

## Missionary Intelligence.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

## VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP—1853.

*Sunday, August 21.*—In the morning service at Fogo the Bishop preached, and assisted by the Rural Dean administered the sacrament to twenty-two communicants. In the afternoon four children were brought for Baptism, and forty-eight persons (the males and females exactly equal in number) were confirmed. After the Service the Bishop, not expecting another opportunity, visited the forsaken Parsonage, and then returned with his companions on board; and, for the first Sunday in the voyage, the psalm and chants were set aside, and the voice of joy and praise was not lifted up.

*Monday, August 22.*—The Bishop and his party were kindly provided with a boat by the agent of Messrs. Slade & Co., and conveyed to the Barred Islands; where, in the morning, the newly finished Church was consecrated, and the Holy Communion administered; and in the afternoon thirty persons were confirmed, and a spacious Church-yard consecrated. The day was beautifully fine, and the Church was crowded at each service. It was the first time of a Bishop ministering in that place.

*Tuesday, August 23.*—The Church-Ship cannot wait for fair winds. She sailed from Fogo (where by the agents of both the establishments, and by many others much attention and kind hospitality had been shown to the Bishop and his friends) with the prospect of a dead beat to the Change Islands; but arrived in time for Morning Service in the Church: and though many of the people live at a considerable distance, they made such good haste, on seeing the Church-Ship approaching, that nearly all were present. The Bishop preached. Notices was given of Service with Confirmation in the afternoon and of Service on the following morning (being St. Bartholomew's Day) with the Holy Communion. After the morning Service Mr. Boone met and addressed the candidates for Confirmation, who had received their tickets from Mr. Sall; and presented them to the Bishop, to the number of twenty, in the afternoon. Several children were baptized.—Here as at the Barred Islands, the people are mainly indebted to a worthy schoolmaster for supplying the Clergyman's lack of Service.

*Wednesday, St. Bartholomew's Day.*—The Congregation in the Church at 9 o'clock this morning was nearly as large as yesterday. Twenty seven persons thankfully and devoutly availed themselves of this, alas, rare opportunity, of partaking of the Lord's Supper.—Immediately after this Service the Rural Dean (Mr. Boone) took leave of the Bishop and sailed in a boat for Twillingate, from which place Mr. Welsh had returned to the Church-Ship the previous day. There was Service again in the evening, at which Mr. Welsh preached; and several families were visited by the Bishop and his friends at their own houses.

*Thursday, August 25.*—A dead beat to Seldom-come-by, where, in an excellent harbour, the Church-Ship remained for the night. Divine Service was celebrated on board in the afternoon, (there being neither Church, nor School nor Store in that place), and all the inhabitants at that time in the harbour, gladly attended. Several children were brought for baptism.

*Friday, August 26.*—Left Seldom-come-by with a light wind, which altogether died away when off the Wadhams, and in consequence the Church-Ship did not reach Greenspond (fifty-six miles) till 6 o'clock in the morning of *Saturday, August 27*, where the Bishop was received by the Revs. Messrs. Moreton and Dyer.

*Sunday, August 28.*—The Bishop examined the Sunday School, which is a very large and apparently successful one. More than one hundred and fifty children were present, well dressed and well behaved; improved in all respects since the Bishop's last visit.—At the morning service there were sixty-three communicants, and in the afternoon thirty-five young persons were confirmed.

*Monday, August 29.*—After contending against a strong head wind and heavy swell for nearly five hours in an open boat, the Bishop and his friends reached Pinchard's Island about 2 o'clock. A new and very handsome Church is in progress in this settlement, but in such an unfinished state (the first floor not being yet wholly laid) that it was intended to hold the Service in the School-room. It was found however, after making the attempt, that the congregation could not all gain admittance, and a request was made to the Bishop that he would allow them to remove to the new building, and would celebrate the Confirma-

tion there. To another and subsequent request, that he would allow a picture of the Crucifixion which was an occasion of offence to some of the inhabitants, to be covered, the Bishop willingly acceded; and the congregation was removed, and the Service conducted accordingly. Great credit is due to all the inhabitants for the exertions they have made and are making for the completion of this very handsome and spacious Church; the design and working drawings for which were kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Grey. The Bishop and his party did not leave till half-past 6 o'clock, but being happily provided with an experienced and careful pilot, they passed safely between and among the numerous rocks of this dangerous shore, and reached the Church-Ship, at 9 o'clock.

