

said, the memory of old feuds rankles in the minds of both parties, to the extent that, when sections of the tribes and families meet on the mountains they can scarcely avoid a fresh war. The mountaineers are tall and raw-boned. In general the men are a few inches over six feet in stature. The Esquimaux are seldom taller than five feet eight, but they are well formed, stout and strong. The mountaineers are manly, athletic, honest, and chivalrous but lazy.—The Esquimaux mix with the whites, are disposed to civilization, industrious and hospitable, but rather quirky and sly. Both races are ambitious of gaudy show, and are passionately fond of music, religious or secular. Dancing is their great social cheer. The mountaineer Indians are redder in the skin, and in general finer looking men than our Indians. They are all Roman Catholics, and they are true to their religion.—They call an unbaptized person 'miscope'—nobody or nothing. The Esquimaux are all Protestants; very religious, some of them. The prevailing sickness among them is consumption.

When we were fairly opposite the mouth of the Esquimaux river, the missionaries pointed out to me two white specks, four or five miles inland, the one being an extensive tract of snow, the other a fall in the river. Rev. Mr. Carpenter and Miss Brodie met us with a warm reception.—These are all excellent persons associated in the mission, pious, devoted and zealous in the good cause of their blessed Lord and Master. Mr. C.'s wife and children had left for their home in the States, shortly before my visit; and Mr. C., himself, expected to leave as soon as he would be able to arrange about his successor.

Miss Brodie is a Scotch lady, but latterly from Montreal. Being blessed with competent means of her own, together with a generous heart and great love to souls, she receives no remuneration for her services. I preached in the mission house, and spent some days pleasantly and profitably, enjoying the hospitality of these christian friends. Before leaving they supplied me with a good quantity of tracts and books, and religious papers, for distribution along the coast.

The Mission House is two stories high, suited for summer residence. It is divided off on the ground floor into rooms for a church, Tract and Book Depository, and Library, sitting room, &c. The upper floor is divided off into bed-rooms for missionaries and school boarders. The church is seated to contain about 250 persons and is provided with abundance of excellent hymn books. Mr. C.'s salary was £125 per annum from the Board; and £25 per annum expected from the American Seamen's Society.

In the winter time the summer house is forsaken. The missionaries live in their winter house under ground, caulked with moss, and in the shelter of a thicket of wood by the river side. The whole resident population take up their habitations around them for the purpose of receiving instruction in both secular and scripture knowledge. I had means of knowing and I can accordingly testify that these missionaries are greatly beloved by the inhabitants and by all who had the opportunity of forming their acquaintance; and I firmly believe that their labours are blessed to the conversion of souls. I would most affectionately urge Nova Scotians and all such as resort to that part of the coast, as they find opportunity to exert themselves to attend the services given in the mission house on the Lord's day; and they will find that by so doing their souls will be refreshed.

Our church is expected to supply the future missionary. I was asked to remain, but not being then aware of the instructions of Synod, I did not feel warranted to do so. I would recommend our church however, to supply the Montreal Board with a suitable missionary to be subject to their instructions and to carry out their plan. Our future Missionary in Bay of Islands on the coast of Newfoundland, with the means of a large missionary barge could visit the mission annually, and the Labrador Missionaries could visit him in turn. Such a correspondence would break up the dreary solitude and monotony of their life. With the exception of 18 miles across the strait the voyage could be performed by skirting along the coast of Newfoundland on the one side of the strait and the coast of Labrador on the other.

*Monday, July 31st.*—Took passage in the *Express*, Capt. John Penny. Passed to-day through the narrowest part of the Strait of Belle Isle, 10½ miles from the light house on Cape Shalop across. Here as it usually is in the time of a strong breeze the strait was one sheet of spray. Put into Petite Modeste Harbor for the night, where I made no delay in collecting the families resident to evening service. I preached in Mr. Leslie's house, and remained under his roof for the night. Next day we arrived in Red Bay at noon, when Capt. Penny at once put me ashore and made me welcome in his house till I left the place. The harbor is magnificent, surrounded with high mountains, and guarded from the ocean by Saddle Island, which stretches across the mouth of it.—The *H. M. S. Pylades* was there at anchor at the time. There are two churches in the place. I visited nearly every family and preached in the Wesleyan Chapel to a crowded audience. Here I met with mo-