

the negroes were placed under them. But now they were free to be instructed or not, as they chose; and a large number who were formerly debarred were made accessible. The Convention accordingly felt that the whole duty now devolved on the Church, and they accordingly bent their minds to devising means of doing this duty, and not only so, but were ready with liberal hearts to help in carrying out this duty; feeling that in the present depressed state of the South, the largest share of the expenditure ought rightfully to fall upon the North.

And this opened up another subject, which was in every one's mouth and heart. Accounts continued to come in of the utter state of destitution, amounting almost to actual starvation, to which many of the Southern clergy were reduced, from the impoverishment of their flocks; of churches and residences burnt, or reduced to a wreck, from being used as stables or barracks and the like; and there was a universal glow of desire to contribute to alleviate these disasters; the only question being, whether Southern resentment might not lead them to refuse assistance from those who they felt had so trampled them under foot. Notwithstanding this, as I understood, liberal subscriptions were begun, to be in readiness as soon as it was ascertained that their aid would be accepted.

But I pass on to the business on which I visited Philadelphia, and which will illustrate another aspect of the union of heart which is produced by our being connected in one communion, viz., the feelings of respect and kindness exhibited to the Canadian Church, and to its representatives. It is no doubt true that some soreness still remains largely spread towards Canada, even in the minds of Churchmen, in consequence of our supposed shortcomings during the late war. But this scarcely appeared in their intercourse with us. On the contrary, both the Metropolitan and those who accompanied him were treated throughout with every mark of regard and honour.

On the first day of actual business the Metropolitan was introduced into the House of Bishops, and invited to share their deliberations, and offer his advice. In the Lower House again, he was invited to a seat on the right of the President, was requested to offer them some words of fatherly counsel; and what he had said, both then and in his discourse, was spoken of in all circles, and referred to in Convention, as highly valuable and of very salutary effect in the present crisis.

When it came to my turn to be brought forward, I was addressed by the President in language full of regard for our Canadian Church, specially mentioning that we had retained some features of primitive Catholic order, which he thought his own Church might well learn from us. When I was permitted to address the House, every member of it rose to his feet, (as they did afterwards when the Metropolitan was invited to address them;) and what I did actually say was referred to afterwards, so as to shew the kind and friendly spirit in which it had been received. And in the reply which was made to the Address of our Provincial Synod by the two Houses of Convention, similar expressions of honour and kindness were deliberately adopted and recorded. Indeed, throughout the debates occasions were every now and then occurring, which shewed the high veneration and love with which the whole American Church regard our Mother Church, and the value they attached to the visit of the Metropolitan and of the Prolocutor of our House of Representatives.