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DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

TO THE REVEREND THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,

During my absence in a very remote part of the Diocese, not reached by any post office communications, a proceeding has been witnessed in one of the branches of our Provincial Legislature, affecting the interests of the Church of God, which is fraught with alarming presage, and warns us that, so far from looking for countenance and support from that body, in the furtherance of the cause committed to our hands, we must anticipate from its interference, only what is disastrous and destructive.

I refer, it must be needless to say, to the Address of the Legislative Assembly praying for the alienation of the Clergy Reserves from religious and the appropriation of them to secular uses.

It cannot, however, be our duty, before God or man, to acquiesce unresistingly in that policy which not only is opposed to all provision by civil authority for the maintenance of pure and sound Religion and declares war against the very remnant of any connection between professed Christian Governments and Christianity, but carries these principles to the length of actual spoliation: seeking to procure a violation of what may well be considered as solemn pledges given by authority to the Church, and endeavouring to overturn what may well be regarded as a compact for the preservation of the highest order of vested interests.

It is not here a question of dominant Churches or of Establishments—that question our opponents consider to be settled, and it creates no disturbance—it is a question of the confiscation of revenues appropriated for the support of Religion—of breaking down barriers and repudiating principles within the British dominions, which were honorably respected in the neighbouring republic even in the convulsions of the Revolution, and the rejection of the supremacy of the mother country. The lingering remains of protection and recognition which we receive from the ruling powers of the Empire, are, indeed, the traces and the evidences of that position which, without prejudice to the principles of toleration, or interference with the religious profession or principles or interests of any other body of men, it had been intended to assign to us, and to the occupation of which, we cannot but believe that we have clear and sacred claims. But that is not the question here. Whatever may be our position *de jure*, what it is *de facto* is sufficiently plain. And if it now be the will of God to permit that, after a series of measures injurious to our interests which will be matter of history hereafter, our very patrimony, small as it is, should be violently wrested out of our hands, we must only submit in faith and patience to so severe a dispensation of his Providence, and look through all the darkness of our prospects to the promise, that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Church. We must endeavour, in such a case, as a Church, to take joyfully the

spoiling of our goods and to bear in mind that far sharper trials than this, even in the shape of the most terrible inflictions, would have no force to shake our faith or extinguish our hope. But professing as we do, in the highest and most illustrious empire here upon earth, the Religion of the Sovereign and the State, and pledged as is the State by its constitution to uphold, so far as depends upon human agency, the life of that Religion, and sacred as is the cause of evangelical truth and Apostolic order with which the system of that Religion is identified, it never,—with reference to the means provided and set apart for its perpetuation,—it never can comport with any conscientious discharge of our own obligations, to stand passively by while the work of demolition is going on, or to see the structure pulled remorselessly down without extending a hand to stay, if possible, the progress of the mischief.

It might have been thought that we have endured enough; and that those who carry an unfriendly heart towards our Zion or are led away, from a deficiency of firmness and independence of mind, by plausible theory and noisy declamation upon the subject of religious endowments, might have been content to stop at the point which has been already reached. We have not been left in an aspect or a condition to create any vast amount of jealousy and alarm. In little things as well as in greater, what man could do has been well nigh done to depress instead of to exalt the Church of England.

The motto of some of our adversaries in their proceedings towards the Church, appears to be nothing short of *Delenda est Carthago*. We, then, while we confide the issue to God, must not be wanting in what He enables us to do for ourselves: there ought to be no apathy, no backwardness, no faint-heartedness in the cause:—whatever may be the result, we must not lie under the everlasting reproach of having left undefended the most sacred interests of our people and our posterity—and we must enlist in our support, the names of all Churchmen who value their Religion,—reminding them that the time is rapidly approaching when the present system of payments from home, in any shape, for the support of the Clergy must be brought to its close, and that the most severe spiritual privation must, in many examples, await them and their children after them, if the predatory irruption into the sanctuary which is now threatened, cannot effectually be repelled.

I have therefore to call upon you, my brethren, in this emergency of our affairs, to hold meetings in the different places where you may officiate, in order to the support of Petitions to the Imperial Parliament against the measure for which the Legislative Assembly has forwarded its address; and in the language of the Archdeacons of Kingston and York, who, as I found upon my return home, have in the absence of the Bishop of Toronto in England, jointly taken steps to promote the same object within their jurisdictions,—“Every effort should be made to procure the signature of every male adult belonging to the Church, in every quarter which can by possibility be reached.”

A form of Petition with whatever accompanying suggestions may be required, will, with the divine permission, be very shortly forwarded to you.

I am,
My dear brethren,
Your affectionate fellow-labourer in the Gospel.
G. J. QUEBEC.

Quebec, 21st Aug. 1850.

P. S.—I avail myself of this opportunity to remind you (although it may possibly be superfluous) of the annual sermon to be preached for the Church Society on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, on Sunday, the 22nd inst.

G. J. Q.

COMPLETION OF THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF LOWER CANADA.

The triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec (late of Montreal) throughout the whole of his enormous Diocese, as it existed before the recent division of Lower Canada into two separate Dioceses,*—was completed last month.

