

THE  
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CANADA  
FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

29TH JANUARY, 1864.

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1863.

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*Montreal :*

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

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THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY WAS HELD IN THE WESTERN CHURCH GREAT ST. JAMES STREET ON FRIDAY EVENING JANUARY 23 1864

## CONSTITUTION.

The Chair was taken up at 7 o'clock precisely.  
The Devotional Exercises were conducted by the Rev. JOHN ALEX. ANDERSON, reading of Scripture and Prayer.

**NAME.**  
The Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, who reported that the Society had received from the Montreal Bible Society, the sum of \$100.00, which was accepted by the Society.

**OBJECT.**  
That the object of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, part of which has now been read, be adopted and that the following resolutions be adopted.

**ARTICLE II.**—The sole object is to spread the knowledge of Christ among heathen and other unenlightened nations or peoples.

**ARTICLE III.**—Persons favourable to the object of the Society, agreeing to its fundamental principle, and in any way aiding its operations, shall be members.

**ARTICLE IV.**—The Society shall meet annually on the evening of Friday following the annual meeting of the Montreal Bible Society.

The Board of Management shall meet regularly once a month, or oftener, on being specially convened, on such days as they shall hereafter determine. Five members of the Board shall, at its meeting, constitute a quorum.

**ARTICLE V.**—The Society shall be managed by a Board, consisting of a President; three or more Vice-Presidents; a Treasurer; a Foreign Secretary; a Recording Secretary; and, in addition, at least twelve members, who, together, shall constitute and be styled, "The Board of Management."

**ARTICLE VI.**—All funds arising from subscriptions, donations, collections, &c., shall, as soon as collected, be lodged in the hands of the Treasurer.

**ARTICLE VII.**—As the union of Christians of various denominations, in carrying on this great work, is a most desirable object, so, to prevent, if possible, any cause for future dissension, it is declared to be a fundamental principle of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, that its design is not to send any particular form of Church order and government, about which there may be a difference of opinion among serious persons, but the glorious Gospel of the Blessed God to the heathen; and that it shall be left, as it ought to be left, to the minds of those persons, whom God may call from among them into the fellowship of his Son, to assume for themselves such forms of evangelical Church government as to them may appear most agreeable to the word of God.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY WAS HELD IN THE WESLEYAN CHURCH GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29 1864.

The Chair was taken by the President, at seven o'clock precisely.

The Devotional Exercises were conducted by the Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER,—Short Hymn, reading of Scripture, and Prayer.

The Report was read by the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, who moved, seconded by Mr. BAYNES, and supported by Rev. Dr. WILKES,—

That the Report of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, part of which has now been read, be adopted and printed; and that the following gentlemen be the Officers and Committee of the Society:—

*President.*

JOHN REDPATH.

*Vice-Presidents.*

REV. DR. WILKES,

B. LYMAN,

PRINCIPAL DAWSON,

J. WENHAM,

W. O. BAYNES,

J. DOUGALL.

REV. DR. SPALDING, of Newburyport, Mass., *Corresponding Member.*

*Treasurer*—H. VENNOR.

*Secretaries.*

THOS. M. TAYLOR, *Foreign Secretary.*

*Recording Secretary.*

*Committee.*

ALFRED SAVAGE,

ALEXANDER MORRIS,

JOHN GREENSHIELDS,

J. M. SMITH,

J. W. HOWES,

WM. MENZIES,

JOSEPH MACKAY,

W. ROSS,

PETER REDPATH,

W. O. BUCHANAN.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,

REV. PROF. CORNISH.

The Collection was taken up, and a Hymn sung, the audience rising.

Rev. S. W. HANKS, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, then addressed the meeting, and afterwards Rev. Mr. GREEN, Rev. Mr. CAULFIELD, and Mr. JOHN DOUGALL each of whom spoke of some one distinct field or aspect of the Foreign Mission work.

It was moved by Rev. D. H. McVICAR, seconded by Rev. Mr. SHERBILL, of Eaton, and supported by Rev. Dr. WILKES,—

That the thanks of this meeting, as the closing one of the series, and representing the other Societies so far as may be allowed, be tendered to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church, for the use this year, as in former years freely given, of this building for the holding of these Anniversaries, by which these Societies are greatly indebted to the Wesleyan people.

The Meeting was closed with the singing of the Missionary Hymn and the Benediction, and separated at a quarter before ten.



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## REPORT.

In rendering the Sixth Annual Report of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, the Board have to speak of encouragement to themselves, and of successes, by the blessing of God, attending the labours of their Missionaries on the Labrador Coast.

Considering the existence of a very general preference for denominational Missions, and the limited favour and support consequently extended to this Society because of its entirely Catholic character, your Board have not failed to recognize, they trust gratefully, the kind and fostering Providence by which it has been hitherto sustained. To have given it one field, if yet only one, of peculiar interest, and very especially lying in the way of Canadian Christians, and to have raised up labourers one after the other for it, called and fitted, as we believe, by the Master of the vineyard for the work they have to do, is something to be acknowledged. But to have crowned by His blessing their labours with success, so that in its sixth year the Society has to speak, not only of the subordinate benefits which the establishment of a Mission usually confers upon a people, having been to some extent realized by the Labrador people, but more than this to speak of the conversion of some number of souls, is indeed fitted to encourage the friends of this Society, and to show that the favour and smiles of the Master are upon it. Indeed there are probably few instances in the history of Missions, considering resources, number of Missionaries employed, and the time they have been employed, which afford equally satisfactory results; and our prayers may well be for similar results in the time to come.

