

THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
CANADA

Foreign Missionary Society.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,
FRIDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1862.

1861.

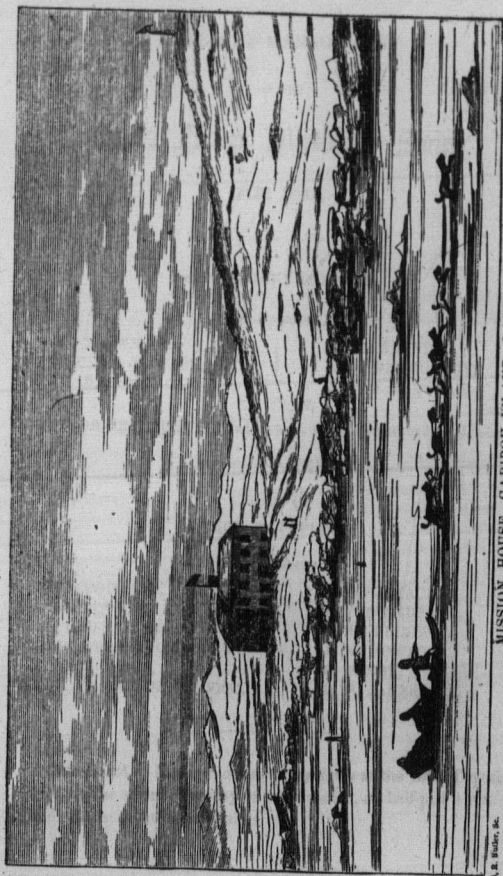
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1862.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

CANADA

FOREIGN MISSIONS BOARD

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



MISSION HOUSE, CARIBOU ISLAND, LABRADOR.
(Winter View, -with Komatik or Dog-Team.)

A. R. BAKER, DEL.

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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
OF THE
Canada Foreign Missionary Society
FOR 1862.

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—o—  
The Board of Management meet regularly at the Bible Depository, on the second Tuesday of every month, at half-past 4 P.M.: and oftener as business requires.

## UNION MISSIONARY MEETING—LABRADOR MISSION.

The Union Missionary meeting on Friday night (31st January, 1862,) in Zion Church, which was characterized by unusual solemnity, tenderness and power, closed the Anniversary week. The chair was occupied by John Redpath, Esq., President of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, and the platform was well filled by Ministers and other friends of missions. Dr. Wilkes opened the meeting with devotional exercises, after which the Secretary read the Fourth Annual Report of the above named Society. This consisted almost entirely of a report made by the Rev. C. C. Carpenter, of the Labrador Mission, which was a document of extraordinary interest,—many of its incidents and anecdotes being as touching as those which are eagerly sought in works of fiction.

Mr. Vennor, Treasurer, presented the financial statement.

The adoption of the Report was moved by Dr. Wilkes, who said he would leave the time to be occupied in speaking to it, wholly to Dr. Spalding of Newburyport, who had proved himself a warm and efficient friend of the Mission, and who, from his intimate acquaintance with the Missionary, and with the parties who are engaged in the Labrador fisheries, could give much valuable information concerning it.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. Dr. Spalding, in an address of singular beauty and interest, of which we shall endeavor to give some report in our next. (*See last page.*)

Dr. WILKES then came forward and read to the meeting a letter from Dr. Treat, Secretary of the American Board, concerning the death of Dr. Dwight, who it seems had resolved, at considerable inconvenience, to visit Canada, partly to promote the cause of Missions, but chiefly, to cultivate and promote good will between Britain and the United States;—countries which he had long greatly respected and dearly loved. This letter we give below. It will repay perusal.

MISSION HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1862.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Montreal:—

DEAR BROTHER,—I have just telegraphed you, that Dr. Dwight was killed, last Saturday, on his way to Montreal. He left Troy at 7½ a.m., for Middlebury, where he was to spend the Sabbath, on the invitation of Dr. Labare. The particulars of the accident which has terminated his useful life, so unexpectedly and so sadly, you will have seen in the papers.

Dr. D. was about to prepare an account of his recent visit to our missions in Western Asia for the public. He had a report to make, such as no other man, in these last days, could possibly submit to our churches. More than 30 years ago he had gone over the ground, in company with

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the lamented Dr. Eli Smith, as an *explorer*. Then he found nothing but moral darkness. Now he found a most successful reformation in progress. The great Head of the church had been pleased to go far beyond his own faith. Often I have heard him say, in reference to the changes which have taken place, "It is wonderful." As he had visited every station of the Board in Western Asia, and as he possessed a singularly well balanced mind, we attached special value to his testimony. We encouraged him, therefore, to undertake the work of which I have spoken. Had the Lord spared his life, he expected to attend a Missionary Convention in Rome, N. Y., next week; and then he would have devoted himself exclusively to this service. But our Heavenly Father has released him from every earthly service; and he has entered upon his rest!

The loss to us is *very great*. No other missionary, connected with the Board, possessed such a fund of information; no one else had so much knowledge of the actual working of the various departments belonging to this enterprise. When I saw him in Constantinople in 1857, his health seemed to be somewhat precarious; but his long journey, last year, gave him unusual vigor. We expected from him, therefore, many years of most valuable labor. But the God of missions has called him to a higher trust. Still we cannot but grieve,—and that sorely,—over his decease.

You will allow me to say that Dr. D. had some hesitation in regard to attending your meetings, on account of the special work which he proposed to do. I urged him to go, partly because of the great kindness which we have experienced from Christians in Canada, and partly as a means of promoting fraternal feeling between those who are so near to each other geographically, and *should* be so near to each other in the fellowship of a common Protestant evangelical faith. Rude hands, on the one side and on the other, are sometimes laid upon the bond of *good neighborhood*, which ought to be so strong; but if the followers of the Prince of Peace will be faithful to their Great Leader, it will require many, *many* heavy blows to sunder that bond. Dr. D. entered into this matter very fully. He had seen much of English Christians by their own firesides, as well as in the Orient, and he loved to bear his testimony to their excellent qualities. Within the last few weeks he has often said, in public and in private, "Do not judge of the spirit and temper of England by what you see in the papers. Surely, you would not wish to be judged by the papers published in the United States. Of this I am confident, 'English Christians are for peace.'"

Alas! this good brother can do nothing more in this line of things. Happily, the recent peril (which he did not, and would not, regard as imminent) has passed by. But we still need kind utterances in all

quarters. Words that tend to strife are easily spoken. There are reckless men, I fear, in the father-land and in the daughter-land. But Christian love is mighty. The prayers of peace-loving souls are mighty. Our common Head has all power in heaven and on earth. In Him and through Him, the *true Vine*, (and so the life of *all* the branches), let us seek a lengthening of our tranquillity.

I am, very respectfully and sincerely, my dear brother, yours in the gospel of our blessed Lord.

S. B. TREAT,

Secy. of the A. B. C. F. M.

