wife to Pittsburg, and they were shutting up the house, as no person remained in it during their absence. This shutting up was nothing else than putting a large hominy pounding-block with a few sticks of wood outside against the door, so as to keep it closed. As I was looking at this man with attention while he was so employed, he addressed me in these words: 'See, my friend, this is an Indian lock that I am putting to my door.'-I answered, 'Well enough; but I see you leave much property in the house; are you not afraid that those articles will be stolen while you are gone?'- 'Stolen! by whom?'-'Why, by Indians, to be sure.'- 'No, no,' replied he, 'no Indian would do such a thing, and unless a white man or white people should happen to come this way, I shall find all safe on my return."

Another extract from an American publication will serve to shew, that while, alas! many of these Indians are idolaters, yet that, from very remarkable circumstances—circumstances in a great measure peculiar to themselves—we may venture to indulge the hope that the Gospel of Christ, if faithfully taught among them, would, by the blessing of God, not prove altogether in vain.

"Like all other nations unblessed with the light of Christianity, the Indians are idolaters; but their idolatry is of the mildest character, and has departed less than among any other people from the form of primeval truth. Their belief in a future state is clear and distinct, debased only by those corporeal associations which proceed from the constitutional operations of our nature,

and from which even Christians, therefore, are not totally exempt. They retain among them the great principle of expiation for sin, without which all religion would be unavailing. And they acknowledge, in all the common occurrences of life, and even in their very superstitions, the overruling power of Divine Providence, to which they are accustomed to look up with an implicit confidence, which might often put to shame the disciples of a purer faith."

"As soon as a child is informed what is the nature or form of his protecting deity, he is carefully instructed in the obligations he is under to do him homage, to follow his advice communicated in dreams, to deserve his favours, to confide implicitly in his care, and to dread the consequences of his displeasure. For this reason, when the Huron or the Iroquois goes to battle or to the chase, the image of his okki is as carefully carried with him as his arms. At night, each one places his guardian idol on the palisades surrounding the camp, with the face turned from the quarter to which the warriors, or hunters, are about to march. He then prays to it for an hour, as he does also in the morning before he continues his course. This homage performed, he lies down to rest, and sleeps in tranquillity, fully persuaded that his spirit will assume the whole duty of keeping guard, and that he has nothing to fear."

"It is impossible not to remark, that there is a smaller departure from the original religion among the Indians of America, than among the more civilized nations of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The idea of the Divine Unity is much more perfectly preserved; the subordinate divinities are kept at a much more immeasurable distance from the Great Spirit; and, above all, there has been no attempt among them to degrade to the likeness of men, the invisible and incomprehensible Creator of the universe."

"They suppose, that, when the soul is separated from the body, it preserves the same inclinations which it had when both were united. For this reason, they bury with the dead all that they had in use when alive. Some imagine that all men have two souls, one of which never leaves the body unless it be to inhabit another. This transmigration, however, is peculiar to the souls of those who die in infancy, and who therefore have the privilege of commencing a second life, because they enjoyed so little of the first. Hence children are buried along the highways, that the women, as they pass, may receive their souls. From this idea of their remaining with the body, arises the duty of placing food upon their graves; and mothers have been seen to draw from their bosoms that nourishment which these little creatures loved when alive, and shed it upon the earth which covered their remains.

"When the time has arrived for the departure of those spirits which leave the body, they pass into a region which is destined to be their eternal abode, and which is therefore called the Country of Souls. This country is at a great distance toward the west, and to go thither costs them a journey of many months. They have many difficulties to surmount, and many perils to encounter. They speak of a stream, in which many

suffer shipwreck;—of a dog, from which they with difficulty defend themselves;—of a place of suffering, where they expiate their faults;—of another, in which the souls of those prisoners who have been tortured are again tormented, and who therefore linger on their course, to delay as long as possible the moment of their arrival. From this idea it proceeds, that, after the death of these unhappy victims, for fear their souls may remain around the huts of their tormentors from the thirst of vengeance, the latter are careful to strike every place around them with a staff, and to utter such terrible cries as may oblige them to depart."

"With regard to the question in what their happiness or misery will consist, they differ; but with regard to the existence of a future state, and that it will be a state of retribution for the deeds done in the body, they agree without exception, and their faith is bright and cloudless. 'Whether you are divinities or mortal men,' said an old man of Cuba to Columbus, 'we know not; but if you are men, subject to mortality like ourselves, you cannot be unapprised, that after this life there is another, wherein a very different portion is allotted to good and bad men. If, therefore, you expect to die, and believe, with us, that every one is to be rewarded in a future state according to his conduct in the present, you will do no hurt to those who do none to you.""

"Provided, then, that their suspicions respecting every gift bestowed by the hands of white men, can be overcome, the comparative purity of their religion renders it so much the easier to propagate among them the Gospel of

Salvation. In this view, is it possible for the benevolent heart to restrain the rising wish, that the scanty remnant of this unfortunate race may be brought within the verge of civilized life, and made to feel the influence, the cheering and benign influence, of Christianity? Is it not to be wished, that the God whom they ignorantly worship may be declared to them, and that, together with the practices they have so long preserved, may be united that doctrine which alone can illumine what is obscure, and unravel what is intricate? If this be desirable, it must be done quickly, or the opportunity will be for ever lost."

It is to the spiritual welfare of this ancient and interesting race of people, that your Committee desire to direct your attention: not, however, to the neglect of the poor children of those destitute Settlers who have emigrated from this country, and who, if no efforts be made for their instruction and conversion, may, ere long, sink into a state of ignorance and impiety, which may outvie in criminality the worst condition of Heathenism.

Mr. Osgood will shortly proceed to Canada, in furtherance of the objects of this Society, where he will be authorized by your Committee to promote education by his personal exertions, and to superintend such Day or Sunday Schools as are already established, as well as to distribute a considerable quantity of useful school-books, which he has received through the kindness of friends in the course of his journeys.

Your Committee, therefore, cannot refrain from

pressing upon the notice of the Christian Public the claims of Canada upon the Parent Country. They are neither unwilling to acknowledge, nor backward to appreciate, the labours of other and older Societies; nor can they witness the appointment of excellent and laborious men to situations of usefulness and importance in that part of the world, without the most heartfelt pleasure. It cannot, however, be denied, that, owing to the small number of the spiritual labourers, and the largeness of the moral field. there remains still a very extensive tract altogether neglected. Nor can any reflecting mind, formed in the British mould, and influenced by Christian principles, consider it right or wise that a colony received by cession from a Roman Catholic power, should, by this great Protestant Country. be allowed to continue, in so many parts of it, without spiritual culture, and, consequently, without those fruits of righteousness which are, by Jesus Christ, to the praise and glory of God.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND COLLECTIONS BY MR. OSGOOD.

d.	0,5	6	6	4 1	0	1
£. s. d.	9	72 15 9	8 15 9-	6	7	
3.	129	72	00	951	1162	-
EXPENDITURE.	Mr. Osgood's Travelling and necessary Expenses, during a fourney of upwards of 3000 miles	Printing on the Formation of Auxiliary Societies, Sta-	Doid for Rooms for Public Meetings, &c.	Balance, being the net proceeds of Mr. Osgood's exertions 951 9 4	£.1162 7. 0	一 の 多 で 所 の に か と
2 7	;60	0		1	0	-
Apple	300 0	0		are.	2	
99 6	810	100			162	
RECEIPTS.	At various parts of the United Kingdom	Donations and Subscriptions in London and its Vicinity			£.1162, 7 0	

We, who have examined Mr. Osgood's Accounts, have found the above statement correct. June 16, 1826.