We propose to allow our friend Mr. Carpenter himself to narrate the history of the year; and the narrative begins early, for at the very hour of our meeting here, 12 months ago, he was thinking and writing thus:

ESQUIMAUX RIVER,

LABRADOR, Jan. 30, 1863 (Friday Evening).

It cannot escape our thoughts that you are to-night holding the Missionary Anniversary, and that the dear friends of Christ's work here are now lifting up their prayers for His blessing upon it. We have looked forward to this week, that we might remember you, and because we knew that we should be remembered by you; and, although I have but a moment now (while in a recess of

the young men's evening school), I must put upon paper the mention of God's great mercy to us, in the manifestation of *His Spirit* among us during the present week. Yes, though He has long tried our little faith, He is now rebuking it with a blessing which, in its precious value, infinitely outmeasures everything of effort, toil and endurance.

This afternoon, for the first time, an anxious inquirer has come to talk on the concerns of salvation; and he, a strong man, whom least of all we should have expected, from his past character and position, to become a seeker of Jesus. A silent, gradual work has, we have hoped, been going on in the minds of the people during the winter already past; but not till this week have we plainly felt the presence of the Holy Spirit in our midst. During the day, while Miss Brodie and myself are in the school, Mrs. Carpenter has visited some of the people; and, in the evenings, I have been among them, and everywhere we find the Spirit's work. Last Sabbath was particularly blessed, in that many, for our small congregation, went away pricked in their hearts. The simple Gospel message—Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and be saved—was made an arrow—"a pin," said one, "that went right into my heart." Two men have, it is hoped, come into the light and peace of Jesus; one is already saying "Come," to his neighbours, and has erected 'in his little hut' the altar of family prayer. We hope that this is but the beginning of good things, and that Christ will yet be glorified in the salvation of many souls here. We feel to some extent the solemnity of the time, and are uniting our petitions with yours to-night, for grace and guidance. Oh! what a joy, that God hears prayer, and will reveal Himself unto all that cry unto Him.

Here I must stop. I have written this to-night with the feeling that, while you are yet speaking, God hath heard, and will record it with humility and gratitude to Him.

How sweet an instance this is of the communion of believers in prayer—their spiritual sympathies flowing to a common centre, and being together there, while the material nature is far separate.

ESQUIMAUX RIVER, LABRADOR, May 27, 1883.

To the Committee of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, Montreal.

Although the ice still keeps us prisoners at our winter station in the river settlement, the Straits (of Belle Isle) are open, and we hope in a few days to have communication with you. As we begin to see evidences that the long "winter is past," we have one feeling of earnest thankfulness to God for His goodness and mercy to us in lives preserved, in a comfortable measure of health, and in protection from danger and suffering. Especially are we grateful for spiritual blessings graciously vouchsafed to us in our work during the past season. Of this season, its work and its blessing, I go on briefly to speak. We came into winter quarters from the Caribou Island Station, as my list dates, informed you, on the second of October. Although the boat travelling was not stopped for three or four weeks, the weather became rough and cold. Twice we of the mission, while making excursions in our little row-boat, were caught out in sudden and heavy gales of wind. In the first case, we were carried over the breakers into a little cove, where we were found, just at nightfall, by a crew of strong men, who had come out in search of us. In the other instance, we landed upon some desolate rocks, and were rescued by a boatman, who, turned homeward by the same gale, had espied us there. We counted this deliverance from peril and suffering the providence of God, for the storm increased to a fearful gale, and was accompanied by snow. We arrived safely at our friend's house, and remained there till fine weather, when we boarded another boat—ours being broken—and pursued our way.

We had time before the winter fairly set in to put up a chapel adjoining the small house built the winter before for Miss Brodie's residence and school. Before the river was frozen, a quantity of logs were cut and boated down from the larger wood found a few miles above the settlement. These, sawn in two, and set up right, made the wall of the building—the round, rough side, with the bark left on, being placed out. The seams were caulked with moss, a process called "stogging," which, with newspapers pasted upon the smooth surface of the inside, rendered the wall considerably tight. The roof was made of birch-bark carefully placed upon the closely laid rafters, and kept in its place by a heavy layer of turf. Through this a hole was cut for the stove-pipe. The bushes were cut away a few feet from the windows, so as not to intercept the light, which in the short afternoons of early winter is little enough. The "banking" around the building, which the frozen ground obliged us to leave unfinished, was well finished and perfected when winter heaped its snow-banks half on the windows. Cold weather now rapidly came on. The river and its large bays above us, suddenly freezing, imprisoned their rafts, boats and men, the latter encountering what to people in other countries would be dangerous hardship, before they reached the settlement. Storm followed storm till the average depth of snow in the woods, when settled down, was six feet. Farther inside, the Indians tell me, it was nine feet, while the wind piled it in walls around some of our houses, so high that staircases were cut down to the doors, and avenues to the windows. Although we have experienced no such terrible "drift" storms as in the previous winters, the cold was steadily and almost uninterrupted severe till a few weeks ago. For several days in February, the morning temperature ranged from 23 to 36 degrees below zero. There are even now large quantities of snow on the ground, and the river with the outside bays are still frozen so as to be travelled over with the Koomatik. Our house was made comfortable, so that we have suffered very little when in it from the inclemency of the weather. The people have kindly brought us wood and water, and I have had no need to hire any labour.

Our settlement, you will understand, is composed of families who live on various islands and points during the summer for the prosecution of their different fisheries. When the fish is dried and disposed of in September, they nearly all remove their dwelling-places to more sheltered situations—nearer also to the wood and to their hunting-grounds. The location of the winter-station of our Mission at this point on the river is drawing, and will doubtless draw, the shoremen more together here to spend that season.