The journeyings of the Bishop in the accomplishment of this object commenced in the early part of January 1849, and have been continued, at intervals, since. In order to view them as a connected whole, it would be necessary to consult, in conjunction with the Journal which here follows, containing an account of a voyage to the Gulph and of a visit to the two Missions of Framp-ton, East and West, the several accounts published in the Toronto Church, Vol. xii. No. 32, (8th March, '49) and No. 51, (19th July '49) and Vol. xiii. No. 10, (4th Oct. '49) No. 27, (31st. Jan. '50) No. 28, (7th. Feb. '50) and No. 40 (2nd March, '50.) The most distant point visited in any of the jour-nies performed by *ascending* the St. Lawrence, was Clarendon upon the Ottawa, 350 miles above Quebec: the most remote which was reached by *descending* the same river, was at the Magdalen Islands, from 500 to 600 miles below that city.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

It was not till 1847 that the Bishop was made aware of any claim existing in these islands, (in which there are computed to be about two thousand French Acadian Roman Catholics,) upon the care of the Church of England. The inhabitants are in the habit of regarding themselves as connected rather with Nova Scotia, P. Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, (of which last Colony they formerly constituted a dependency,) than with Canada; and the still very small body of Protestants among them, having grown out of yet smaller beginnings, appear to have become habituated to the idea of being too insignificant and incon-siderable to apply at a distance for the provisions of the Chris-tian Ministry. The late Mr. E. Bowen, however, having been obliged in his capacity of District Judge in the County of Gaspé, to pass over to the Islands, in the year above mentioned, in order to hold an annual Circuit Court, had occasion to learn the fact that a good number of Protestant families were settled upon the islands, and having been always alive to the spiritual interests of his fellow-creatures, he made the Bishop acquainted with the particulars. It was accordingly arranged that upon the next visit of the Judge in 1848, he should be accompanied by the Rev. R. Short, one of the Missionaries in the County of Gaspé, who volunteered for the service. In the execution, however, of this arrangement, the labours of Mr. Short were interrupted, and left incomplete in consequence of the unfortunate illness of the Judge, (terminating some time afterwards in his death,) which

* This is the second sub-division, since his original consecration to the Episcopate, in 1836; for the whole of Canada West was, for a time, in-cluded in his charge. It is also matter of particular thankfulness that a Diocese has been erected and a See established two thousand mile from Quebec, in Prince Rupert's Land, in which there was no provision for the Episcopal ministrations, when the Bishop, passing out of the limits of his own Jurisdiction, supplied the want, for the moment, by his visit to those regions in 1844. Thus there are now four Dioceses where, before the summer of 1839, there was only one, and there are seven in all in British North America.

broke out at the islands; and when they returned to Gaspé, the only portion of the Protestant inhabitants who had been visited were the settlers upon Entry Island.

The ministrations of Mr. Short were thankfully received, by these Islanders,—they presented to him nineteen subjects for bap-tism—and they expressed, in a body, their desire to have the ministry of the Church of England planted among them. But before putting matters actually in train for such an object, the Bishop, having occasion to visit the Missions in Gaspé, determined to take the opportunity of proceeding also to the Magdalen Is-lands, and ascertaining by personal inspection, the wants and the dispositions of all the Protestant settlers who are there to be found. It had been originally his Lordship's intention to have availed him-self of the facility of crossing from Gaspé, afforded by the visit of the present Judge (DeBlois) who very kindly and considerably waited for him as long as he could venture to do in consistency with the object of securing his arrival in time for the opening of the Circuit Court. Circumstances unavoidably delayed the de-parture of the Bishop from Quebec; and he found the means of engaging a passage in a Brigantine bound for Halifax, the master of which undertook to land him at the Islands. In this vessel he accordingly embarked on the 25th of June, carrying with him a supply of bibles, prayer-books, and tracts, voted for the purpose by the Diocesan Committee at Quebec, of the Society for Pro-moting Christian Knowledge; and, having touched at Cape Cove in Gaspé, where the vessel left a small portion of her cargo, (120 or 130 miles from the islands) he was landed, with the interme-diate help of a little fishing-schooner from the Acadian settle-ments of Cape Breton, with which he fell in, and in which he passed the previous night, at S. W. Point in the Magdalen Is-lands, with the singular rock full in view called the *Corps mort*, or Deadman's Island, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July.

The Bishop who, upon this occasion, travelled alone, was a total stranger to the place and to the people—and there was no habitation in sight. There were, however, the signs of human labour, in some roughly prepared means of curing cod, upon a diminutive scale, on the beach—and the men who had landed him, in a flat, out of the fishing-craft, proceeded back through a tract of low scrubby woods, to a French settlement, to procure a con-veyance. At the end of an hour and a half, they emerged again with a little rudely constructed cart which just sufficed for the baggage. The Bishop got the best information which he could, from one or two people who came with the cart—and, after a good deal of perplexity, decided to take the road to House Harbor, distant about 16 miles, the residence of Mr. Munsey, who is a mer-chant, filling the part of agent for the proprietor of the Islands, and a Justice of the Peace. The islands of this singular group are, with two or three exceptions, connected with each other by very long irregular strips of sand beach, enclosing a number of large lagoons. Along one of these beaches the Bishop now proceeded on foot for about ten miles, and then mounting a little eminence, came to a small kind of village, inhabited by French Acadians, called from its sheltered harbor, *l'Etang du Nord*, and containing a wooden Roman Catholic Church, served by the same Priest who serves another at House Harbor. Here the Bishop having dried himself a little over the stove—(for it had rained hard the whole morn-ing,) procured some breakfast and a light cart which was consi-derably in advance of the other in civilization, for conveying him-self for the remainder of the distance, and he met accidentally with the younger brother of Mr. Munsey, who was good enough to accompany him to that gentleman's house. Mr. Munsey was absent in another part of the Islands—but his Lordship received every attention and kindness from Mrs. M. and her family, and the size of the family with the addition of several relatives who were summer visitors, rendering it impossible to accommodate him in the house, which is of rather small dimensions, lodgings were procured for him close by with a particularly clean and de-cent though humble family belonging to the French population.