JAMES MILLAR. JOSEPH REYNER. SAMUEL WEST.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The state of the s						
A. B.	Do	natio	ns.	An	n. S	ubs.
A. B	L.	S.	d.	L	. s.	d.
Allen William, Esq., Plough court		0	0	HEE	Ditto	17.
Anonymous, to Treasurer	98		X.U		0	
Anonymous, (in books, estimated at)	5		0			
Ditto, in small sums under 10s.	5	5				
Ditto, (in books left at Messrs. Hatchard and Co.'s)	11	6	3			
Arrowsmith Messrs A. and S., a set of Maps	5	0	0			
Aspinwall Thomas, Esq., Bishopsgate	1	1	0			
A. Z.	1	0	0			
	1	0	0			TR.
Bedford His Grace the Duke of					10	
Bathurst Right Honourable the Earl of	10	10	0	10		
Bexley Right Honourable Lord	10	-	0			
Bagster Mrs.	10			Ng		IEI.
Bagster Mrs. Barclay Robert, Esq., Bury Hill	~			1		0
Bickersteth Rev. Edward, Salisbury square	5	0.		LL SK		
Bogue James Esq., Great James street				1	1	0
Boys Rev. Thomas, M. A., St. Dunstan's in the West,				1	1	0
(in books)	0					
Bunnell Joseph, Esq., Islington	2	10				The state of
Budd Rev. Henry, M. A., New Bridge street	1			1		0
Butterfield William, Esq., Strand	1	0	0	1	0	0
Butterworth, late Joseph, Esq., M. P., Bedford square	=	0	0	1	1	0
Buxton T. F., Esq. M. P., Hampstead,	5		0			
Byfield H. N., Esq., Charing cross	0			1		
, and any and any or			W 428	1	0	U
Clarendon Right Honourable Earl of	10	0	0			
Calthorpe Right Honourable Lord	10 5	0	10000			
Calthorpe Honourable F. G., M.P.	2	0	100			
Carlile Mr. William, Bow lane	2	-		1		
Children of Tonbridge, Claremont, Gate Street, and		3000		0	10	0
Robert Street Chapels, in books and money	9	5	C			
Chippindale John, Esq., Uxbridge	3					
Chippindale Mr. John, jun., ditto						
Chippindale Mr. H., ditto	i		0			
Christian Mr. H. C., Strand				0	10	
Clayton Rev. John, 1un., Devonshire square				1	10	0
Collyer, Rev. W. B., New Cross		E.S		1	0	0
				NI.		
Durham, late Right Rev. Lord Bishop of	10	0				
Dale Wiss Anne. Tottenham	10			1		
Deacon John, Esq., Clapham	5					
Deacon John, Esq., Clapham Dennett Mr. James.	1					
Drummond Henry, Esq., Charing cross	5	WHEN THE	0			
	North State	1. 1				
Ellice Edward, Esq., M.P., Upper Grosvenor street.				10	0	0
				Toren	dre	1
Foster Robert, Esq., Tottenham				1	7	0
Friend	1	0	0			
Friend a, at Windsor	1					
	100	-	17 74			

	Don			Ann.		
	1000		d.	L.	S. C	t.
Friend a, on the Uxbridge Coach	1	0	0			
Friend a, at Gate Street Chapel	i	0	0			
Friend a, at Lambeth Chapel Friend a, at Adelphi Chapel	1	0	0			
	3	0	0			
Briands of Paradisa Linanel, Lillelsed	1	8	0			
Briands of Surroy [hanel	1	11	0 2			
Emonds of Ovendon Chanel	3	10	5			
Friends at the Poultry Chapel	1	0	0			
Friends at Fetter-lane Chapter, per Mr. Wilcox Friends in White-Conduit Fields	î	1	4		á.	
Emands at Ilyhmidge	4	6	6	1		
Friends at St Ann's Blackillars	5	7	9			
Friends two, by W. Plenderleath, Esq., of Bristol	0	11	0			
	10	0	0			
Gambier Right Honourable Lord		0	0			
Grant Right Honourable Charles, M. P.	The same of	1110		1	0	0
Greaves Charles, Esq		.1-	***	2	0.	0
	7.0		•			
Harrowby Right Honourable Earl of	10	0	0			
Hamilton Adams and Co. Wessis, (III DOURS)	5	7	0			
Hankey William Alers, Esq., Fenchurch street	2		0			
Hart Marmaduke, Esq	2		0			
Hears Samuel Fed Lombard Street				2	2	0
				1	0	0
Horton R. Wilmot, Esq. M. P., Downing Street	5				880	
Howard Luke Esq. Offeniall	5	0	0			
шр	2	0	0			
H. T. Hutton James, Esq., Pall Mall	1	0	0			
Hutton James, Esq., Pan Man	assed.	ste				
J. O	1	1	0	T at		
J. H. B	1	0	0		loin	
	1	0	0			
Ketching John, Esq. Knight John, Esq., Strand Knight Mr. J.	2	0	0			
Knight John, Esq., Strand		10	0			
Kyte Rev. H.	1	10	0			
The state of the s	orghio	dno	7			
Liverpool Right Honourable Earl of		0 2	0			
Lady a at Surrey Chapel	1	2	U	1	0	0
Latrobe Rev. Charles, Bartlett's buildings				rebrai	ngi	10
Maitland Ebenezer, Esq., Clapham, (in books)	2	.0	0		0	0
Manager Zochowy Esq. Wansion-house passage		dol	No	1	1	0
Mothicon R R. F.St. HOWIIII SULCE	1	1	.0		owill.	
Mayor Miss	1	0	0			
Marroy Mice	1			1	1	0-
Millar James, Esq., Museum street					î	
Wille Served For Russell square	10	0		Mai	OHIL	
Mills Samuel, Esq., Russell square					2	0
Moore Dr. St. James's place				1	0	0
Moore Misses ditto	36.1	10	0	WI C	PUL	0
Mortimer Rev. Thomas, M. A., City road,		0	0	1	1	0
Mortlock John, Esq., Oxford street	-	U	0			
New-England Company, by J. Gibson, Esq	20	0	0	11 192		
New-England Company, by J. Gibson, Esq	~ 0					

	Dor	ation	as.	Ann	. Su	bs.
	L.	5.	d.	L.	S.	d.
Nisbet Mr., Berners street, (in books)		5		250 W	1 PAGE	162
And the second of the second o			0			
Delman Man A Developed				APPENDE	-	
Palmer Mrs. A., Fenchurch street				1	0	0
Parker W., Esq., Red-Bull wharf	4. DE			1	0	0
Parnell Thomas, Esq., Sackville street	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peacock and Co. Messrs, Bishopsgate street	1	1	0			
Pools Richard Fast Lincoln's Inv.	2			1	1	0
Poole Richard, Esq., Lincoln's-Inn		2	0	1	1	U
Pratt Rev. Josiah, B. D., Salisbury square Preston Thomas, Esq., Walworth	1	1	0			
Preston Thomas, Esq., Walworth				2	0	0
Parkinson J., Esq	1	0	0			
Procter Joseph, Esq	5	0	0			
1 Toctor vosepii, 11sq.	0	U	U			3 .
DI DILI II DIA			_			
Rocksavage Right Honourable Earl of · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	0	0			
Robinson Right Honourable F. J., M.P	10	0	0			
Rose Right Honourable Sir G. H. Bart, M. P	10	0	0			
Reyner Nathaniel, Esq., (in books) Reynolds, T. S., Esq., Treasury Rieger John, Esq. Rippon T., Esq.	2	7	0			
D 11 TO C D						
Reynolds, I. S., Esq., Treasury	2	2	0			
Rieger John, Esq.	conl	0	0			
Rippon T., Esq	1	0	0			
Roberts the Misses, Durdham Downs	2	2	0			
Dow John E. St. and street		2 1 25 14				
Row John, Esq., Steward street ·····	2	0	0			
Sussex His Royal Highness the Duke of	10	10	0			
Salisbury the Lord Bishop of	3	0	0			
South John E- Naminaton			Service Control			
Scott John Esq., Newington	2	2	0	11 17	Harr	510
Searle Mrs., Colebrook terrace			1	1	0	0
Shaw Benjamin, Esq., Brunswick square	5	0	0			
Shepherd Rev. John, A. M., Blackheath	1	1	0			
	3	-		1	7	0
Shrubsole William, Esq., Bank of England				1	1	25
Simpson Mrs. J., Clapham Smith Frederick, Esq.				1	0	0
Smith Frederick, Esq	1	1	0			
Similar tiev. George, Fenzance	0	10	6			
Smith John Adams Fea		2	0			
Smith John Adams, Esq	~	4	U		•	
Stacey Miss Mary, Tottennam					0	
Stanton Robert, Esq., Blackheath				1	1	0
Stanton Robert, Esq., Blackheath Steinkopff Rev. C. F., D.D., Savoy				1	1	0
Stephen Mrs., Kensington Gore	1	1	0	D. Di	unty.	
Steven Pohont For Homes Thomas street						
Steven Robert, Esq., Upper Thames street	5	- 5	0			****
Stewart Rev. J. H., A. M., Fitzroy street	d gv			1	1	0
Stock Samuel, Esq., Wakefield	5	0	0			
Stonard Joseph, Esq., Stamford hill	2	2	0			
Strond U. F. Fag. Tymouth street	200	~~	U	1	0	0
Stroud H. F., Esq., Exmouth street Symes J. S. C., Esq., Richmond					0	0
Symes J. S. C., Esq., Richmond				1	1	0
Symes John, Esq., ditto			200	1	0	0
Thomson Thomas, Esq., Brixton	5	5	0			
Thomson Thomas, 125q., Drixton	5	5	0			
Townley Rev. Henry	1	0	0			
Truman, Hanbury, and Co. Messrs., Spitalfields	5	0	0			
Windsor Honourable Thomas, Kensington	2	2	0			
Walken Thomas Eas Discadilla	ĩ	0				
Walker Thomas, Esq., Piccadilly	1	U	0			
Ward Rev. Edward, A. M., Iver, Bucks · · · · · · · · ·				1	0	0
Watkins Rev. H. G., A. M., St. Swithin's				1	0	0
West Mr. Samuel, Billiter street				2	0	0
	5	0	0	-		0
Willes John For Finchum assured						
Wilks John, Esq., Finsbury square		10	0			
Williams William, Esq	10		0			
Wilson Rev. Daniel, A. M., Islington	2	2	0	1	1	0
Wilson John Broadley, Esq., Clapham	10	0	0	1000	1030	
Wilson Thomas, Esq., Highbury place				2	2	0
tribon Indinas, 1154., Iliginumy place				1 A	~	U