The number of families this winter is 14, and the population between 80 and 90. This does not include, of course, many other families out of the settlement, who in different ways come under the influence of the mission. The men spend the winter in procuring fuel, and in hunting. While engaged in the latter, they carry provisions with them and stop at night at little cabins away "inside," which are the common property of the hunters, usually returning, however, before the Sabbath. A merciful Providence has especially favoured them the past winter in regard to game; for, while we hear from other parts of the coast of want and starvation, deer, ptarmigans and rabbits have been plentiful here. The day school, which we have only the past week closed, and the principal care of which devolved upon Miss Brodie, has been attended by forty scholars. Many of these were unable to read at all when the term commenced; now, there are scarcely any who cannot read in the New Testament. An evening school has also been kept for the instruction of the young men of the settlement, which has been, we believe, instrumental of good. Both this and the day-school, although requiring much of our time and strength, we consider as valuable and almost indispensable auxiliaries in the greater work of evangelization.

In this work, the direct means have been very simple. The Gospel of Christ and Him crucified has been continually preached and taught.

I held on the Sabbath two meetings—religious service in the forenoon, and a Sabbath School Meeting in the afternoon. I am glad to say that both these

have been very faithfully attended by nearly all the people, and oftentimes, when severe weather and other obstacles were in the way. The exercises of the afternoon are varied, consisting of Old and New Testament lessons, Scripture questions, the recital of the Commandments, and other portions of the Bible, and the reading of simple narrative accounts of the work of Christ in other hearts and other lands. The whole is interspersed with frequent singing; and all aim at inculcating the love and knowledge of the Bible, and the acceptance of its message of salvation. These humble means the great Master has seen fit to bless. That message He has sent home to the hearts of many who heard it. The Holy Spirit was manifestly with us to awaken, to convince, and to point to Christ. Men saw and felt their sin, *because they believed not on Him*. Their eyes were opened to see God's laws broken, His best blessings abused, His day desecrated, His name profaned, and their whole lives, so often preserved amid manifold dangers, spent in everything but His service and preparation for His judgment. The providence of God united with His Spirit in the blessed work of arousing us to see how short life's day is, and how great a work we have to do. Two men at different times while hunting were in great danger from the sudden bursting of their guns. One of them lost only a finger, the other was most severely wounded—but both escaped very narrowly from shocking deaths. Soon after, an old man, well known to all the people, suddenly died in the settlement. These events were blessed to the increase of the interest, and the feeblest prayers and efforts seemed to have the Spirit's answering and accompanying blessing. I think that scarcely a heart was unvisited by the blessed influence or unmoved by the feeling of conscious guilt and danger.

This presence made our meetings solemn and our little log-chapel, oftentimes, not only a Bethel but a Bochim. Prayer meetings were appointed for week day evenings, which, though naturally exciting much remark and ridicule, have been kept up to the present time. These, as well as other more private seasons of devotion in the course of evening visitation at the homes of the people, have proved very precious, verifying Jesus' promise in Jesus' presence and Jesus' peace.

A few have, we trust, been led by the Spirit to accept Christ and begin a new life, while the experience of many has apparently ended in conviction. In a few homes the family altar has been erected, a few names have been signed to the temperance pledge; the Sabbath is much better kept, and profanity is less common. In addition to these signs of inward experience and outward reformation among the adults, we hope that the dear children of our flock have been also partakers in the blessing, and some hearts been touched with a desire to seek and love Jesus.

But the people are soon to scatter to their summer places, and both old and young will be exposed to temptations and sins, peculiarly incident to the exciting character of the fisheries, and the "mixed multitude" of foreigners who make part of our population during that season. For, although, we seem to be in the very ends of the earth, it is not a place exempt from iniquity and temptation; indeed, sometimes when the people have themselves told me (what, alas! present observation too well confirms) of the scenes and habits of intemperance, licentiousness and excess of riot in the years gone by; I have thought this country, for generations without government or law, Sabbath or Bible, church or school, proscriber or believer, to have been "Natan's seat." And thus it is not strange that those who have come out from their "former conversation," and are endeavouring to "live gody in Christ Jesus," do not escape, and will not escape, either the "blaspheming" which the Christians of Smyrna encountered, or the persecution, which, in all ages, is the discipline and test of every servant not greater than his Lord. But we were encouraged by that word of the Lord, "*I know where thou dwellest*," and trust that He will help them to hold fast His name.

In review of this season, we feel sure that you will rejoice with us at these first fruits of your Mission here. We hail them as the dawning of the day after a long night, and count all the labours and endurances of the past as nothing, though but one soul were now brought into Christ's fold.

Discouragements, difficulties and opposition will, we know, still attend our work, yet we are strengthened to continue in it, with renewed faith that Christ will yet among this dear people call out many to show forth His praise.

C. C. CARPENTER.

In the preaching of the Gospel and teaching of the people, I have aimed at great simplicity and directness. The Sabbaths of the fall were spent in preaching to them on the last scenes in the life of our Saviour, ending with the last Sabbath of the year—"It is finished." I was never so much impressed with the power of the great truth of *Christ crucified*—Jesus dying in our stead—it seemed to be that alone—it certainly was not in any interesting or exciting manner or matter of the sermon. But men saw him whom they had pierced, and they felt that their sins were the nails and thorns. On New Year's Sabbath I spoke to the people on "This year thou shalt die"—and the spirit made them consider their danger. From this time the interest increased. Its manifestations were of course somewhat novel, as you would expect in a people to whom the very doctrine—much more the experience of conversion from sin was counted a strange thing. But the unmistakable marks of conviction, anxiety, and, in some cases repentance and faith came out in due time and ways.