The following resolution, which explains itself, was then proposed by Rev. J. B. Bonar, who gave a brief sketch of Dr. Dwight's life and labors, partly from personal knowledge obtained during a five years residence in the East:

*Resolved*,—"That being now at the stage of this meeting, when it was to be addressed by the late Rev. Dr. Dwight, who has been taken from this life in so remarkable a manner while journeying to this city, mainly for the purpose of addressing this meeting, we feel called upon to recognize God's inscrutable providence, by which this eminently useful and honored missionary has been removed from the midst of his labors. We desire to receive the admonitions which this event is so fitted to afford, and to rejoice in the truth in his case, "Absent from the body, present with the Lord,"—the earthly toils ceased, and the heavenly joy and glory entered upon; and, as befitting these circumstances and impressions, we propose that the remainder of the time of this meeting be spent in praise and prayer.

The resolution was seconded in a speech of intense earnestness by W. O. Baynes, Esq.

The Rev. D. H. McVicar, and the Rev. Archibald Duff of Cowansville, then led in prayer.

The closing prayer and benediction were made by Rev. Dr. Spalding. The proceedings were varied by the singing of beautiful hymns.—*Monitors' Witness*.

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## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### Canada Foreign Missionary Society.

As only a part of the time of this meeting is to be devoted to the interests of this Society, the Report will be a brief one, and will relate to the Labrador Mission, which is at present the main mission the Society has in operation; and that may be best presented by their missionary himself, whose report we shall give in full.

#### TO THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN :—In reporting to you the progress and state of the Mission under my charge, I ought, after first acknowledging most humbly and earnestly the goodness and mercy of God in vouchsafing another year's protection and blessing, to explain why I write this annual statement in this country, and not from the Mission-House of Caribou Island. The effect of the labors of the year and the hardships of the coast upon my health, was such that I felt reluctantly convinced, as the summer closed, that I must seek rest; that attempting without it to endure another winter, I should be unfitted for further work in the Mission. The almost total failure (in the vicinity of the station) of the fisheries, upon which all the people depend, necessitated the removal of the children from the mission school, and would prevent all others from attending, so that this important part of the work would not for the winter demand attention. Miss Brodie, with an heroism only in keeping with the entireness and earnestness of her devotion to the Mission, felt quite willing to remain, and under such arrangements as should be pointed out, to maintain its interests during the winter. A deserted and dilapidated hut was found which the owner was willing to give for her residence; this was taken down, boated to the interior settlement on the banks of Esquimaux River, and fitted up as a small, but safe and comfortable place to live, and to teach the children, who might in that more sheltered locality come from their own homes to her school. These and other circumstances thus combining to indicate this course as a desirable and providential one, the Caribou Island station was closed, and I left the coast on the 3rd of October, by an American fishing vessel, enjoying a remarkably speedy and safe passage of eleven days to Newburyport in Massachusetts.

The year covered by this report commences with the close of navigation in the fall of 1860. We were then, you remember, just entering upon the strange and untried experiences of the long winter of Labrador, and this rendered more emphatically an experiment, as we were to spend it "on the outside," at Caribou Island. The Mission-House was quite unfinished, its wide cracks admitting both wind and "drift," while I had been unable to obtain wood enough to last more than a few weeks.

But our heavenly Father knew the things that we had need of; in His good Providence, the winter commenced *very late*, and was probably the mildest season ever known on the coast. Some fearful storms swept over our island home—fearful in their duration, the coldness of the temperature accompanying them, the power of the wind, the density of the *drift*, and the extreme peril of exposure to them. Fortunately, however, we were always at home when they came on, and the Mission-House with its new strong roof, nobly withstood their fury. We often in such storms thanked God for the providence that swept away the first and unsafe roof, before the house was occupied, a disaster which delayed the work and saddened us all very much at the time. The travelling of winter is performed by means of raquettes or on Komatiks (dog-sledges) over the bays, rivers, and lakes, which with the Straits of Belle Isle, are all frozen. With this travelling are connected the chief dangers and hardships of the season. The absence of all roads, the strangely monotonous appearance of the snow-waste over which we go, the distance between settlements, the shortness of the days, the suddenness with which storms come up, and the thick driving snow which generally attends them, the ice in the early season closing in around the boat or later rendered unsafe by unseen currents, all combine to bewilder and impede the traveller; in many such scenes of danger, a merciful hand interposed to keep me. When lost in the night, or travelling in an unknown district, when leaping from pan to pan of floating, half-formed ice in a wide bay and a winter night; when plunging through the ice on a cold morning, a year ago this week, the mercury at 15° below zero, and breaking a path by which I could wade to land, then I was guided, protected and delivered by Him who is a "Refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." The only other serious trouble of the winter was the deprivation, for so many months, of fresh provisions, and this was at length relieved by venison, and a delicious taste of seal.

The number of children at the boarding-school gradually increased from 2 to 10, as it became known on the coast, and the objections and prejudices of ignorance against it were removed. The care and education of these children gave abundant employment for the winter. The distance to the Esquimaux River settlement, and to all other houses was not so great as to prevent me from visiting the people, and holding meetings among them, while our residence upon the island, gave us an unexpected advantage. In komatik travelling, the ice of the bays is much preferable to the snow of the land, and is always followed if possible. The Mission-House is situated between two bays on an island, which at this point is narrow and level, and thus affords a convenient *portage* for all dog-teams passing up and down the shore. This fact with the custom of universal hospitality peculiar to the country, gives us constant opportunities during the travelling season, of seeing and influencing many who could not be visited at their homes. By these visitors too I can send tracts and Bibles to the more distant part of the coast. When the weather and the state of the travelling permitted, Sunday meetings

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were attended by the people in the vicinity of the station, who would often spend a large part of the day with us to hear reading or take away simple books to read at home. We felt especially grateful to God for an incident which occurred in the latter part of the winter to relieve that deprivation of social religious privileges, which, as months roll on without hearing another's voice in prayer, or scarcely a word of Christian sympathy, constitutes the greatest trial of our isolation. A young man connected with a trading establishment on another part of the coast, was making a pleasure trip along the shore, with komatik and dogs, and hearing of the Mission, proceeded as far as the station. He proved to be an earnest member of an Episcopal Church in Quebec, and the few days he spent with us, made an oasis in the spiritual desert.

In April, in the midst of the Komatik travelling, I called a meeting of all the people at the Mission-House, to consult in regard to the completion of the same. The time was a most favorable one, and men from a stretch of shore 60 or 70 miles in extent came with teams to attend it. The history and objects of the Mission were presented, and its present exigency. After deliberation it was decided to endeavour to finish the summer house for permanent occupancy, putting up, however, at the Esquimaux River settlement a small building for meetings, and a winter school. Liberal subscriptions were made for this purpose, and men engaged to finish the house at Caribou Island. They spent a part of the summer on the work, but the failure in the fisheries, to which I have already alluded, prevented the payment of the funds and the completion of their contract. The dwelling part of the Mission-House is so far finished, as to be a comparatively comfortable residence, even in a severe winter, but the chapel still needs considerable work before it can be used.