*Tuesday, August 30.*—In the same good whale-boat, and with the same kind pilot as on the preceding day, the Bishop visited the settlements and Churches of Swain and Fool's Islands, and held Service in each, and in the latter Confirmation also.

*Wednesday, August 31.*—The Church-Ship sailed from Greenspond at 9 o'clock for Fair Islands, but meeting a strong head wind did not arrive in the harbour till 1 o'clock. The Revs. Messrs. Moreton and Dyer, however, had landed on the outer side of the Islands, and prepared the candidates and other inhabitants for the Bishop's arrival. Divine Service was celebrated in the afternoon, with Confirmation, &c. The Ship then sailed to the Gooseberry Island, (ten miles,) and came to anchor about 10 o'clock. Messrs. Moreton and Dyer went immediately on shore to prepare the inhabitants for Service on the following morning.

*Thursday, Sept. 1.*—There being no Church at Gooseberry Island, Morning Service with Confirmation was conducted in the School-room; after which the Clergy were conveyed in a fishing-boat to the Flat Islands (six miles), and held Evening Service, with Confirmation, in the School-room of that settlement. A respectable planter (an Englishman) came twenty miles in his boat to meet the Bishop at this place, and was confirmed with one of his daughters.—It was again dark night before the Clergy returned to the Church-Ship. The Bishop here took leave of the extensive mission and indefatigable Missionary of Greenspond, having held public Services on seven different islands of this mission in four days.

*Friday, Sept. 2.*—Crossed Bonavista Bay and arrived at King's Cove about noon. On this and the following day, so services in the Church were attended by very considerable congregations.

*Sunday, Sept. 4.*—A cold stormy night was succeeded by the usual bright and warm Sunday of all this voyage. Large congregations both in the morning and afternoon at King's Cove. Holy Communion in the morning and Confirmation in the afternoon. The candidates and many inhabitants of the neighbouring settlement of Keels took advantage of the fine day to attend at King's Cove. Unfortunately many of the men and some candidates for confirmation were gone to St. John's. The practice of psalmody was continued this evening on board.

*Monday, Sept. 5.*—The Bishop had arranged to walk to Keels (six miles) and after morning Service there, to be taken up by the Church-Ship and proceed to Openhall. It rained however, so heavily, with such plain indications of an approaching gale, that it was thought more prudent to sail at once, in the vessel for Openhall, which was happily reached, with reefed sails, soon after 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the Bishop walked to Tickle Cove, and Evening Service was performed in the School-room with a crowded congregation. It was the first visit of the Bishop in this settlement, and he was welcomed by repeated discharges of sealing-guns by the planters and fishermen, and by the offer of refreshment and all other hospitality by the resident merchant.

*Tuesday, Sept. 6.*—Confirmation was given this morning to the Candidates from the three neighbouring settlements of Tickle Cove, Red Cliff Island, and Openhall. The Service was conducted in an unfinished Church at Red-Cliff, which from want partly of means and partly of a skipper competent to guide and direct, has remained without much, if any, advance for many years. It is hoped that the late wonderful and bountiful supply of the "pot heads" or black fish, so mercifully thrown upon these shores, may remove or relieve the pecuniary hindrance;—the other is too likely to remain till these too extensive Missions can be divided. Afternoon Service was performed in the School-room at Openhall.