	Donations. L. s. d.	
Winter Rev. Dr., Sidmouth street	1 10 0	Q IL I'E
Yockney S. F., Esq., Bedford street · · · · · Young Mr., (in books) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	

Should any omission or mistake have been inadvertently made in the above list, upon intimation thereof it shall, with thanks, be rectified.

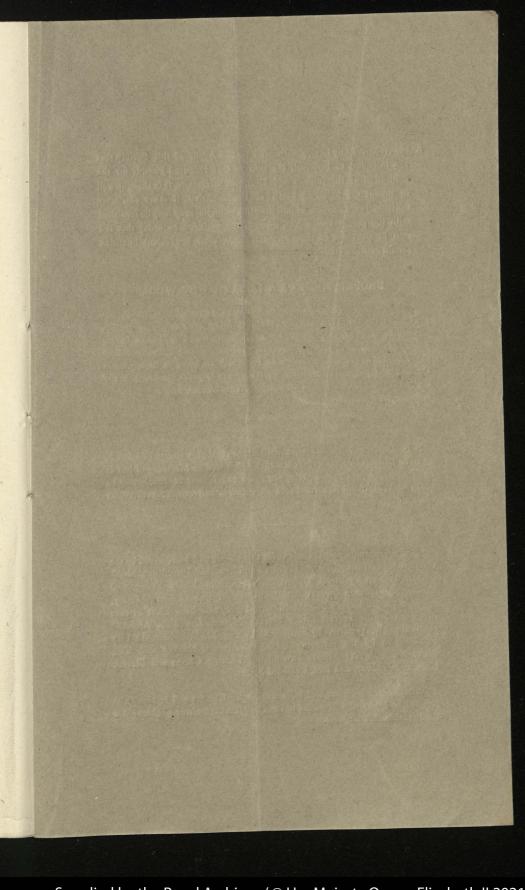
The Committee, not having received accurate lists of Subscriptions and Donations from the whole of the Auxiliaries, must be excused, at present, for omitting to give the names of their Country Benefactors, and for only acknowledging the sums which had been received when the Agent left the different places; hoping, that, before another Report shall be printed, those Auxiliaries and Associations, which have omitted to send them, will transmit to the Secretary an accurate list of names and contributions, both in cash and books.

Those kind Benefactors, who have contributed useful books and interesting publications, in different parts of the kingdom, will not consider their donations lightly esteemed because they are not included in the sums acknowledged in the foregoing Report, but will accept of the cordial thanks of the Committee for having assisted in the establishment of Sunday-school Libraries in Canada.

To save expense of transportation, any Books collected in the North of England or Scotland, which have not been transmitted, may be sent to ALAN KER, Esq., of Greenock: those in the South and West of England, which have been collected for this Society, may be sent to Mr. Davis, 56 Paternoster Row. And it may be gratifying, to those who have contributed in books, to know, that a considerable number have been already received and forwarded.

Several boxes and packages have been recently received from various quarters; also two gold rings from Greenock; which the Committee hereby thankfully acknowledge.

Ellerton and Henderson, Printers, Gough Square, London.



A benevolent Lady having intimated to the Agent of this Society that she intended to bequeath the sum of One Hundred Pounds for the Education of the Indians and Destitute in Canada, it is thought well to submit the following Form of Bequest, that, if other charitable Individuals are desirous of imitating this example, they may be furnished with the proper terms, lest, through the omission to order that the sum be paid out of their personal Estate, their benevolent intention should be frustrated.

PROPER FORM OF A DONATION BY WILL.

I do hereby give and bequeath the Sum of Pounds Sterling, unto the Treasurer for the time being of a voluntary Society, formed in London, in the year 1825, commonly called or known by the name of "The Society for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada," in trust, to be applied to the uses and purposes of that Society; the same to be paid out of such part of my PERSONAL ESTATE, as shall not consist of Chattels real, within months after my decease.

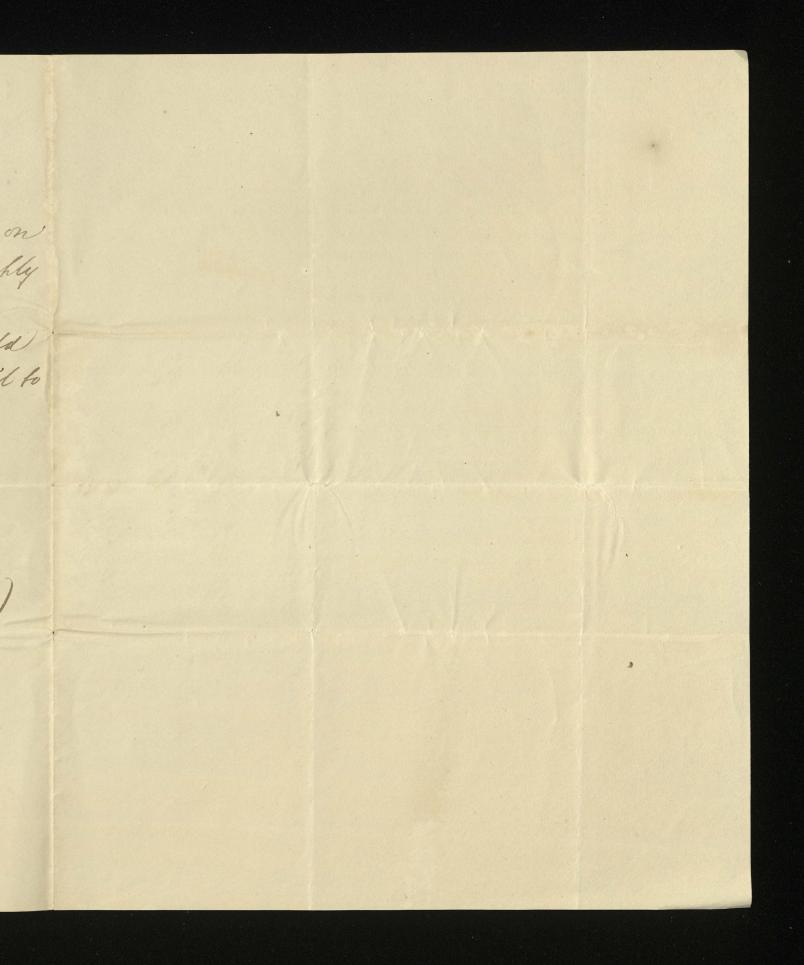
N.B. Devises of Land in Great Britain, or of Money charged on Land, or to be laid out in Lands or Tenements, or secured on Mortgage of Lands or Tenements in Great Britain, are void; but Money or Stock may be given by Will, if not directed to be so charged, laid out, or secured, as aforesaid.

