

one to complain. But we have yet to learn by what arguments such a position can be maintained, or how it can be made to appear that the church of Scotland is established any where but in Scotland. And if it be not, then it has no more claim to Government aid than the Methodists, Baptists, or any other denomination. At the same time, nobody can blame the members of the Church of Scotland from trying what they can do with the government at home; and they are heartily welcome to all Lord John Russell may give them, provided it does not come out of our stipends. We hope by the way, that it was not to excite jealousy of the Church on account of this poor pittance, doled out to us from year to year, that it has been blazoned forth in the columns of the Guardian.

As to the Church of England being the Established Church in Nova Scotia, there can be no doubt, on reference to one of the earliest Acts of the Provincial Legislature, that of 1758, 32 Geo. 2, which declares that the sacred rites and ceremonies of Divine worship, according to the Liturgy of the Church established by the laws of England should be deemed the fixed form of Worship in the Province. The same act tolerates all Protestant dissenters. See Murdoch's Epitome, vol. 1. p. 182, &c.

In regard to the claims of the Church of Scotland as a co-ordinate establishment with the Church of England abroad, we subjoin an extract from a letter of the Bishop of Montreal to the Earl of Durham—showing the decision of Government on the question in reference to India:—

Your Excellency, I doubt not, is alive to the necessity of bringing at last to an issue the long-protracted questions respecting the Clergy Reserves, and putting an end to the painful and mischievous agitations which must continue so long as those questions are left open. I shall not presume to argue here the right of the church of England to the exclusive benefit of that property, but I should be wanting in my duty to the Church, if I did not state my conviction of the existence of that right; at the same time that I think it but fair, that the Clergy of the Church of Scotland should look for some reasonable assistance from other resources at the disposal of the Government. Against all idea of an equality of footing between the two churches, I cannot do otherwise than earnestly and solemnly protest. If upon the manifestation of a spirit of rivalry in India, on the part of the Church of Scotland, instructions (of which a copy is in my possession) were sent to the Governor General, declaring the impracticability of placing the two churches upon a level, I conceive that the case is much stronger in favour of the church of England in Canada. The royal instructions having declared that Church alone to possess the character of an Establishment in the Colony; part of these same instructions having been cited in the Act 31, Geo. iii. c. 31, by which the Clergy Reserves are set apart, and the endowment of the Church provided for "according to the Establishment of the Church of England;"—this Act having been immediately followed up by the erection of the diocese of Quebec, and the constitution of the Canadas as a diocese in the same connection with the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury as any diocese within the Province of Canterbury in England;—the subsequent acts of Government in the establishment of a Cathedral at Quebec, the formation of certain parishes in the Church of England, the division of the diocese into archdeaconries, and the creation of corporations, consisting of the Church Clergy for the management of the reserves, having all been in harmony with the original purpose of the Crown, as stated above: I submit to the judgment of your Excellency, whether the guardians of the interests of the Church of England, in Canada, can conscientiously do otherwise than oppose themselves, by every means in their power, to an abandonment of her peculiar claims,—and it is to be observed, of which the maintenance

involves no burthen imposed for her benefit upon the members of other religious bodies, and no interference in any shape whatever with any but her own people. A declaration on the part of Government of the privileges assigned irrevocably to the Church of England, and an extension, at the same time, of such just advantages to the Church of Scotland, as are compatible with the retention of those privileges by our own Establishment, would, in my humble judgment, be infinitely better calculated to heal the religious dissensions of the colony than any temporizing course of policy, or any timid evasion of a question, which must at last be met in the face.

The Bishop proceeds to give some interesting particulars respecting the Indian Missions in Canada.

I cannot forbear, my Lord, from introducing some mention in this Report of the labours of our Clergy among the native Indians. There are two Clergymen stationed among the Six Nations on the Grand River, one at the Mohawk Village, and the other at Tuscarora. A missionary has been sent to the Mantoulin Islands, and another to the Sault St. Marie, at the upper extremity of Lake Huron. These four are engaged exclusively in the charge of Indians.—There are two other Clergymen, who combine this charge with that of congregations of whites; one in the Bay of Quinte, where a branch of the Mohawk tribe is established, and one who resides in Caradoc, and devotes part of his time to the Mounsees and Bear Creek Chippawas in his neighbourhood. I have never seen more orderly and, to all appearance devout worshippers than among some of these Indian congregations which I visited; and I have the fullest reason to believe that the ministry of the Clergy among them has been attended with very happy effects. His Excellency Sir George Arthur is much interested in their welfare; and whatever the Government can do for their Religious improvement, their temporal comfort, or the education of their children, will, I am persuaded, be well and wisely expended. A great and promising field is here open to Christian philanthropy. A long debt is due to the Indians from the inhabitants of European descent, and it is by means such as those which I have just stated, that the reparation must be made. They have been uniformly loyal.*

The commands laid upon me by your Excellency, having immediately had reference to the Visitation of Upper Canada, upon which I was setting out at the time, I have forbore from troubling you with any details respecting the Lower Province. The observations, however, which I have submitted are, in great part, of common application to both Provinces; and although there is a far smaller number of Protestants in Lower Canada, the Protestant portion of the inhabitants is constantly gaining upon the older French population, and must be expected to receive progressively increasing accessions from the British Isles, chiefly of Protestants; while the original settlers of the Colony experience no augmentation of their numbers from any extraneous source.

There has been no census of the population of this Province since the year 1831. At that time the Church of England population was estimated at 31,629 souls; the Church of Scotland population at 15,069; and the aggregate of all the non-episcopal Protestant Denominations, including the Church of Scotland, at 37,937. The clergy of the Church of England are 44 in number, with 52 or 53 Churches and Chapels built or in progress. From 15 to 20 additional Clergymen would, I think, provide for the present wants of this portion of the Diocese. In Upper Canada, I believe that employment would be found for 100 beyond the existing establishment.

The petitions which are before your Excellency from the Clergy of both Provinces respectively contain suggestions which, if acted upon, would open the way for improving the efficiency of the Church Establishment in the Diocese; but, without some present aid from the Government, would be more tardy in their operation than the wants of the people would bear without detriment. Nothing can be less uniform and systematic than the manner in which a meagre supply of Clergy is at present eked out and distributed over the Diocese. One portion is paid from

*The Indians resident in Upper Canada, according to an Official return in 1833, amounted to 5,039 souls.

the imperial treasury (the salaries to be discontinued one by one, as vacancies occur,) another from local resources at the disposal of Government; another is composed of Missionaries from home; and there are four different religious bodies (besides an individual of singular zeal in the cause) to whom the diocese is in this way indebted; and another still, although an exceedingly small portion, are dependent, in whole or in part, upon the people. Thus the establishment of Clergy, imperfect and insufficient as it is, is made up by means of shifts and expedients, and to a great extent is without any permanent character; and the task of the diocesan in procuring supplies, and maintaining communication with the different parties who afford them, is complicated in a distressing degree.

In executing the duties of the visitation in the two Provinces, I have travelled nearly 5,000 miles; the extreme points which I have visited in the length of the diocese being Sandwich, at the head of Lake Erie; and the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Of the state of the communication in the interior parts of the country and among the new settlements, your Excellency is not without information. No provision exists for enabling me to employ a single functionary in conducting correspondence with the Government, the Clergy, and the Societies at home, keeping in proper order and arrangement the accumulating records of the see, or transacting those ordinary forms of ecclesiastical business which are proper to the episcopal office; and in those departments of labour where the Bishop can receive assistance from the Archdeacon, I am deprived of this benefit, as far as Lower Canada is concerned, because, under the existing arrangements, I am compelled to hold the office of Archdeacon myself.

THE LEGISLATURE of Nova Scotia has been in Session since the 31st ultimo. The following is an extract from his Excellency's opening speech:—

"I rely on your proceeding with unanimity and despatch to the consideration of the various subjects requiring your attention; among those that chiefly merit it at the present period, are—the re-enactment of the law relating to common and grammar schools, with such modifications and amendments as your experience of its operation in the several counties may have suggested,—the more extensive diffusion of religious education among the people,—the encouragement of agriculture and of the fisheries, and the adoption of more effectual measures than have hitherto been resorted to, for preventing the encroachments of foreigners on our fishing grounds,—the improvement of our system of expenditure on the main roads, with a view to their being immediately placed and then maintained in a thorough state of repair,—and the establishment, in the town or vicinity of Halifax, of a Provincial Penitentiary—an Orphan House, and a house of Industry."

Let every good Churchman and good subject fervently join in the appointed prayer, that God would "direct and prosper all their consultations, to the good of His Church, and the safety, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and this Province"—that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

NEW CHAPEL AT UPPER LAHAVE.—We omitted to notice that this neat little Gothic structure, the raising of which we noticed only in July, was opened for Divine service by the Rector on the 8th ultimo, with a sermon from Haggai 11 c. 6, 7, 8, 9 vs. Much credit is due to Mr. Charles Rudolf, who gave the ground and has otherwise contributed largely, for his exertions in expediting the work, and preparing the building so soon for the celebration of Divine worship.—We are happy to add, what indeed we never doubted, that notwithstanding the jealous and slanderous snarlings of anonymous foes, hundreds, instead of dozens, gladly avail themselves of this new opportunity of assembling on the Lord's Day, to join in the services of the Church.—May they ever find a blessing upon their attendance there.

DIED.

At Upper LaHave, on Sunday the 5th instant, after a painful illness, Mrs. Mary Wheelock, teacher, aged 50 years. Her remains were attended to the grave (the first opened in the new church yard) by a large concourse of the inhabitants.