

From inadvertence or some other cause the principal portion of the required evidence was withheld, and under this defective statement of the case the present Chief Justice of England, Lord Campbell, was induced to pronounce them invalid, but the moment the wanting documents were supplied he changed his opinion and declared them legal.

A similar wish to discover some fatal error in establishing the Rectories moved the House of Assembly in 1837 to examine them carefully, but after a searching inquiry all was found honest and upright, and as some amends the Assembly resolved by 38 to 20 "That the House regards as inviolable the rights acquired under the Patent by which the Rectories have been endowed, and cannot therefore either invite or sanction any interference with the rights thus established."

In reference to the proceedings Lord Glenelg in his despatch of the 26th of Decem. 1837 says, "On the part of Her Majesty's Government I cannot hesitate to avow our entire adoption of the principle by which this resolution was dictated." We have therefore no ground whatever for apprehending a different result from any future investigation than that arrived at by the Crown officers in England and the Legislature of the Colony.

From the constitution of the Protestant See of Quebec in 1791 to 1833 our Missionaries were all appointed at the recommendation of the Bishop. In 1833 the Parliamentary grant for the support of the Church in the Colonies was withdrawn, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel assumed the support of the Church in Canada. Since that time the Bishop under their instructions has made all the appointments, and although reference was sometimes had to the Government in regard to such as were still supported from the Crown Revenue, no obstacle was thrown in the way of the Bishop in filling up vacancies. Nor