** Subscriptions and Donations for this object will be received by the Committee. Also by Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187 Piccadilly; Mr. J. Nisbet, 21 Berners Street, Oxford Street; Messrs. Black, Young, and Young, 2 Tavistock Street; Mr. Sams, Royal Subscription Library, opposite to St. James's Palace; Messrs. Seeley and Son, Fleet Street; Mr. John Miller, 5 New Bridge Street; Messrs. J. and A. Arch, 61 Cornhill; Mr. Westley, 10 Stationers' Court; Mr. Kershaw, 14 City Road. Also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Hankey and Co., 7 Fenchurch Street; Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross; and Messrs. Lees, Brassey, Far, and Lee, Lombard Street.

N.B. Elementary tracts and books suitable for libraries will be thankfully accepted, and faithfully forwarded to Canada, if sent to the care of either of the above-mentioned Booksellers.

Sir, At the Suggestion, of One of His Majestys Tring Counsellors, Itake the Liberty of submitting the Inspection of the annexed Statement for your Consideration, to decide , whather at the Head of the List of the private o Contributors to so useful an Undertaking, His Majestys Name should appear, in a religious as will as, a liberal View. The Example of His Mejestys Tredserfor Tueon Anne as Frotestor of the Church of England, I the disenterested -Benefaction of the King of the Nether lands, thro the Dutch Government, might justifyruch an Expectation. The Sum wanted for Amsterdam, is not more than two thirds, than was contributed for the Church at Rotterdam. At the present Moment, Jack as Agant for my Son now efficienting in a hired Room, as Nis Majisty's Chaplain at Amsterdam, till He can leave his Flock for a while; and Thave a peculiar Satesfaction, en addressing this Vetition 10 Sir Wom Knighton be, In & De.

to you, as He is only attempting to raise a Building, on the Foundation laid, by my much beloved Relation highly respected by you in whose Place He now officiates. If at any Time, you have half an Hour to Spare, I would do me the Honor of Admission, I should be proud to detail to you the State, in which, the Business now Sands, being, with great Respect, der your very obedient faithful humble Vervanh Thomas pans (D. J.) Egham 3? August 1826.



you terd arm

op of London, upon a substantial and permanent footing, to which a

The following Statement relating to the English Episcopal Church at Amsterdam, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Heads of Colleges and individual Members of the University,

and may with Propriety, be addre food to wary One, wishing to impart the Benefits of religious Instruction to his Felow Christians.

cotablishing a School according to the National Plan, and for commencing

THE English Episcopal Church was established at Amsterdam in 1698, under the sanction and protection of both governments; and having supported itself respectably, under the immediate patronage of the Bishops of London, and with a small salary from the English Exchequer, until 1806, the congregation was then dispersed by the invasion of the French, the service discontinued, and the funds dissipated.

In 1818 (the more opulent Members having left Amsterdam during the interval) the Congregation was reassembled by the assistance of several benevolent individuals from England; but as the former Church is now irrecoverably lost, and as the present congregation, consisting for the most part of families possessed of a small inheritance, or occupied in the lower branches of trade, require rather the aid and protection of a Church, than are in a condition to build one, this long-cherished branch of our National Church is in danger of falling to the ground, unless the means can be procured for placing it at once, under the direction of the

Bishop of London, upon a substantial and permanent footing, to which many circumstances at this moment most favourably concur.

- 1st. The local Government at Amsterdam has munificently offered the grant of an old building, with a piece of ground sufficient for erecting a new Church, for which the old materials will be to a certain extent available.
- 2d. The English Government has engaged to contribute to the maintenance of such Church, and to bear half the expense of building, provided half be first raised and deposited in the hands of the Consul. The estimate of the building, upon substantial piles, is about three thousand pounds.
- 3d. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have expressed a warm interest in the undertaking, and have already advanced the means for establishing a School according to the National Plan, and for commencing a "Lending Library."

It may be requisite for the information of those to whom the subject may be new, to state, that of about two hundred members of the English Church, at present enrolled, only eighty are in a condition to pay for their seats, and that twelve families among the remainder were maintained, during the whole winter months, by a weekly allowance, while many others also stand in need of occasional help: as the Church has no funds but what are collected from the Congregation, it is gratifying to acknowledge the prospect of alleviation in this indispensable burden by the admission of several Dutch families, who have voluntarily expressed their desire (should a permanent church be established) to join our communion.

rolling and in the Livery of the Anatonian in 1008, sider

For the sake of those who do not bear in mind the very peculiar circumstances which belong to the history of the English Church at Amsterdam, it may be remarked, that the question suggested by the above statement is not simply whether a certain number of British subjects, who, from various causes, are collected

in that city, shall or shall not be provided with that form of worship in which they have been educated, and to which they are sincerely attached, (although this is a consideration by no means to be lost sight of;) but the question at present is, whether a Church, which has been fostered by the British Government, and guided by our Metropolitan Bishops for one hundred and thirty years, shall, in these days, be abandoned, against the efforts of the Dutch Government and the encouraging offers of our own, through the apathy of the mother Church and the indifference of the British public, because the present members of the Congregation are reduced to comparative poverty under the struggles of the late war, and unable to repair the losses which multiplied upon them during the oppression of the French.

It may likewise be interesting to add, that in 1702 a sum was raised in the two Universities, aided by other collections and a donation of 500l. by Queen Anne, amounting nearly to 6000l. with which a handsome Church was erected at Rotterdam; which, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, is still in a very flourishing condition.

To these Universities, which have ever been animated by a reasonable desire of promoting the cause of Christianity in general, and especially that form of religious communion established in this kingdom, this appeal is now made through the Heads of the respective Colleges; while the individual Members are earnestly solicited to aid the present undertaking by their contributions, and to administer to their Countrymen in a foreign land, that spiritual comfort which they enjoy with gratitude here.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Hammersley and Co. Pall Mall; Messrs. Deacon, Labouchere, and Co. Birchin Lane, London; and Messrs. Fletcher and Parsons, Oxford.

in that city, shall or shall not be provided with that form of worship in which they have been educated, and to which they are sincerely attached, (although this is a consideration by no means to be lost eight of;) but the question at present is, whether a Church, which has been fostered by the British Government, and guided by our Metropolitan Bishops for one handred and thirty years, shall, is these days, be abandoned, against the efforts of the Dutch Government and the encouraging offers of our own, through the apairs of the nother Church and the indifference of the British public, because the research members of the Congregation are reduced to comparative powers under the struggles of the lete var, and unchile to duced to comparative powers under the struggles of the lete var, and unchile to appair the lesses which mutiquied upon them during the opposition of the French.

It may likewise be interesting to add, that in 1909 a sum was raised in the two Universities, aided by other collections and a donation of 500k by Omean Anno, amounting nearly to 6000k, with which a handsome Church was exected at Rotter-dam; which, under the paramage of the Hishop of London, is still in a very flow (Rhing) condition.

To these Universities, which have ever been animated by a reasonable desire of promoting the cause of Christianity in general, and especially that form of religious communion established in this kingdom, this appeal is now made through the Eleads of the respective Colleges; while the individual Members are entrestly so-licited to aid the present undersaking by their contributions, and to administer to their Countrymen in a foreign land, that spiritual comfort which they enjoy with gratitude here.

Subscriptions are received by Messra, Hammenton and Co. Pall Mell; Messra, Dragon, Labouchers, and Co. Birchin Land, London; and Messra, Prayence and Pansons, Oxford Hers Most Gracious Majesty's Donation of Fifty Pounds was disposed of in Blankets atthe Town Hall Sanuary 1: 1827 to the under mentioned Individuals, for the use of their Families.