It is not necessary to enter into a detail of all the delays and disappointments arising from baffling winds and other circum-stances, by which the plans and movements of the Bishop were

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 Travelling 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-

ment for introducing amongst them the Ministry of the Church. The Bishop, as has already been intimated in the instance of Grosse Isle, took care not to entangle them in any hasty engagement nor to take advantage of the impressions made while they were freshly warmed by the peculiar circumstances of his visit; nor did he, on the other hand, say anything to compromise the distinctive claims and character of the Church,—but he pointed out to them at the same time, without reserve, that, belonging, as they did, by the original names which they severally carried in Religion, to four or five different denominations, the Church of England included, it was manifestly impossible that such a little band, so perfectly cut off from the rest of the world, could enjoy the benefit of the ministry at all, if each party were to require it under the name which might still loosely attach to them, and that they must either unite under some one name, or do nothing and remain as they were. They all, however, gave in their deliberate and thankfully-expressed adhesion to the Church, and received very gladly her prayer book together with tracts which (among many others of a different description,) were explanatory of her system, usages and worship. Sponsors stood forward for all the children who were to be baptized, after a full statement of the obligations which they contracted. In every place where the service was performed, the people all knelt in prayer, and if any were able, united in singing. There did appear to be among them, although there have not been wanting some painful evidences, here and there, of the natural effect of their unprovided condition in Religion, a pervading sense of their spiritual wants; and there is encouragement to hope that there are cases where the feeling amounts to a *hunger and thirst after righteousness*. The number of Protestant souls on the islands, children included, is 173. The men are, almost without exception, engaged in fishing and at the same time in the cultivation of the portions of land which they occupy. Their domestic arrangements and appliances are upon a very limited scale, and of a very simple and primitive description, and they are, generally, poor. The hand-mill is in use among them for the grain which they raise for their own consumption—or they send it to the mills in Prince Edward's Island, or at Pictou in Nova Scotia. A mill, however, is now in course of erection upon Entry Island, and another is talked of at Grosse Isle. There is no town—scarcely anything which can be called a village, upon the islands—post office or tavern are things unknown—public conveyances of any kind upon the spot, or means of stated communication with places abroad, are wholly out of the question. The proprietor of the whole group of islands, is Captain Coffin, R. N., resident in Europe, to whom they were bequeathed by his uncle, the late Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, the grantee of the Crown. Mr. Munsey, the agent, seems to be much interested for the religious as well as the temporal welfare of the inhabitants, and has instructions of a liberal character from his principal, who, it appears, does not desire to look to the property as a source of revenue and wishes to expend upon public improvements within the islands, whatever he may receive from them. Unfortunately, however, an opposition to the claims of the proprietor has arisen among the French, who constitute the great body of the population, being in the proportion of more than ten to one; and they have, under the influence, it may be presumed, of bad advice, refused to come into his terms of accommodation or composition. The litigation consequent upon this resistance has furnished (for crimes cognizable by human law appear to be never heard of among the people,) the entire business of the Circuit Court, and very much drained the resources of the litigants upon the spot,—diminishing, of course, at the same time, the value of the property (which, as yet, is believed to make no return to its owner) and obstructing the prosperity of the islands.

A scientific and statistical account of these islands was published by Lieut. Baddeley, R. E., in the form of a pamphlet, with a map prefixed, among the papers of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in 1839.

The Missionary whom it is hoped to send down next year, to fix his residence among the islanders, must divide his labours as equally as possible between the eleven families of Entry Island and the ten at Grosse Isle—affording also some proportion of his

ministrations to the fewer and more scattered Protestants of House Harbor and its vicinity. A small Church or Chapel must be built, at once, upon each of the two islands just mentioned, which are upwards of thirty miles apart—and it will indeed be a grateful sight when, according to present hope, it shall please God, that these structures, very humble though they may be, shall rise among the habitations to indicate blessing and to sanctify the character of the settlement;—a grateful sight when the islanders and their children shall at last be seen statelyly gathering together to worship *Him* with the holy worship of the Church, to hear declared to them *the unsearchable riches of Christ*; to be taught to *walk with God* all the day long; and to partake in his ordinances dispensed to them by the authorized servant of the sanctuary. They long for the day themselves: and will do their part towards the erection of the Churches, (as they will also for school-houses, which it is hoped to supply with teachers) by collecting and preparing materials for which they depend chiefly upon *wrecks* (so unhappily frequent are they upon their shores,) and drift timber—the growth of the islands being nothing but small kinds of fir with an occasional intermixture of birch, and there being no stone which is adapted for the purposes of building. The good Church Societies in England will afford, through the hands of the Bishop, some aid in the work: the Diocesan Church Society, will, it may be anticipated, make such a grant as the multiplying calls upon it will permit—and possibly, these statements here made, may, by the divine blessing, meet here or there some eye which will look with kindness and compassion upon the wants of the remote and obscure little flocks, the *few sheep in the wilderness*, so long left in destitution, for whom a hope is now lit up, and may thus prompt a donation either in money or in a seasonable present of some of the decent appendages which are *for the work of the service in the house of the Lord*,—a set of Church service books, a plain set of communion-plate, a covering for the holy table, a pede-cloth, a font or a bell. It would be a pleasing token of Christian sympathy; and, given for the love of Christ, would carry an acceptable savour up to Heaven: perhaps it would be associated with the beginnings of a more important future than now appears to those who would think that too much has been made of the wants and interests of this scanty handful of fishermen. Happy indeed will be the reward reserved for the servant of the Church of Christ, whose efforts are here recorded to put things in train for the relief of those wants and the advancement of those interests, if he shall be graciously enabled, with the necessary adaptations, and so far as may be permitted to men of modern days, to appropriate to the case, the words of the Prophet:

The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house: his hands shall also finish it: and thou shalt know that the Lord of Hosts hath sent me unto you. FOR WHO HATH DESPISED THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS?