Our Missionary then, in a more private communication, gives further interesting details in personal history of these conversions.

CARIBOU ISLAND, June 10, 1863.

I add to my Esquimaux River letter, to tell you that we have been especially blessed in a safe and pleasant transit to our summer station. This removal although only a few miles, is attended with so much danger, difficulty and trouble that we are glad to have it safely accomplished. This year, the lateness of the season made us still more anxious—for all the men were hurrying away to their rafting, the moment the river was clear. On Sunday the ice bridge was broken; and on Monday we resolved to start at once. Everything was packed and prepared, but we had much anxiety in getting a "crew." But we believe that God answered our prayers, and directed all in much kindness. A crew came with willing hearts and strong hands, and we were able to take all our goods, with a little wood, on board. We came down the rapids, finely, but encountered a field of ice in the bay at the mouth of the river, reaching from shore to shore. We got into the midst of it, and made out to work a channel through it. We could not come to the landing of the Mission House, as the harbor is not yet open; we landed upon the ice and carried our trunks and goods over the hills on our backs. We found a snug place to moor the "Glad Tidings" till our harbour is open. My little vessel visiting row-boat had been badly damaged in a gale last fall, and we feared much inconvenience and danger in using it this year. An incident of this morning brought us one unexpectedly. Was awakened early by men wishing me to go and see an old Esquimaux woman, sick on a neighbouring island. Went—the crusty old man of the island was pleased, and very kind to me. He had a small fine row-boat, the only one to be gotten. This he had refused to several, but offered to me, seeing that I was without, for a moderate sum. I took it—Miss Brodie insists upon presenting it to the Mission, and we call it the "Jeannie." I had an adventure in returning to the island. I came alone in my row-boat, and the fog shut down very thick about me. I came upon ice-pans, lost all bearings, and had no means of ascertaining my course, as I had no compass with me—and it was perfectly calm. The moving icebergs and pans only aggravated my bewilderment and danger. It is almost useless at such times to attempt to go on, but I rowed for two hours (I should have been 15 minutes), when it "scaled," and I found myself upon the other side of the island from which I had started, in a jam of ice. I must have drifted a long way.



June 23.—The ice has made a grand "jam" in the straits, and put a complete embargo on ship navigation. The American vessels are all here, and large part of the Nova Scotian fleet. (I think it would be well to give 'them' to the Witness. American papers would copy it, and Nova Scotia takes the Witness very largely). We are surprised at the amount of sympathy, remembrance and contribution among the American friends of the Mission, when their hearts are so full of anxious care for the great needs at home. My supplies have all reached me safely—they are amply sufficient, with what I have in store, and with the consignments of friends, to last us for many ears.

#### MISSION HOUSE,

CARIBOU ISLAND, LABRADOR, August 7, 1863.

Our anxiety to see the midsummer vessels was relieved on Tuesday the 4th, when in quick succession came Dodge's expedition vessel from Boston, and Blais, the Quebec coaster. The former had made a passage of 9 days, and brought us full and gratifying news from home friends, and especially from home land, in this its dark and troublous hour. It was late at night before with my servant boy, I had got the Montreal cases safely at the Mission house: as we opened box after box, we felt very grateful to the dear friends at Montreal for kindness and pains in sending so much for our comfort in the winter before us.

CARIBOU ISLAND, LABRADOR, Sept. 10, 1863.

My letter of May 27 from Esquimaux River, recounted to you the experiences of our winter life, and the dealings of God's Spirit and providence with us in the Mission, up to that date. The year did not break up, so as to permit our removal to the summer station till nearly two weeks later. Even then—on the 9th of June we met large fields of ice on our trip out, and found our harbor at Salmon Bay still unbroken. We were able however to land at another point on the island, and carry our luggage over the hill which was still covered with deep snow. The spring was long and cold, the ice continuing in the straits all the month of June, and snow on the land (in patches) even later.

The season since has, on the contrary, been remarkably warm and fine. The mercury has once gone up to 71°, a degree of heat which has never appeared on our thermometer record before; and not till this morning have we seen frost. That representative fruit of our country, the "baked apple", (the *rubus chamaemorus* of botanists) has consequently received ample baking, and we have gathered a store "for our winter," as the phrase is.

In our little garden too, we have also been successful this season in raising lettuce and rhubarb. Progress in this department is necessarily slow, as the soil has to be made, but we are confident that in a few years, sufficient potatoes and turnips may be raised here, to supply our need.

The first Quebec vessel arrived on the 12th of June (eight months after our last arrival in 1862), with its exciting news of continued war,—its cheering record of the progress of Christ's kingdom not only "by terrible things in righteousness," but by the silent influences of the "good spirit,"—and its sad tidings of death and mourning in home circles.

About a week later, the American vessels came, and afterwards the Nova Scotian fleet. These were more numerous than I have before seen them. The narrative of our summer work among these seamen, and the now scattered shoremen, would be only a repetition of the record of other years. The summer boarding school with its burden of expense for the people, and of toil for us, seems scarcely necessary now that the children can be taught more advantageously, during the eight months of winter, and is therefore discontinued, at least for the present. Our Sabbath meetings have been better attended than ever before, both by sailors and the inhabitants. Indeed we have been encouraged by the interest manifested by some of the former in their faithful attendance upon these services, even when winds and waves might give them a better

pretext for absence than many keepers at home in more favoured lands can furnish. My visits to the sailors on their vessels, with religious reading, were always welcomed, and sometimes revealed interesting cases of Christian experience. Our visits among the people, so far as we were able to make them, have also shown a good state of feeling, although without any decided religious inquiry. The summer is now ended. The fishing vessels have nearly all left the coast, the American portion of them feeling much anxiety on account of the (we hope falsely) reported proximity of the rebel pirates.