The winter wore away at length. On the 1st of May, while out upon the field-ice of the Straits, with a party of shoremen, capturing seals, which, in immense numbers, were drifting up the straits, I saw to my great delight, *open water*; soon after, from the hills, we could discern "ice-hunters" (seal catching vessels) in the pack. On the 23rd the ice in our harbors broke up and moved out; on the same day a Nova Scotia trading schooner came in, although without letters or any definite news; on the 1st June, three or four inches of snow fell, and on the 6th of that month, the "Caroline" from Quebec, and the "Native American," Capt. Wm. Sanborn, from Newburyport, arrived with supplies, and full intelligence from the "outside world." The other American fishermen arrived in a few days, as also the Nova Scotia fleet, which was unusually large. The former anchor at Salmon Bay, very near to the Mission House, the latter at Bonne Espérance Harbour, on the westward side of Caribou Island, and about three miles from the station. The American vessels usually have crews of 16 men each; there were about 150 in all remaining this season at Salmon Bay. Upon the Nova Scotia and other colonial vessels the crew averages 11; this fleet numbered about 70 vessels this year. So that, with the other vessels—traders, coasters, herring-catchers, &c.—frequently or occasionally touching in one of these harbours, the number of sailors accessible at the station, exceeds one thousand.

For the spiritual good of these men of the deep, effort is made in different ways. I invite them to come to our Sunday meetings, and the Bethel flag unfurled always brings them ashore, more or less numerously. I preach in the forenoon, hold a Sabbath school in the afternoon, and a prayer meeting in the evening. At the first meeting, when the Sabbath

is not too windy, the school-room where we assemble is often crowded, together with those rooms of the Mission-House which are adjacent. At such times, when many sailors must go away, I long for the chapel to be finished to admit them. At the Sabbath school, the attendance of young men from the vessels is often secured. In the prayer meeting, a pious sailor often "stands up for Jesus," praying—perhaps in broken or illiterate language—for the Mission and the people, and exhorting both shoremen and sailors to accept his precious Saviour. A library of appropriate reading stands in the room, from which sailors can withdraw books for reading there, or to be carried on board their floating homes. While the season lasts, I go in my boat among the fleet as often as I may, with a satchel of books, papers and tracts for lending or giving. I often meet in these visits praying men, and have precious seasons of conversation and prayer with them. One poor sailor, a German, wept for joy at meeting a minister, and hearing words of religious sympathy and instruction on such a coast.

The changeable character of the cod fishery, in which these vessels are engaged, while in some respects disadvantageous, gives me opportunity to do good to many, otherwise inaccessible, for schooners and boats from other parts of the shore thus come to our harbours in pursuit of fish. One instance, this season, was very pleasant, where a man with his family (they were Wesleyans, originally from Newfoundland,) came in his shallop, and anchored near our island, remaining some weeks and often coming with them to the Mission-House. When such fishermen return, or when, as this summer, the scarcity of fish compels both American and Nova Scotia fleets to go "down to the Nor'ard" to complete their "fares," I send by them packages of reading matter to such settlements as I know are destitute, or to the residents of such harbours as the state of the fishery or the accidents of the weather may drive them into. From some of these packages I get, after the lapse of months or years, verbal or written accounts, always grateful and always asking for more.

Besides, by the administration of medicine among the sailors and others, I trust some good is done, and avenues opened for the communication of religious instruction. One incident, now in mind, illustrates this as it does also that interesting part of my work which seeks out and tries to surround with good influences those intelligent young men, who, for employment, or health, or adventure, ship on a fisherman bound to "the Labrador," and in whose hearts there is still a strong, responsive chord to such words as *home*, and *mother*, and *Sabbath school*.

One of these youths, from the interior of New Hampshire, while on a visit to friends at the seaboard, had thus shipped for the season. Hereditary tendencies to consumption were developed early in the voyage, and the disease progressed rapidly. I saw him several times, till his vessel, with the others, left our harbour. The vessel, on its homeward passage, put into a neighbouring anchorage, and, though the wind was high, I managed to get on board in my little boat. The young man was very low, and evidently near to death. Some medicines and articles of food were furnished. I tried to point him to the Lamb of God, and knelt in prayer with the assembled crew beside his bunk. The vessel sailed with the first wind. When, on my passage home, we took a pilot off Newburyport, I learned from him that the same schooner had arrived, "one man having died three days out from Labrador." I subsequently saw one of the crew, who told me that his shipmate overcame even his strong desire to come home to die, and felt a willingness to meet death

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whenever God should send it. A short time before he died, he called all the crew into the cabin, told them his hopes, exhorted them to prepare for eternity, prayed for himself and them, and died.

The work among the people still encounters the difficulties and discouragements, which I have often mentioned. Foreign vessels still bring their cargoes of "liquid fire," and sailors from Christian lands still set the example of profane swearing and Sabbath desecration. Ignorance, superstition, dependence upon empty forms, the love and practice of sins which the Gospel forbids and the Gospel minister must rebuke,—these combine with the many external difficulties of reaching the people, to render the work a slow one—disheartening, were not the word of our God sure to be fulfilled, though heaven and earth pass away. But I think some progress is made—there is a spirit of inquiry in some cases manifested, which, with God's blessing, may lead to an escape from the bondage of superstition and sin. In this work among the shoremen, I deem the mission school, as I have often told you, by far the most important and hopeful department. This has numbered already fifteen scholars, and I am sure will increase as it becomes more widely known and the circumstances of the people permit them to patronize it. Its plan is simply this: the children are boarded permanently at the Mission-House for a very small compensation—about three shillings per week. They are given up entirely to our care; our aim is to keep them *always busy*—in play, work, or study, and thus impress upon them ideas and habits of industry and usefulness. The usual study hours are spent in the school room, fitted up with benches, blackboard, writing-desk, and book-shelves, while the long winter evenings are turned to good account around the kitchen fire in reading and talking. They are taught in the common branches—to read, write, and understand figures; and in these they exhibit as much proficiency as could be expected from children entirely unused to discipline and to study. Of course, the Bible is daily read and taught in the family, and the Sabbath school, with its simple lessons, its picture papers, and its precious hymns so peculiarly attractive to children in such a country, made a means of interesting and instructing them in divine things. To this whole work of the care of the children,—and it involves no small amount of anxiety and toil,—Miss Brodie is most earnestly and untiringly devoted. But to see and hear these dear children, as they read in turn the morning lesson of scripture, or unite at the Sabbath school in "I have a father in the promised land," or in "*icy mountains*," on "missionary night," and to discern evidences of thoughtfulness in regard to spiritual things, more than compensates for all that has been or can be endured in the work. The great sadness in connection with the school is, that so many are prevented from coming under or remaining under its influences, on account of the inability of their parents to pay even the trifling amount asked for their board.

