

Missionary Intelligence.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP—1853.
(Continued from the Church Times of Oct. 29th.)

The Church Ship left St. Antony on the French Shore in the afternoon of Monday, August 1st, intending to sail direct to Twillingate; but, a ter being becalmed all the following night and day, was carried by a strong breeze and tide, in the night of Tuesday, considerably beyond her destination; and on Wednesday, August 3, (the wind having again died away,) came to anchor at Herring Neck, where candidates for Confirmation had been prepared by the Rev. Mr. Crosse.

Thursday, August 4.—A messenger was sent to Twillingate (eight miles) to inform the Rural Dean (the Rev. Mr. Boone) of the Bishop's arrival at Herring Neck; and Services preparatory to Confirmation were performed in the Church; which having been built and arranged in a very pleasing manner under Mr. Crosse's direction, without pews or galleries, is deservedly regarded with much satisfaction and admiration by the people, and is designated by them "a very clever Church."

Friday, August 5.—Confirmation at Herring Neck in the Morning Service; after it the Holy Communion, chiefly for Mr. Crosse's benefit, who being only in Deacon's orders, has unhappily but few opportunities of partaking of the Sacramental means of grace.—After the second service the evening was spent in instructing the chief singers of the Church in psalmody.

Saturday, August 6.—The Church Ship sailed to Twillingate and arrived only in time for the afternoon service in the Church, having been ten hours in making nine miles, against a strong swell and with a light wind. Supplies were quickly sent on board of various comforts and luxuries (as fresh-meat, butter, vegetables, &c.) not tasted or seen since the departure from Forteau, a month ago.

Sunday, August 7.—The Bishop visited the Sunday School: two or three classes of well-dressed and well-ordered children and young people were examined, among whom were several candidates for Confirmation. The Bishop preached at each Service, and in the morning administered the Sacrament, with Mr. Boone's assistance, to seventy-nine communicants.—In the afternoon seventy-four candidates were presented and confirmed. The Church, which is considerably the largest out of St. John's was well filled, particularly in the second service. In the evening the Church was again opened, when Mr. Walsh preached; and service was performed as usual on the South-side, at which Mr. Freer preached. It is to be regretted that the Bishop's visit could not be made earlier or later, in the season, as at this particular time, and indeed during the whole summer, the majority of the young men, and several whole families, are absent on the Labrador. After two more days spent in pleasant, and it is hoped profitable duties at Twillingate, the Church Ship, on Wednesday, August 10, after morning Prayers in the Church, sailed to Moreton's Harbour, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Kingwell; having on board the Rural Dean, and leaving Mr. Walsh to supply his place while he attended the Bishop through his Deanery. At Evening Prayer the Bishop addressed the candidates for Confirmation.

Thursday, August 11.—The Rev. Mr. Kingwell presented seventeen candidates for Confirmation, and after that service twenty-four partook, with the Bishop and Clergy, of the Holy Communion. At the afternoon Service Mr. Boone preached. There was much sickness aggravated by poverty in this settlement, and several of the families were visited and supplied with food and medicine.

Friday, August 12.—The Church Ship sailed to Ward's Harbour (thirty-five miles), and came to anchor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Kingwell followed in his boat. Ward's Harbour is one of the settlements in his too extensive mission, stretching from Tizzard's Harbour on the South to Cape St. John, a circuit of sixty miles, including seven or eight considerable settlements, with three Churches completed, and a fourth in progress. One of the three, a very sumptuous but nearly-finished structure, is in this harbour, and the Bishop's presence for the consecration of it had been eagerly looked for by the worthy inhabitants. A petition also was presented for the consecration of the grave-yard, which was granted, on the promise, readily made, that a substantial fence should be erected in the Fall; and in the meanwhile that the ground should be sufficiently protected all round with nets and stakes.