Capt. Dodge's American passenger expedition, in the schooner "Nelly Baker", touched here as usual on its way to and return from the northwest coast—a pleasant occurrence always as affording us the opportunity of brief intercourse with its passengers, and of speedy communication with other countries. We are now busily preparing for removal to the winter station, where some of our families have already gone. We anticipate with pleasure the re-gathering of our little community and the renewal of our humble work there. If the spirit be again with us to direct and bless us in it, it will be a joyful winter. We feel sure that your prayers will often go up for this result. The fisheries have been in this vicinity *very poor*, but we do not apprehend any actual suffering for lack of provisions. Several families have gone off the coast for this reason to spend the winter.

I ought with these brief notices of your Mission here, to advert to other Missions on the coast. The only Mission on the northwest coast, between the Moravian stations and the northern entrance of the straits of Belle Isle, is at Battle Harbour, which is occupied by an excellent and devoted English minister, the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, who has recently returned from a winter's residence in St. John's, Newfoundland. From him I have received very cordial and cheering letters. He preaches the Gospel in many different harbours and at his own residence has a school. He says: "It cannot be, I think, but that good has been through Divine grace done by our efforts in this way." Again: "My heart is sometimes cheered by the seeing the effects of Divine grace accompanying the word, but this has been chiefly among those who spend the winter in Newfoundland."

Rev. Mr. Botwood, sent out like the preceding by the Bishop of Newfoundland, is stationed at Forteau, in the straits, from thirty to forty miles distant from this station, and perhaps, seventy-five miles from that of Mr. Hutchinson. Besides attending to his ministerial duties, his medical services are held in high repute in that vicinity. He is shortly to leave the coast to spend the winter in Quebec. I have also received a very fraternal letter from Rev. Mr. Goodison, an earnest Wesleyan minister from Newfoundland, who spends each summer in a district including the coast between Forteau and Battle Harbour. This gentleman writes: God hath owned my feeble endeavours to spread the kingdom of His dear Son; yesterday was an high day in this place. Two young females joined our little church in this place, they professing penitence for the past, and seeking grace at the hand of God, that they might in the future live to Him who died for all."

In the summer of 1861, the late Bishop of Quebec visited the coast, with the view of establishing a Mission in the immediate vicinity of your Mission here. Three different ministers have since been here successively in that service, but none are at present in the country. The last year's incumbent, Rev. Mr. Cookesley, previously assistant in the Port Natal Mission, is expected to return this season and make his headquarters, as before, at Old Fort Island, a place about nine miles from either Caribou Island or Esquimaux River. There are no other Protestant Missions this side the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

I must not forget to acknowledge here (in addition to cash receipts, which are credited as elsewhere), the kindness of Mission friends both in Canada and in the United States, in their contributions to the Mission house, the Mission stores and the Mission library. Our "Depositary" has also received, as usual, a generous grant from the American Tract Society, Boston. All these cheer and help us in various ways. We have done without hired help during the past

year, and, through this and other means, have made the expenses of the Mission much smaller than in previous years. We rejoice at this the more, as we think that retrenchment here will contribute so much to help on the mighty movements for the conversion of men to Christ, which God by His wonderful Providence, in wars and commotions, in loosing ecclesiastical fetters, and in the deliverance of negro captives, is Himself inaugurating. I shall probably write to you again from the winter station, if opportunity offer.

With earnest Christian salutations to the Committee from Miss Brodie, Mrs. Carpenter, and myself,

Yours, very cordially,  
C. C. CARPENTER.

N. B.—The reported presence of piratical cruisers in the gulf and straits make it a risk to forward my American package of letters as usual by the Newburyport fleet, and I forward it with this. They are all together, and addressed to Dr. J. B. Taylor, East Cambridge, Mass.

(This package was forwarded as addressed, Cor. Sec'y.)

ESQUIMAUX RIVER, Oct. 3, 1863.

We have letters ready to send to you and others—awaiting Fortin, the revenue collector. His is the only vessel due here, and as there is considerable improbability concerning this opportunity, and as we are anxious that our friends should know of our safe removal into winter quarters,—I send this note to Blanc Sablon to be forwarded elsewhere. We came safely here on the 18th ultimo, and are making preparations for winter. Blais, the Quebec coaster, arrived on the 29th Sept. with all your shipments in good order and condition.

To-day gives us our first snow—4 or 5 inches.

We beg your prayers, and know that we shall have them, in the season before us.

In haste,

Very truly yours,

C. C. CARPENTER.

Miss M. should come by Dodge, if he comes.

We have thus by means of these letters given the friends of the Mission as full a view of its successes, and of its position and prospects, as it is in our power to afford. We regret that the communications alluded to in Mr. Carpenter's last note have not been received, for they probably contain information of the Missionary labours of the summer, and we may hope also of the fruits of those labours, which it would be interesting to receive and to make known. It will have been seen that with their work among the sailors, among the people, among the sick, in their meetings and their schools, among mothers and maidens and children of the coast, our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Brodie, have been fully occupied. The postscript to the foregoing note affords the only intimation we have of the receipt by Mr. Carpenter of our midsummer letters, and of their knowledge that Miss Macfarlane would join them next summer.

