

Society has conferred incalculable benefits upon the Diocese.

The sagacity which moved your Lordship so anxiously to desire and so strenuously to promote the inauguration of Synodical action, has been evinced by the success which has already attended the periodical meetings of our Diocesan Synod.

When we look around and see the increasing brotherly love and Christian toleration prevailing amongst us, truly would we take up the Psalmist's words, and say with him:—How pleasant and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

And it is the heartfelt conviction of those who now address your Lordship that for this real unity, peace, and concord, we are mainly indebted to the gentle wisdom, and the holy example of our beloved Bishop.

On the courteous and Christian suavity which so eminently distinguishes your Lordship, on scholarly attainment and theological learning, of which we are justly proud; on the depth and delicacy of your kindness; on the single-mindedness with which you discharge the grave duties of your office, we would willingly enlarge, but for reasons which cannot and will not be understood, we forbear.

That you may live long in the enjoyment of that intellectual vigour and bodily activity which you continue to manifest; that we may for many years yet to come reap the fruits of the wisdom of your counsels, of the excellence of your example, and of the paternal gentleness of your Government, is, we beg once more to assure you, Right Revd. Father in God, the heartfelt, unanimous prayer of the Church in your Diocese.

Quebec, August 2, 1862.

On behalf of the Committee of Synod.

CHAS. HAMILTON, M. A., W. G. WURTELE,  
Clerical Secy. of Synod. Chairman.  
J. BELL FORSYTH,  
Lay Secretary.

To which His Lordship returned the following  
REPLY.

The address which has just been read to me from my dear brethren of the clergy and laity of this Diocese, cannot possibly be otherwise than acceptable to my feelings; and what is especially grateful to me and precious in my estimation is the affectionate tone by which it is marked. The only drawback from its value, is the consciousness, on my own part (a common thing perhaps to say, but it is said now, in the almost sincere conviction) of the manner in which your good will towards me has prompted you to overcharge the picture both of my labours and of my qualification. I am almost sorry for the effect, but I cannot quarrel with the cause. It is comforting to me more than tongue can tell or pen describe, to receive the assurance that my Ministry in the Gospel of Our Lord Jesus Christ, has, by the blessing of Him who giveth the increase, been productive to whatever extent, of those fruits which constitute the end and object of the pastoral charge in its different grades. In my own retrospect of my ministry, if I may venture perhaps to hope, that I have received mercy to be faithful, and if thus I have enjoyed an exalted privilege, yet I cannot fail to be touched by a humbling sense of multiplied failures, and deficiencies, and thence to need all the encouragement which may be afforded to me. I thank you then, from my heart for the cheering effect of your present address: and I trust it will help to stimulate me, in the small remainder of my days upon earth, to a closer and closer preparation for the night which cometh, when no man can work. It is a happy thought that so many kind members of the Church, Lay as well as Clerical, have given their time, their counsel, and their constantly active help, in estab-

lishing and advancing those undertakings and institutions of the Diocese, to which reference is made in your address.

How large a proportion of credit is due in those quarters for the success of our Church operations, how little, comparatively, would have been effected but for the zeal, ability and perseverance of those friends, is what it needs not to speak; but it is what I never, for my own share, can be so ungrateful as to forget.

May God, of His abundant mercy, give us grace always to cultivate such mutual relations, that in looking to the consummation of all things, your Bishop may have warrant for applying to our own case the words of the Apostle, "For what is our hope or joy or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye, in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?"

At half-past ten o'clock Divine service was offered up, in the Cathedral. A very large congregation was in attendance, including His Excellency the Governor General accompanied by Lady Monck and family. Upwards of thirty clergymen were present, among whom were several from other dioceses. An eloquent and fitting sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Dr. Williams, Bishop of Connecticut. A full Cathedral service was performed by the choir, under the able direction of Mr. J. Pearce, organist of the Cathedral.—From the Quebec Chronicle.

#### LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following interesting letter from Dr. Livingstone, published in a New York paper, has been lately received by the American Geographical and Statistical Society:—

RIVER SHIRE, Jan. 6, 1862.