Names	Residence	No of Blankets	Names	Residence	ero of Blankets
Henry Beat	Trognore	2	John Wheeler	Peased Shar	32
Geo Evans	100	,	John appleton	Hames Street	1
Collian Coager	20	1	Widow Smithey	00	2
Isaac Bennett	Sheet Street	1	Widow Jones	Spittal	_ 2
Samuel maynerd	2.	1	Samuel Cole	20	
Richard Ragle	5.	1	William Houvood _	Dalehel - Lane	2
			John Mouseall	20	
Rowland Plumridge	Do	2	Widow Mosscoll	00	
John Short	20	/	Richard Barlow	00	/
Thomas Dowsett	Leo	/	Joseph Peters	00	/
John Merrick	Do	11	Richard Brown -	10	1
Edward Seward	00	/	Thomas Guffin	0.	- 2
lailliam Frisher	100	2	James Tillman	Do	2
Thomas Smith	Peaseod Street	1	William Harker	20	
William King	Jo	,	Poter Gray	Do	/
leidow Sanders	Do		Francis Balt	De	1
Joseph Freazy	Do	2	Widow Martin	Do	2
Thomas Houris	do	2	Widon Egettor	Do	1
Thomas Seymour	do	/	William Painter	So	_/
Richard Dun		2	John Dovil	. 00	_/
William Sexton	do		James Bennett	7.	2
Fisher	do		aim Olive Widow	Church Street	/
Robert Dellar			ann allison widow	Do	1
William Ing	Spittal		William Brunt	Sheet - Sheet	1
	do		John Fawcett	Do	1
Robert Grines	do	,	widow Chapman	So	/
ibilliain Greathurst-	do	2	Joseph aver	Do?	_ 2
John Copas	cl.o	2	William Breto	No.	2
Richard Jones	do	2	Widow Wilking	That Street	
Joseph Taylor	do	-/,	leidoro Highiel _	Bier Louse	- /
Ibilliam Lane	do	7	widow Griffith	200	-/
John lbynn	do	2	Widow Hiely	50	
Richard Boddy	do	_ 2	Samuel Herbert	Do	
		42			117

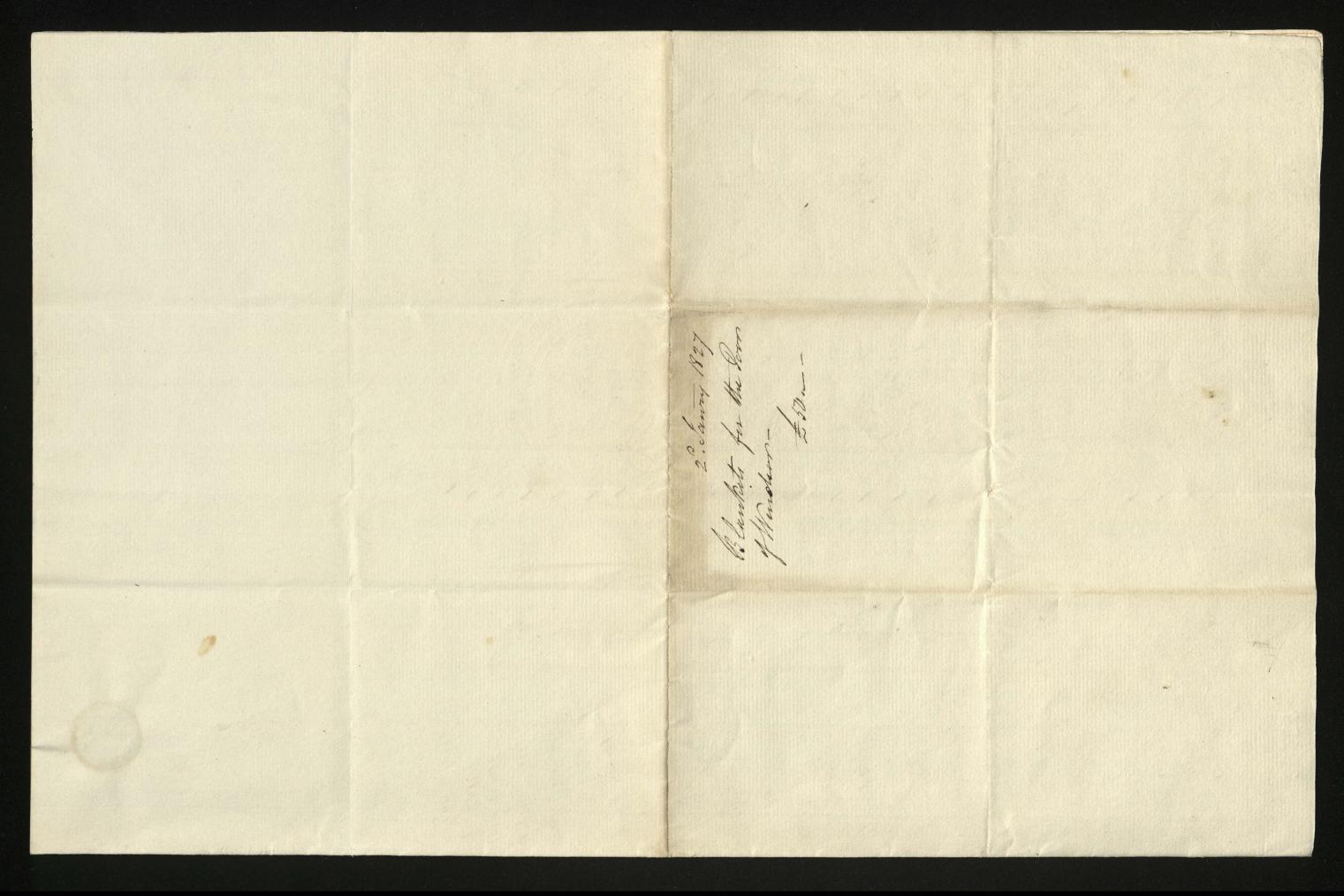
Names	Residence	Blankets	Names	Residence	Blankets	(
Widow Emony	Bier Lane	45	Midan Wigonilow	almihouse	129-1	1
Widow Palling	Do		Mary chills	00	,	Ju
Widow Strongon	00		Widow Bellar	20	-/	1000
Jellis			Mary Whitfield	Lo	1	1611
	Do A o	1	Undow Farndell	do	1	ann
Widow Pharoah	Do		ellartha Treacher	do	1	llord.
loidow loatthing	00		Ibidow Burreto	do	/	1.
John Hitchcock	Do no		Mary Hodges	do	,	lon
loidow Harries	Do		The second secon	do		1611
Smathan Calcy	Do	2	Mortha Church			The
Widow Stelson	00		loidow asliby	Cl o	/	Th
Widow Cox	So		Midow Beenhoun -	do	-/	
Henry Dean	5.		Widow Furker -	do	1	do
John Knoty	50	/	Widow Coker	do	1	Th
loidow Leggatt	Do	2	Widow Farnham	do	1	fair
loidoro loise	20	/	Widow Frior	du	,	100
Willow Ling	150	1	Widow Rider	do	1	2.5
John Hagnet	SR	1	Widow Rose	do		m
Poward Smith		1	loidow Frazier _		/	ltell
	Church Skeet	1		do		Edio
Goorge Wiggins			Widow Gregory	do		am
Widow Purvis	Sheel-Sheel		Widow Hotkince	do	/	loile
Robert Williamson	Do		leidow wilking	do		Sour
Richard Chartin -	Pedsond		William Elder	*d"	2	Elig
John Bozier	Bier Land	1	Muller	do	/	John
Jethro Dobson	Peascod Street	1	Henry Buller	do	2	Geo
Henry walker	Datehol Samo	2	Daniel Witney	do		lon
Widow Williams _	Park Sheet	1	Stough	Do 11		9
Jennis	Bier Lane	1	Widow Food	Sheet Sheet -		. It
Widow Hill	20	1	Widow Langley	20	/	
Phyabeth Butt	Deans Yard -	1	William Hunter	Datchet - Lowe		
loidow Parsons	Bier Lano	/	Widow Preddie	Queen Sheet -	/	
Collean Barrett	Church Sheet	_ 2	George Martin	Prosessed 11-	-/	
leidow Gregory	Goswell Lans	/	Widow Willoughby -	20	/	
Henry ward	Sheet Street		James Pike	Spittal _	/ .	
Widow Helsy .	almshouse	/	Widow alloway	Peasend 1	/	
Widow Newell	No	1	Widow Benneto	Dukhel Lano	1	
Widow Hughes	00	/	Joel Fuin	20	1	
James Webb	Do	/	William Fubl	Clewer Lane		
Widow Gates	Do		Riddles	Peascod SI	,	
Colow Carley	20	1	Widow Badger	Spittal	1	
loidow State	. So	1	Widow Hunt	Reascoo Sheet	1	
		1/29			141	