*Wednesday, Sept. 7.*—The Church-Ship sailed up-

ward a salute from the sealing-guns of Openhall for Barrow Harbour, and in the afternoon the Bishop, with Messrs. Welsh and Froer, walked across the Island to Salvage, (Mr. Smith having gone before in a boat,) and held Service with Confirmation in the Church. They were rowed back in the dark, and through a very rough sea and heavy swell, by six stout-hearted and stout-handed fishermen.

To be Concluded next week.

## Selections.

## NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

The following letter from Commander McClure to his sister, Mrs. Thomas E. Wright, of Dublin, has been communicated to a Dublin paper by Mr. Wildo:

H. M's. Ship Investigator, Bay of Mercy, Polar Sea, April 10th, 1853.

"Communication by post from this region of the globe is rather unprecedented, but nevertheless I hope it will arrive at its destination and be the means of allaying for the present any apprehension for our safety. I sent a letter to you, with my despatches, from Cape Bathurst, by the way of the M'Konzie river, in August, 1850. A skin-clad chief of the tribe fishing at the Cape was the emissary, and I hope he proved faithful to his trust. Since that period I may say that we have been the inhabitants of a living tomb, for, with the exception of a few natives we saw for about an hour upon Prince Albert's Land, in the summer of 1851, and from whom we obtained some interesting information, not a strange face have we seen. It is unnecessary to enter very largely into our proceedings during this most anxious, difficult, and most dangerous voyage, as most probably my despatches to the Admiralty will be published, by which you will learn everything, and a most dry production you will find it; I shall therefore briefly mention that we succeeded in the discovery of the long sought-for North-West Passage, which has baffled maritime Europe during the last 400 years, thereby adding another laurel to Old England's name and glory, and a memorable event to our dear little Queen's Reign.—We have circumnavigated a very large island, its northern extreme being the cliffs of Bank's Land, separated from the main land of America (I think it is, and set an island,) which part I have called Prince Albert's Land, as we have connected it with Victoria and Wiljeston Land, with the Prince of Wales' Strait, through which, on the 26th October, 1850, was the important discovery of the passage established, by the waters of this straight with those of Barrow, which was accomplished by a travelling party with a sledge, consisting of six men, an officer and myself, and bitter cold was it was at that advanced period of the year, particularly as the ice we had to sleep on was not sufficiently snow-covered to keep us dry, which, during the usual time of travelling in these regions in the spring, is always the case, of which we have now ample experience, and is then warm and comfortable under the tent.

"Our expedition was short, and that certainly was an advantage, only occupying ten days going over 150 miles of ice. I nearly made a bad termination of the otherwise interesting trip. The last day, I left the sledge for the purpose of getting on board some provisions to the party, that a few comforts might be prepared upon their arrival; we had about 15 miles to go. Shortly after it came on a thick mist, but as long as it continued daylight, and I could see my compass, I got on pretty well; but at five o'clock darkness set in, and I very soon lost my way, got entangled amidst bergs of ice rough and uneven as a stonemason's yard, being much snow through which I was tumbling and treading at the risk of breaking my legs, arms or neck, so of necessity I was obliged to stop, and being exhausted, having had nothing since a scanty six o'clock breakfast, I made myself a comfortable bed under the lee of a large piece of ice, burying my feet up to the knees to keep my toes from being frozen, soon fell into a doze, and about midnight was aroused by a bright meteor flashing across the heavens, so got up and found a fine star-light night with a brilliant aurora, and, starting in the direction of the ship, was in hopes of getting on board. However, having expended all my ammunition, could not attract the attention of those in the ship, and so, to make a long story short, I wandered about until daylight, when I had the extreme satisfaction of finding I had passed but a few miles. In proceeding to her I came across several footprints of bears, but arrived safe at half-past none the worse, although the thermometer was 15 degrees below zero, having been 45 hours without anything to eat. For this and many other mercies I intended to us all during this most perilous voyage, heartfelt thanksgivings and praise are due to the