## ANOTHER MISSIONARY.

Letters received from Mr. Carpenter in the fall of 1862, apprised us of the failure to some extent of Miss Brodie's health, and of their apprehension that she would be compelled in consequence to relinquish her post. For this reason the Board were asked to send a successor early the following year. But being most unwilling to suppose and to act upon the supposition of the loss to the Mission of Miss Brodie, and being hopeful of her return to it after a visit to her friends here, your Board thought it best to take no steps to supply her place till conference could be had with herself. We therefore awaited spring arrivals. They came, but without Miss Brodie, for she had resolved to remain till her successor should arrive; and our friends at the Mission were disappointed when intelligence reached them of our decision.

In June letters,

Mr. Carpenter says the winter's experience has shown us the wisdom and necessity of Miss Brodie's retirement, for a time, from her post here. Her health is quite inadequate to the demands upon it: she must have rest. Her resignation in September was intended to be positive. But now, with a noble self-denial, which receives equally our admiration and gratitude, she resolves to remain the summer, for she does not feel it to be her duty to leave the station till a successor arrives, or till the certainty of such arrival is known. We rejoice at this decision reached, for the future looked dark without any helper. Then, again, her health makes it a foregone conclusion that she cannot continue the charge of the growing males' school. We hope that she may, if Providence so directs, remain with us, doing something or anything, as she has strength, for the mission she loves. Again, "The effect of the summer on her health will decide." But, in any event, her course does not, we feel, affect the necessity of a successor in the school. If she stay, it will only be a valuable and valued reinforcement to our band.

Again he says:

She has done a work few could do. She came while the Mission-house was still unbuilt, and was obliged to live in circumstances of great discomfort, and often of trial. Her labours in connection with the boarding of the workmen, with the curious cuisine of the people, and afterwards with the boarding school at the Mission-house, were very toilsome; but it was a work for Christ's sake, and the gospel's. She then sowed seed which has since sprung up to His glory. For all this, and much more, we feel grateful to God; and we shall not cease to keep her in affectionate and honoured remembrance.

Mr. Carpenter proceeds to urge the sending of a successor, and says it would remain matter of anxious concern with them, whether one could be procured, and sent the present season.

In this testimony to the value of Miss Brodie's services, the Board fully concur; and they are most wishful still to retain them for the benefit of the Labrador people. When, therefore, it became plain that she would not come away till a successor, in the more sedentary teaching

duties of the Mission, should arrive, and that her health really required this relief; when, moreover, they saw that the sending of another would not necessarily lead to her final retirement from the Mission, but had reason to indulge the hope that she would after temporary absence return; and, if relieved from pressing and constant duty at the mission-station, be willing to undertake more itinerant labours up and down the coast, especially amongst the maidens and mothers, then the Board hastened to secure another labourer.

Two years before this time, the attention of Miss Margaret Macfarlane, of Camden, Maine, had been directed to the Labrador Mission. She had previously, in purpose, given herself to the Lord for missionary labour; and, although willing to go wheresoever He might appoint, she felt a strong desire for the Labrador field. There was therefore correspondence with our Missionary, and offers of service. Of all this your Board were aware; and, consequently, within three days after the receipt of Mr. Carpenter's letter last quoted, two of their number had set out to Camden to confer with Miss Macfarlane, with a view to her engagement and proceeding immediately to the Mission. They found her ready in heart to go at once; but providential circumstances hindered. She was, however, commissioned for the work, and engaged, if the Lord will, to sail in June next. It is enough to say, that most satisfactory testimony is afforded to the fitness of this young lady for the position she is called to. She has since then visited the friends of the Society in Montreal; and we have confidence and comfort in view of her going forth, we trust, in the name of the Master, and we hope that He will own and bless her labours, in His name and for His glory, among the Labrador people.

#### NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Our last report mentioned the failure of Captain Kennedy's zealous attempt to establish a Mission on the shores of Manitoba Lake, and his consequent return to Red River Settlement. The peculiar difficulties, — and they were increased by the late outbreak, — in the way of his attempt, could not be overcome, and it was pleasing to the Board to learn from the personal testimony of Archdeacon Hunter of Red River, who well knows the people and the country, that if any one could succeed in such an undertaking it would be Capt. Kennedy, to whose earnestness and Christian devotedness he paid a warm tribute.

We regret to have to add that rheumatic disease, the seeds of which were lodged in the system during the exposure of Arctic voyages, has entirely disabled him, and laid him aside from any form of active service. The sum of £42. 3s. sterling, the balance of a subscription received from

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Liverpool for account of Captain Kennedy's Mission has been remitted for his credit to his agents in London. And although his connection with this Society has now closed, Captain Kennedy retains the sympathy and affection of this Board.

#### AGENCIES.

Rev. S. W. Hanks, who is present with us this evening, has kindly acted for this Society in Boston; and the American Seamen's Friend Society has done the same kind office in New York. Mr. Gerrish, of Newburyport, acted during last year; but as Rev. Dr. Spaulding has returned from the seat of war to his home, we are sure he will resume agency on our behalf.

Mr. John Laird has acted for us in Quebec, and has taken a great deal of trouble in the way of shipping goods, &c., to the Mission, for which we are indebted to him. There are other friends of the Society in the United States who have taken deep interest in its operations, and who have done much to help it, who, perhaps, ought to be named, but lest we should omit others equally deserving we withhold names; but we desire to thank them one and all.

