

afternoon of the same day proceeded to Sandy Beach church, where he also preached and consecrated the burying-ground, to which a considerable addition had just been made by a gift from one of the Churchwardens.

The movements of the Bishop, from place to place, in the execution of these duties, were made partly in open boats, partly by land in the vehicles of the country, the means of conveyance alike by land or by sea being provided by the good will of the inhabitants, between whom and the clergy, the Bishop, and his companion also, found hospitable quarters on the whole route. Among those who afford such friendly accommodation, he has always had to acknowledge the kindness of the mercantile houses in Jersey, who carry on the fishing trade upon a large scale in the Gulf, and are represented upon the spot by their agents at the different stations or depots. [There is a custom in these places of saluting the Bishop, upon his arrival and departure, by the firing of canon: in imitation of which the fishermen at some of the settlements make a demonstration by the discharge of such small-arms, or fowling-pieces, as they have at command, or extempore an explosion by some other contrivance. This well-intended practice was very near producing serious consequences to one poor fellow who received the explosion in his own face, and whose eyesight was endangered, but happily, in the end, preserved. There is also a prodigious display, according to the maritime habits of the people, of flags and streamers attached to the vessels or buildings upon the shore, in honour of the episcopal visit.] The people in every way within their power (and in better ways than by mere conventional noise and show of colours,) manifest a spirit of kindness and affectionate respect, which it may be hoped are among the evidences that they do, in many instances, "esteem very highly for their work's sake, those who are over them in the Lord," (1 Thess. v. 12, 13,) and appreciate the treasures of the Gospel. The clergy took much pains in preparing the candidates for confirmation.

In Gaspe Basin church there is an organ, the only one in the district, containing ten churches in all, and portions of the service are properly chanted. At Cape Cove there is always very correct chanting—the musical services being presided over in each instance by a lady of the clergyman's family. At Cape Cove the interior of the church has been fitted up with exceedingly good effect, and a handsome stone font has been recently procured from England. The exterior of the building, which is of wood, has no sort of architectural pretensions. At New Carlisle, a bell has been presented by a member of the congregation, and the church tower has been finished, and in most of the churches some improvement has been made since the last visitation.

The rite of confirmation was administered separately in the French language to two candidates in one mission, and to one in another, being natives of Jersey, who were unacquainted with the English tongue.

The Bishop had now completed his labours along the line of the Gaspe coast. It remained to visit the Magdalen Islands, lying at the distance of a hundred and twenty miles from that coast, and of between five and six hundred from Quebec. So sparing, however, is the intercourse between the two places, that Mr. Mountain, and Mr. DeLaMare, (Missionary at Gaspe Basin) consumed four days in repeated efforts and failures to engage means of conveyance for the purpose, and only succeeded at last by the kindly accommodating surrender on the part of the proprietor, of the use of a schooner laden with salt for the Labrador coast, which the Bishop was allowed to

carry over first to the Islands, and provided his detention should not exceed three days, to employ for his return,—the charges of the vessel being of course defrayed by the Bishop, who, with the good help of his friends, had to lay in his sea-stock, and to borrow bedding for the service. [The interior arrangement of these schooners is of the rudest description, and the accommodation confined in the extreme. One little circumstance may serve to mark the contrast between this mode of travelling, and the display and luxuries of steamers. The so called cabin was lighted by a tallow-candle stuck into a bottle (these provisions being dependent not upon the owner but the navigator). The master, however, and crew, consisting of two men and two boys, were civil and attentive.] The Bishop and Mr. Mountain left Gaspe Basin at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of July, and reached the Islands in the middle of Sunday, the 31st. This Sunday was wholly lost, for the master of the schooner and the majority of the little ship's company were Romanists, and after effecting a landing, and procuring a cart, and a riding horse, at the nearest houses, in a Romish settlement, it was evening when the residence of the Island Missionary (the Rev. F. Boyle) was reached, and far too late to collect the small scattered flock of Protestants in this portion of the Islands. Mr. Boyle was at another Sunday station, where he was detained by foul winds, and the two travellers were received by his lady. There is no change in the whole Diocese,—although in many parts of it the clergy have hard work and rough exposure enough, together with a wide range of country, to look after,—which is so thoroughly of a missionary character as this. Mr. Boyle, besides a little congregation who meet at the Parsonage, has three outlying stations on different Islands, the most distant of which is something more than twenty miles from his home—and such is the prevalence of untoward winds that upon one occasion of a visit for Sunday duty, he was detained twenty-one days away from his family, being only nine miles distant from them. He has frequently encountered great risks, particularly at certain seasons of the year. His visits are performed in an open boat, which, with the help of one man, he manages himself.

