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foreign Protestants as settlers, the consent of the parties interested, popular clamour. To the first of these reasons it is enough to say that the foreign settlers never came. He tells of his experience with French and German Protestants in Nova Scotia. The second reason he does not understand, though it may refer to the acquiescence of the Church members in the Legislature. This seems to him for reasons given to be of no value. As for popular clamour, it should be resisted firmly.

April 12.

To Rev. Dr. Shreve. Calling his attention to overdrafts on the funds of the Society, and saying that the Society demands repayment.

April 26.

To Sir John Harvey. Explaining the terms of his former letter. He wished to impress on the Colonial Secretary that a wrong had been done the Church in Prince Edward Island, which unless checked would be a warrant for further irregularities. He thought revenues might be obtained from three sources: remaining Crown Lands, escheated lands, and from gifts from proprietors, who might be allowed to treat every acre so granted as an acre cultivated. He agrees with His Excellency as to the need of more clergymen.

May 22.

To Archbishop of Canterbury. Respecting alienated glebes in Prince Edward Island. Many were under improving leases, and would be no impediment to improvement of Island. On two of the glebes, burial places had long been used, and these were sold with the rest. As the Legislative act authorizing the sale of lands stipulated that the proceeds would be used for educational purposes, the Government might make some restitution by appropriating the monies to schools which may be established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel whose schools are devoted to general education among all denominations, regarding the poor especially. Sir John Harvey wishes to appropriate as much of these funds as possible to the National School at Charlottetown, the only institution on the Island connected with the Church. His Excellency about to recommend a plan by which lands liable to it may escheat to the Crown, which is encouraging. Of the thirty clergymen of his Archdeaconry, 26 were educated at King's College, which shows the importance of the institution.

1840.
December 30.

To Churchwardens at Clements. He is, in accordance with their wish, settling the Rev. W. M. Godfrey, in their parish, on the understanding that they will comply with the conditions laid down by the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel.

1841.
April 3.

To Lord John Russell. Respecting King's College, New Brunswick, and the question of altering its charter. The contentions of the Presbyterians and Baptists make it impossible to adopt the institution to the desires of the several denominations. The Roman Catholics would have nothing to do with it, while the Methodists are satisfied with it as it is. The Bishop asks that no change be made in the charter till a Bishop has been appointed for New Brunswick. There is now in the Province, Roman Catholic, Baptist and virtually Presbyterian universities, all authorized by Provincial Acts. They are all open to students without religious tests, but each is under its own religious society. Similar institutions will be found in New Brunswick. A Baptist seminary is well advanced. If the King's College charter is altered, the Church of England will be alone without a college of its own.