

have aimed as far as possible at economy. The salary of the Missionary and his assistant has been kept quite within the limits of extravagance, and no wish is entertained in any quarter to give any just cause of complaint on this score to those who sustain the Mission. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Mission in all its departments cannot be otherwise than expensive. It cannot be compared either with a Mission in India where food and clothing cost comparatively nothing; nor to a Mission among the wild Indians of the West, whose habits of life have been left undisturbed, and who draw from their hunting-ground, their lakes, and their rivers, a bounteous supply for all their natural wants. We send our Missionaries among a people degraded by the vices of civilization and unblest by its advantages; a people whose confidence we have forfeited, whose means of living we have destroyed,—a “people scattered and peeled,” and down-trodden, and continually oppressed by the clamorous demands of hunger, cold, and nakedness. We send our Missionaries to conciliate them, to overcome their prejudices, to prove to them that we are their friends, to help and instrumentally to save them. Now it must be evident to every reflecting person that unless the Missionaries can exercise the rights of hospitality, and that too on a pretty large scale—a scale which under any other circumstances would be both extravagant and unreasonable—he cannot hope for success. Certainly anything approaching, in the most distant manner, to *bribery*, should be sedulously avoided. But the Great Missionary Himself could feed the hungry, could heal the sick, and sympathize with the afflicted, and thus give them tangible proof of his friendship: and who dare charge him with bribery?

We are happy to know that our Missionaries are frequently called upon by the people for whose interests they labor, and that it is quite an understood thing among them that the house of the Missionary is the Indian's home. Rev. Mr. Dimock of Truro testifies that as many as twenty at one time have taxed the hospitality of our native assistant, and they are frequently there. But the Missionaries testify to the interesting opportunities such visits afford for reading the Scriptures and imparting religious instruction, and how it paves the way for a kindly reception of themselves by the Indians in return at their hospitable homes. We are convinced that no friend of piety and humanity would have it otherwise. But at the same time it must be evident to all that unless the pecuniary means are liberally furnished the families of the Missionaries must seriously suffer, themselves be oppressed with debt and embarrassment, their minds depressed, their hands tied, the Mission dishonored, and failure and ruin be the result.

We must then appeal to the good sense, the Christian feeling, and the generosity of the public, to warrant the Committee in making such provision for supporting the Mission as the exigencies of the case demand.