Having lately returned from the exploration of about 200 miles of Lake Nyassa, a few notes respecting this part of the Lake region of inter-tropical Africa may not be unacceptable to my fellow-members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

We carried a boat past the Murchison\* cataracts of this river, in August last, a distance of 35 or 40 miles. In that place we have five considerable cataracts of 100 to 150 feet each; but the intermediate spaces are very rapid, too, as may be inferred by the total descent being 1,200 feet. When we launched the boat on the Upper Shire we were virtually on the lake, though 60 miles distant, for that part of the river partakes much of the character of a lake. It spreads out in one spot to a lakelet, 10 or 12 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad.

On the 2nd of September we sailed into lake Nyassa, and found it to be very deep. Our means of sounding were very imperfect, we had brought a lead line of thirty-fathoms; failing to reach the bottom at a mile from the shore we employed a fishing line and found bottom in a bay at one hundred fathoms, or six hundred feet; but a mile outside of the bay we felt none with one hundred and sixteen fathoms, or six hundred and ninety-six feet. The water is cool in consequence of its large volume, and alligators (which, well fed on fish, seldom molest men) allowed us to bathe in its waters whenever we chose. This great luxury can be enjoyed in but few African rivers, and palisades are often made by the natives to protect women in drawing water against these dangerous reptiles. The shape of the lake is, with the help perhaps of a little imagination, somewhat like Italy on the map. The ankle of the boot is in the narrowest part about eighteen or twenty miles; that is if we exclude the arms of its southern ead. One of these, 30 miles long

\*So named after Sir. Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

and 10 or 12 broad, is prolonged into the Shire. The other, about the same breadth, is 18 miles long, and if we reject the boot shape, we may say that the southern end has a forked appearance. It expands up toward the north to fifty or sixty miles; the length is over two hundred miles, probably two hundred and twenty five, but we failed to reach above the two hundred. It begins in latitude fourteen degrees twenty-five minutes south, and extends into the Southern borders of the tenth degree of South latitude. It lies between the 35th and 36th degrees east longitude, and is very nearly straight. We sailed along the western shore and found it to be a succession of bays all open to the east. We were there during the prevalence of equinoctial gales, and found that furious storms came down with great suddenness from the mountains and high lands with which Lake Nyassa is surrounded. Heavy seas in which no open boat could live often get up in fifteen or twenty minutes. There are several small rounded rocky islands covered with forests, which are uninhabited. These would afford no shelter to a ship, for many rocks put out from deep water near them; an anchorage is to be found only near the shore. Five rivers of fifteen to thirty yards flow into it from the west; possibly another of larger size flows in from the north, but that we did not see. The lake rises and falls about three feet between the wet and dry seasons; the water is fresh but somewhat earthy tasted and hard. The population on its shores is prodigiously large; all engage in catching fish by nets, hooks, creels, torches or poison. Slavery is the only trade they know. An Arab vessel called a dnaw had lately been built on the lake to carry slaves across, and we daily expect a steamer (in parts) out from England to be carried past the cataracts, and launched on its waters for a very different purpose. The natives had never seen Europeans before, and we had to be stared at to any amount. They were upon the whole civil; no fines were levied or dues demanded. We were, however, robbed in the sphere of the slaves' operations; the first time we had suffered loss by thieves in Africa. The people are much less honest where slaving goes on than elsewhere, and there they place but little value on human life. We went up to show a mission (sent out by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities) a healthy locality on the islands south of Mount Zomba, and in trying to induce a tribe called Ajawa to desist from slave-hunting, were attacked with poisoned arrows and guns, and but for recourse to fire-arms in self-defence would soon have been made food for the vultures; they were the first who have attacked us in Africa, and seemed maddened by continued success in clever forays against their fellow-countrymen.

Africa is a continent of the future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is preeminently a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial, and requires little of that heart-breaking toil necessary where it is an exotic; no frosts endanger the crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave-hunting is the greatest drawback known—it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dead in proportion to its prevalence. The Portuguese possessions on the Zambezi are valueless, because all the labor is departed to Bourbon, the subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon having performed the part of the boy of the Goose with the Golden Egg.

In addition to the missions of the English Universities two other missions in this region are contemplated. Healthy localities can be secured on the highlands, which arise on our east to a height of some 6,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea.

I am, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTONE.