

and arguments so many times and in so many forms presented to them, to show, that Colonial churches may be in such circumstances, without great fault on their own parts, meriting sympathy rather than blame—as to require aid for more than five, seven, ten, or even twenty years. The frank and hearty recognition of this fact, in relation to Canada, would have saved many heart burnings and contentions in the past, and would inspire confidence and hope for the future. It would be impossible for us to produce a case in Canada, which on the five-years-aid and sliding-scale principles, would be half so weak in its claims as that at St. Johns, to which, however, we infer that the Colonial committee have wisely given the "small pecuniary grant" applied for.

The letter from St. Johns is interesting to us, moreover, as containing a scrap of "our church history," which will be new to nearly all of our readers, and worthy of preservation. We therefore quote it at length :—

"In 1770 a house was hired for worship, in which Mr. Jones, then in the Artillery Company stationed here, presided. About 1775, Mr. Jones obtained his discharge, and visited England, where he was very kindly received by the late Rev. Christopher Mends and other friends, and was regularly ordained to the ministry, and returned to his Church. In 1790 a place of worship was erected in which he ministered until his death in 1800 ; during his ministry he had much opposition to contend with ; the Church records at that time show great determination and perseverance. After Mr. Jones's death the pastors of the Church were the Rev. Rutton Morris, John Hillyard, and Edmund Violett. In 1811 the Church was enlarged, and about that period Mr. Violett left for England, intending to return the following spring, but the vessel in which he embarked, bound for Liverpool, was lost at the Isle of Man, and all on board perished. This was a great calamity to the Church. Mr. Violett was so much respected by the community at large, and so endeared to his own people. After this the Rev. John Sanderson and William Jones Hyde respectively ministered to the Church ; then the Rev. James Sabine took its oversight. He was only here a short time when two large fires occurred in this place, in the month of November, 1817 ; this so disconcerted him, that as soon as he could he emigrated to America, and a large number of the members of the Church and congregation accompanied him. After a considerable delay we next had the Rev. Mr. Smett, who only remained in the colony about eighteen months, and proved a total failure. We next had the late Rev. D. S. Ward, who remained with us until his death : whose ministry extended about twenty years, and who set on foot the erection of our present place of worship. After this the Rev. D. D. Evans took charge of the Church, and was with us at the time of the large fire in 1846. The Church was very prosperous under his ministration, but neither himself or Mrs. Evans enjoying good health, they decided on leaving the colony. This also was a sad blow to the Church, Mr. and Mrs. Evans were both very much beloved by the congregation. Some time after this the Rev. Geo. Schofield became the pastor ; his removal from us originated our present financial difficulties. Next we were presided over by the Rev. Charles Pedley, who left us for Canada last year, and now we are under the care of the Rev. John Maze. So many changes in the ministry since the death of Mr. Ward have been very prejudicial to the keeping up of the congregation. You will no doubt wonder that a Church so long established as ours has been, is not more self-supporting than it is at present ; we have several causes for it. Before 1810 all denominations of dissenters worshipped with us ; in that year the Wesleyans established a church in this place, and all of that persuasion naturally branched off from us. Again, in 1841 the Scotch people built a kirk for themselves, which drew of all of their number who had previously worshipped with us, and who formed a considerable portion of the congregation, and many of those whom we called our own and were the best able to support the cause in a pecuniary way left the colony for their native lands, taking with them their families, whom we had