A gratifying incident occurred this summer. The two little girls who were the first, and for a long time the only, members of the school, were obliged to leave it. They did so with grief almost uncontrollable. An American passenger vessel which, with accommodations for gentlemen seeking recreation or health, makes each year a trip to the coast, happened to be in our harbour homeward bound. Captain Dodge wished a pilot through the Esquimaux Islands, and employed the father of the children who, with his children in the whale boat, was on his way to their lonely home. The boat was taken in tow and the children

removed to the cabin of the "Bay Queen." Their sorrow at leaving the school attracted the notice and touched the hearts of the captain and passengers. A purse was made up among them to ensure their education for another year, and in three days the overjoyed children returned to us. Here I am sure you will pardon me for copying a letter written by one of these same little girls: you will be interested in it as indicating the progress attained in a few months by the Mission children, and as showing their appreciation of the truths and promises of the Bible. Its simple story is this: two little girls in New England had sent books for children in Labrador. These sisters in my school had received them. The older of them, *Rosa*, wrote a letter to the older of the sisters in the States, *Annie*, thanking her for "Stories about Jesus," and telling her how she loved to read and know "about Jesus." Scarcely had this letter left the coast, when we learned through the papers that *Annie*, to whom the letter was going, had died some months before. *Rosa* was sadly grieved by these tidings, and at once wrote another letter to the surviving sister to comfort her in her sorrow.

CARIBOU ISLAND, LABRADOR,  
September, 12th, 1861.

DEAR MINNIE FOOT,—We here that your sister *Annie* is dead; she died June eight. I wrote her a letter to send to her: if you please to read it for her sake. She is gone to home where there is no pain or crying. Dont cry much for her; you and I will go to her in heaven. Mr. Carpenter told me that she was a good little girl. She read the Bible about Jesus Christ and prayed to pardon her sins. She must be very happy to go to live in heaven with God and Jesus Christ. You was very sorry when she die. When Mr. Carpenter told me, I began to cry because she were my little friend *Annie* foot. I have a little sister dead; my mother is dead. I dont live at home since my mother die. I have two sister and one little broder. I send my love to you, if you please to write back to me. I will keep the book for her sake.

Your dear friend,  
ROSA WELLMAN.

And she directed it to

"dear minnie foot,  
new haven."

A few days after I left the coast, a vessel put in near the station, the captain of which has informed me, that there were several inches of snow on the ground. By this opportunity I heard from the Mission. The children were scattering to their homes, carrying with them their Bibles, their school books, their volumes of children's papers, their "Band of Hope," pledge, and hearts full of good impressions and good resolves. Miss Brodie was about to remove into the cabin prepared for her in the winter settlement, where the children near by will be able in fine weather to attend the day and Sunday schools, and where people can come and hear the Bible read and explained. Among several letters received from the Mission-school children, by the last vessel, I copy for you one written by a little boy of French Canadian birth.

CARIBOU ISLAND SCHOOL,  
October, 10th.

DEAR MR. CARPENTER,—We are all well. I hope you got a good passage up. Sunday night we sung from "icy mountains." No one came

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over to Sunday school. I will try to be good. There are six of us now. Mr.—will soon take Sophia and Randall away; The weather is cold. We went to pick some red berries; there were plenty berries, but our hands got cold, and we had to come back. As you were going out of boney we hoist the flag, but we were too late. My father and Mr. Jones went up with a load of boards for the school-house. I will try to be at school at the hour. I am getting along very well with my journal. Miss Brodie reads to us sometimes.

Good-bye Dear-Mr. Carpenter,

From your friend, Louis——

From letters received from Miss Brodie, I also make a few extracts:—

"It has been very windy these few days back, with dark, dreary nights, very cold. On the fourth the ground was white with snow, and two large icebergs off the entrance to the harbour. \* \* \* Mr.— came with the flat to take his children away. He said he was going to try to get a place for them. Poor man! he did not know where, so I asked him to let them stay till he could find a place for them. \* \* \* I think there will be much distress among this people before Spring comes. \* \* \* We have tried to sing and read and pray together, and I humbly hope the Saviour was with us, to bless us. We did feel "a little band." But if we love Jesus, it will be well with us. The children keep around me, and want me to read all the time. \* \* \* They would sit around, want me to read on—not care for lunch—did not feel hungry for supper, and it was only by telling them, that I would read it in the long winter nights, that I got them to bed. \* \* \* Winter is advancing. Old age shows itself on the little vegetation here, and death will soon close the scene. But nature will revive in Spring; so surely shall this mortal put on immortality. But the future is God's. What my hand findeth to do I must do it with my might. Oh! that I might be the means of doing some good to those with whom I have daily intercourse. *Plead for me at the throne of grace.*"

And here, the report must leave the Mission till next midsummer, brings tidings from it, or enables me, if God graciously permit, to return to it.

I have felt very anxious in regard to the support of the mission, on account of the indebtedness already incurred in its establishment, and the state of the times, which diverts so largely the usual receipts of benevolence.

In regard to the former, if necessary, please discount my salary for the past year. In regard to the latter, I am glad to say, that the former friends of the mission in New England and New York, still retain their interest in it. And I cherish the hope, that other churches and *Sabbath schools* will not allow the northern fishermen to be without their *Bethel*, or the dear children of Labrador without their school. It has also occurred to me, that if the Christian people of England knew that many of their countrymen were settlers on that dreary and destitute coast, they would gladly help to sustain this means of furnishing them the bread of life.

I append lists of contributions and donations made to the Mission during the past year, so far as I know them.

In conclusion, let me through you, ask of those who believe in prayer, that they remember during this long winter Miss Brodie in her loneliness, amid storms and snows, and "plead for" her and that poor people "at the throne of grace."

C. C. CARPENTER.

East Cambridge, Mass.  
January 14, 1862.

This report is sufficient of itself to show the importance of this mission, and the conferences which the Board have had with Mr. Carpenter, since his return last fall from his field of labor, have satisfied them that the three lines of effort, namely, that for the instruction of the children, the summer work amongst the seamen of the fishing fleets, and the steady offering of the Gospel to the shoremen, form together a threefold work which, if accompanied by God's blessing, will prove of inestimable benefit to many souls. And while this should encourage the friends of the Society to an adequate and liberal support of this mission, it calls for a spirit of entire dependence upon God for success, and for more prayer that He may be pleased to bestow His abundant blessing.

#### OUR MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Carpenter, whose health had partially failed, owing to the excessive manual as well as mental labor which he had undergone, returned last fall and is spending the winter in New England. He is giving much of his time to medical studies and practice, which he is sure will be turned to good account on his mission field. He attends medical lectures at Harvard College, and is a student of Dr. J. B. Taylor, of Cambridge, who without reward gives the facilities and benefits of his practice, and his house for the home of our friend. Mr. Carpenter is by means of meetings and in such other ways as opportunity offers, advocating and advancing the interests of the mission; and the Board of Management are persuaded that his return for this winter was providentially ordered; and that he will go back to his island home in the spring, better prepared, in various ways, for residence and prosecution of his varied labors on the coast.