THE MISSIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF GASPE

The Bishop having re-embarked, as has been stated, after the two services of Sunday, the 14th July, at Entry Island, reached Cape Cove, after a miserable little voyage enough, before noon on the 16th, and was met upon the beach by the Rev. Mr. Short, as well as by the Rev. Mr. Milne, from the Bay of Chaleurs, who had come over to meet him, some days before, and, as his Lordship also became, was the guest of Mr. Short. The Bishop was now upon well-known ground. Wednesday, the 17th, was fixed upon for the Confirmation at Cape Cove Church. This Church has been long used for service; but the people have not yet been able to bring it to a proper state of completion, and the Consecration of it was once more reluctantly postponed. Twenty persons were confirmed and his Lordship preached, Mr. Milne assisting in the services. On Thursday morning, his Lordship, attended by the two clergymen, proceeded by land to the Church at Percé within the Mission of Mr. Short, where he again preached and confirmed seven persons. The party then partook of the hospitality of the establishment connected with the fishing-trade, belonging to the Great Jersey house of Robin, at present administered by Mr. LaPerelle, and after-

wards went on over the Percé mountains, to Point St. Peter for the night, stopping by the way, at the corner of the Beach, to visit the family of Mr. P. Mabé, with whom they partook of refreshments. Here his Lordship was met by his son, the Rev. A. W. Mountain, one of his Chaplains, who had been fortunate enough to find the opportunity of coming down from Quebec in a Steamer sent down to tow up a wrecked vessel from the Gut of Canso. The Bishop and Mr. Mountain were received at Point St. Peter by Mrs. Johnston, widow of Mr. Johnston, J. P. of that place. Mr. Collas, agent of another Jersey house concerned in the fisheries, most kindly provided a boat the next morning, (Friday, 19th) for the conveyance of the Bishop, Mr. Mountain and Mr. Milne to Gaspé Basin, Mr. Short remaining behind to afford Sunday service at Mal-Bay, where there is another Church within his Mission, and also to complete the examination of some candidates there for the rite of Confirmation. The party in the boat put in at Douglas-town, where they partook of some refreshment at the house of Mrs. Johnston, mother-in-law to the hostess of the Bishop at Point St. Peter, and then proceeded to the Basin. Here his Lordship became the guest of Mr. LeBoutillier, one of the principal merchants of Gaspé, who is also a Magistrate, and has been a M. P. P.

On Sunday 21st, 16 persons were confirmed in the Church at Gaspé Basin, and the Bishop preached. Leaving Mr. Milne to perform a second service there, his Lordship proceeded in the afternoon to Sandy Beach, attended by Mr. Mountain, where he again preached and confirmed ten young persons, returning after service to Mr. LeBoutillier's. The Bishop left the Basin early on the morning of the 22nd under a salute, prompted by a kindly feeling, from a square rigged vessel lying in the Basin. A similar demonstration of good will was afterwards made at Little Gaspé, where his Lordship arrived in the afternoon, having been indebted to the kindness of H. J. Kavanagh, Esq., sub-collector of Customs for conveyance in his boat to Grande Grève. Here his Lordship and the two Clergymen who accompanied him were received, with accustomed hospitality, by Mr. Dumaresq at the establishment of the Messrs. Janvrim of Jersey, at Grande Grève. Divine Service was held, although there had been no subjects prepared for confirmation, at the Church of Little Gaspé in the afternoon, when the Bishop preached. Three children were here baptized by Mr. Milne. His Lordship returned to sleep at Grande Grève (about two miles distant,) and the following morning crossed the Bay to Point St. Peter, in a boat kindly provided by Mr. Dumaresq. In the afternoon of the 23rd the Bishop, assisted by Messrs. Mountain, Short, and Milne, consecrated a private burying place belonging to the family of Mrs. Johnston (to whose hospitality he was again indebted) and afterwards delivered a brief address suited to the occasion. On the 24th, fourteen persons were confirmed, and the Bishop preached in the Church of Mal Bay—one child was also baptized after the second lesson; and after service his Lordship, went on, accompanied by the three clergymen mentioned above, and also, for a part of the distance, by Mr. Collas and the Churchwardens of Mal Bay, to Cape Cove, stopping again, on his way, at Mr. Mabé's. Thursday, 25th, being the festival of St. James, Divine Service was held, and the Bishop preached in Cape Cove Church, after which his Lordship, Mr. Mountain and Mr. Milne, took leave of their host, Mr. Short, and having dined on the way with Mr. LaPerrille, senr., at Grand River, proceeded to sleep at Pabos, where they were hospitably received by Mr. Champion, agent of the Gaspé Fishing and Mining Company. On Friday, 26th, the Bishop reached Port Daniel; Divine Service was held in a school-house, which was well filled, and three persons were confirmed, after which the Bishop preached. The candidates from this place had, on former occasions, gone up to Paspébiac, 19 miles distant, but his Lordship, at the request of Mr. Milne, saved them the journey at this time, especially as one of them was an aged person. The appointment for Saturday, 27th, was at Hopetoun, between Port Daniel and Paspébiac. The Bishop therefore proceeded thither, accompanied by Mr.

