

following Table, quoted from Smith's "History of Canada," Vol. I, Appendix 6:—

	Acres.
Ursulines, Quebec - - - - -	164,616
" Three Rivers - - - - -	30,909
Recollets - - - - -	945
Bishop and Seminary at Quebec - - -	693,324
Jesuits - - - - -	891,845
The Sulpicians, covering the whole island and city of Montreal, considered worth nearly a million - - - - -	250,191
General Hospital, Quebec - - - - -	28,497
" Montreal - - - - -	404
Hotel Dieu, Quebec - - - - -	14,112
Sœurs Grises - - - - -	42,336
	2,117,179

Now, averaging the value of these lands at the very low price of 6s. 8d. per acre, they represent a capital of more than 700,000*l.* It is true all these possessions were at one time at the disposal of the Crown, and the Jesuits' estates are not yet finally appropriated, but who that knows the readiness with which Lord Sydenham gave a title to a few monks of St. Sulpice, covering the whole city and island of Montreal, with the consent of the Imperial Government received or implied, can expect that these vast possessions will now be kept back?

Independent of the Jesuits' estates, we have the Seminary of Quebec, after deducting a generous allowance (if thought good) for the archbishop, with a princely endowment of more than half a million acres of land, to establish colleges and seminaries of a higher order in the district of Three Rivers and Quebec, and the still richer Seminary of St. Sulpice, worth more than half a million, and believed by many to be worth double that sum, to do the same for the district of Montreal.

Contrast all this, my Lord Duke, with the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada.

We have three bishops and about 250 clergymen, the latter having very scanty support, and yet scanty as it is, they are much more indebted for it to the unwearied benevolence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the generous protector of the Colonial Church, than to Government. For, although it was the intention of the British Parliament in 1791 to make ample provision for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy in Canada, and to place the national Church on an equal footing in temporalities with that of Rome, that intention has been frustrated by neglect and mismanagement, and at last by the active interference of Government.

In 1840, the lands set apart for this purpose, including the one fourth under sale, may be assumed at three millions of acres. Of this quantity, seven twelfths were at once swept away by the 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 78, leaving only five twelfths for the support of a Protestant clergy.

The Church requested that she might have the management of this small remainder of her property either to lease or endow parishes, and so ensure a permanent provision at least to a limited extent. This was denied her, and the lands were ordered to be sold without reserve under the direction of the provincial authorities. Now it is believed that under this unscrupulous management the share of the Church, or 1,250,000 acres, will not realise one third of their value; but assuming that they may on the average realise 6s. 8d. per acre, or for the whole 420,000*l.*, which at the present rate of interest may produce 25,200*l.* per annum, what is this for the support of all the Protestant clergy who will ever be in this vast province? Besides the Clergy Reserves, Lord Seaton, towards the close of 1835 and beginning of 1836, while Governor of Upper Canada, established fifty-seven rectories for the benefit of the Church, but of these only forty-four were completed before his departure. They were endowed with lands amounting in all to 17,368 acres, giving an average of about 400 acres to each rectory. Thirteen, which from some accidental cause were found without Lord Seaton's signature after his resignation of the go-