Miss Brodie fully concurred in the wisdom of Mr. Carpenter's

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departure for the winter from the mission, but determined to abide there herself, and carry on so much of her department of the work as she could do alone. Accordingly, she moved inland some six miles to the neighborhood of the proposed winter-house, where she is comfortably settled with some of the friends of the mission, living quite near by. No words of the Board can express the value of Miss Brodie's influence and labors amongst the children "and maidens and mothers" of Labrador, and testimony is borne by captains of fishing vessels and sailors to her great usefulness and excellence of character.

She has given herself to this work in the Lord, and there could be no greater test of her devotedness to it than her remaining alone this winter at the Mission. We trust the friends of the Mission remember her at the throne of Grace, and pray that during her extreme isolation, she may enjoy much of the gracious presence and support of Him whose she is and whom she serves.

#### NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Captain Kennedy's visit to England to obtain further aid towards his missionary enterprise in this region, was spoken of in last report. He again returned last summer and after conference with the Board proceeded to the Red River settlement. This Captain Kennedy did on his own responsibility, with merely the assurance of aid from this Society, in proportion to its means, on its being found that he had succeeded in establishing a Mission there. We give extracts from the letters received from Capt. Kennedy, who it will be seen has with simplicity and nobleness of purpose given himself to this pioneer work.

MANITOBA LAKE, Oct. 22, 1861.

I cannot describe to you the pleasure it afforded us both to receive your very kind and friendly letter of 4th Sept. last. It found us surrounded by that confusion and disorder which is the invariable lot of backwoods folks on first taking up quarters in the wilderness. We had not been here a fortnight when it arrived, and we were at the time busy in converting a stable into a kitchen. This, when once completed, will add very much to the comfort of our single-roomed, mud-plastered dwelling, which at present is at once our kitchen, bed and general reception room for servants, visitors or laborers. Taking everything into consideration, however, it is as comfortable as we could have expected—certainly, very much better than we deserve, or He had, who could say "He had not where to lay His head."

After long fruitless negotiation with the Nettly Creek Indians, on whom many adverse influences were brought to bear; to induce them to reject my offers, I came to the decision of abandoning that field, and betaking myself to the one I at present occupy. It is situated on the borders of Manitoba Lake, lying some sixty miles to the West of Lake Winnipeg, and being connected with Red River by a prairie road. I left Red River with bag and baggage on the 6th inst., and arrived here on the 9th, since which time we have been making preparations for the winter. On many grounds this seems favorable as a mission-field. It has a resident population of fifty immediately around us, and fifty more at a distance of about six miles; had been formerly occupied as a Romish mission, but is now quite abandoned, if we except a passing visit once or twice a year by a priest, from whom the people here say they derive as little benefit as from a "duck flying past." There is quite a desire on the part of fully one-half the population here,—which is a mixture of Indians and half-breeds,—to receive instruction. The other half are equally desirous we should come amongst them, though, from fear of the priest, manifest a silence on the matter. They show that they are at heart with us, by offering us firewood, fish, potatoes, and game, in some instances quite gratuitously, though, of course, we could not take anything from a people so needy, without making them suitable compensation,—still the good feeling prompting them to come to our assistance, and thus showing us welcome among them, has quite endeared them to me, and I only long for those occasions, when being more free from the pain of toil and present confusion, I may be enabled to proclaim by their fireside to them the joyful news of liberty, light and life through a crucified but now risen Redeemer. One thing only will then be required to diffuse joy and gladness among us, as well as thanksgiving and melody, namely, the shedding abroad upon our little community of the Holy Spirit,—a thing that would fill us with more joy and gladness than the times when corn, wine and oil increase. I had last evening a first sip of such a cup as this, whilst to some half-dozen that surrounded my own fireside, I read in three different languages the sweet and precious words, "Come unto Me all ye who labor and are heavy laden," &c. The attention and assent that were given by three strangers present, made me feel as if I had used a three-edged sword for pruning away the superstition of going to a priest for pardon, instead of to Christ. The people here speak French and two distinct Indian languages, and thanks to the Bible and Wesleyan Societies, I have received such copies of the Scriptures, or at least, portions of them, as will enable me to reach the entire population through these.

The spot we occupy is a flat, level country, very thinly wooded, for the most part, but the soil is said to be good, and the climate sufficiently favorable for raising all the useful grains and cereals; the Lake abounds with the finest fish; the surrounding prairies, with game; and we are on the margin of an extensive saltfield, from which, at a future day, useful and remunerative employment may be found. The extensive coastline of the Lake might be made, by means of a very small boat, the medium of access to the wanderers of the forest, as they gather periodically, to particular points, and thus brought within reach of the glad tidings. This is one of the ways by which the Gospel might be made more widely known, and is I think too neglected among missionaries; colporteurs, might do this work with great advantage,—that is, men, who in the language of the people, might give the Word in its

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purity and without comment, until a taste was created for knowing it more fully and more stately. Our situation is near the south-east angle of the Lake, the name of which signifies in the language of the Ojibways, "the Lake of the Spirit, or God Narrows," and the point we occupy is called Oak Point. But these names, will, I hope, be indicative of the work there may be in store for the place. May it, indeed, prove a Lake, along the borders of which the Great Spirit may be poured out in copious abundance, and may the children begotten to Christ, be as true and substantial as the sturdy oak. The house we at present occupy was lately—some three months ago—the scene of a tragedy, in which its owner lost his life by the hand of a neighbor. Strong drink, that ever-fruitful source of mischief, was that which originated the quarrel between men who otherwise were peaceable neighbors. The poor unhappy man has been taken to-day from our midst, to answer for the crime he committed. He is so far penitent that he had already given himself up to justice, and I believe has said he is ready to yield up his life as a penalty for his crime, but sorrows most for the stain that will attach to his otherwise well spoken of offspring, who, of course, are thrown into the deepest distress by so sad and painful an event. I have been told this morning that he has left word to his family that two of his children be sent to me to receive instruction, so soon as I shall be in circumstances to receive them. This means I hope to have as soon as I get my kitchen up, as I can then receive daily into it, for the purpose of imparting instruction, all who will come to me. A few adults have expressed a wish to be instructed also. Considering that we have been but a fortnight in the place, we both feel much encouraged, and consider our happy beginning an earnest of future success. Our little kitchen will accommodate few children, and that even with personal inconvenience; we are, therefore, very anxious to get up a school-house as speedily as possible, but this we have not as yet the means of accomplishing.

MANITOUBA LAKE, 4th Nov., 1861.

