

make it dangerous to approach the land. On *Friday* evening the Church-Ship went to a Cove supposed to be the Great Barrisway: but it proved to be a nameless Cove to the west of Wreck Island; it afforded, however, good shelter for the night. The Bishop went on shore with his Chaplain, and found some "livers," who were much delighted to have the Service of the Church, with Baptism, celebrated in one of their cottages. On *Saturday* evening an attempt was made, by the Bishop's desire, to discover the harbour of Burgeo, which ended in getting among the Islands; but it was impossible to distinguish them, and it was more necessary, than easy, to escape from them, and stand out to sea.

Sunday, July 6. The fog happily cleared off this morning, and, after two most disagreeable days and nights, the Church-Ship was safely anchored in the friendly and quiet harbour of Lower Burgeo. In the morning the Bishop went in a boat with the Rev. Mr. Cunningham to Upper Burgeo, and there preached, and administered the Holy Communion. The Rev. Mr. White celebrated the same services at Lower Burgeo, where nearly forty persons received the Sacrament at his hands. In the afternoon the Bishop visited the Sunday School, which is numerously attended, and well conducted. Seventy-nine children were present. The Bishop examined the first class, and expressed himself much gratified by their proficiency and good behaviour. This school affords a satisfactory example of what schools may become under one way of management, and that the right way—where the week day and Sunday instruction are by the same rule and under the same direction. The Bishop preached at the afternoon service. The church was quite full.

Monday, July 7. Though the fishing was now active after a long dead time, no objection was made to putting off the Confirmation to this day, that the Bishop might have an opportunity of addressing the Candidates. The Candidates all attended at the Morning Service, when the Bishop preached, and after Evening Prayer sixty-eight persons renewed their baptismal engagements, and were confirmed. The Church was nearly as full as on Sunday and the demeanour of all parties concerned in the solemn service was becomingly serious and attentive. The Bishop closed the service with an affectionate exhortation.

Tuesday, July 8. This day was spent in visiting some sick persons and others in their houses.

Wednesday, July 9. The Church-ship left Burgeo with a fair but light wind for Hermitage Bay, and came to anchor in Great Jervis Harbour about 8 o'clock the next morning.

(To be continued.)

DIOCESE OF CAPETOWN.

The following account of the present state of this Diocese is extracted from a Journal of the Bishop's Visitation, recently published by the S. P. G.

"There can be no doubt that it has pleased God, during the last three years, to bless in a very remarkable manner, the work of the Church in this land. The increase of life within our communion has been observed by all. The addresses presented to me in the course of this Visitation are evidences of this. Unhappily our efforts to provide for the spiritual wants of our people, and to do the work God has given us to do, have not always been regarded in a Christian spirit by those who are not of us. We have been met not unfrequently with misrepresentation and bitter opposition; and efforts have been made through the press, and in other ways, to excite the prejudices of the ignorant against the Church. From this wrong spirit most of the foreign missionaries, and, I think I may add, the Wesleyans generally, have been exempt. From some of the ministers of the Dutch Church much kindness and co-operation have been experienced. Independents, Baptists, Romanists, and some other self-constituted societies and sects, have been the most bitter. I am thankful to say that the great

body of the clergy have both felt and acted with real charity towards those who differ from us. They have ever sought and desired to live on terms of amity with all who are round about them, and have, I believe, been uniformly courteous to all. Still, I repeat, amidst the jealousy and opposition of others the work has prospered. It is not three years since I landed in the colony. There were then sixteen clergy in the Diocese. At this moment there are fifty, notwithstanding that three have withdrawn. Several more are expected. It is impossible not to feel anxious about the future maintenance of the extensive work which has been undertaken in this land. There are circumstances peculiar to this colony which render the establishment of the Church upon a secure foundation singularly difficult. Amongst these we must reckon the distinctions of race and class with all its prejudices and antipathies. There are three distinct races at least in each village or parish, and there is no drawing towards one another on the part of any. Of these the English are the fewest in number, and they are again broken up by religious divisions. The Churchmen are indeed in most places of the colony more numerous than the dissenters, and many of these latter have already joined our communion. But we are in most places the last in the field, are regarded as intruders, and have lost, through our previous neglect, many valuable members. The scattered nature of our population offers another great difficulty. Our people, few in number as they are, are distributed over a vast extent of country, which, for the most part, is incapable of supporting a dense population. The critical question for us is, how are we to maintain our ministry for the next few years, until our numbers are increased by immigration, by converts from the heathen, or the return to our communion of such of our members as at present are separate from us? Our people are generally doing as much as, or more than I could have expected. Notwithstanding the efforts required to erect their churches, they are coming forward to maintain a standing ministry; but the amount thus raised is wholly inadequate, and will be so for some years to come. The colonial government renders some assistance; but support from this quarter is likely to be diminished rather than increased in years to come. Under these circumstances we must continue to look to the mother land and mother Church to aid us. That she disregarded her responsibilities towards this colony for well nigh half a century, and thereby made the work more difficult when entered upon in earnest, is an additional reason for pushing it forward with unremitting zeal and vigour during the first few years. There is good reason to hope, I think, that from year to year each parish will do more towards maintaining its own work. But Churchmen, who at home have had their spiritual wants supplied through the bounty of our forefathers, are slow to learn the lesson that their own offerings are the only endowment to be depended upon here, and many are really not capable of doing much, for the colony is after all a very poor one. The average expenditure of the Wesleyan Society in this land has been £10,000 a year for the last ten years. The London Society (Independents) expends, I believe, £6000. And other Protestant denominations, exclusive of the English Church, make up the total to something little short of £30,000 a year."

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.

On Thursday 28th Aug., his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. F. H. Dyke, Her Majesty's Proctor, proceeded to the Jerusalem Chamber for the purpose of further proroguing the Convocation of the Clergy elected at the commencement of the present Parliament.

The following petition was presented:—

"To the Most Rev. the Archbishop and the Right Rev. the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, in Synod Assembled.

"The humble petition of the undersigned Clergy and Laity of the said Province, sheweth:—That for upwards of 130 years