Saturday, August 13.—While Mr. Kingwell was employed in preparing his candidates for confirmation, and Mr. Freer in measuring and laying down the Church, the grave-yard, and a small portion of glebe, the Bishop with Mr. Boone visited a neighbouring settlement called Nuntode-Tickle (nine miles) in a boat. The families in this settlement are chiefly from Twillingate and all were visited by the Bishop, and informed of his intention of holding service, with the consecration and confirmation, on the morrow at Ward's Harbour, and at the Leading Tickle, (three or four miles distant) on some early day in the week.

Sunday, August 14.—The little wooden building at Ward's Harbour was duly consecrated and dedicated to the honor of God and His worship and service only, by the name of Christ's Church. The administration of the Lord's Supper followed the consecration, as a part of the service. It was pleasing to observe the chief promoter of the Church (a respectable planter), with all the members of his family who had attained to a proper age (six or seven in number), devoutly attending and partaking together of the heavenly feast. In the afternoon the same parties were all confirmed, this being the first visit of a Bishop to the place. After the second service and confirmation the grave-yard was consecrated, and in the evening several of the planters and fishermen with their families were entertained, and it is hoped edified, on board, with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.

Monday, August 15.—Nippers Harbour on the opposite side of the Bay (twenty miles), was next visited, Mr. Kingwell following the Church Ship in his boat. Here a Church has long been in progress; the delay arising, as in many other instances, more from the want of some person to lead and direct, than from want of ability or disposition on the part of the people to follow and complete the work. Divine Service with Confirmation was celebrated on board in the afternoon, and some noble looking youth, four sons of one family, (the youngest nineteen and all unmarried), with others, renewed the baptismal vows, and were duly confirmed.

Tuesday, August 16.—Again favoured with a fair wind in the opposite direction from yesterday, the Church Ship ran across the Bay to the Leading Tickle, nearly thirty miles, before 12 o'clock. Mr. Kingwell arrived at the same time, having taken advantage of an inner run or entrance. This Tickle runs behind and among several beautifully picture-que islands.—While Mr. Kingwell with Mr. Boone rowed about to inform and collect the people for an Evening Service the Bishop visited a good Sanitarian of the settlement, who for sixteen years has read the Church Service and kept a Sunday School, without fee or earthly recompense; first in his own house and subsequently in a little store which he has appropriated to that good purpose. Chiefly through his exertions, aided by two or three equally zealous neighbours, the frame of a Church has been erected and (as in Nippers Harbour) guidance and direction only are wanted to ensure the work progressing, with God's blessing, to completion. There was such a large assemblage at Service on board that all could not be accommodated below, and many stood round the large skylight on deck which was opened for the occasion, so that they could both hear and see. None however, were confirmed, on account of the want of preparation. The Reader was supplied with a volume of Sermons and School-books.

Wednesday, August 17.—The Church Ship came to anchor, after a very dead time, at Exploits, Burnt Island, twelve miles from the Leading Tickle.

Thursday, August 18.—In the Church at Exploits Burnt Island, which has an imposing exterior, but is quite unfinished inside, and in consequence remains unconsecrated (though regularly used) confirmation was given in the Morning Service, and after it, at Mr. Kingwell's request, the Holy Communion was administered. Nearly all the young men of the congregation were absent at the fishery. A second Service, in the evening, was well attended.

Friday, August 19.—Reached Fogo [forty miles] before 2 o'clock, Mr. Boone still in company. The Rev. Mr. Sall, who had left in July on account of ill health, had partially prepared his candidates for Confirmation before his departure, both in this and the other chief settlements of his important and extensive mission. Mr. Boone kindly undertook the duty of further preparing them in each place; and for this purpose, on Saturday August 20, he met them at Fogo in the morning, after prayers in the Church; and at the Barred Islands [seven miles] in the evening.—The Bishop with Mr. Freer visited Barred Islands in the morning, intending to return to Service at Fogo in the evening, of which notice was given: but the wind

failed, and they did not reach Fogo till the sun had gone down, and the congregation had dispersed.