On my first visit to this place, it so happened, that the Romish priest was here on his way from Red River to a Mission Station beyond this Lake, who as soon as I had departed, went round to the people, and urged them not to receive me nor allow their children to come to me for instruction. This was of course told to me immediately on my return hither, and I came to the determination that my stay should be dependent on the manner in which this prohibition would be regarded by the people, and that I would leave it to themselves to come to me or not, as their own judgment and feelings should dictate. To this decision I was impelled by the feeling that I would not thrust myself amongst them against their wish; and was, moreover, desirous that they should regard our coming here as a *favor* conferred on *them* rather than that their permission to remain should be a boon to us. I therefore forbore to call on the people, or give any special invitation, but gave out that I meant to hold a prayer meeting on each Sunday morning and all who chose to come should find a welcome. The first meeting we numbered fifteen, all quiet, attentive and apparently interested in the short simple service which consisted of a Psalm, a Chapter, Prayer, Hymn, and short address. The following Sabbath was a repetition of the previous one and the results equally satisfactory. Yesterday my joy was indeed

great when I received on our threshold four of the most bigoted Catholics in our community who had come quite voluntarily to join our meeting. Seeing that the way was now open for farther work we said that if any would like to come again in the afternoon for instruction we should be ready and happy to receive all comers at three o'clock. At the appointed time we had the happiness of welcoming nine scholars wherewith to inaugurate our first Sabbath school meeting; of these five were adults, the remaining four were children above twelve years of age, all most eager and anxious to be taught, some of these had come to us previously during the week, and now that we feel our footing tolerably sure from the decided expression of goodwill, my wife and I purpose calling at each house and specially inviting all to come at stated days and hours throughout the week and on the Sabbath. There is one fruitful source of anxiety though in this place, viz., the presence of spirits brought in by the traders; this evil has already brought much mischief to this place, and I have made them see this by reminding them that the recent tragedy in this very house sprung from this cause: all seemed struck by this and I have had the satisfaction of finding my remarks on the matter have been repeated pretty widely, and that they have carried conviction to most, for in a small place like this, the whole are more or less connected by ties of blood or marriage and therefore all feel a personal concern on the death of one man, and impending punishment of the other, and I trust that good may result from bringing before them the consequences of indulgence in the vice of drinking.

As I mentioned in my letter to Mr. Baynes, the limits of our small house render the reception of those who come to us a matter of great inconvenience, and we are anxious to get up a more commodious building for the purpose as speedily as possible. By the joint efforts of the O. F. M. S. and the friends in England, I hope there will be little difficulty in obtaining the necessary sum. I have asked Dr. Hodgkin to endeavor to raise £200 through the friends in England, as the sum necessary for the coming year; and if he succeeds in this it would not be necessary to draw any from the O. F. M. S., as this sum would meet my probable expenses for the coming year, which should begin, say the 20th of March next, the date in the current year, when my great expenses were incurred, being that at which I left England after providing outfit and passage for wife and self. Any assistance the O. F. M. S. would be disposed to contribute might in such an event be reserved for the year following.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

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## FUNDS.

*Under this head we give the Summary submitted by our Treasurer.*

## PAYMENTS.

|                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| For Provisions, Building materials, medicines, wages,     |         |
| printing, &c., &c., .....                                 | 1263 75 |
| 12 months Salary of Missionary, .....                     | 500 00  |
| Remitted thro' American Board for Turkish Missions, ..... | 219 00  |
| Paid on account of Loan, .....                            | 1150 00 |
| Total expenditure, .....                                  | 3132 75 |

## RECEIPTS.

|                                                                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Balance from last year, .....                                                     | 480 86  |
| Subscriptions in Canada for 1860, paid in 1861, .....                             | 370 00  |
| Do. in Canada for 1861, .....                                                     | 1088 92 |
| Do. United States, in cash, .....                                                 | 353 70  |
| Received for Board of pupils at Missionhouse, .....                               | 209 56  |
| " " provisions and material sold at Mission house, .....                          | 313 60  |
| " from Ladies Missionary Association, Zion Church for remittance to Turkey, ..... | 159 00  |
| Loan from Member of Committee, .....                                              | 400 00  |
| Total receipts, .....                                                             | 3375 64 |

Balance in Treasurer's hands, ..... \$ 242 89

## LIABILITIES.

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Special subscription for Indian Mission, ..... | \$ 480 |
| Loans from members of Committee, .....         | 1160   |
|                                                | \$1640 |
| Deduct Cash on hand, .....                     | 240    |

Debt, ..... \$1400 being a reduction of \$950 during the year. This debt was incurred in erection of mission premises.

In addition to cash subscriptions from the United States, valuable donations of Clothing, Books and Sundries, for outfit of mission have been received.

## COST OF LABRADOR MISSION FOR YEAR 1861.

|                                                    |       |                |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Total expenditure,.....                            | 1763  | 75             |
| Less:                                              |       |                |
| Board of pupils and sales at Mission House, 523 16 |       |                |
| Subscriptions in United States,.....               | 353   | 70    876   86 |
| Net cost,.....                                     | \$886 | 89             |

N.B.—It was sufficiently explained in last year's Report that the debt of this Society is owing to the cost of the Mission House, and as this cannot recur there is encouragement to an effort to wipe off the balance of debt and allow the mission to go on free from such incubus.

## DONATIONS TO LABRADOR MISSION, 1861.

Young people of Greenfield, Mass., 1 Bbl. Clothing, &c.  
 Capt. Jno. W. Dodge, Schr. "Bay Queen," 1 Bbl. Flour.  
 S. R. Butler and others, Northampton, Mass., 1 box clothing, &c.

And donations from a number of friends of the Society in Montreal.

## GRANTS, &amp;c.

|                                                             |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| American Tract Society, Boston,.....                        | \$140.00 |
| London Religious Tract Society, Montreal,.....              |          |
| British and Foreign Bible " "                               |          |
| Rev J. B. Ripley, Seamen's Chaplain, Philadelphia,.....     | 20.00    |
| Packages of reading matter from:                            |          |
| American S. S. Union, Boston,.....                          |          |
| Henry A. Brown, " "                                         |          |
| Female Bethel Society, Newburyport,.....                    |          |
| From Sabbath Schools of:                                    |          |
| Evangelical Congregational Church, East Cambridge, Mass.,.. |          |
| 2nd " " Greenfield, Mass.,.....                             |          |
| Centre " " Brattleboro, Vt.,.....                           |          |

It only remains to the Board, in conclusion, to say that they are anxious to be enabled to pay the balance of debt due on the Mission buildings, so that the work of the Mission may be carried on without embarrassment. Once clear of debt, the Society will not require a large income to sustain the Labrador Mission; while a truly important work may, through God's blessing, be accomplished. Nor will any aid which the hoped for success of the North West Mission may require be large. The Board therefore appeal with entire confidence to Christians in Old England and New England for help in this work. They both have a direct interest in it, for fishing vessels from the British Channel Islands and from the United States meet on the Labrador sealing and fishing grounds, and alike receive the benefits of our mission. We ask help also from Nova Scotia, whose fishermen resort in large numbers to Labrador, and have the advantage of our mission. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

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## CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1861.                                         | \$ c.  |
| To paid S. J. Lyman & Co., .....              | 21 07  |
| " Mary Robertson, .....                       | 2 00   |
| " Flour, Pork, Freight, Insurance, &c., ..... | 599 33 |
| " S. J. Lyman & Co., .....                    | 18 93  |
| " J. Lovell's account for 2 years, .....      | 128 40 |
| " J. Baylis, .....                            | 9 41   |

*Payments made by C. C. Carpenter at the Mission House.*

|                                                        |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Provisions, building materials, wages, &c., &c., ..... | 106 79 |
| Wages to workmen omitted in 1860, .....                | 119 75 |
| Freight, travelling expenses, &c., &c., .....          | 35 29  |
|                                                        | 261 83 |

To paid C. C. Carpenter on account of disbursements, .....

