

gation of the Gospel, and a correspondent of this Society. He was a zealous and active clergyman, faithfully discharging his ministerial duties in the remote settlement of Sandy Point, St. George's Bay. It appeared that he had left home on the morning of March 11th, to visit a parishioner on the opposite side of the harbour. About one o'clock P.M. a heavy drift came on; but as sufficient time had elapsed to allow Mr. Boland to reach his destination, no fears were entertained for his safety; and when he did not return at night, it was concluded he would lodge somewhere on the way; especially on this occasion, as he was much debilitated by a recent attack of quinsy. On the following morning his body was discovered lying on the ice by a person accidentally crossing in a sleigh, and was conveyed to Mrs. Boland and the daughters, who up to the time had not thought of danger.

Mr. Boland had, it appears, reached his destination, and after the drift had cleared, had set out for his home, in which attempt he succeeded so far as to advance about a third of the distance; when, it is presumed, fatigue, together with the cold, caused his death.

"You will see," said the Bishop, "that another useful missionary has been most unexpectedly and suddenly taken away from his flock and family, and left both desolate. I should be most thankful for any relief given to the poor widow and children, who, alas! have probably not a friend or relative in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Boland were both from and of Ireland originally."

The Rev. Christopher Milner, Westfield, King's County New Brunswick, applied for a grant towards the erection of a small chapel at a distance from the parish church in his mission. The poor inhabitants forming the population of the district have done all in their power, and have raised a frame for a suitable place of worship; but beyond labour they have little to give.

The Board granted £15 towards the erection of this small church.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Antigua, dated Clare Hall, Antigua, July 11, 1856, giving an account of a very satisfactory visit which he had paid to the island of Barbuda. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. R. H. Bindon. On June 27th and 28th many infants were baptized; and the Bishop solemnized marriages, and preached. He said,—

"I am now without a resident clergyman among these interesting people, amounting to about 600 persons, living an almost isolated life, some of them paying but an occasional visit to St. John's, Antigua. You will perceive that I am now carrying on instruction among them by a native schoolmaster and catechist.

"All the residents, except the managers and overseers, are immediate descendants from the African slaves that were imported into the island. Considering this and other circumstances of their history, they may certainly be considered a very remarkable people, much in advance in morals and religion of the same class in Antigua. You may perceive this from the comparative fewness of illegitimate births, and the number of marriages, as from time to time reported in my successive communications. I am now in preparation for a confirmation in the parish of St. Mary's in this island."

A letter was read from the Ven. H. H. Jones, Archdeacon of Guiana, requesting aid towards the restoration of the chapel school of St. James the Less, Plantation Kitty, in his parish. It appeared that the encroachment of the sea had rendered it necessary to take down and remove the materials of the chapel school previously used by the inhabitants of the district; and it is now sought to erect a larger and more commodious building for the numerous and increasing congregation.

Great efforts have been made on the spot towards this object. Among the contributions a sum of seven hundred dollars has accumulated, during the last two or three years, from the contributions of the members of the Church, who belong almost exclusively to the labouring class.

The Archdeacon stated that the people are distinguished for habits of steady industry, and good morals. They have a zeal for the education of their children, evinced by an average attendance of nearly one hundred boys and girls at the daily school. It was added that during the unhappy disturbances in the colony in Feb. 1856, not one act of violence, nor a single offence against the law, had been committed within the limits of the district assigned to the chapelry of the Kitty.

It was agreed that £25 be granted towards the Kitty chapel school.

The Lord Bishop of Guiana, who recommended the above application to the favorable notice of the Society observed,—

"Upon the whole I have much reason to rejoice in the state of the diocese. In many quarters we are making a steady progress. Our greatest want at present is a more efficient staff of schoolmasters. We are at this moment, because we cannot get fit persons, unable to avail ourselves of the aid of the local government in several districts.

"By and by Bishop's College will supply the want which we now feel so strongly. We have a department in connexion with Bishop College for the training of teachers; and indeed I hardly know which is the most important function in connexion with our missionary institution at this moment,

whether it be that of raising up persons for the ministerial office, or for the work of education."

Letters were received from the Rev. D. Caswell, and F. H. Dickinson, Esq., informing the Society that a supply of books, lately shipped for the Rev. H. J. Leacock's mission in West Africa, had been lost in the "Ida," and requesting that assistance might be rendered by the Society, in this difficulty. The publications had been furnished from a small fund intrusted to Dr. Caswell, as Secretary of the mission, by friends in England and America.

The Secretaries stated that the goods had been insured; but, as it appeared that expenses would be incurred by freight and shipping charges, and that a small addition of tracts would be acceptable, it was agreed that £10 be voted.

The Rev. J. W. Welsh, Visitor of Emigrants quitting Liverpool, forwarded his Report for the quarter ending August 12th 1856. The following is an extract:

"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 3,000. During the month of July this year the departures (under the Emigration Act) were—to the United States, 19 ships, carrying 106 cabin and 647 steerage passengers; to Canada, one ship, containing 3 cabin and 475 steerage passengers; to New South Wales, one ship, carrying 3 cabin and 346 steerage passengers; to Victoria, 7 ships, carrying 46 cabin 1872 steerage passengers. Total, 159 cabin 9050 steerage passengers.

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W. H. P., Streetsville, to end of vol. IV.; Rev. T., Trin. Col., to end of vol. IV.; Rev. T. P. H., Saugeen; Rev. P. J., Manetowhaning; Rev. R. L. S., Hawkesbury.

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