Carter who had been his host at Port Daniel and to whom as well as to the family of Mr. Lauder who resides with him, the Bishop was placed under obligations for kind attention. His Lordship preached in the schoolhouse at Hopetoun, but the Candidates for Confirmation were not brought forward here, having been reserved for the following day at Paspébiac Church. On Sunday, 28th, 15 persons were confirmed in the neat Church of Paspébiac, which was filled to overflowing, and the Bishop preached. In the afternoon, 26 were confirmed at New Carlisle, where the Church was crowded to excess, and a considerable number of persons were obliged to go away, being unable to obtain admittance. Mr. Milne baptized an adult after the second lesson, who was afterwards confirmed, and the Bishop again preached. Forty four persons in all were confirmed in Mr. Milne's Mission,

His Lordship's duties in the District being now concluded, he took leave early on Monday morning of his kind hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Milne, to proceed to Quebec by land. He was driven to the residence of Jas. Cuthbert, Esq. late M. P. P., for the County of Bonaventure, in New Richmond by a son of that gentleman,—Mr. Fraser, sub Collector of Customs, also accompanying him, and kindly conveying Mr. Mountain. His Lordship had been much favored in the weather (with the exception of one day) since his arrival in the District, but on this day, (29th) the rain fell in such torrents that it was necessary to make a considerable delay at the hospitable residence of Mr. Cuthbert, where the travellers were glad to dry their persons and clothes over the fire, and were accommodated with all appliances needful in the predicament in which they found themselves. After dining with Mr. Cuthbert, the Bishop proceeded, being driven by Mr. Fraser, to Carleton, distant about 50 miles from Carlisle. It had been his intention to have gone on all night, in order to be enabled to reach Quebec by the following Sunday. But the delay at New Richmond, combined with the effect of the rain, (aided, perhaps, by the height of a river nearly a mile in breadth, which was forded in the waggons) upon the baggage, (every article of which was completely drenched), rendered it necessary to sleep at Carleton. Being determined, however, to attain the object in view, if at all practicable, His Lordship, still driven by Mr. Fraser, left Carleton on the following morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, Mr. Mountain having preceded him by upwards of an hour.

(To be continued.)

The Lord Bishop left Town, on Friday evening last, accompanied by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, to meet the Bishop of Montreal on his arrival at St. John.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

Payments made to the undersigned on account of the Incorporated Church Society from 1st to 20th August, 1850.

Augt. 7	Hawkins, E. Annual Subscription, 1st July, 1850.....	£0	5	1
14	Quebec, Lord Bishop of.....	25	0	0
		£25	5	1

NICOLET ENDOWMENT FUND.

Augt. 20	Trigge, T., Annual Sub, 1 July, 1851..	1	5	0
"	Maharg, Mrs. ditto,	1	5	0
"	Trigge, H. W. ditto,.....	1	5	0
"	Trigge, Alfred, ditto,.....	1	5	0
		£5	0	0

T TRIGGE.

Treasurer In. Church Society.

Quebec, 21st Augt., 1850

N. B. From this date the duties of Treasurer of the Incorporated Church Society at Quebec, are transferred to William Bennet, Esq.

DIocese of Montreal.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

This solemn and interesting ceremony was performed at Westminster Abbey on St. James' Day, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Salisbury, Chichester, Oxford, Norwich, and Toronto. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, and the lateness of the season, and the short notice given of the Consecration, the choir and transcripts of the Abbey were filled by an assemblage of full 1300 worshippers. A large body of clergymen occupied the sacra-rium. At the appointed hour, the sub-dean, Lord John Thynne, and the Canons met the Archbishop and bishops in the Jerusalem Chamber from whence a procession was formed. The Archbishop having seated himself at the north side of the holy table, and the other bishops at the south, the sub-dean and canons in their respective stalls, Divine service was com-menced, the Revd. J. Jennings, senior canon, and Lord J. Thynne reading the lessons—The ante-communion service was read by the Archbishop, and the sermon preached by the Revd. T. Bowdler from St. Matt. xxviii 18, 19, 20. After the ser-mon an appropriate anthem, by Aldrich, from the 44th Psalm was sung, and the Bishop designate was conducted to the Chapel of Henry VII, where he was invested with the Rochet. On his return he was conducted by the presenting bishops (Oxford and Norwich) to the altar rails and the consecration service commenced. The Litany was chanted by the Revd. G. H. Repton. After the administration of the oaths the bishop designate was again conducted to the chapel of Henry VII, where he put on the full episcopal robes; during his absence the an-them by Handel "God gave the word" was exquisitely sung by the choir. The Veni Creator was then solemnly chanted and at the conclusion of the consecration service the Bishop of Montreal took his seat within the rails, when the Holy Commu-nion was administered to nearly 400 persons.—Upwards of £130 were collected at the Offertory.

On the following day a meeting was held in the school-rooms connected with Curzon Street Chapel, (which the Bishop had been instrumental in erecting) for the purpose of presenting his Lordship, their late pastor, on his appointment to the Bishop-ric of Montreal, through Earl Nelson, a grace cup (with a cheque for £300,) bearing the following inscription:

"To the Right Rev. Francis Fulford, S. T. P., First Bishop of the Divided Diocese of Montreal, in Lower Canada, this grace cup, containing £300, was presented by the members of the congregation of Curzon Chapel and subscribers to the Curzon School, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, London, in token of their grateful respect and attachment, with earnest prayers for his welfare and happiness. July 26, 1850

The Bishop, in acknowledging the presentation, said:

"It will be my wish and purpose, out of the gift now present-ed to me, to procure some such substantial articles of furniture for the Episcopal residence at Montreal, for the use and advan-tage of myself and of future occupants of that See, as may serve to bear witness to your good-will towards its first Bishop. And I am pleased to have this one permanent memorial, with its inscription, to lay up as a precious possession in my own family, for those that come after me; for my son, in after years, to stir him up to active and holy deeds; reminding him of the time when his father once ministered to a congrega-tion here in my native land—that that congregation were pleased to think well of his labours—that they were sorry at parting, and gave proof that they had kind and grateful hearts."

Earl Howe has nominated the Rev. Ernest Hawkins to Curzon Chapel, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, in the room of Dr. Fulford, appointed Bishop of Montreal.

BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

Ashton, Rev. Ellis,	£5 0 0
A. L. E.	5 0 0
Brise, J. R., Esq.	5 0 0

Canzone, Mrs. P.	10 0 0
Champion, Misses	20 0 0
Cleaver, Rev. J. F.	5 0 0
Cleaver, the Misses,	5 0 0
Collected after sermon by the Rev. Mr. Carter, at Bradfield, Reading, per Rev. T. M. Stevens....	13 16 11
Cooper, Miss,	5 0 0
Courthope, G. C. Esq.	5 0 0
Cusack, Rev. F.	5 0 0
Crofts, Rev. P. G.	5 0 0
Dorsett, Miss M. S.	5 0 0
Doxat, Miss, Leyton.....	5 0 0
Egerton, W. Esq.	50 0 0
Elleston, Rev. Dr.	5 0 0
Fanshawe, Miss Anne.....	5 0 0
Hardy, John, Esq.	10 0 0
Heathcote, Rev. G.	5 0 0
Holland, Miss.	10 0 0
Hudson, Mrs.	5 0 0
Knottesford, Rev. F. F.	5 0 0
Lea, Miss M.	5 0 0
Lloyd, Rev. Dr. H.	5 0 0
Lonsdale, Rev. J. G.	5 0 0
Luxmoore, Very Rev. Dean.....	10 0 0
Maltby, Mrs. H.	20 0 0
Marell, Miss, Southampton....	20 0 0
Mayow, Miss.	5 0 0
M. E. H.	5 0 0
Milner, Mrs. George, 58, Eaton-square.	17 10 0
Mitford, Mrs. T. Oshaldiston,.....	5 0 0
Moysey, Ven. Archdeacon	20 0 0
M. T.	5 0 0
Mure, P. W. Esq.	5 0 0
Nicholson, W. Esq. Rochester.....	5 0 0
Nattidge, W. Esq.	5 0 0
Offered to the honour and glory of God, in the name and at the Table of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and to be applied towards the en- dowment of the Bishopric of Montreal,	100 0 0
Ollivant, John, Esq.	10 0 0
Pearce, G. Esq.	10 0 0
Phillips, S. H. Esq.	5 0 0
Porter, Colonel,	5 0 0
Potchet, Rev. Wm.	5 0 0
Pott, C. Esq.	5 0 0
Præd, Mrs.	5 0 0
Randolph, Rev. J. H. Sandstead.....	10 0 0
Salt, W. Esq.	10 0 0
S. S.	5 0 0
Standert, W. A. Esq.	5 0 0
Stanley, Miss.	5 0 0
Stanton, Rev. T.	5 0 0
Stopsford, Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon.....	10 0 0
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	10 10 0
T. H. E.	15 0 0
Thresher, Rev. Philip.....	5 0 0
Tinney, W. H. Esq.	10 0 0
Torr, J. Esq.	5 0 0
Tremenheere, Seymour, Esq.	5 5 0
Tuke, Rev. F. E.	5 0 0
Turner, Miss Mary	5 0 0
Two Sisters,	100 0 0
Vincent, Rev. F.	5 0 0
Walker, Samuel, Esq.	5 0 0
Warren, Rev. J.	10 0 0
Westminster Abbey, Offertory, St. James's day, 25th July, 1850, at the Consecration of the Bishop of Montreal.....	128 15 11
Wigram, Edw. Esq.	50 0 0
Willis, Miss Catherine.....	20 0 0
Wingfield, Mrs.	5 0 0
Wordsworth, Rev. Dr.	20 0 0
Wright, Rev. W.	5 0 0
Dublin, Archbishop of	10 0 0
Brownlow, Earl.	50 0 0
Albrighton, Wolverhampton, Collection at, per Rev. G. W. Woodhouse.....	7 10. 8
Edwards, Rev. B. Ashill, Watton.....	50 0 0
F. L.	10 0 0
Matthews, J. H. Esq.	10 0 0
Mitchell—, Esq.	10 0 0
Moore, Rev. Robert.....	10 0 0

Porten, Rev. S. J.....	10	0	0
Porter, Miss, Fulham.....	50	0	0
Simpson, Rev. J.....	5	0	0
S. S.....	5	0	0
Taylor, Miss Sarah.....	5	0	0
Thank-Offerting, per Rev. E. Hawkins.....	100	0	0
Watte, Rev. Jos.....	25	0	0
Yonge, Rev. John.....	10	0	0
Z. A.....	5	0	0

* Sums under £5 are not included in the List, here given.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG.

The Scholarships annexed to this Institution, after Examination held in the several subjects advertised in this paper, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th August, were adjudged as follows:—the stipend attached to them bearing date from the 1st October next.

1. Barber, George Anthony,
2. Leach, Thomas,
3. Armstrong, John Gilbert,
4. Gibson, Joseph Chambers
5. Lauder, John
6. Blakey, Robert

THE PRIZES for the three best Essays on the subject,—
“Persons who were types of our Saviour under the Patriarchal and Mossaic Dispensations,” were adjudged as follows:—

1. William Logan,—Kent Testimonial Prize.
2. William Bell,—Bishop’s Prize.
3. Henry Hayward,—Principal’s Prize.—Church.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a brief statement of the Society’s income for the past year:

Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1850, (not including monies received on trust and sales in Depository).....	£1588	9	9½
The income of the several District Branches has amounted to.....	£1942	4	8
From which deduct the sum remitted to the Parent Society.....	467	18	9
Total Receipts of the Society and District Branches for the year ending 31st March, 1850.....	£1474	5	11

For the year ending 31st March, 1850..... £3062 15 8½
From this statement, compared with that of last year, it appears that there has been a falling off in the Income of the Parent Society of £376 15s. 8d; but on the total receipts of the Society, including Branches, there has been an aggregate increase of £269 1s. 0d.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

Only three Sermons have been preached during the year on behalf of the special objects provided for by the 19th Article of the Constitution.