154 79.

Remitted to Turkey on account of Ladies' Missionary Association of Zion Church, .....

219 00

## GENERAL EXPENSES.

Interest on loans, postages, exchange, &amp;c., .....

67 99

To paid on account of loans, .....

1150 00

" C. C. Carpenter, 12 months salary, .....

500 00

Balance to next account, .....

242 89

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\$3375 64

Montreal, January 31st, 1862.

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# ACCOUNT WITH HENRY VENNOR, TREASURER.

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| 1861.                                                                                           | \$     | c. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|
| By balance from last account, .....                                                             | 480    | 86 |
| " Collections for 1860 paid in 1861, .....                                                      | 370    | 00 |
| " Subscription from Mrs. W. Freeland, .....                                                     | 2      | 50 |
| " Collection at annual meeting, .....                                                           | \$38   | 09 |
| Less expenses, .....                                                                            | 31     | 84 |
| " Donation from Zion Church Sabbath School for 1860                                             | 20     | 00 |
| " Col. Mrs. J. Dickson, Spooner Pond, Cleveland, C.E.,                                          | 20     | 87 |
| " 2nd Collection by Mrs. James Dickson, .....                                                   | 6      | 50 |
| " P. Norman, St. Simon, for Labrador, .....                                                     | 1      | 00 |
| " do. do. " Turkey, .....                                                                       | 2      | 00 |
| " Centre Congregational School, Brattleboro', Vt.,...                                           | 20     | 00 |
| " "Restitution," do. " .....                                                                    | 15     | 00 |
| " J. Redpath, subscription for 1860, .....                                                      | 100    | 00 |
| " Ladies' Religious Benevolent Soc'y, Truro Hill, N.S.,                                         | 8      | 00 |
| " Eastern Townships, per Dr. Wilkes, .....                                                      | 1      | 00 |
| " High Street Sabbath School, Portland, Maine, .....                                            | 12     | 00 |
| " Congregational Society, Groveland, Mass., .....                                               | 10     | 29 |
| " American Seamen's Friend Society, .....                                                       | 100    | 00 |
| " J. E. Carpenter, Toledo, Ohio, .....                                                          | 10     | 00 |
| " Congregational Sabbath School, Owen Sound, ....                                               | 4      | 00 |
| " J. A. Cole, Boston, .....                                                                     | 10     | 09 |
| " Collection in Zion Church after sermon, 30th June, 1861                                       | 132    | 55 |
| " W. Notman, subscription for 1860, .....                                                       | 10     | 00 |
| " Donation Zion Church, Mission School, .....                                                   | 7      | 75 |
| " Mrs. Dr. Holmes, .....                                                                        | 2      | 50 |
| " Loan from member of committee, .....                                                          | 502    | 21 |
| " Ladies' Missionary Association, Zion Church, for Turkey, ..                                   | 400    | 00 |
| " Ladies' Missionary Association, Zion Church, for Turkey, ..                                   | 159    | 00 |
| Amounts received by C. C. Carpenter.                                                            |        |    |
| " Cash contributions in United States, per list:                                                |        |    |
| Mrs. Lydia Knapp, East Cambridge, Mass.,                                                        | 5      | 00 |
| Miss Emily Reed, " " "                                                                          | 5      | 00 |
| Professor J. G. Vose, Amherst College, ..                                                       | 5      | 00 |
| Congreg. Church S. S., Conway, Mass., ..                                                        | 10     | 00 |
| Plainville Mis. Cong. Ass., Hadley, Mass.,                                                      | 4      | 47 |
| " Board of pupils at Mission House, .....                                                       | 181    | 91 |
| " " " people, workmen, .....                                                                    | 27     | 65 |
| " Provisions sold and exchanged for work, &c., .....                                            | 264    | 37 |
| " Building materials sold, .....                                                                | 16     | 66 |
| " Tools, &c. " .....                                                                            | 8      | 75 |
| " Publications " .....                                                                          | 13     | 08 |
| " Medicines " .....                                                                             | 10     | 74 |
| " Donation from 2nd Cong. S. S., Greenfield, Mass., ..                                          | 54     | 79 |
| " American Seamen's Friend Society of New York, ..                                              | 100    | 00 |
| " Donation from Zion Church Sabbath School for 1861, .....                                      | 707    | 42 |
| " Collections in the city for 1861, made by Messrs. J. W. Howes, B. Lyman, and A. Savage, ..... | 20     | 00 |
| " Cash from C. C. Carpenter, .....                                                              | 713    | 00 |
| " Cash from C. C. Carpenter, .....                                                              | 23     | 15 |
|                                                                                                 | \$3275 | 64 |
| By balance brought down, .....                                                                  | 242    | 89 |

HENRY VENNOR, Treasurer.

# LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR 1861.

Collected per Messrs. J. W. Howes, A. Savage and B. Lyman, in Montreal.

