

tions would have been attained. In the intermediate years I journey to Bermuda via Halifax (1300 miles), and occasionally the "Hawk" has come to carry me back to Newfoundland. Having been, like myself, employed in less important service for several years, before being presented for the work of the Church in Newfoundland, my ship begins, with the skipper, to feel and show the effects of wear and tear, and of encounters, not unfrequent with rocks and shoals and ice. It is a wonder of mercy that both are yet preserved, and prepared, or preparing, if it please God, for further service. But it may be well to mention that no endowment or allowance has been provided for the good Church Ship; and with a less income, or larger expenses, than mine. (for while my income is ample, my personal expenses, being unmarried, are few), my successor will find it very difficult to prosecute those voyages of Visitation.

There are at the present time (September 1864) in Newfoundland and Labrador forty-six clergymen, holding my license, two of whom are wholly and two partially engaged in tuition. Of these forty-six only one is supported by, or receives assistance from, any Society but that for the Propagation of the Gospel. That one, formerly a schoolmaster under the Newfoundland School Society, is now as a deacon schoolmaster in connection with the "Colonial and Continental Church Society." Of the remaining forty-five, thirty only are on the Society's list, and the aggregate amount of their salaries is £3321. In Bermuda only one remains in connection with the Society, receiving £60. It appears then that while the number of clergy in Newfoundland has increased from twenty-four to forty-six, the payments by the Society have diminished from £3550 to £3321, and in Bermuda from £230 to £60. It is hoped that this increase of clergy with the reduction of payments will suffice to show that considerable exertions have been made, with commensurate success, to obtain contributions for the support of the clergy from the members of the church in this diocese, and to lessen the demands upon the Society. But the average of payments to the thirty missionaries (about £110) does not by any means exhibit the progress and extent of the reduction of the Society's allowance to the missionaries. There are sixteen clergymen in Newfoundland receiving no allowance or assistance from the Society. Of the thirty still assisted, four remain of those for whom Bishop Spencer obtained £200 per annum, and two for whom he obtained £150; but since 1844 no missionary has been appointed with more than £100, one receives £75 and two only £50.

Another missionary is greatly needed on the Labrador (I have been hoping and praying for a third since my first visit in 1848); another is required on the (so-called) French Shore, in addition to the two who have volunteered to attempt to form self-supporting missions among the poor fishermen in that desolate region; two in Notre-Dame Bay; one in Trinity Bay, one in Placentia Bay, one in Fortune Bay, one or two on the coast between Hermitage Bay and Cape Ray—eight at least—all of whom would have extensive missions, and find a large number of scattered members of the Church, precisely in the sad condition so feelingly described in the pastoral of the Indian Bishops.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given the American mission "a fine block of buildings, worth \$40,000, for their mission houses, chapels, schools and presses, and has ordered that the members and mission shall pass free of charge over the government railroads, and that all religious books and papers shall be exempt from duty." So should it be likewise with religious literature in every land; free always from tax or duty.—*Episcopal Record.*