	30184					
5	Names	Residence	Blankets	Names	Residence	N.º of Blankets
*	Jumes Coward	electionies Court	177	William Westley	Spittal _	/
	Itidoro Louver	Spittal	1	Ed? Wood	- Clever Lano	1
	toill " Stunt	Union Court	1	Widow Spoker	Bier Land	,
	ann Stevens	Queen Street	1	Uidow Bennet	y.	/
	Widow Rose	Colons house	/	to Beaborough	Pensor Shee	/
	White	Trogmore	-/	Widow Reland	So	1
	William Tyler -	Gaswell Lane	1	William Futton	20	1
	toilliain Coaker	Peascod Street	1	Widow Dawson	Valetact Lome	1
	Thomas Roach	20	120	Widow Dobson	Pease of Theel	1
	Thomas Hunt	Theel - Street -	1	loithiam Druce_	Bier Land	1
	Hopson	Mar Trogueto	/	Henry Buly		1
204	John Goswell	Bakhul Lano	1	Geo meyrich	Spring Garrius That Sheet	
	The Phabe	Pecision SI	1	John Littlewood	Clewer fields	1
	Somes Mefsenger	00	1	Samuel new	Clewer Lamo	1
	william marking	Propert Place	1	William Fillin _	Spittal	/
	m- meas	5.	1	William Gilling	00	1
	William austin		1	Widow Mathewy	Peaser II	1
	Edward Rupell	Sheet Street	1	On: Carry	10	1
	ann Furner		1	me Blandy	20.	/
	William Brown	Clower Lano	1	Exect	0.	1
	Sorah Taylor _		1	Stone	There Sheet	1.
	Elizabeth Sindh		1	lom montague	Clewer field _	1
	John modeall	Falchet-Lone	1	William mole	Clewer-Lamo	1.
	George Pari	Clower Fields	1			
	lon worth	Deo	1	Will" Head	Pecision fluit	
	9 Statter	10	1			
	John Soley	Dio	1			
	John Soley	Dio	1			

Other Paceles Mayer

Received January 2nd, 1827 of Sno boules Esq, Mayor of themeson Septy Spacences, for and Hundred & Elevenpairs, of Blankets,
The gracious Donation of this Majerty

Joseph Shannand Son.



