

whole we had cause for rejoicing. Let us go on, looking for His blessing, so shall the works of the Lord prosper in our hands, and God, even our God, will give us His blessing. The Pastoral, in the name of the Bishops, gave an affectionate farewell to the Convention, and should they not meet again in Convention on earth, expressed a hope that they might meet at His right hand in glory and honour, and give praise to Him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever."

At the conclusion of the reading of the Pastoral Address, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung by the congregation. Appropriate Collects were said by the Bishop of Vermont, after which he pronounced the Benediction, and the Bishops retired.

On motion of Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, the Secretary was instructed to have printed 5,000 copies of the Pastoral Letter, and distribute them at his discretion.

The Secretary read the Minutes of to-day's proceedings, which were approved.

The President (Rev. Dr. Croighton) addressed the members of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the following language:

I should be unjust to my own feelings, as well as to the kindness of the House, did I omit to express heartfelt gratitude for the kind terms in which my conduct while in the chair has been noticed. From a body like this, respectable, dignified, and intelligent, such notice is not merely complimentary—it is flattering. I claim credit only for a sincere desire and earnest endeavour to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity—all beyond must be ascribed to your indulgent and partial appreciation of my services. It affords me unfeigned satisfaction that I can again congratulate the House on the happy and harmonious termination of our labours. The good order, good temper, and kind forbearance exhibited—the wise avoidance of all agitating and irritating questions—and the eminent ability shown both in the preparation of business by your committees, and the eloquent debates on the subjects presented—place the Church which we love in an attitude before the world which must command its respect and admiration, proving to the satisfaction of every candid mind that it is possible for a religious body, the members of which are drawn from every quarter of our wide spread country to meet and discuss questions of the most delicate and interesting kind, with an earnestness and a firmness becoming their importance; and yet separate, not only with the accents of good will on their lips, but with the sentiments of Christianity and love in their hearts. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the praise." In taking leave of the members of the House, some of whom, in the all-wise providence of God, I may see no more, I tender to them my very sincere wishes for their welfare here and hereafter.

The House adjourned *sine die*.

The Church was crowded during the whole of the Evening Session.

Thus has been brought to a very quiet and happy termination, another general convention of this widely spread Church, represented from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Statutory Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Extracts from Proceedings of the Meeting, Oct. 7.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Capetown, dated Bishop's Court, Capetown, June 16, 1856. The following is an extract:—

"On Tuesday morning we proceeded to Malmesbury, and from there to the missionary farm which I have bought, and which lies about three miles from the village. The chief object of my visit was to fix with the people the terms upon which they were to purchase their respective shares in the farm, and the rules for the government of the institution. This farm consists of about 2700 acres of land. It has cost me altogether near £900, there being a mortgage of £550 upon it. It is my intention to sell it piecemeal to the coloured people. With a view to this, perhaps 120 or 130 gardens will be sold at £7 10 each. Each proprietor, in addition to his garden-land, will have the right of grazing a certain number of horses, oxen, sheep, goats, and of ploughing a certain number of acres. They are to pay £2 a year towards the capital, and ten per cent. interest on the purchase money till it is all paid. Two of their number elected by themselves (in fact, their churchwardens) are to leave with myself and another gentleman the management of all monies paid by them. When there is sufficient in hand for the redemption of the farm, and the payment of surveying expenses, it is to be made over to them. Seventy eight gardens have already been sold.

For the first three years they are to pay nothing towards the support of their teachers, as in addition to their large payments they have their houses to build and land to fence in. I hope that great good will arise in this country from the extension of this system, if we shall be able to carry it out upon a large scale; but for this a command of capital is requisite. It will tend to give the coloured people an interest in the soil, to stimulate them to exertion, keep them from drink, and, I trust, in some degree elevate them. Aided by the excellent Civil Commissioner of the district, Capt. Rainier, we discussed with the people the rules of the institution till dark, and spent a very interesting day.

"On Wednesday morning we returned to the institution. This day began with the baptism of eight adults and four infants, in Dutch. I afterwards administered the Holy Communion to forty, all of whom seemed very devout. They sang their favourite hymns very heartily. The service lasted two hours, and was fatiguing to me from my imperfect knowledge of the Dutch language. After the service was over, we again discussed the temporal concerns of the institution. They agreed unanimously to the regulations which I proposed to them, and, I think, seemed to have perfect confidence in us. I was very much pleased altogether with the progress made, and the prospect of our being useful to these poor people.—After swallowing a hasty dinner, we proceeded to the Court house, where Capt. R. holds service every Sunday, and where he had arranged for me to have evening prayer and sermon. It was crowded to excess by Dutch, English, and coloured people. About thirty were standing round the door. I preached on the words "Come unto me," &c.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in a letter dated Toronto, July 26, 1856, wrote as follows:—

With reference to the projected subdivision of the Diocese of Toronto, his lordship said,—

"In consequence of your suggestion, I enclose a map of the diocese and a statistical table, by which it will appear that the division is wonderfully equal, and ultimately the arrears, wealth and population will approach as near to an equality as is perhaps possible from the different quality of their soils. It will also appear evident that the present diocese has outgrown the labour of one man."

The Secretaries informed the Meeting, that some further particulars had been requested of the Bishop, and that the subject would require further consideration.