The collection for Missions made in May, 1849, at 153 stations.....	£257	2	3
For the Widows and Orphans’ Fund made in August, 1849, at 167 stations.....	£321	15	5½
For the Bishop’s Students’ Fund made in Feb. 1850, at 151 stations.....	£252	4	4½

DEPOSITORY.

The issues from the Depository, including grants of books to the value of £50 13s. 6d., have amounted to £916 1s. 1½d., which is £102 13s. 1d. less than last year. This decrease has arisen from the fact, that the books purchased for the Depository during the year, have been to a much less amount than formerly.

PROPERTY INVESTED IN STOCK.

The sum of £90 16s. 10½d. has been paid on instalments upon Building Society Stock held on behalf of the Widows and Orphans’ Fund. The sum of £26 17s. 6d. was paid as a first instalment on lands in Ameliasburgh, and £2 10s. 0d. on lands held for the benefit of Students in Divinity. A call was made by the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company, upon which the Society paid £125, which has been charged to the temporary investment fund.

DISTRICT BRANCHES.

From most of the District Branches, during the past year, favourable reports have been received. The District Branches are now

eleven in number,—the Eastern District Branch, which formerly comprehended the Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst, and Dalhousie Districts, having dissolved itself, and assumed a different organization in two separate District Branches, under the names and titles respectively of the Johnstown Deanery District Branch, and the Bathurst Deanery District Branch,—the limits of each of these Branches corresponding with the territorial divisions of the respective Deaneries.

The District Branches, as at present constituted, are, therefore, as before stated, eleven in number:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Newcastle, | 7. Gore and Wellington, |
| 2. Midland and Victoria, | 8. London, Western and Huron, |
| 3. Prince Edward, | 9. Brock, |
| 4. Johnstown Deanery, | 10. Talbot, |
| 5. Bathurst Deanery, | 11. Colborne. |
| 6. Niagara, | |

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The BISHOP of Fredericton, accompanied by the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSHEND, arrived at Charlotte-town on the 31st ult., in the steamer *Rose*, to hold Confirmations and to perform other Episcopal duties on behalf of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Bishop was received on landing by a number of respectable persons, who welcomed His Lordship with much kindness. His Excellency’s carriage, which was in waiting, conveyed the BISHOP to the Rectory of the Rev. Dr. JENKINS, where His Lordship was hospitably entertained. On the following day the Bishop visited Milton Church and held a Confirmation, after which he addressed the confirmed and the congregation generally—in the evening he returned to the beautiful residence of the Honble. Mr. Hensley, where he slept that night, and on the following morning left for Westmorland Harbour, distant twenty three miles, the mission of the Rev. Herbert Reade—on arriving His Lordship proceeded immediately to Church, and after divine service held a Confirmation and delivered an address. This neat little Church was built chiefly at the expense of the Countess of Westmorland, who is the proprietor of a large estate in that part of the Island. The Countess also presented the Church with a valuable set of Communion plate. The Bishop slept at the Rev. Mr. Reade’s and returned next day (Saturday,) to town, where some preparations were to be made for an Ordination on the following day. Sunday the 4th August the Bishop delivered an eloquent sermon to a crowded congregation in St. Paul’s, on the ministerial office, which was heard with great attention. Mr. Henry Swahey, A. B., of King’s College, Windsor, was then admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons. The Clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Ecclesiastical Commissary; Rev. Dr. Wiggins, of St. Eleanor’s; Rev. Chas. Lloyd, of Milton; Rev. George Townshend of Amherst, Nova Scotia; Rev. M. Lally, of George Town; Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Port Hill; and Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Curate of Charlotte Town. In the afternoon the Holy Rite of Confirmation was administered to a large number of persons, and the Bishop delivered an excellent address upon the obligations of the Christian Faith.—On Monday the Bishop proceeded to Springfield, a distance of twenty four miles, where a new Church was consecrated, and another Confirmation held. The Church has neat benches instead of pews, which are, as they ought to be every where, free. In the afternoon the Bishop proceeded 16 miles further to St. Eleanor’s, the parish of the Rev. Dr. Wiggins, at whose house His Lordship rested that night. The following day there was Divine service at the parish Church at 11 o’clock, succeeded by a Confirmation and address, which completed the Bishop’s labours in the Island. In the afternoon Dr. Wiggins drove the Bishop a distance of twenty miles to Cape Traverse, where he slept that night, and next morning (Wednesday the 7th) His Lordship crossed the Northumberland Straits to Cape Tormentine in an open boat, and proceeded with Mr. Townshend to Amherst, whence, on the following day he left for St. John.—Church Times.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

From the “Times.”

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese returned yesterday in the Church-Ship from Burin, where, on Sunday last, his Lordship consecrated the new Church and held a Confirmation. It was

his Lordship's intention to have celebrated these services on Sunday the 4th instant; but in the thick fog of that and the preceding day the Church-Ship drifted beyond her destination, and was brought up by some islands in the light of Laun on the evening of that Sunday; where she remained at anchor the following night. Providentially the night was still, and on the next day a pilot was obtained from the shore, who guided the vessel through a dense fog into Great-Laun Harbour. From that place his Lordship visited Great St. Lawrence on foot, and afterwards in the Church-Ship: and twice celebrated Divine Service.

On Friday morning the Church-Ship at length reached Burin; and all parties concerned were rewarded for their disappointment by most fine and favourable weather on the following Sunday; on which day, as before mentioned, the long and anxiously desired Services were celebrated.

The new Church at Burin is the first in this Diocese of a cruciform shape; and is, we understand, quite a model both for beauty and convenience. The drawings were furnished by Mr. HAY, and the windows, which are of an ecclesiastical character quite new in this country, were made under his directions. The whole work reflects great credit on his taste.

