

affected, during the eleven days which he spent upon the islands. On Saturday the 6th of July, being still at House Harbor, he assembled such of the few Protestants as could attend and performed divine service, at 9 A. M. and preached to them, in Mr. Munsey's house. The congregation consisted of 17 or 18 persons, children included, and some of them came from a distance of several miles. The voice of the Minister of God was as strange as it was welcome to their ears. The next day, being Sunday, the Bishop had allotted to Entry Island, but as he could not get away, he held service again at Mr. Munsey's, who was still prevented from returning home; and, in the afternoon, having gone to baptize a child a mile or two off, and finding a dozen persons assembled in the house, he gave them a familiar exposition of scripture, with an abridgement from the Church prayers. The time for the return of the Judge, (who was at Amherst Harbor) to Gaspé, was now drawing near; and upon his vessel the Bishop had relied for proceeding to that coast—but on Monday morning, 8th July, being still without intelligence either from Mr. Munsey or the Judge, he procured a fishing-boat and proceeded to Grosse Isle, (distant perhaps 25 miles from House Harbor,) which is inhabited exclusively by Protestants, numbering ten families in a range of about three miles. The arrangement for his conveyance was effected, with much exertion, by a worthy and active Swede in the employ of Mr. Munsey, who deserves to be mentioned on account of the interest and zeal which he manifested, throughout, on the Bishop's behalf—feelings in part perhaps attributable to his finding himself upon a kindred bosom in the arms of the Church of England;—his own mother Church, besides holding the same great essential truths of salvation, being episcopal and harmonizing with the Anglican usages in the adoption of a liturgical worship, the observance of festivals, the practice of baptizing with sponsors, &c., and he himself having been confirmed by the Archbishop of Upsal. The Grosse Isle settlers consist principally of a little band of Colonists of 22 years standing, from Nova Scotia, with their children and grand children. His Lordship slept at one of their little tenements which was centrally situated, consisting of only one room, and means having been taken to circulate the information, a congregation of more than fifty persons met him in the house at seven o'clock, the next morning, Tuesday, 9th July.—Some of the men were absent on the fishing stations upon the coast of Labrador. Seven young children, were presented for baptism—but the Bishop expressly reserved for the hands of the resident Missionary whom he hopes to establish, those who were old enough to be subject for instruction and examination before the reception of the rite; and in some few other instances, the absence of the father presented an obstacle in the mind of the other parent. Most cordially did the poor people welcome the Minister of God who came among them—the first who had ever been even seen upon the spot;* but their views were necessarily, in some points, obscure and their habits very unformed in Religion: and no attempt was made to precipitate matters, nor to press them to any step for which their minds were unprepared. Some of the families here have carried their children to the Romish Priest at House Harbor, for baptism, rather than leave them without it; (and other Protestants in the islands have had recourse to the Priest at Amherst Harbor in the same way.) Tracts and prayer-books were distributed, after the sermon, together with a very few bibles—for it was a happy circumstance that here, as in the other Protestant families of the islands, a house could hardly be found without the word of God and it was satisfactory that, among the bibles which were given, there were some which replaced copies apparently worn out by constant use. But Church and School were things unknown; and the poor hostess of the Bishop, referring to these two wants, said to his Lordship, "Our children are just like brutes."

Upon reaching House Harbor again, towards the evening of Tuesday, the Bishop was greeted by Mr. Munsey who had returned home during his absence, but was also met by the intelligence

* Except a Roman Catholic Priest who passed through to bury a number of bodies washed ashore and persons who died after landing from an emigrant ship, full of fever, which was wrecked close by, at East Cape.

conveyed in an extremely civil note from himself, that Judge Deblais had been obliged to return to Gaspé. Later in the evening, the Bishop baptized Mr. Munsey's youngest child.

The Bishop had now to take his chance for an opportunity of getting across to Gaspé—and to turn the intervening time to the best account, in the islands. It was not till Thursday, 11th July, that it was practicable to sail from House Harbor to Entry Island, the only location of Protestants remaining unvisited and the most considerable of all. It comprehends eleven families. There are no Roman Catholics upon this island, which is strictly such (being entirely surrounded by water,) and lies about six miles from any other land. Mr. Munsey, to whose attentions as well as to those of his family, the Bishop was indebted in many ways, proceeded with him, and they were kindly accommodated with the boat of the Collector, Mr. Belleau, resident at Amherst Harbor, which happened to be at House Harbour at the time. Service was held in the largest house upon the island, which stands upon an excellent farm. Between 40 and 50 people were present. The service had been appointed for seven—but the milking of cows and other necessary matters made the people late; and as, in addition to the service and the sermon, there were baptisms to be performed and women to be churched, and bibles, prayer books and tracts to be distributed, and there was a great deal to be said to the people, after all was over, about the parts to be respectively taken by the Church and by themselves, in establishing provisions for their religious wants, it was eleven before the assembly broke up. It was therefore past midnight when the Bishop, having returned to sleep at another house where his quarters were established, heard through the wooden partition of his little bed-room, a child whom the people of the house had taken with them to the service, saying his prayers and answering some plain catechetical questions before retiring to rest—a pleasing example to shew that domestic Religion was carefully cultivated in this family, in spite of all the disadvantages under which they had laboured.

On Friday the 12th July, the Bishop, accompanied still by Mr. Munsey, went over to Amherst Harbour, about 9 miles from Entry Harbour, expecting to meet with a particular opportunity of sailing thence almost immediately for Gaspé. Some difficulty occurred in this arrangement, but a schooner belonging to Mr. Munsey himself, and commanded by one of his sons, opportunely arriving, his Lordship chartered it for Cape Cove; and while awaiting its departure, was provided, by the exertions of Mr. Munsey, with board and lodging in another particularly neat and respectable although frugal and simple family, belonging to the French population. There is here another Roman Catholic Church, built of wood, with a resident Priest. On Sunday morning, the 14th, his Lordship sailed over to Entry Island, and again assembled the people, both morning and afternoon, for divine service. The congregation was larger than on the week-day. Some additional baptisms were performed. At this place, as before at Grosse Isle, the Bishop reserved the cases of some subjects for baptism who were adolescent or verging upon adolescence. In the evening, the wind being fair for his departure, he went on board again—having first parted with his hearers, with many mutual expressions of kindness; and, with reference to the provision for his voyage, he might well say *I have all and abound—I am full*—for although Mr. Munsey laid in his sea stock, some of the women absolutely insisted upon contributing loaves, home-made cheese, &c., and the respectable farmer at whose house the services were held, could hardly be prevented, although he avowed, himself a scruple on account of the Sunday, which he could only overcome for a special occasion, from killing a lamb to add to the store.

This visit of his Lordship to the Islands may be liable to appear, perhaps, rather as falling within the province of a Traveling Missionary than as exhibiting what is proper to the episcopal office—but it will be borne in mind that he was desirous of enabling himself to make a report from personal observation, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel before applying to them to do their part, in the establishment of a Mission upon the spot—and also of receiving the personal assurances of the people respecting their disposition to unite and lend their aid in the arrange-