The following letter from Captain Ommaney, R.N., dated July 24, 1856, was read:—

"You will regret to hear of the death of my Equimaux protégé, poor Erasmus York Kallibirua, in whose welfare you took so deep and kind an interest. I have just received the information from one of his fellow students at the College, St. John's, Newfoundland, where he died after a few days' illness of a cold caught from bathing, but the lungs were found to be in a diseased condition. He expressed himself in grateful terms of the great kindness which he received from all his friends in England. He certainly was a most amiable and docile creature, and I had hoped that if his life had been prolonged, his good example amongst the heathen in Labrador would have 'brought forth good fruit.' I shall always remember the Society's kindness towards him."

Letters respecting the death of Kallibirua were also received from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, and the Rev. H. Bailey, Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

The Secretaries stated, that a Memoir of this Equimaux youth had been prepared under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education and is about to be published.

The Rev. J. W. Welsh, Visitor of Emigrants quitting Liverpool, forwarded his Report for the quarter ending August 12, 1856. The following are extracts:—

"The river Mersey begins to assume once more something of the character which distinguished it in the years 1852 and 1853. Ships of the largest dimensions may every day be seen lying at anchor literally filled with men, women, and children, ready to sail by the first fair wind. The conclusion of the war, and the favorable accounts from the British Colonies, seem to have produced an extraordinary reaction in the emigration movement. During the summer of last year people seemed to be undecided as to their plans for the future; but peace at home, and good news from their friends abroad, soon combined to restore confidence and hope. The increase, for instance, in the number of emigrants who have left Liverpool during the past month (July), as compared with the corresponding month of last year, has been 3000. During the month of July this year, the departures (under the

Emigration Act) were—to the United States, 19 ships, carrying 108 cabin and 6417 steerage passengers; to Canada, 1 ship, containing 3 cabin and 475 steerage passengers; to New South Wales, 1 ship, carrying 3 cabin and 346 steerage passengers; to Victoria, 7 ships, carrying 46 cabin and 1872 steerage passengers. Total, 159 cabin and 9060 steerage passengers. Of these 2849 were English, 616 Scotch, and 410 foreigners. Of the 1918 who went to Australia, 1115 were English, 227 Scotch, 429 Irish, and 91 foreigners.—This, for the month of July is a large number, indeed, larger than is desirable at this busy season of the year.

"They, however, seem determined on leaving, and our duty is to do them all the good we can, before they quit our shores for ever.

"A considerable number of those who have gone out as steerage passengers are of a superior class, many of them the sons and daughters of Irish gentlemen who have lost their estates. These young people are particularly interesting. One cannot help feeling for them under such a reverse of circumstances. The gentlemen bear up very well, but the poor ladies seem to feel the change a good deal. In most cases they open their minds to me, and I have thus an opportunity of directing their movements on the other side of the ocean.

"One instance made my heart ache. A young gentleman, about twenty years of age, was the only guardian of an aged mother and three sisters; one a little older, and two younger than himself. The father had recently died, and they were all in deep mourning.

"I tried to say something to comfort the old lady, whom I found a pious good woman. She told me she was going to sail with her children, but she should not reach Melbourne. Her object was to encourage her son and daughters to go where they might earn their bread by the labor of their hands, as that was all they had to depend upon now. The young ladies were intending to enter into service, while their brother hoped to be able to procure a situation as coach or omnibus driver, as he could do nothing else. 'And I hope to be happier,' he remarked, 'by laboring for my bread, than my unfortunate ancestors have been in Ireland for ages—borrowing money and living years in advance of their incomes.' I encouraged the young man in his determination.

"When they embarked, the poor old lady had to be carried on board. She was evidently making a final effort. I administered the Lord's supper to her at her earnest request, at which sacred ordinance we were joined by all her children and a few of their fellow passengers. At the close of the service she shook me by the hand, and with a placid countenance told me she was going to her berth. I left soon afterwards, and the ship sailed. Subsequently I learned from a gentleman who had gone some distance with his friends, and come back with the pilot, that the poor lady had breathed her last two days after leaving the Mersey."

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Freath, late Chaplain to the Troops in the East. The following are extracts:—

"There is a depot of Society's and other books at Pera, which I have no doubt has proved of great service. Indeed, when I have been unable to purchase Bibles and Prayer Books elsewhere, I have been happy in the opportunity of procuring them there at a very reasonable rate. The beautiful little Prayer Book with the blue limp cover, of which the soldiers are particularly proud, could be bought for a shilling. And in testimony of the value attached by many soldiers to their Bible and Prayer Book, I may mention that I have attended not a few dying soldiers who had been through the Bulgarian campaign, the Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, &c., and had come down to the Bosphorus for recovery of health. These poor fellows have died, but not before informing me that, although they had lost perhaps everything else in the world in their rough campaigning, they would never part with their Bible and Prayer Book; they would carry those, whatever else they were obliged to discard, owing to weight, fatigue, &c. These have proved their dying solace, and I can hardly express what comfort and refreshment I derived from seeing that a poor soldier could love his Saviour thus dearly in the midst of his most trying duties, often such as to tear asunder soul and body. Need I say these poor fellows departed in peace, the Bible and Prayer Book at their bed's head, full of consolation and holy joy, not the least of which was their beholding chaplains voluntarily quitting the comforts of home to mix among the men, share their privations, and solace their dying beds?"

A letter was then read from the Rev. Leigh Leyland, soliciting assistance towards the erection of a church for a Scotch Episcopalian congregation in La-