The Bishop was assisted in the solemn service of Consecration by the Rev. Messrs. TUCKWELL and BOLAND, who accompanied his Lordship in the Church-Ship, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, from Harbour Buffet, and the Rev. Mr. GATHERCOLE, the resident Missionary at Burin, to whose zealous and untiring exertions the happy accomplishment of this important work is chiefly due. The candidates for Confirmation, to the number of sixty-five, were presented by the Missionary in the afternoon. A collection was made at each Service towards defraying the expense of erecting and furnishing the Church;—the total amount in money and promissory notes was the very handsome sum of £87 19s. 10d. The Church was full at each Service, and the liveliest interest was exhibited in the proceedings by all present; and not unattended by expressions of devout gratitude to Almighty God, and of a determination to make the best acknowledgment for these gifts of His grace (His House and His Minister), by duly using and improving them.

DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Sir George Simpson has returned to Lachine. He brings no intelligence of Sir John Franklin. From the remote Colony on Red River, we have satisfactory reports, the settlers having been blessed with abundant crops last season, with the prospect of another favourable harvest this year. This settlement is the head quarters of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, who was appointed last year to this new diocese, and it will be gratifying to a large number of our readers, who feel a deep interest in the cause of the Church in that quarter, to learn that his Lordship's zeal and piety have already been productive of much benefit, while the Missionary cause is strengthened and invigorated by his presence in the very centre of operations in the Indian Territories.—*Church.*

P. S. The Lord Bishop of Montreal and family arrived at Montreal yesterday afternoon. We hope to be enabled to give full particulars of His Lordship's reception, &c. in our next number.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

Revs. E. W. Sewell, W. King, F. E. Judd, G. M. Armstrong, S. S. Wood, (2 copies,) Jacob VanLinge, (2 copies,) G. Percy, W. Merrick, (2 copies,) R. Lewis, (2 copies additional,) J. Torrance, (2 copies,) M. Townsend, G. Milne, (2 Copies.)

Lieut. Gen. Nicolls, Hon. H. Black, Messrs. J. Boomer, Jenkins, C. N. Montizambert, J. Jerkins, Wetherall, Smith, Thos. Andrews, Pentland, P. Lepper, H. Gibsons, Alford, Wm. Pozer, E. Harbottle, Wm. Brennan, Wm. Spears, Beswick, Reid, Benj. Higgs, G. Haslett, Cooper, J. U. Ritter, Wm. Turner, J. Rickaby, Crawford, W. B. Simpson, J. Cavethill, P. H. Hosmer, John Tilly, Geo. Chapman, Robt. Sample, H. N. Patton, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Stafford, Miss Blake, Miss Ogden, Miss G. Fraser, Mrs. Smith, Hon. Justice Thompson, Messrs. Joseph Whitman, Duncan Bruce, John Fauvel, William Macdonald, W. M. Lauder.

BIRTH.

At Mount Pleasant, on the 21st Aug., the lady of Rev. E. W. Sewell, of a son.

MARRIED.

In St George's Church, Kingston, on the 7th Aug., by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, to Isabel Julia, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Kaiser, Royal Engineers.

On St. James's Day, at St. Paul's Church, Chatham, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, William Wilkinson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza Lovibond, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Baron, Rector of Miramichi, and Rural Dean.

On Monday, the 5th Aug., at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Hobart, the Rev. W. Leach, D. C. L., Vice Principal of McGill College, Montreal, to Eliza M. eldest daughter of the late Robert Easton, of Montreal.

DIED.

On the 5th Aug., at St. John's Rectory, township of London, Elizabeth Grace, fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles C. Brough, aged fifteen years and ten months.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD, will, D V. be held at the National School House, MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, at TWO o'clock, P. M.

WM. WICKES, Secretary.

It is possible that the next publication of the Gazette may be deferred for a few days, with a view to the insertion of the proceedings of the Central Board of the Church Society.

THE Revd. W. C. Merrick, Missionary of Frampton East, begs leave to present to the favorable notice of the friends of the Church in Lower Canada, the peculiar circumstances of his mission, in the hope that they may excite the sympathy of which he so much stands in need.

In the spring of the present year the only Church in the Mission was burnt to the ground, in consequence of which the present Missionary has been obliged, since his appointment to the charge in June last, to hold service in his own house, two rooms of which having been thrown into one, have been, with the help of some neighbours and by means of a kind donation of boards made by Mr. Crawford, of St. Clan, fitted up, in a temporary way, for the purpose.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having recently visited the Mission, expressed himself highly satisfied with the arrangements thus temporarily made, but at the same time urged upon the people the necessity of making strenuous and immediate exertions to rebuild their Church.

The settlements of Frampton East and Standon (which are both included in one Mission) are backward and the people, who are well affected towards the Church, are very poor.—The distance, moreover, between the two places and the extreme difficulty of communication (owing to the state of the roads), renders it impossible to build one Church any where which shall serve for the whole mission. From this circumstance the resources of the people, small though they are, in aid of the object now brought forward, are diminished; they have already undertaken to do their part in a becoming spirit; but without assistance it would be hopeless for them to attempt the work of rebuilding.

The Missionary is therefore impelled to make their case thus publicly known, having received the sanction of his Diocesan for doing so, in order that those whom God has entrusted with the means of doing good, may be prompted to lend their aid to the work, by contributing of their substance towards procuring a suitable and seemly place for the worship of God, and thus becoming instrumental in the advancement of His glory and of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Contributions will be received in Quebec by the Revd. A. W. Mountain—in Montreal by John Lovell, Esq, and at St. John by the Revd. C. Bancroft.