Our Labrador Mission stands upon soil nominally under the British flag, though there is not much law or government there; still the jurisdiction is British; it is Canadian in its management; one of its Missionaries is Scotch Canadian; Canada may well therefore be called upon to stretch out one strong hand for its support. But it has drawn one labourer from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire, and now one from Maine; may not New England be therefore expected to extend another strong hand to its support; and may not Canada and New England unite hands together in a mutual effort adequately to sustain this interesting Mission, and supply Christ's gospel to the Labrador people.

#### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

An important part of the work of this Mission is that for the benefit of the young; and the Day and Sabbath Schools have been the means of doing much good. Parents have been reached through their children, and some who were formerly indifferent or opposed have thus become fast friends of the Mission. This fact has interested children in Canada and New England. Greetings have been exchanged. And we now find that besides messages of sympathy, material aid in the way of support has been sent by 15 different Sabbath Schools. This is most encouraging; and it leads to the hope that the friends of this Mission in New England and Canada will take occasion to present its character and claims to Sabbath

Schools, and we may hope that many of these which are not doing anything for foreign Missions, may be willing to give us annual contributions.

#### FUNDS

May be reported of in the way of a summary of the Treasurer's account.

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Rev. Dr. Spaulding, 1862, and applied to,	
Missionary's salary for 1863 .....	\$271.36
Collections in United States .....	392.25
Collections in Montreal .....	953.34
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	\$1616.05

#### PAYMENTS.

Paid on account of loan .....	\$416.20
Paid Missionary's salary .....	500.00
Paid for provisions, disbursements, &c .....	699.85
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	\$1616.05

It is gratifying to be able to state that the debt as it stands at this time is reduced to about \$500.00. But in view of increased outlay and enlarging operations, more liberal support will be required.

#### EXPEDITION TO LABRADOR.

A member of the Board has suggested the chartering of a steamer such as the government steamer Victoria or Napoleon to convey a party of friends, Christian and scientific, to visit the Labrador Coast, and especially the Mission station during the coming summer. This seems quite feasible: and the following is something like the plan proposed:

The steamer to be engaged to take passengers from Montreal to the Mission station on Caribou Island, visiting probably Mingan, and Forteau Bay on the coast, and in returning, the Magdalen Islands and Gaspé. A trip of this kind could doubtless be accomplished with much comfort, and a brief stay allowed at each place for the purpose of seeing the country, fishing, &c. in three weeks, and the expense per passenger would not probably be greater than almost any other summer trip of equal duration. Many from the States as well as Canada would probably avail themselves of it, and it would serve the double purpose of encouraging the Missionaries and bringing the Mission into favorable notice. Should such a plan be realized, due notice will be given by advertisement.

And now in

# CONCLUSION.

Your Board have again to say that in no previous year of the history of this Society, although each one has been encouraging, have the indications of the Divine blessing upon their Labrador Mission been more marked and manifest than during the year of which they now report.

Again too we say God has indeed owned this work and has done gracious things for us whereof we are glad. We need not dwell further upon the facts of encouragement and interest and blessing which have come before us. Let us give God the praise, and let us be impressed with newly quickened and increased desire to offer the Gospel of His Son to the Labrador people, and to see many of that people born again and made the children of God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

There are some of the truest friends of Foreign Missions who more than ever feel that if Canada is to carry on Missionary enterprise upon a scale at all worthy of the national name, it must be by union and co-operation of denominations, and upon the Catholic basis. There must also be more push and aggressiveness on our part. Various fields have been suggested as, now open for Missionary effort—Mongolia, Bulgaria, Hindostan, Arabia. Some of these same fields were suggested in the earlier documents of this Society; and we are thus led to reproduce in this report the Prospectus of this Society to show the view-point it has always held. We respectfully request that it may be read.

It will be seen how fully we are one with the earnest and practical views of the speakers at our late meeting, and how much the basis and scope of this Society, and its mode of operations, admit and invite the co-operation of christians of every name in Canada, to sustain missionary effort which may be common to them all.

The Missionaries of this Society on the Labrador Coast are Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, and Miss Brodie; and its Mission House, a large frame building sent in parts from Montreal, is on Caribou Island. An inland station on Esquimaux River is occupied during the winter.

## Prospectus of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society.

In May, 1854, the circular of the Provisional Committee of this Society was issued. There resulted a subscription of £386 by a body of sixty-five subscribers of seven different denominations of Christians. These subscribers, being the constituency, were recently convened to organize the society. Persons favourable to the object, and willing to co-operate, were invited. The Society was then duly organized. Of its constitution, then adopted, the chief articles are: the second announcing its objects, and the seventh declaring its fundamental principle which are as follows:—

### ART. II.—OBJECT.

The sole object is to spread the knowledge of Christ among heathen and other unenlightened nations.

### ART. VII.—FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

As the union of Christians of various denominations, in carrying on this great work, is a most desirable object, so, to prevent, if possible any cause of further dissension, it is declared to be a fundamental principle of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, that its design is not to send any particular form of Church order and government, (about which there may be difference of opinion among serious persons) but the glorious Gospel of the blessed God to the heathen, and that it shall be left (as it ought to be left) to the minds of the persons whom God may call into the fellowship of his Son from among them, to assume for themselves such form of Evangelical Church Government as to them shall appear most agreeable to the Word of God.