|                               |          |                         |         |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| A Friend, .....               | \$100 00 | E. K. Greene, .....     | \$ 5 00 |
| Another Friend, .....         | 100 00   | G. Hagar, .....         | 4 00    |
| Another Friend, .....         | 100 00   | J. Leeming, .....       | 4 00    |
| H. Lyman, .....               | 20 00    | W. McLaren, .....       | 3 00    |
| P. Redpath, .....             | 40 00    | Cash, .....             | 1 00    |
| J. Mackay and Brother, .....  | 20 00    | Cash, .....             | 2 00    |
| J. Dougall, .....             | 20 00    | J. Gardner, .....       | 2 00    |
| A. Savage, .....              | 20 00    | J. Murphy, .....        | 1 00    |
| C. Alexander, .....           | 10 00    | W. Notman, .....        | 2 00    |
| J. W. Howes, .....            | 10 00    | J. C. Becket, .....     | 2 00    |
| Jas. Court, .....             | 10 00    | F. Grafton, .....       | 1 00    |
| Mrs. A. Fisher, .....         | 10 00    | B. Dawson & Son, .....  | 1 00    |
| Mrs. H. Lyman, .....          | 10 00    | J. C. Barton, .....     | 2 00    |
| John Smith, .....             | 10 00    | T. Paton, .....         | 5 00    |
| J. W. Dawson, .....           | 5 00     | W. Moodie, .....        | 5 00    |
| G. Winks & Co., .....         | 10 00    | W. Learmont, .....      | 4 00    |
| E. Atwater, .....             | 5 00     | Cash, .....             | 2 00    |
| Coorse & May, .....           | 10 00    | J. H. Maitland, .....   | 4 00    |
| W. H. Clare, .....            | 2 00     | C. F. Smithers, .....   | 5 00    |
| Thomson, Claxton & Co., ..... | 10 00    | G. Cheney, .....        | 3 00    |
| J. P. Clark, .....            | 5 00     | S. J. Lyman, .....      | 4 00    |
| T. M. B., .....               | 5 00     | J. Wood & Son, .....    | 2 00    |
| P. D. Brown, .....            | 2 00     | S. & L., .....          | 10 00   |
| D. A. Poe, .....              | 2 00     | D. Davidson, .....      | 10 00   |
| W. & T. Leeming, .....        | 5 00     | W. Nivin, .....         | 4 00    |
| Jos. Wenham, .....            | 5 00     | A. McGibbon, .....      | 1 00    |
| D. Torrance, .....            | 5 00     | W. P. Hayward, .....    | 1 00    |
| T. Cramp, .....               | 5 00     | N. S. Whitney, .....    | 2 00    |
| S. Greenshields & Co., .....  | 5 00     | F. W. Torrance, .....   | 5 00    |
| J. Torrance, .....            | 2 00     | A. Morris, .....        | 5 00    |
| A. S. Wood, .....             | 2 00     | Thank offering, .....   | 2 00    |
| F. Scholes, .....             | 2 00     | R. Holland, .....       | 4 00    |
| W. S. Childs, .....           | 5 00     | E. F. Ames, .....       | 3 00    |
| J. Mitchell, .....            | 5 00     | R. Hutchins, .....      | 2 00    |
| W. Stephen, .....             | 5 00     | H. A. Nelson, .....     | 2 00    |
| E. Anderson, .....            | 10 00    | W. C. B., .....         | 5 00    |
| Cash, .....                   | 2 00     | Mrs. J. E. Mills, ..... | 5 00    |
| R. Linton, .....              | 1 00     | H. Vennor, .....        | 5 00    |
| Cash, .....                   | 2 50     |                         |         |

For additional subscriptions from Canada and the United States see Treasurer's account.

Donations will be received by Mr. Henry Vennor, Treasurer of the Society, Bank of Montreal, or Rev. Dr Spalding, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, at Newburyport, Mass., or through the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Contributions of reading matter, clothing, provisions, or anything useful for the Mission, may be sent to the care of Rev. Dr. Spalding, or to that of Mr. John Dougall, Montreal. Vessels will sail from Canada about the 10th of May, and from Newburyport about the 1st of June. There are also subsequent opportunities to communicate with the missionaries, through Montreal, till about the 1st of September.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. SPALDING, AT FOURTH ANNUAL  
MEETING, CANADA FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
FRIDAY, JANUARY, 31st 1862.

The Rev. Dr. Spalding, of Newburyport, in the first place paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Dwight, of Constantinople, who was to have been present, but who while on his journey here, had been suddenly translated to join the great cloud of witnesses surrounding us. If such a thing were permitted to glorified saints, he had no doubt the departed Missionary was present with them here this night. Missionaries from Britain and America standing shoulder to shoulder in Turkey, India, Africa and China, had long constituted a cordial bond of union between the Christian people of these two nations, and he had no doubt this influence of missions had much to do with calming the angry waves of political differences and strifes. The Labrador Mission furnished a striking instance of the fraternizing power of missions. Rev. Mr. Carpenter belonged to both countries and was equally loved by each. About 200 seamen go from Newburyport annually to the fisheries on the Labrador coast near the mission house on Caribou Island, and they value the mission very highly. Rough and careless as many of them were, they revered Mr. Carpenter, and Miss Brodie was the sailor's ideal of a Christian woman; in fact, from what he had heard from Mr. Carpenter, and the sailors of the Newburyport fleet, he believed Miss Brodie to be endowed in no common degree with the missionary spirit. He (Dr. Spalding) had been visiting the Nunneries in this city, but he doubted if among all the religious ladies of the Church of Rome there was one more thoroughly self-denying and charitable than Miss Brodie. It was a great privilege to sustain such a missionary. Both the Missionaries of this Society were thoroughly in earnest, and both have made great sacrifices. When Miss Brodie decided to remain alone on the coast through this winter, on account of the children of her charge, instead of returning with Mr. Carpenter, to pass the winter with her friends, he thought she displayed a Christian heroism worthy of all honor. No nun made greater sacrifices than these. The Labrador Mission has a two-fold object:—It carries the Gospel to the inhabitants of the coast, or shoremen as they are called;—their children are gathered into school, and good books, papers and tracts, are scattered far and wide. This is an important work, although the number of persons sought to be benefited is comparatively few: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these ye did it to me." The second object of the Mission is, to benefit the sailors who annually visit the coast. Of these, nearly a thousand annually come under Mr. Carpenter's influence. There are no sea or land-sharks, on that coast—no crimps or tavern keepers, or sailor's boarding-houses. Mr. Carpenter, in the Mission boat, is the first to board the vessels after they cast anchor for the season; and he

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is hailed with delight by all. People are much more impressible when away from home; and these sailor-fishermen could be much more effectually reached on the coast of Labrador, than in the cities and villages whence they came. Many young men made their first voyage there, and it was an unspeakable satisfaction to their parents to know that they would come under Mr. Carpenter's influence. Persons afflicted with lung diseases occasionally made a voyage to Labrador for health; and, to such, the knowledge that they would find a Missionary there, had greatly increased its attractions. Mr. Carpenter had returned to the States this winter to fit himself to be the physician of the coast and fleet, as well as their Minister and Missionary. His intercourse with the sick had been a singularly interesting part of his duties. The importance of this Mission in meeting the spiritual wants of young seamen, could not be estimated; and when he told families that Canadian Christians had sent a Missionary there, they were overjoyed. He had learned one instance which illustrated the usefulness of this Mission: A young man from New Hampshire had gone to Labrador on his first voyage, and there met with Mr. Carpenter, returned serious, and afterwards united with the church. The fishing vessels lay at anchor for the season, and the fishing was carried on in boats. Not only were the vessels visited, but whenever the Bethel flag was hoisted on the Mission premises for a meeting, many seamen came to attend it. Not only had the Missionary of this Society furnished that coast with good literature, but he had placed the Sabbath on the Calendar of Labrador; and, he, (Dr. S.), could say for the owners and masters of fishing vessels, as well as of the sailors themselves, that no request made in behalf of this Mission was ever refused. They charged no passage money for the Missionary, often putting themselves about to accommodate him; and they were happy to carry any supplies to the Mission free. They felt grateful for the efforts in their behalf;—they loved and respected the Missionaries, and they rejoiced in any opportunity of testifying their regard, or of rendering aid to them.—*Montreal Witness*.

Mr. Alexander Morris, although withdrawing from the post of Associate Secretary, remains on the Board. His name should therefore be on page 5.