The Bishop (who had sent back the Gaspe schooner immediately after his arrival, having the prospect of another conveyance for his return) was enabled to accomplish his circuit among these different stations in a week, holding, in all, five services, at four of which the rite of Confirmation, and at one the Holy Communion, was administered. The Protestants who have never received any other ministrations, all avail themselves of those of the Church of England. They constitute perhaps about one-tenth of the whole population—the remainder, about three thousand in number, being French Acadians. [Upon one occasion, being on a Sunday, there was a small sprinkling in the congregation of the American fishermen who swarm in the British waters in the Gulf—enterprising, active, and successful men, with schooners admirably built and equipped. It is computed that there are as many as twelve hundred fishing schooners in these waters at one time, of which the vast majority are from the United States. At the time of their rendezvous in May, two hundred or more may be seen at once in Amherst harbor at the Islands. It is an unhappy fact, as stated by some of the men who attended the service, that in two-thirds of these vessels, the mackerel-fishing is carried on upon the Lord's day and week-days alike, which the Bishop's informants accounted for by the prevalence of *Universalism* in the particular places from which they come.] There is only

one Protestant Church upon the Islands, and this in too unfinished a condition to be fit for use in Winter. The people, however, are proceeding to work upon it, and the frames of two other churches have been sent over from the Bay of Chaleurs, in the District of Gaspe, at the charge of Admiral Coffin, proprietor of the Islands, and resident in England, who has proved himself, in many ways, a friend of the Church. He has endowed the Mission with a large glebe, presented sets of Communion-plate and books for distribution, besides many acts of private kindness to the Missionary and his family. The revenue, in the meantime, which he draws from the Islands is, thus far, exceedingly inconsiderable—but enjoying other means, he is not of the unhappy number of those who lay up treasure for themselves and are not rich towards God.

[The people here do not salute the Bishop in the manner above described as customary along the Gaspe coast; but he and his attendants were every where most affectionately greeted and hospitably received, and, knowing them all, he was met as an old friend. Upon one of the Islands, some of the people, seeing the boat approach, and coming down to meet him and to assist in hauling it ashore, brought a horse with the cart, bridle and blinkers, for his personal accommodation—but as the whole Island did not afford a saddle, he sat upon the cloaks which were spread for him upon the animal's back.]

The opportunity for the Bishop's return to Gaspe was afforded by the mail schooner (upon this occasion two or three days behind her time), which crosses over once a month—a vessel of the same description as that in which he had reached the Islands [but so far worse, that the weather being very rainy and the deck very imperfectly closed together, he and his chaplain were drenched as they lay in their berths. They passed three nights on board, in the first of which they got aground upon a shoal, which created considerable delay.] Another Sunday was lost in this vessel. In the forenoon of Monday, the 15th of August, the Gaspe coast was reached; and it was matter of thankfulness, that they were in time for the fortnightly steamer bound for Quebec, which picked them up two or three hours after their arrival. It was a ground for greater thankfulness still, that the entire circuit was now successfully completed. The entire number of confirmations was fourteen: of persons confirmed, one hundred and eighty-one: of services performed, twenty. One ordination was held: two burying-grounds were consecrated. The Bishop preached eighteen times: but the greater part of these addresses to the congregations were incorporated with those made specially to the recipients of confirmation, the ordinary practice of the Bishop in the rural districts. The largest number confirmed at one place was forty-three, one of those in the Mission of Port Daniel: the smallest number was two, at one of the Magdalen Island stations, where about twenty-five persons were jammed together in a little room of which the windows were not made to open, and it was found necessary to extract two of the panes. Upon this occasion, which fell on Sunday, nine persons, including the two confirmed, received the Holy Communion.

The Bishop reached Quebec on the morning of the 17th of August.—*Church Journal, New York.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia left this city [Halifax] in the early train for Windsor, yesterday morning, to make a tour through the United States and Canada, which will extend over six or eight weeks. His Lordship will be present at