

The following particulars, gathered from the published proceedings * of this Society, will suffice us in tracing the progress of Church missions in these Provinces from their commencement in the 18th century to the establishment of the first Colonial Bishoprick.

The spiritual destitution of the settlers in Newfoundland was among the earliest objects of the Society's solicitude. We find the following remarks in their first report, published in 1704.

"Newfoundland has several settlements of English, with many occasional inhabitants as workers, mariners, &c., at the fishing seasons, to the amount of several thousands; but no public exercise of religion except at St. John's, where there is a congregation, but unable to sustain a minister."

In May, 1708, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, then residing at St. John's, who had been previously depending for his maintenance on private subscriptions, was adopted as a missionary of the society, and a salary of £50 per annum assigned him for a period of three years.

In 1705 a memorial was presented to the society by several merchants trading to Newfoundland, praying that two missionaries might be sent to St. John's, and engaging that the people of the country should contribute to their support. The Rev. Jacob Rice was sent out about this time, by the Bishop of London, whether in accordance with this request or not, is uncertain.

Again, in 1729, we find the inhabitants of Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, petitioning for a missionary to be sent among them, and at the same time offering to contribute towards his support, and to build a church. The society sent them the Rev. Robert Killpatrick, with a salary of £30 per annum. After remaining there for a short time, he removed to New York. About the year 1736 he returned to Trinity Bay, where he was welcomed by a nume-

* Hawkins' Missions of the Church—Reports S. P. G.