To be concluded next week.

Selections.

DISCOVERIES IN THE HOLY LAND.—A work has been issued from the London press of great promise, detailing some extraordinary discoveries in Syria and the Holy Land. It is the translation of the itinerary of a French traveller, M. de Sauley, who made the journey round the Dead Sea, and through the whole of Palestine, and that part of Syria mentioned in the Scriptures, in 1850 and 1851. M. de Sauley is a member of the French Institute, a scholar of high repute, a liberal Catholic, and possessed of ample means to make a journey under the most favorable circumstances. The tour was the fruit of long-cherished interest in Bible study, and was made with the determination to solve some of the problems which Holy Land has been the theatre of. He was well acquainted with the Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek languages, and took every precaution to render his journey safe, intelligent and fruitful of results. His narrative of this tour may be credited, he has achieved some results of surpassing importance and interest. We have no further knowledge of the work than is supplied in a copious review in the *Dublin University Magazine*, which is fully accredits all his statements, and ascribes to him all the importance of a discoverer. He left Paris in September, 1850, and reached Jerusalem in December. The many interesting relics of antiquity abounding in the city he carefully investigated in three separate visits, in which some information was gleaned after the learned labors even of Dr. Robinson, Clarke, Smith, Marsden, Wilde, and Schultz. Immediately after Christmas, M. de Sauley left for a careful tour round the Dead Sea. Passing through Bethlehem, he soon reached the shores of this remarkable asphaltic lake, and pitched his tent by the side of a spring. For more than twenty nights he and his companions camped upon the shores, and in the neighbourhood of this dreadful lake, without accident or mortality, generally in places where there was no lack of fresh water. He asserts that the current stories respecting the sea are mostly fabulous. There are no presidential vapors; the climate is not worse than the average of the same latitude. There are trees and verdure in the neighbourhood and on the shore, the birds sing in the thickets and sometimes resting on the waves. The fruit which turns to ashes is an idle exaggeration, and the alleged impossibility of horses wading through the waters, and of men swimming, on account of their density, false. But it is equally certain the Dead Sea contains no fish. The water is excessively nauseous. The whole circuit of the lake was made, and then M. de Sauley went South, to Karak, the modern capital of Moab. Returning, he made his great discovery—the actual ruins of the cities of the Plains—Zetain, Sodoma, Zoar, and Admah. These were never before identified, nor believed to be in existence. The usual supposition has been that they occupied the place of the Dead Sea, and that the sulphureous sea was formed by the depression occasioned by their destruction. At least since the days of Abraham, two thousand years before the Christian era, they have never before been heard of. M. de Sauley identifies them by a variety of proofs, which the reviewer pronounces, after careful scrutiny, to be satisfactory. What the proofs are, we know not; but if they are sufficient, this must be pronounced the most extraordinary discovery of modern times.

M. de Sauley contradicts the testimony of our Lieut. Lynch, respecting the pillar of salt, and states that he saw twenty like those which our traveller mistook for the cenotaph of Lot's wife. He proves too, that what Lieut. Lynch saw could not be in the place of the pillar described in Genesis. After returning to Jerusalem, M. de Sauley went out again, and this time he covered the ruins of Gomorrah, so that the doomed Pentapolis is now identified, if we may believe him. In his explorations, he identified many of the places the route of the children of Israel, but was unable to satisfy himself of the situation of Mount Pisgah, when Moses died. Returning to Jerusalem, he went Nab and made in that better known region some important discoveries. He identified and measured, for the first time, the ruins of an ancient temple in Samaria, called by Sanballat, under permission of Alexander the Great, which are still traceable. These ruins had been of service before: Dr. Robinson regards them as remains of a Roman fortress; but M. de Sauley was successful, our reviewer thinks, in Samaria. He differs also from Dr. Robinson, in identifying the site of Cana of Galilee, the place of Christ's first