Under a deep sense of the responsibility devolved upon them, this Board now appeals to the Christian public of Canada. They need not urge what is already admitted, that more Foreign Missionary effort should be put forth by the people of this growing country; but under the conviction that Canada would act with more power were she acting nationally, and with Christians of all denominations united in the Missionary enterprise, this Society has been instituted. And now to give effect to the organization,—

1. The Board respectfully ask the friends of Missions throughout Canada to consider the character, as Canadian and Catholic, of this Society and its claims upon them.
2. They respectfully ask subscriptions. So soon as an adequate amount is subscribed and two suitable persons as missionaries are found, they will be sent out.
3. They earnestly call upon Ministers of the Gospel and suitable persons for the mission work, to consider the personal claim which that work presents, and if they feel a call to it to correspond with the Society.
4. They are now seeking information as to unoccupied fields, impressed with the importance of selecting ground not yet entered upon. To this point their present anxious consideration is given. So soon as they can do so they will announce the field: They request information and suggestions from the friends of the cause.

Montreal, March 19, 1855.

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CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

I. Referring to the above Prospectus of this Society, the Board of Management have now to announce the region of the Red Sea as the field to which they intend to direct its first missionary effort. The Mahomedan nations, generally, numbering probably 150,000,000, which are yet without missions, they have in view. But with the Arabs on the coast of the Red Sea, they think the missions should begin, for the following reasons:

1st. The country can be reached by established communications either by way of Cairo or of Aden to Jiddah, from which town, if not from Mecca itself, the Truth might go out, and by means of pilgrims be carried to all Mahomedan nations.

2nd. The people are believed to be inquiring, intelligent, and accessible; their language fixed, written, and in extensive use.

3rd. There is no law, so far as is known, against reading the Bible or attendance upon Christian teaching and worship, and although the law exists that to renounce Islamism is death, yet there seem indications that it would not now be enforced, and may soon be abolished.

4th. While missionaries were perfecting themselves in the language at Cairo or at Aden, even before the field contemplated could be occupied, the work could be advanced by the circulation of the Scriptures in Arabic, of which the American Board is about to furnish a more perfect version than any hitherto published.

In announcing the field above indicated, the Board act upon the best information they have been able to obtain, and after due consideration; and as it is one which is not yet occupied by any Society, while it appears beyond most others to be open, Canada may upon it, by God's blessing, take some part in the evangelization of the heathen world. There would be no interference with other and denominational missions, and the advantages of Canada acting nationally and independently on the mission field have been already pointed out.

II. The Board ask from the friends of missions in Canada, East and West, funds for the object. They learn that £1,000 per annum for an average of years, would be required to sustain two married missionaries; but what is this for Canada, if both provinces, and all denominations, unite in the effort.

III. The Board again appeal for men. They are persuaded that much depends upon the first two sent out. They need to be first-rate men. Who will offer themselves for the work?

IV. The Board see the need of an agent to travel throughout this country, to advocate the claims of the Society, and they request communication (addressed to the Secretary, Mr. T. M. Taylor) from persons competent and willing to undertake this onerous and important service.

V. Having now announced a field, and appealed for men, money, and an agent, the Board have advanced this movement to a point beyond which they alone cannot carry it. It now rests with the friends of missions throughout Canada to sustain and advance it. The object is earnestly commended to their sympathy and co-operation.

VI. When the missionaries are obtained and the above revenue is subscribed, it will be called in by due notice from the Treasurer.

Montreal, March 19, 1855.



# Canada Foreign Missionary Society in account with H. Vennor, Treasurer.

Dr.

To balance from last account, .....	\$102 76
" Travelling expenses, Rev. Mr. Colborn, .....	30 00
" payment of sundry accounts for articles purchased for the Mission, ..	98 14
" sundry expenses paid by Rev. Mr. Carpenter at Mission station, ..	129 61
" " disbursements for printing, postages, interest, rent, &c. &c., ..	132 34
" paid Capt. Kennedy balance of special contribution for Lake of the Woods Mission, .....	207 00
" " on account of loan, .....	416 20
" " Rev. C. C. Carpenter 12 months' salary, .....	500 00
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1864.	
Jan. 22. To balance brought down, .....	\$40 65

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By donation from Rev. H. Muir, .....	\$ 5 00
" " Dr. Taylor's Sabbath School, .....	5 00
" Collected by Mrs. Dickson, Spooner Pond, .....	8 00
" Collection at Anniversary \$60.70, less expenses \$33.36, .....	27 34
" Donation Zion Church Sabbath School, .....	20 00
" " from J. Wenham, .....	10 00
" Balance of City Collections for 1862, .....	35 30
" Donation Sabbath School, Petite Côte, .....	7 07
" " " Point St. Charles, .....	2 00
" " " C. C. C., .....	2 00
" " Savage & Lyman, .....	5 00
" Contributions in United States per list, .....	392 25
" Donation H. Stewart, Vankleek Hill, .....	5 00
" " "a little boy who wishes to be one of Christ's flock," .....	1 00
" " Ladies' Missionary association, Zion Church, .....	70 00
" " Rev. J. McCallum, Warwick, .....	1 00
" " Mrs. Dr. Holmes, .....	2 50
" Congregational Collection, Zion Church, per list, .....	109 08
" Donation "Cross" Sabbath School, Hochelaga, in connection with American Presbyterian Church, .....	25 00
" Mile End Mission Sabbath School in connection with Canada Pres- byterian Church, .....	10 00
" City Collection, per Messrs. Howes and B. Lyman, .....	561 50
" Cash in hands of Rev. Mr. Spalding, '62, charged to Mr. Carpenter, ..	271 36
" Balance forward, .....	40 65
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	\$1616 05

HENRY VENNOR, Treasurer.

Montreal, 29nd January, 1864.



