

kindly borne. While in the following year, at a conference of all the Bishops of British North America, held at Quebec, and presided over by Bishop Mountain, the first public move was made towards obtaining the establishment of Diocesan and Provincial Synods for the government of the Church, and its internal regulation and discipline.

In order to show that, as elsewhere, so in this Diocese, we are making some effectual progress towards the support of the Church from its own internal resources, I subjoin an extract from a letter sent at the close of last year to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," in reply to some inquiries received by me from the Secretary :

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When this Diocese was formed in 1850, there were forty-nine clergymen officiating in it, and one catechist. Of these, thirty-six and the catechist received aid from the Society; three others, two of them being also on the Society's list, were in the receipt of grants from the Imperial Treasury, and two were army chaplains, leaving only eight who were entirely supported from funds raised in the Province. The largest sum we ever received annually, since 1850, from the Society, was £3,660, out of which we also had to pay a pension of £100 to one of the Society's retired Missionaries. In 1853, instead of remitting their salaries to the individual Clergy, this Diocese was allowed by the Society a block sum, with which we were to do the best we could; and which was to be subjected to periodical reductions. I have done my utmost, since that arrangement began, to carry it out most conscientiously for the Society; while, at the same time I kept in view the real object of the Society, which was to give effectual help to the Church, where it was *bonâ fide* required. But when this block sum was granted it was with the express proviso that "strict regard was to be had to the observance of good faith, with all those to whom the Society was already pledged," some of whom have been on the Society's list for fifty years, and many others for very long periods; and who always considered that they were assured their stipends by the Society for life; while the elder ones, those engaged prior to 1833, had a further promise of pensions for themselves, if disabled from doing duty, and also for their widows. In proof that this was always so understood by the Society, I have had my attention directed by some of them to the Society's Report for 1847, p. 37: "In past times, stipends were