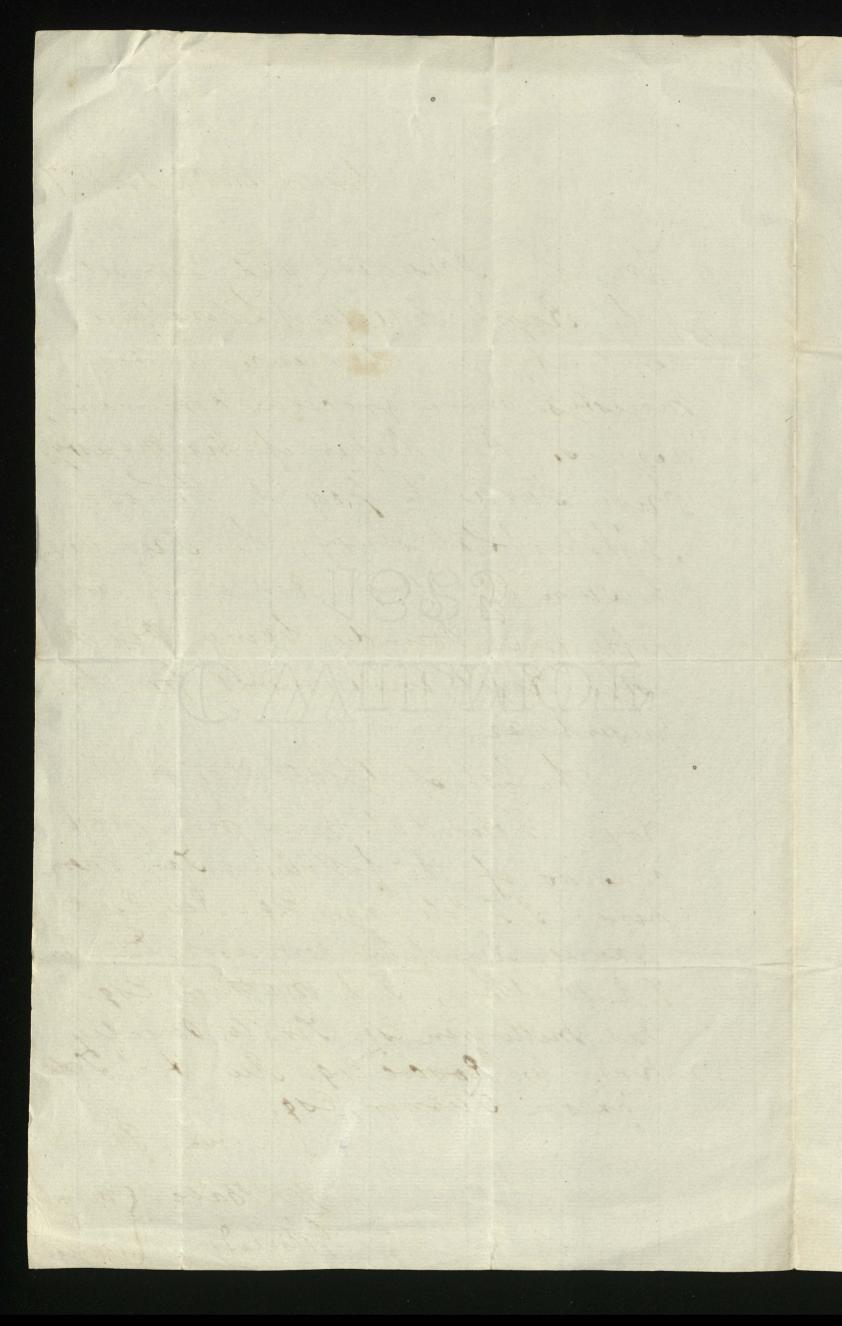
London March, 24 1827

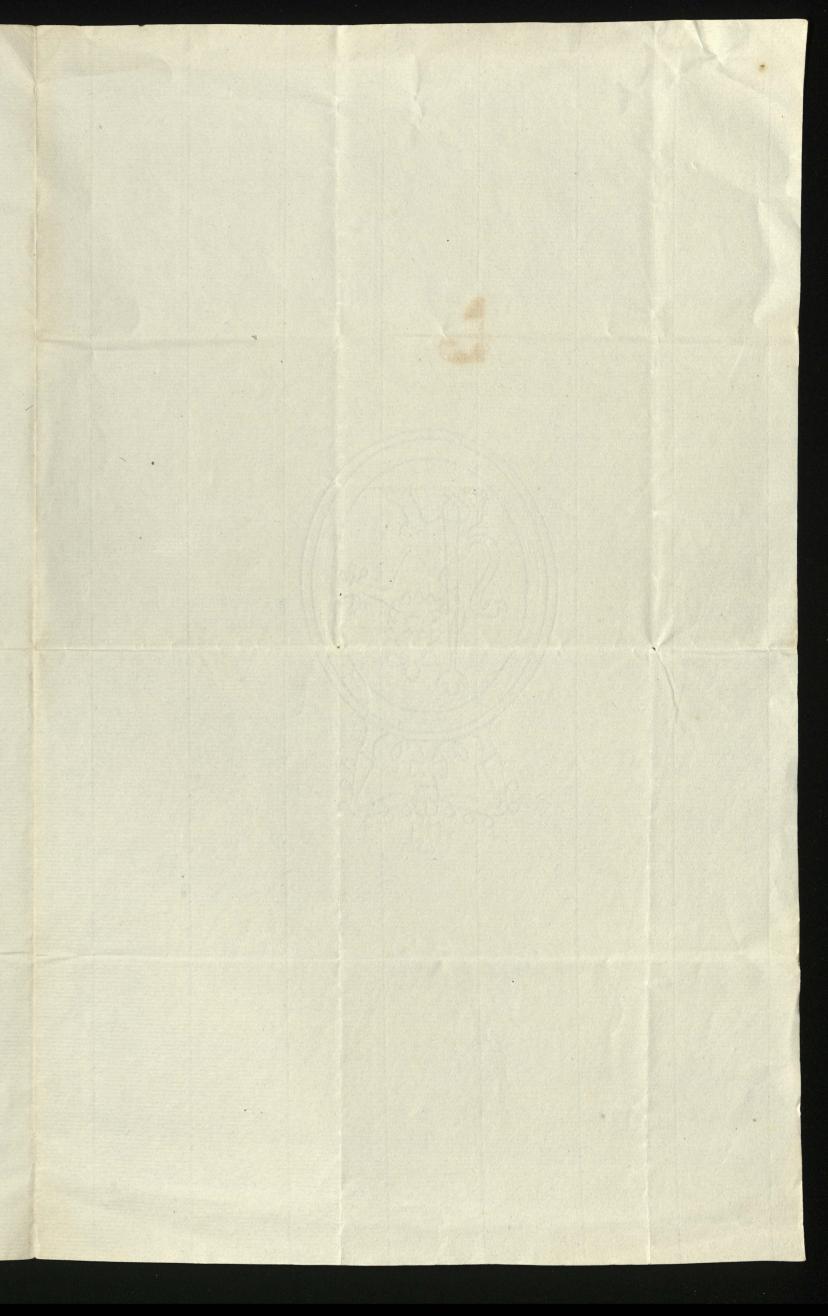
The Royal Society of Literature, do hereby, in obedience to This majesty's most gracious command, request the Keeper of this majesty's Priory Durse to pay to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Dresident, the Sum of Eleven Firm dred and Fifty five Dounds, being this Manjesty's Royal Endowment for the presentyear.

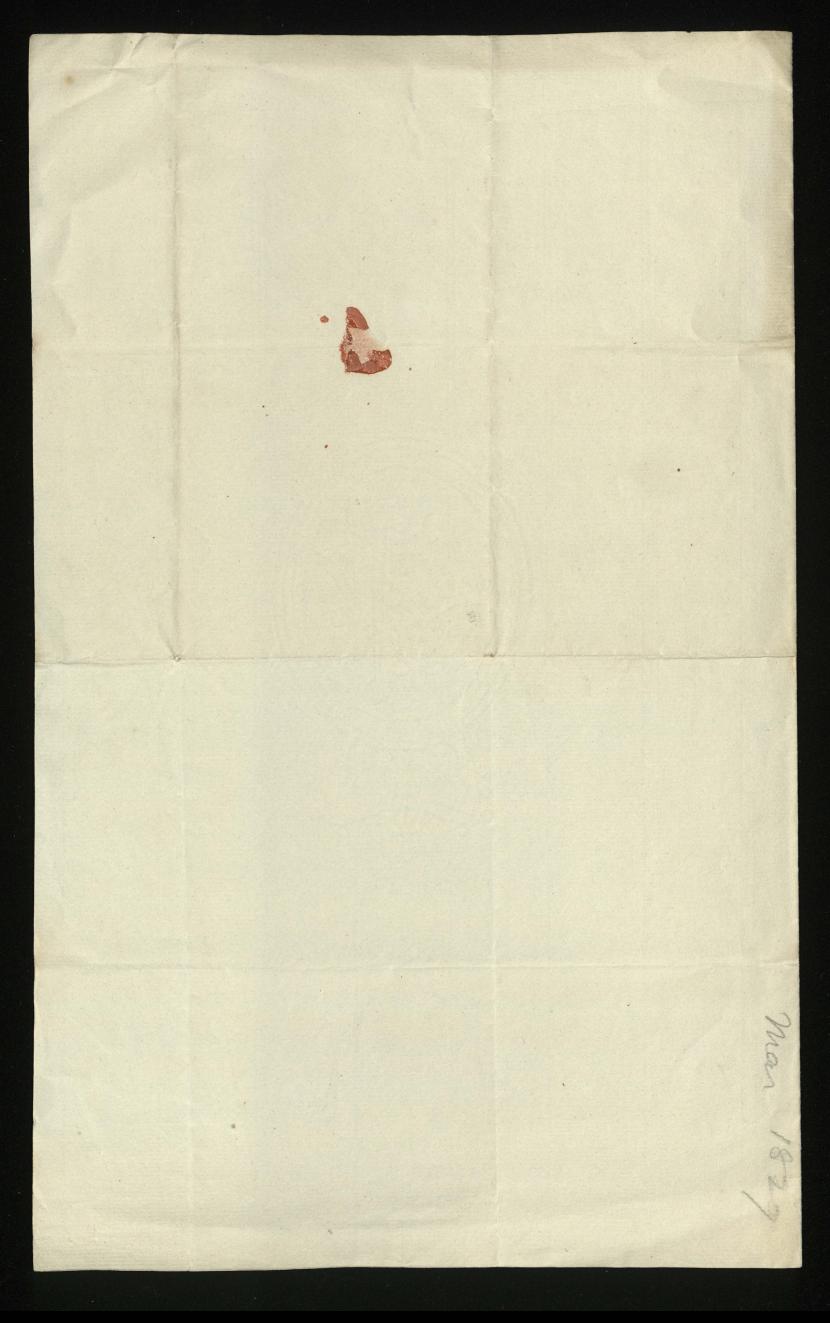
Royal Foundation is full, and consists of the following Jan mam. bers: J. J. Coloridge, Erg. - Rev. Ed. & Davies, Rev. John Jamieson, D. Rev. J. S. Malthus, J. S. Mathins, Esq. Jas millingen, Erg. Jir. lo. Duseley, Kns. W. Roscoe, Erg. Su. H. J. John, Sharon Turner, Esq.

J. Sarum Pr.

Thickard Council







10: Aurch 1827 10 th Hunch 1827. 30186 In the Sunghton.

to the Lieuesley (Seit to
the Trumsling Hospil) Jam howowed Spressing this Mayesty. pleasure that the Dute with the formunds of the Humbridge should Ming to desire that you Succeed the Sake of yet will exprets to the governors as Fresident of the about Institution of the formation of the houndling thosputal, the duf seuse that his brugesty cutertains of their dutiful athention in expulsing their Condolence on the lamented death of the Hoyal highwels the Duke of York - I I am forthers

30187 Communicated to add Minh it is this Muyesty's with hat. this Royal Migherely the Suke flumbridge should be the Successor to this late laments buther as Gresident of the houndling the futest -Jum , Sin, Your survered for ! Signed / Millingholm Morris Lienesley Eng

4 King Shul 1 Sams 26. May 1027

Dem la Everand,

as the statue of his formal Banks is now prisihed, it is herebray or should much at the account he h intenti 1 h satisfier, chose humes who I come to sublished. he he communicate the Committee I this Majisty wain in the time to petronin the our and I satistiche 2100 touts it, our much May 2 m pulses in who has some to muche captiente a to satist

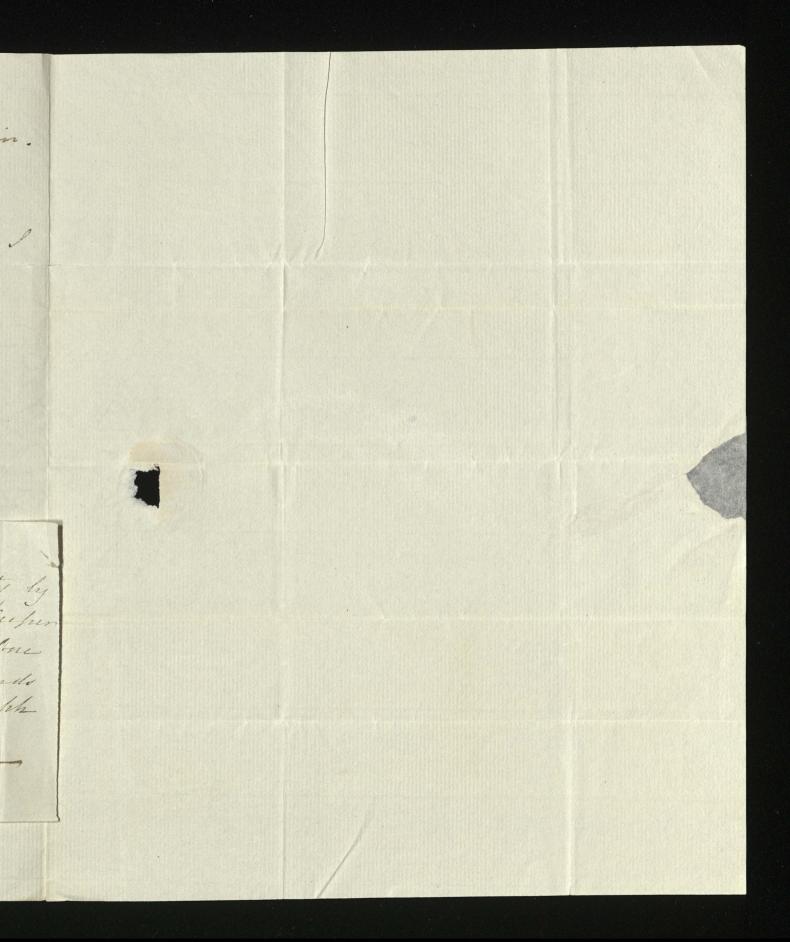
to the horner office a his occasion.

It with he heartery to convince the Committee carly hard much, and I what he seated to the seated to the to manufacture.

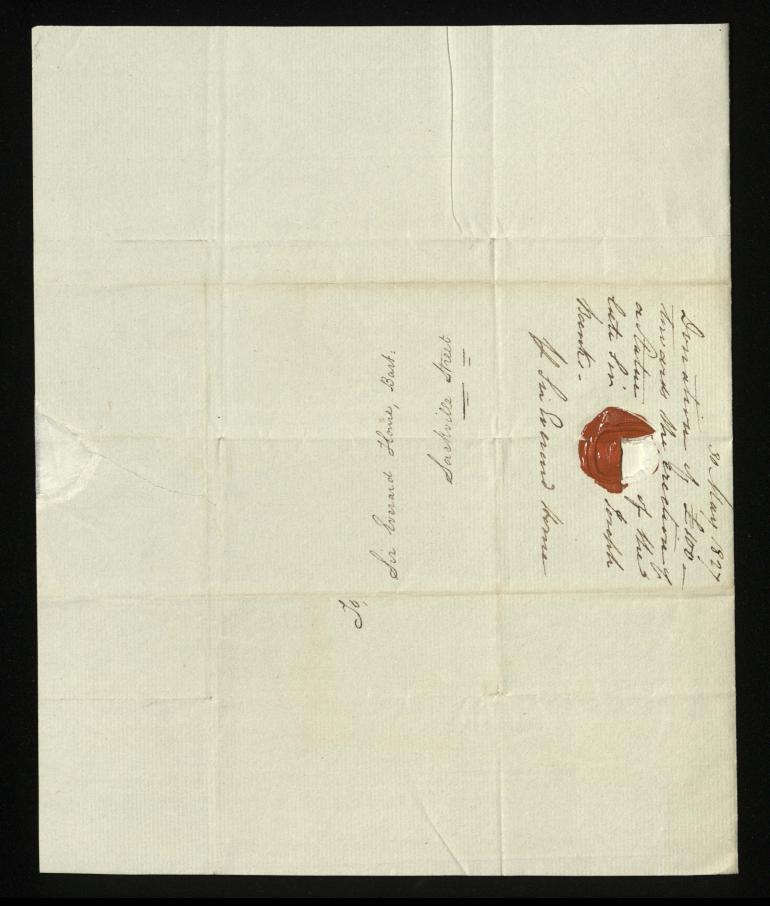
Then he have a much commission.

Then he much commission.

Received the 30. May 1827 of this Majesty by Journal of in William Sington But the free by the Sund Sure of the Sum of Come the Sund of the late of the tate Sing foreph Banks - Everand Home



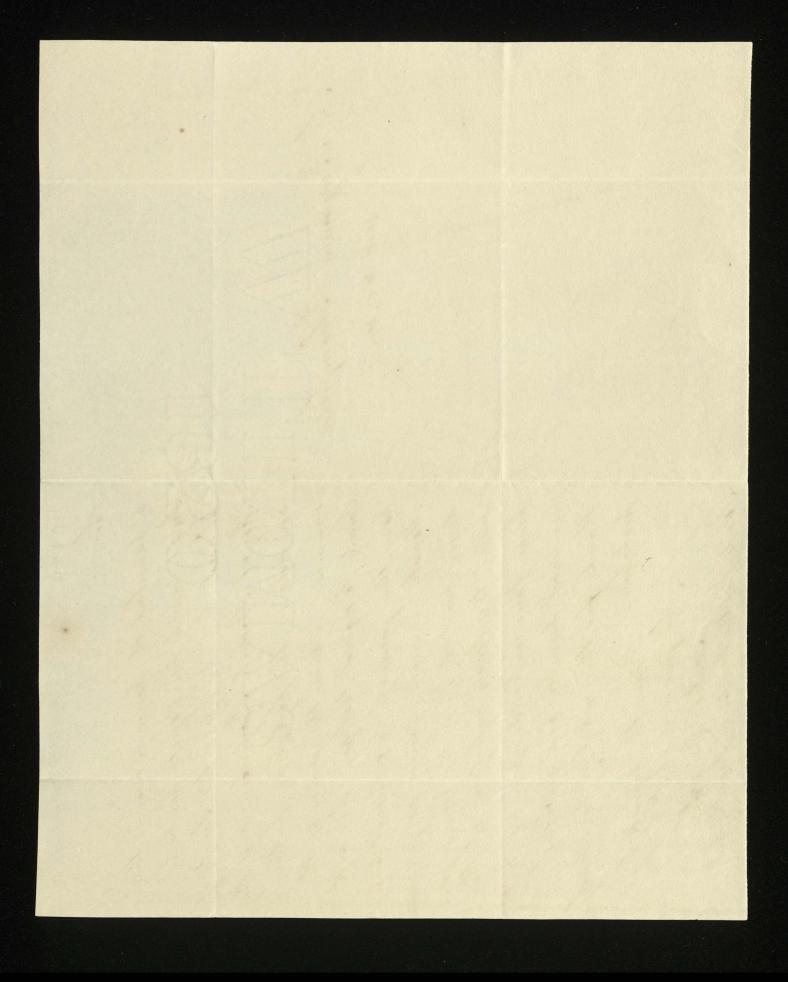
to the house officer a his occasion. It with he hearting to convene the Committee case, and much, and I shite he show to be well of in to make the mount com municities. my his erms for Saline



Si Benjamin Bloomfield_

di. I have had the honor to receive the Inges, which his Majesty has been. pleased to confer upon the Society of Royal British Bowmen; and they an now in the papelion of the winners. Thave the orders of the Society to orquest that you , Sir, with have the goodness to represent to his Majesty, in such manner as you may deem most dutiful, the very high sense the Society entertain of the honor thus conformed upon us; with our most humble and grateful thanks for this mark of his Mayesty's protection. I have the honor to be Sir, your most atent der! Porident of the Society of Royal Both

30189



Im Williams hynn presents his Compliments to Ser William Knighton, and begs to acknowledge, the sum of fifty pounds which he has Eccenced for Mr. Junge Cuntife, from His Magusty, as a Nonation to the Bretish Bowman Militable Place

